APPENDIX 7.V
Record of Communications – Aboriginal
Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-02-09</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Matts Nation of Cetrae</td>
<td>The Seine River Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>The Mitta Lake study seems somewhat questionable. The conclusion that the lake is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Matts Nation of Cetrae</td>
<td>The Seine River Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>The Seine River Aquatic Biology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Matts Nation of Cetrae</td>
<td>The Seine River Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>The Seine River Aquatic Biology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Seine River</td>
<td>Liquid ecology</td>
<td>The potential for bioaccumulation of heavy metal and metal to be quantified will</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Seine River</td>
<td>Liquid ecology</td>
<td>The potential for bioaccumulation of heavy metal and metal to be quantified will</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Seine River</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td>Groundwater and tailings are monitored on the permitted plans for closure are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>needed. For example, the statement that “Fluvial species will be used for re-vegetation”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Seine River</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td>Groundwater and tailings are monitored on the permitted plans for closure are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>needed. For example, the statement that “Fluvial species will be used for re-vegetation”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater and tailings are monitored on the permitted plans for closure are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Seine River</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td>Groundwater and tailings are monitored on the permitted plans for closure are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>needed. For example, the statement that “Fluvial species will be used for re-vegetation”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Issues Raised:**
- The Seine River Aquatic Biology
- The potential for bioaccumulation of heavy metal and metal to be quantified will controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.
- The conclusion that the lake is from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.

**Community Concerns:**
- The Mitta Lake study seems somewhat questionable. The conclusion that the lake is from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.

**Response:**
- The potential for bioaccumulation of heavy metal and metal to be quantified will controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.
- The conclusion that the lake is from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Design</td>
<td>What is the residual boundary at the bottom?</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario will receive feedback about the project. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the project and receive feedback from stakeholders that the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>How long will the EA take?</td>
<td>The CEA Agency and MOE will consult as much as possible, but there is always an opportunity to speak to each of the three parties (provincial, federal, proj) independently.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Education and Training</td>
<td>How do you get training for heavy machinery? Have you talked to the college?</td>
<td>The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback from stakeholders that the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Hunting and fishing</td>
<td>The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback from stakeholders that the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>How do you think you could be affected by the Project?</td>
<td>The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community. A map of the traditional territory is attached to this letter.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>what do you know you could be affected by the Project?</td>
<td>What are the key aspects of the project that the CEA Agency and MOE should consider?</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>What are the key aspects of the project that the CEA Agency and MOE should consider?</td>
<td>The MNO believes that the Crown’s lack of assessment, acknowledge or intervention with the community. For example, we note that the previous Ontario Minister for Northern Development and Mines attended a meeting between Oksiis and First Nations in the region in order to facilitate discussions leading to consultation and an Impact and Benefit Agreement. Yet, first federal and provincial Ministers and officials have done nothing to facilitate or assist similar consultation and accommodation with the Mi’kmaq community. The MNO believes that the Crown’s lack of assessment, acknowledge or intervention with the community. For example, we note that the previous Ontario Minister for Northern Development and Mines attended a meeting between Oksiis and First Nations in the region in order to facilitate discussions leading to consultation and an Impact and Benefit Agreement. Yet, first federal and provincial Ministers and officials have done nothing to facilitate or assist similar consultation and accommodation with the Mi’kmaq community.</td>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx**

### Committee Meeting
- **Date:** 2011-11-29
- **Purpose:** Meeting
- **Aboriginal Group:** Métis Nation of Ontario
- **Key Issues Raised:** Project Design
- **Community Concerns:** What is the residual boundary at the bottom?

### Environmental Assessment
- **Date:** 2011-11-29
- **Purpose:** Meeting
- **Aboriginal Group:** Métis Nation of Ontario
- **Key Issues Raised:** Environmental Assessment
- **Community Concerns:** How long will the EA take?

### Education and Training
- **Date:** 2011-11-29
- **Purpose:** Meeting
- **Aboriginal Group:** Métis Nation of Ontario
- **Key Issues Raised:** Education and Training
- **Community Concerns:** How do you get training for heavy machinery? Have you talked to the college?

### Environmental Assessment
- **Date:** 2011-11-29
- **Purpose:** Meeting
- **Aboriginal Group:** Métis Nation of Ontario
- **Key Issues Raised:** Environmental Assessment
- **Community Concerns:** What are the key aspects of the project that the CEA Agency and MOE should consider?

### What important things do you think could be affected by the Project?
- Forests: Actual Traditional lands from communities
- Fisheries: Migratory fish
- Hunting: Traditional lands
- Farming: Agriculture
- Water: Traditional lands
- Tourism: Traditional lands
- Recreation: Traditional lands
- Employment: Traditional lands
- Education: Traditional lands
- Health: Traditional lands
- Economy: Traditional lands

### References
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Mosaic Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Naicatchewenin First Nation</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Water and Fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-23</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Miet Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-02-04 MNO to MOE</td>
<td>First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concerns</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Consultation Committee</td>
<td>Hi delegates; provided information regarding the MOU between Osisko and the MOA; addressing comments raised by MNNO to the CEAA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Miisa Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Concerned about the potential disruption of migratory patterns</td>
<td>Marine turtles have been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the environmental assessment. Osisko will progressively re-establish throughout the life of the Project.</td>
<td>Follow-up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-15</td>
<td>Consultation Committee</td>
<td>Hi delegates; provided information regarding the MOU between Osisko and the MOA; addressing comments raised by MNNO to the CEAA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Miisa Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Concerned about the potential disruption of migratory patients</td>
<td>Marine turtles have been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the environmental assessment. Osisko will progressively re-establish throughout the life of the Project.</td>
<td>Follow-up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-16</td>
<td>Consultation Committee</td>
<td>Hi delegates; provided information regarding the MOU between Osisko and the MOA; addressing comments raised by MNNO to the CEAA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Miisa Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Concerned about the reliability of store pipelines</td>
<td>Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability.</td>
<td>Follow-up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-15</td>
<td>Consultation Committee</td>
<td>Hi delegates; provided information regarding the MOU between Osisko and the MOA; addressing comments raised by MNNO to the CEAA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Miisa Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Concerned about the potential impact on river waterfowl</td>
<td>Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan.</td>
<td>Follow-up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-16</td>
<td>Consultation Committee</td>
<td>Hi delegates; provided information regarding the MOU between Osisko and the MOA; addressing comments raised by MNNO to the CEAA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Miisa Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Concerned about the potential impact on river waterfowl</td>
<td>Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan.</td>
<td>Follow-up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNNO Workshop Presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above contains information on various meetings and consultations held between different communities and stakeholders regarding the Hammond Reef Gold Project. The key issues raised, community concerns, and responses, as well as follow-up actions, are detailed in the table. The Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx document includes similar information.
_shared approach to Traditional Use Study, which will seek information about medicinal plants in the
Newspaper
Air Quality With air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailings ponds
Traditional Knowledge and
The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with
Presentation at
• The tailings management area will not likely have an effect on air quality. Dust and dirt roads and
Presentation at
Presentation at
Water quality issues that have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have
Osisko to share planned fleet
Presentation at
Aboriginal and Treaty
Publication on Osisko in the Métis Voyager,
2012-06-18
2012-06-18
2012-06-01
Date
monthly Chiefs
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
meeting
me
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Will the project have an impact on the existing water bodies?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-18 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>MNR matrix for evaluation fish habitat units are much weaker than those used by the David Suzuki foundation. Osisko should consider using more stringent guidelines.</td>
<td>Fish Habitat</td>
<td>fish habitat units are much weaker than those used by the David Suzuki foundation. Osisko should consider using more stringent guidelines.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-18 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-18 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-18 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-21</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss the baseline data and results.</td>
<td>Metal Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Transmission line</td>
<td>Will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx
The ToR states that there is a plan to treat and use storm water for processing. Is the Traditional Knowledge and Presentation to Elders Forum

Transmission Line

2012-08-03 MNO Committee

How wide is the right of way (ROW) for power lines?

We are planning to use an electrical transmission line for power and perhaps natural gas for

Natural and synthetic cyanide destruction methods are under consideration. Chemicals used as reagents and catalysts include sulfur dioxide, peroxide and copper sulphate.

Consultation

n/a n/a n/a

Consultation

Transmission Line Have you thought of using a cogeneration plant for power supply?

n/a n/a n/a

Environment

Water Quality Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?

The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements

n/a n/a n/a

Water Quality

Is archaeology being considered as part of the environmental assessment? Many archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis artifacts.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Yes, archaeology will be included in the environmental assessment. Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Law and effects from the water table study area.</td>
<td>Do you know what the weight of your transmission line is for the specific study area? Does the figure show $2.38m + 2.38m + 4.68m = 9.44m? Please check?</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Are you studying neighbouring water bodies?</td>
<td>The Aquatic Biology group has studied all Areas of Potential Impact in the vicinity of the Project and is conducting additional baseline study collection this summer based on the new project layout and transmission line. We hope that by the end of the fall season, we will have studied all of the neighbouring water bodies.</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Who wants reports to be sent as they are released?</td>
<td>Copies to File 3 hard copies of the Aquatic Biology 5th Meeting Baseline Report to MNNO, Toronto, Kanora and Allikaaan (joint)</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives</td>
<td>Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town’s new planned location?</td>
<td>Yes. There is. The design for the small embankment 40 years at current deposition rates with a possible expansion of an additional 20 years at current deposition rates.</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>What will be the shift rotation for workers during operational phases?</td>
<td>We have not finalized the shift-rotation schedule.</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Worker’s Camp</td>
<td>Where is a workers camp at Malartic?</td>
<td>No. There is no camp at Malartic, because the site is directly adjacent to the Town.</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-03</td>
<td>Consultation Meeting</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Worker Health And Safety</td>
<td>100 people is a lot people, a lot of water and a lot of work. Do you anticipate there would be room for a lot of malicious intent (for example, malicious environmental damage)?</td>
<td>Yes, the camp will have security, mining camps are common throughout Canada. We have not heard of experience reflecting this concern.</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Consultation Combined Notes and Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-17</td>
<td>Elders Forum</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Elders Information/First Nation residents about traditional and current use in the Project area</td>
<td>Would you make a statement about traditional and current use in the Project area?</td>
<td>Nishna Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>MNO Committee</td>
<td>Elders Information/First Nation residents about traditional and current use in the Project area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Capacity Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment. We are aware of the walleye evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning areas in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration in the future.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Capacity Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment. We are aware of the walleye evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning areas in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration in the future.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Capacity Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment. We are aware of the walleye evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning areas in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration in the future.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Capacity Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment. We are aware of the walleye evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning areas in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration in the future.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Capacity Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment. We are aware of the walleye evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning areas in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration in the future.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>The Project in currently in the planning stage. Complete design details of the tailings containment and tailings pipeline are currently not available and not confirmed. Our initial studies show that good water from the stages of ponds will likely result in a lower tailings density than planned.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>The Project in currently in the planning stage. Complete design details of the tailings containment and tailings pipeline are currently not available and not confirmed. Our initial studies show that good water from the stages of ponds will likely result in a lower tailings density than planned.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>The Project in currently in the planning stage. Complete design details of the tailings containment and tailings pipeline are currently not available and not confirmed. Our initial studies show that good water from the stages of ponds will likely result in a lower tailings density than planned.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review additional details about the Project.</td>
<td>Lac des Lacs Métis First Nation</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>• Impact on the consumption of water.  • The information is sensitive.</td>
<td>The Project in currently in the planning stage. Complete design details of the tailings containment and tailings pipeline are currently not available and not confirmed. Our initial studies show that good water from the stages of ponds will likely result in a lower tailings density than planned.</td>
<td>2012-09-04</td>
<td>Snider to Drapack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
January 2018 – 1656263

Closure Planning Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees? Yes, we will plan to revegetate by community.

To confirm that the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Consultation Presentation at Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario Aboriginal Consultation Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?

Community Feast Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Project Details Is all the processing going to be done on site?

Closure Planning Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees? Yes, we will plan to revegetate by community.

Environmental Assessment Have you drilled into the Marmion Reservoir?

Community Feast Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Employment n/a n/a

Yes, a gold doré bar will be the final product leaving the site. Tailings will be managed on site in a Tailings Management Facility. No processing will be done off of the OHRG site.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.

Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn’t

Consultation Consultation Consultation• 2012-09-17 TUS Update

Yes. During the exploration phase of the project and during the upgrades to the site access road the majority of the goods and services come from local contractors.

Yes. During the exploration phase of the project and during the upgrades to the site access road the majority of the goods and services come from local contractors.

We understand that you can’t plan in too much detail because the techniques may change right away? Why wouldn’t you get the Aboriginal comments done first?

The measures are intended to be adaptive and can be fine-tuned in a repeatable manner. Specific concerns of individuals can be addressed through consultation or through formal comment periods.

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

The measures are intended to be adaptive and can be fine-tuned in a repeatable manner. Specific concerns of individuals can be addressed through consultation or through formal comment periods.

The measures are intended to be adaptive and can be fine-tuned in a repeatable manner. Specific concerns of individuals can be addressed through consultation or through formal comment periods.

The measures are intended to be adaptive and can be fine-tuned in a repeatable manner. Specific concerns of individuals can be addressed through consultation or through formal comment periods.

We are in the preliminary stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time.

We are in the preliminary stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time.

We are in the preliminary stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time.

We are in the preliminary stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time.

There were approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.

There are approximately 100 people in attendance: the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 33 metre buffer zone of the Mattie River Reserve.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Meeting Name</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Key Issues Addressed</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up Notes</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-20</td>
<td>Community Open</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko? (Elders)</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Osisko has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations. Initiatives include: scholarships; partnerships with local academic institutions; on the job training; a hire local priority policy; and targeted employment, training, and business opportunities.</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-25</td>
<td>Community Open</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko? (Elders)</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Initiatives include: scholarships; partnerships with local academic institutions; on the job training; a hire local priority policy; and targeted employment, training, and business opportunities.</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-30</td>
<td>Community Open</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko? (Elders)</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Initiatives include: scholarships; partnerships with local academic institutions; on the job training; a hire local priority policy; and targeted employment, training, and business opportunities.</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-19</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Culture Planning</td>
<td>What are you presently doing for reclamation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis.</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species that are not currently planted to stock the reclaimed open pits with fish. We are planting fish tolerant enhancement projects, but they are under development. Water quality in this pit will be monitored, as per the conceptual closure plan.</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario Culture Planning Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

**Notes:**
- Stacked with RSA Committees
- Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees
- Through the Environmental RSA Committee.
- A draft communications plan for the RSA Committees has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report.
January 2018 – 1656263

Are there any other options to mining the Hammond Reef deposit without draining Mitta Lake?

Lac de Mie Lake First Nation

Mitaanjigaming First Nation

The design of the OHRG tailings dam will be completed by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

The framework will offer a foundation for managing tailings in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

A framework for tailings management.

The Project represents a major private-sector investment in developing an important resource that provides substantial long-term benefits to the local and regional communities, Aboriginal peoples, Ontario and Canada as a whole. These substantial benefits occur over approximately 15 years through Project operating, direct, indirect and induced employment and a commitment to develop the resource in an environmentally responsible manner.

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. At closure, Mitta Lake plans to undertake minor modifications to the pit perimeter to create a broad, shallow, interconnected shoreline which could offer potential fish habitat (both surface and open water habitats) and might constitute the productive capacity of the Upper Marmion Lake, replacing some of the habitat lost to Mitta Lake.

The Project intends to develop a customized tailings management system that address the specific needs of OHRG, meets applicable regulations at local, Provincial and Federal levels, and identifies contaminants that are to be contained in the tailings management area, including contaminants that are not currently identified as regulated or regulated but are not currently being monitored.

The design of the OHRG tailings dam will be peer reviewed by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

Worker training

- Worker training

- Report and correct problems promptly

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.

- Provide a written report detailing the results of the tailings management plan.

- Document and publish in Community Newsletter.

- Develop a fact sheet on tailings management.

- Prepare a fact sheet for tailings management.

- A framework for tailings management.

- Final EIS/EA Results.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-02-25</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>The processing plant will require an estimated 34,000 m³/day of water. Fresh water requirements based on processing plant needs are estimated to be 7,200 m³/day. The fresh water requirements are 300 m³/day for the accommodation camp.</td>
<td>Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (LDMLFN)</td>
<td>Water Use: How much water will be used by the mine facility and the work camp collectively?</td>
<td>Not acknowledged. The project does not support the concerns.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Letter from Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-02-25</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>The Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (LDMLFN) and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) have built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years. It is the opinion of the LDMLFN that the Osisko Mining Corporation is a leader in Canada in developing relationships with and working with First Nations. The existing relationship between the First Nation and OHRG has allowed for clear and ongoing communication to take place with regards to the Environmental Assessment and the potential construction and operation of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG)</td>
<td>To acknowledge the positive relationship and the efforts that OHRG has taken to inform our citizens and solicit our feedback throughout the Project planning process. The objective is to continue to have a long lasting relationship with OHRG and look very much forward to an ongoing information exchange as the Project moves forward.</td>
<td>Not acknowledged. Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG) has built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Letter from Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-02-25</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>The Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (LDMLFN) and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) have built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years. It is the opinion of the LDMLFN that the Osisko Mining Corporation is a leader in Canada in developing relationships with and working with First Nations. The existing relationship between the First Nation and OHRG has allowed for clear and ongoing communication to take place with regards to the Environmental Assessment and the potential construction and operation of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG)</td>
<td>To acknowledge the positive relationship and the efforts that OHRG has taken to inform our citizens and solicit our feedback throughout the Project planning process. The objective is to continue to have a long lasting relationship with OHRG and look very much forward to an ongoing information exchange as the Project moves forward.</td>
<td>Not acknowledged. Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG) has built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Letter from Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-02-25</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>The Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (LDMLFN) and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) have built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years. It is the opinion of the LDMLFN that the Osisko Mining Corporation is a leader in Canada in developing relationships with and working with First Nations. The existing relationship between the First Nation and OHRG has allowed for clear and ongoing communication to take place with regards to the Environmental Assessment and the potential construction and operation of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG)</td>
<td>To acknowledge the positive relationship and the efforts that OHRG has taken to inform our citizens and solicit our feedback throughout the Project planning process. The objective is to continue to have a long lasting relationship with OHRG and look very much forward to an ongoing information exchange as the Project moves forward.</td>
<td>Not acknowledged. Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd (OHRG) has built a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Letter from Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Assessment Slide 59: says direct impacts - were there indirect impacts?

Presentation at Consultation
Translation is provided at elder’s forums. A Project overview video was translated into Ojibway.

Maybe you could stock northern pike to keep SRFN happy or you could stock walleye to keep Red Gut happy. Really what you should do is let the natural environment heal itself.

Closure Planning

Letter from Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

Aquatic Biology Are the water bodies that are being removed small and swampy? They are minnow ponds mostly.

Presentation at Consultation

Environmental Assessment

Project Support
It is local. The predictions were based on a conservative estimate of Aboriginal people we think is misrepresenting our community.

Presentation at Consultation

Presentation at Consultation

Aboriginal and Treaty

Presentation at Consultation

Aboriginal Consultation

Consultation would also take place by MNDM if a material change takes place in the Project. The Mining Act requires consultation if material change takes place.

The comments Ojibway has included in their EA Report must be honoured by whichever company operates the Project, even if it isn’t Ojibway.

Aboriginal Consultation Golder isn’t working with us about the environmental concerns that we have.

Finalize communications

In your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an adoption of environmental assessment plan exonerate from costs of clean up?

Letter from Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

Employment is misrepresenting our community.

Employment and Operations
As the predictions were based on a conservative estimate of Aboriginal people, it is material change, therefore the consultation would also take place by MNDM.

Consultation would also take place by MNDM if a material change takes place in the Project. The Mining Act requires consultation if material change takes place.

Where did the $124 million go? It is material change, therefore the consultation would also take place by MNDM. There is no way $124 million went to Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal.

Consultation would also take place by MNDM if a material change takes place in the Project. The Mining Act requires consultation if material change takes place.

We hunt and fish a lot more than what is shown. I don’t think this should be put into print. It is material change, therefore the consultation would also take place by MNDM. There is no way $124 million went to Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal.

Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the feasibility of doing the work, the environment, the social, economic impacts, and the potential impacts on the local communities.

The land use information is not intended to be statistically representative, but reflects conversations with local Aboriginal people.

Consultation would also take place by MNDM if a material change takes place in the Project. The Mining Act requires consultation if material change takes place.

The mine is selling at $1,600 per ounce, the revenue is $600 per ounce.

We are focussing locally. If we can’t find local talent we will look outside the local area. We don’t do quotas at Osisko.

Additionally, the Environmental Assessment Plan mitogenetic and operations phases on wages for local Aboriginal people. If we can’t find local talent we will look outside the local area. We don’t do quotas at Osisko.

Put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

If the land use information is not intended to be statistically representative, but reflects conversations with local Aboriginal people, it is material change, therefore the consultation would also take place by MNDM.

The mine is selling at $1,600 per ounce, the revenue is $600 per ounce.

Financial assurance for clean up that may be required. There is not an industry norm for this.

Mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

The environmental assessment plan mitogenetic and operations phases on wages for local Aboriginal people. If we can’t find local talent we will look outside the local area.

Additional information materials may be translated upon recommendation of the RSA Cultural Committee. Additional information materials may be translated upon recommendation of the RSA Cultural Committee.

Additional information materials may be translated upon recommendation of the RSA Cultural Committee.
Aquatic Biology stated does not support Hogarth Pit as an off-site compensation option. Hogarth Pit has been removed as a fish compensation option.

Osisko asked: Do you prefer off-site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off-site compensation?

Consultation

In Marmion Reservoir – only for employees while they are at camp. Doug indicated via email that it will be the effect on Marmion Reservoir during the pumping/draining of Mitta Lake?

LDMLFN prefers bigger drawdowns instead of flooding. Drawdown is good and helps with fish mobility.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Water Quality What about the temperature of the water, will it change due to activities?

Yes, the last 15 TSDs went up yesterday or today and you have been provided with copies of the DRAFT EIS/EA report and TDSO electronically with the hard copies you requested.

Métis Nation of Ontario

Consultation

In Marmion Reservoir – only for employees while they are at camp. Doug indicated via email that it will be a problem to try to restrict fishing for Aboriginal employees, even while at camp. This would only be a problem for Aboriginal members of Treaty 3 because Aboriginals are not allowed in LDMLFN for a community open house is to do a telephone blitz of the membership or to contact anyone involved in the Seine River Water Management Plan. LDMLFN has a bi-monthly newsletter. The questions could be answered in the newsletter. LDMLFN has a newsletter which is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

What about the movement of tailings from the Processing Plant to TMF? One of the reasons cited for not considering Hogarth Pit for tailings deposition was the difficulty of operating it in winter climate.

Consultation

There will be heat tracing installed on the pipes which should prevent freezing of the line.

Environmental Assessment Are all documents posted on Osisko's website?

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Would freezing be a problem for the tailings pipeline in the preferred alternative?

That makes more sense – I don’t think many of our members eat fish/meat country foods within the Local Study Area (LSA) because it is a flood area around the project site, and mostly it includes the Town of Alkaidar.

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013. LDMLFN contacted anyone involved in the Seine River Water Management Plan. LDMLFN is concerned about flooding.

Environmental Assessment Are there other alternative sites for the effluent discharge?

LDMLFN prefers bigger drawdowns instead of flooding. Drawdown is good and helps with fish mobility.

Consultation

LDMLFN prefers bigger drawdowns instead of flooding. Drawdown is good and helps with fish mobility.

LDMLFN was involved in drafting the need to translating documents into Cree language for communicating information about the OSRGP project. Osisko needs to translate the Ojibway language within Métis culture. There is need to translate info regarding the project into Miskew language.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.

Consultation

Environmental Assessment Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?

Consultation

Traditional Knowledge and Language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well.
### Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concerns</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Notes
- **Meeting and Presentation**
  - Topic: Tailings Management
  - Discussion on tailings area safety.
  - Question on mercury concentrations in tissue (invertebrates).
  - Discussion on Sturgeon regeneration.

### Follow Up
- **Letter**
  - Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario to discuss next steps.

### Documents
- [Métis Nation of Ontario Aboriginal Consultation](#)
- [Environmental Assessment](#)
- [Environmental Impact Statement](#)
- [Fish compensation](#)
- [Fish compensation opportunities](#)

### References
- [Date](#)
- [2013-07-17](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)
- [2013-04-15](#)

---

**Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx**

**Summary of content:**
- Tailings Management
  - Key issues: Tailings area safety, mercury concentrations in tissue, Sturgeon regeneration.

---

**Meeting and Presentation**

**Topic:** Tailings Management

**Discussion:**
- Tailings area safety
- Mercury concentrations in tissue (invertebrates)
- Sturgeon regeneration

**Follow Up:**
- Letter to discuss next steps.

**Documents:**
- [Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario](#)
- [Environmental Assessment](#)
- [Environmental Impact Statement](#)
- [Fish compensation](#)
- [Fish compensation opportunities](#)

---

**Notes:**
- **Meeting and Presentation**
  - Topic: Tailings Management
  - Discussion on tailings area safety.
  - Question on mercury concentrations in tissue (invertebrates).
  - Discussion on Sturgeon regeneration.

**Follow Up:**
- **Letter**
  - Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario to discuss next steps.
Yes, we understand that the EA approval does not expire, and that once an approval is received, it could be valid as long as the Project description remains the same.

As the price of gold may rise, we would like to know if Osisko is interested in continuing with the Project even though things are being postponed.

Is Osisko still going to entertain this stuff even though things are being cancelled?

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

When we invited participants to the field work we were also told that there is only a limited amount of space in the boat.

There is always room for Seine River First Nation to participate in the field work.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Meeting and Presentation

Seine River Aboriginal Consultation

The comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic study conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.

Conducting the benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.
What about the holding ponds that have been created from the exploration roads? Wouldn't the VEC method be confusing and Seine River First Nation intends to provide ongoing clarifications on this point.

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation Water Quality

Traditional Knowledge

Meeting and discussions.

To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) and external constraints? The TSD will be corrected to state that Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2 will both be repatriated.

Water Quality

We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further clarification provided in the appendix, and the laboratory is accredited.

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

In the event of a lengthy temporary production shutdown, how would exposed tailings be handled? Holding ponds on site are not predicted to cause any increase in mercury. Seine River is welcome to sit down with Osisko staff members to look more closely at the landscape and point out areas of concern.

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Should the mine go into production, will ongoing monitoring take place? Yes, environmental monitoring will take place throughout all phases of the Project.

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from them on the responses. To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the responses.

To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from them on the responses. To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the responses.

To provide updates on EIS/EA Report and move forward with closure discussions.

Meille Nation of Ontario

Seine River

Water Quality

Water Quality

Water Quality

Water Quality

Water Quality

Water Quality

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

Letter Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments Seine River
SRFN has had some general discussions with Osisko on opportunities but nothing has been confirmed.

The exclusion of the Seine River floodplain sites is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer contending with silting issues, and would otherwise require some level of restoration. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks posed by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation and they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by CALA.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via handshake meetings. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Evaluation of Significant Effects (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in indicating your review.

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study undertaking with their community. We would be pleased to work with the SRFN personnel in the field and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAH and the Sportsmen’s club.

The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer contending with silting issues, and would otherwise require some level of restoration. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks posed by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation and they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by CALA.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via handshake meetings. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Evaluation of Significant Effects (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in indicating your review.

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study undertaking with their community. We would be pleased to work with the SRFN personnel in the field and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAH and the Sportsmen’s club.

The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer contending with silting issues, and would otherwise require some level of restoration. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks posed by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation and they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by CALA.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via handshake meetings. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Evaluation of Significant Effects (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in indicating your review.

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study undertaking with their community. We would be pleased to work with the SRFN personnel in the field and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAH and the Sportsmen’s club.

The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer contending with silting issues, and would otherwise require some level of restoration. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks posed by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation and they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by CALA.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via handshake meetings. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Evaluation of Significant Effects (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in indicating your review.

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study undertaking with their community. We would be pleased to work with the SRFN personnel in the field and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAH and the Sportsmen’s club.

The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer contending with silting issues, and would otherwise require some level of restoration. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks posed by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation and they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by CALA.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via handshake meetings. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Evaluation of Significant Effects (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in indicating your review.
January 2018 – 1656263

Meeting and Presentation

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-10-28</td>
<td>Site Visit</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing First Nation</td>
<td>Tour of Project Site by eight community members.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-02-25</td>
<td>Meeting and</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-10-19</td>
<td>Meeting and</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-02-28</td>
<td>Meeting and</td>
<td>Metis Meeting</td>
<td>Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Assessment, including new</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Camp location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-06-15</td>
<td>Site Visit</td>
<td>Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat,</td>
<td>Mitta Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacs Des Milles Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation January 2018 – 1656263
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.</td>
<td>Bioaccumulation of methyl mercury depends on the availability of methyl mercury from the sediments, which itself is not readily quantifiable. Spiked tests typically do not provide a realistic assessment of what will happen in natural conditions. We propose to review the potential for methyl mercury bioaccumulation, as well as potential bioaccumulation of other metals in the EA, though we cannot predict at this time whether this would be a qualitative or quantitative assessment. Until the geochemical testing has been completed, we will not have an indication of the sulphide generating capacity of the waste rock or tailings. Current indications are that there is very little sulphide likely to be generated, and the potential influence of sulphur on metals availability may in fact be negligible.</td>
<td>Share the findings of sulphide generating capacity of the waste rock or tailings once the geochemical testing has been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td>Closure and rehabilitation are mentioned in the report but needed goals for closure are needed. For example, the statement that “Native species will be used for re-vegetation” may sound commendable but if heavy metals are being released into the local environment from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.</td>
<td>A detailed closure plan will be developed for the Project. This is required not only for the EA, but also under the Ontario Mining Act. Under the latter, public consultation regarding the plan is required, and there will be opportunities in the future for review by First Nations.</td>
<td>Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Mitta Lake</td>
<td>The Mitta Lake study seems somewhat questionable. The conclusion that the lake is meromictic could not have been made given the data collected and is highly unlikely in any case. The use of an underwater camera to “confirm the exact nature of sediments...” seems rather strange. No pictures are shown. Why was the sediment that was collected not chemically analyzed or further examined with an SEM or XRD if more details were required? The investigators state that slimy sculpins were caught. Was this species ID’d with known collections? The slimy sculpin is easily confused with the mottled sculpin.</td>
<td>Additional investigations are on-going in Mitta Lake and include detailed water quality, water column and sediment assessment. The conclusion that Mitta Lake was meromictic was based on the initial studies. More detailed investigations are underway and include water column profiling during all seasons, collection of water quality data, and additional biological surveys to better document the resident fish communities. A fuller understanding of Mitta Lake will be obtained through these studies, and will be included in the EA.</td>
<td>Share further details about Mitta Lake once baseline studies have been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-08-08</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Comments on EIS Guidelines</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>QA/QC procedures for water and sediment analyses should be detailed. In the case of water analyses, were all analyses conducted at Thunder Bay? If sent elsewhere, were travel blanks included? In terms of sediment, much more detail in terms of how the sediment was analyzed is needed. Were the samples capped or open in a microwave digester for example? Were the samples compared to known sediment samples. Bulk density values need to be added. A total of 19 sediment samples seems rather insufficient.</td>
<td>Water samples were analyzed at ALS Thunder Bay• QA/QC samples were collected during each sampling campaign. • Duplicate samples were collected for approximately 10% of samples• The laboratory also provided a field blank (de-ionized water decanted into sample bottles at the site) • As part of data review, the following QA/QC measures were considered: • Lab, field and/or trip blank(s) showed contamination; • Dissolved metal concentrations were substantially greater than the total concentrations; • Total metal concentrations were greater than total suspended solids; • Uncharacteristically high, anomalous concentrations</td>
<td>QA/QC methods for water sampling to be shared with Seine River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-05-04</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter from Seine River thanking Osisko for hosting the Elders Forum. Suggested that future ceremonies be held on First Nations land.</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected. Metal leaching results were outlined in detail in the presentation given.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td>What are the specific goals for closure and rehabilitation?</td>
<td>The EA Report will include: • Short and long-term plans for any remaining tailings dams; • Expected environmental conditions after closure; • Monitoring of biotic resources affected by the Project; • Areas that will be rehabilitated by active or natural re-vegetation. A plan that outlines vegetation species to be renewed; • Groundwater and surface water monitoring for all disturbed areas; • Maintenance of open pits, tailings areas and stockpiles; and • Anticipated pit overflow rates.</td>
<td>Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Mitta Lake</td>
<td>The Mitta Lake study seems somewhat questionable. The conclusion that the lake is meromictic could not have been made given the data collected and is highly unlikely in any case. The use of an underwater camera to &quot;confirm the exact nature of sediments...&quot; seems rather strange. No pictures are shown. Why was the sediment that was collected not chemically analyzed or further examined with an SEM or XRD if more details were required? The investigators state that slimy sculpins were caught. Was this species ID’d with known collections? The slimy sculpin is easily confused with the mottled sculpin.</td>
<td>Results of the water quality, limnology, fish habitat, bathymetry and bottom substrate studies were outlined in detail in the presentation given.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Chief Klyne indicated an interest in the baseline mercury exceedances.</td>
<td>Explained which 4 locations on the Project site showed levels of mercury that exceed guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>QA/QC procedures for water and sediment analyses should be detailed. In the case of water analyses, were all analyses conducted at Thunder Bay? If sent elsewhere, were travel blanks included? In terms of sediment, much more detail in terms of how the sediment was analyzed is needed. Were the samples capped or open in a microwave digester for example? Were the samples compared to known sediment samples. Bulk density values need to be added. A total of 19 sediment samples seems rather insufficient.</td>
<td>Water samples were analyzed at ALS Thunder Bay • QA/QC samples were collected during each sampling campaign. • Duplicate samples were collected for approximately 10% of samples. • The laboratory also provided a field blank (de-ionized water decanted into sample bottles at the site) • As part of data review, the following QA/QC measures were considered: Lab, field and/or trip blank(s) showed contamination. • Dissolved metal concentrations were substantially greater than the total concentrations. • Total metal concentrations were greater than total suspended solids. • Uncharacteristically high, anomalous concentrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-07-30</td>
<td>Land Use Interview</td>
<td>Interview session with Tom Johnson. The purpose of the interview was to learn and document the current use of land, wild rice harvesting and other important biological features to assist in minimizing the impacts the OHRG Project may have on the land.</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-22</td>
<td>Trapline Holder Interview</td>
<td>Interview session with John Spoon. The purpose of the interview was to learn and document the current use of land, trapping and other important biological features to assist in minimizing the impacts the OHRG Project may have on the land.</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Why hasn’t Osisko followed up with the people and their concerns? Why does Osisko not respect their concerns and do not respect the resource law/Great Earth Law. He was impressed Shane read the Great Earth Law, The Great Earth Law has to be addressed and listened to. He approached the Grand Chief regarding this issue. Why did the meeting regarding the Resource Law not happen and was not followed up on?</td>
<td>Ongoing consultation with First Nations has been taking place throughout the Project planning process. A meeting about the Great Earth Law was held in March 2012 and further discussed with the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>How come there are always different people from Osisko at these presentations? What was the attendance at the other open houses? Why are surveys site specific?</td>
<td>Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report</td>
<td>Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Community Benefits</td>
<td>There should be a benefits package for those opposed.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Economics and Employment</td>
<td>Some are opposed to the project even if they provide jobs, shares etc. to their families. This is an opportunity for a win-win as long as it’s done right.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Economics and Employment</td>
<td>How many First Nations workers at Osisko right now?</td>
<td>Approximately 8 of 20 staff not including Geologists.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Project Details</td>
<td>Why isn’t there technology for extracting the gold without disturbing the ground?</td>
<td>The nature of mining includes ground disturbance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Tailings Management</td>
<td>Does not support the project. Does not trust tailings dams.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-29</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>How much water will be used by the mine facility and the work camp collectively?</td>
<td>The processing plant will require an estimated 34,000 m³/day of water. Fresh water requirements based on processing plant make up needs are estimated to be 7,200 m³/day. The fresh water requirement for the accommodation camp is estimated to be 300 m³/day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>John also noted that the reports should be written in a way that community members can understand them. They are too technical.</td>
<td>Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>How long have the RSA Committees been active? How were the representatives selected?</td>
<td>The kick off meeting was held in October 2012. Representatives were selected by the Chiefs – the process was coordinated by Tammy Ryll for the FFCS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>John questioned whether adequate fish samples had been taken.</td>
<td>Notwithstanding the fact that OHRG believes that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, as a result of these comments OHRG has committed to providing capacity support to SRFN to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study being undertaken with their community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Looking for more info on mercury concentrations in tissue – would like to see invertebrate tissue results</td>
<td>Notwithstanding the fact that OHRG believes that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, as a result of these comments OHRG has committed to providing capacity support to SRFN to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study being undertaken with their community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Chief Klyne commented that Seine River First Nation wants to participate in baseline data collection. Seine River FN felt that Osisko and Golder should have used their workforce more in the baseline studies. Seine River feels that this may result in the need for more baseline studies. Seine River FN has been doing their own baseline monitoring.</td>
<td>Osisko is interested in the possibility of supporting this ongoing monitoring as a separate project from the EA. Osisko still has much more monitoring to do, beyond the EA. There are many other permits, there is an Environmental Effects Monitoring Program, construction of fish habitat compensation, etc, which represent opportunities for utilizing SRFN labour force.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to</td>
<td>Tailings</td>
<td>Can you guarantee that the tailings area will be safe?</td>
<td>OHRG intends to develop a customized tailings management system that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discuss next steps.</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>address the specific needs of OHRG, meets applicable regulations at local,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincial and Federal levels and meets Industry Best Management Practices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>where possible. local regulatory and community requirements. The</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>management system will include:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A framework for tailings management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Sample checklists for implementing the framework through the life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cycle of a tailings facility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The framework will offer a foundation for managing tailings in a safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and environmentally responsible manner through the full life cycle of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a tailings facility from site selection and design, through construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and operation, to eventual decommissioning and closure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-04-15</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to</td>
<td>Water Use</td>
<td>John Kabatay asked whether evaporation had been considered in the</td>
<td>Yes, evaporation is included in the water balance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discuss next steps.</td>
<td></td>
<td>water balance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
<td>When we were invited to participate in the field work we were also</td>
<td>There is always room for Seine River First Nation to participate in the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>told that there is only a limited amount of space in the boat.</td>
<td>field work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the responses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
<td>We haven’t seen anything from the RSA Committee meetings. The</td>
<td>The Committee members have been provided meeting notes and they should</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>communities haven’t seen any meeting notes and we are wondering what</td>
<td>distribute to the communities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the responses.</td>
<td></td>
<td>progress has been made. Fish compensation would be good for the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>general community to know and understand. These meeting notes should</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be distributed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
<td>Who are the RSA committee members? When are their terms coming up?</td>
<td>Each member sits on the committee for a two year term. The term</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td>would be up in October 2014. The members are:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the responses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environment: Alix/Adam – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Training &amp; Employment: Martin/Karena – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marinario (FFCS); Social &amp; Cultural: Bud/Cathryn – Irma Churchill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS) RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Bud - Jeremiah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Seine River is immediately downstream from the Project and could be impacted more than other First Nations; more than only a few members of Seine River use the land, and the EA Report underestimated the amount of community members that harvest from the land</td>
<td>The EA does not anticipate any downstream effects from the Project. We acknowledge that more than a few members use the land, but our studies have shown that the direct impacts will only be felt by a few members. Osisko acknowledges that the land, air and water are important to all community members. The land use studies were not intended to be representative but were conducted based on the advice provided by Professor McPherson (Lakehead University) in his review of the approach to conducting a Traditional Use Study (TUS). The purpose of the surveys was to conduct a random sample of responses from individual community members to confirm the information collected through the series of TUS Elder meetings and the interviews with trapline holders and wild rice harvesters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic sampling methods, and sediment sampling methods</td>
<td>Response is to provide additional information about methods as requested.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Many insects have their larval stages in the spring. These would only be captured if the benthic study was conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.</td>
<td>The fall surveys are sufficient for the environmental assessment. However, we can commit to springtime collection of benthics during the environmental effects monitoring stage. We understand that Seine River First Nation also has spring data from nearby areas that may be considered if it is shared with Osisko.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Does environmental effects monitoring begin before the operations stage?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Composite fish tissue sample was used because the blacknose shiner was too small? The instrument wasn’t sensitive enough?</td>
<td>Yes, that is correct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Seine River First Nation does not agree with off site fish compensation</td>
<td>Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Is Osisko still going to entertain this stuff even though things are being cancelled?</td>
<td>Seine River First Nation provided a proposal for a health study that Osisko may be able to fund. Yes, Osisko is still interested in a long term relationship with Seine River First Nation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Are you saying that you wouldn't be responsible for harming our fish?</td>
<td>No, we are saying that no effects to fish are predicted. Osisko will be implementing mitigation measures and fish compensation projects to offset any potential effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Economics and Employment</td>
<td>Osisko has not confirmed any economic opportunities for Seine River First Nation and that environmental sampling is an area of interest for the community</td>
<td>Osisko would like to work with Seine River First Nation on ongoing field programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Economics and Employment</td>
<td>What was the price of gold when this all started?</td>
<td>Gold was approximately $800 an ounce 5 years ago. At this time there is a lot of uncertainty in what the price of gold will be in the future. The cost of construction has also gone up and we have a better understanding of the cost now that we have built a new mine in Quebec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>EA Report is too long and should be rewritten for clarity</td>
<td>Osisko is working to share plain language information with SRFN and include them in the ongoing field programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>If the EA gets approved but the value of gold does not warrant construction, what will happen?</td>
<td>Our understanding is that once the EA is approved, it allows a proponent to construct the Project indefinitely as long as the Project description remains the same.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>The VEC method is confusing and Seine River First Nation intends to provide ongoing review and comments on the EA Report.</td>
<td>The VEC method is a government requirement. Osisko understands that Seine River will provide ongoing comments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>We understand that discharge from the site will be below the regulated levels, so it will be clean. There is always a chance for an accident. Has this been considered?</td>
<td>Yes, the EIS/EA Report includes an assessment of accidents and malfunctions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>Statements regarding wild rice planting efforts should be removed</td>
<td>This information was provided by land users in the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Sulphate is a concern to Seine River First Nation, samples should be collected in the regional study area, samples should be collected in deep areas, complete water quality results should be provided, and laboratory accreditation should be confirmed.</td>
<td>Sulphate levels are predicted to be below guidelines, the regional study area is used for context only, samples were collected in deep areas, water quality results were provided in an appendix, and the laboratory is accredited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Should the mine go into production, will ongoing monitoring take place?</td>
<td>Yes, environmental monitoring will take place throughout all phases of the Project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>So you're saying that exploration activities and clearing land doesn't cause mercury? In reality it changes the landscape.</td>
<td>Methyl mercury is not predicted to increase as a result of exploration activities. Yes, the landscape has changed due to land clearing and will change further if the Project goes forward.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-08-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>To provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>What about the holding ponds that have been created from the exploration roads? Wouldn’t those cause increased mercury?</td>
<td>No, holding ponds on site are not predicted to cause any increase in mercury. Seine River is welcome to visit the site with Osisko staff members to look more closely at the landscape and point out areas of concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Aboriginal and Treaty Rights</td>
<td>We disagree with the statement that direct Project activities only have the potential to affect those with traplines directly in the Project area. Our community members have a respect for the river that may not be readily appreciated or understood by the mine developers. This concern is shared by the entire population of our community not just a &quot;few members&quot;.</td>
<td>The footprint of the Project is very small. Environmental effects are limited to the outlined footprint and the small area surrounding it. Effects to trapline holders are directly related to loss of terrestrial habitat within their traplines and potential need to restrict access for noise and air concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Aboriginal and Treaty Rights</td>
<td>The VEC “model” in the Aboriginal Interests TSD is very subjective and difficult to understand. Our review is an ongoing effort and we will have further comments, concerns and interests as the project continues. SRFN sees its role as a protector of the Seine River and its environment.</td>
<td>Valued Ecosystem Components are used as a tool in the government EA process. Because the Project is very complicated and the environment is so complex, VECs are used as a way of explaining the environmental effects. Osisko understands that input from First Nations will be received throughout the ongoing planning process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Documents overwhelming in their size and impossible to adequately review in the time allocated by the EA schedule. Documents should be re-written to include pertinent information, provide a distribution system suitable to the target population most affected, and ensure the information is in a form that is easily understood.</td>
<td>Osisko welcomes ongoing involvement and input and will continue to improve community and Aboriginal consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief’s meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via biweekly News Briefs. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in facilitating your review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Map does not include the Steep Rock flooded open pits, Caland and Hogarth. In later sections we comment on the mitigation arrangement Osisko has with the MNR concerning these same pit lakes. Are there other mitigation efforts concerning these pit lakes that are not reported that have significance to their removal from your map? If they are being mitigated, why are they not in the study area?</td>
<td>The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks presented by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation, that they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>SRFN has had some general discussions with Osisko on opportunities but nothing has been confirmed. SRFN is currently developing expertise in environmental sampling and this is one possibility that could warrant direct involvement with the mining impacts.</td>
<td>Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study being undertaken with their community. We would be pleased to share the workplan with you for review and comment. We envision utilizing SRFN personnel in the fieldwork and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAH and the Sportsmen’s club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>There are no samples taken in the RSA. Why is this? What makes it a “study area” if nothing is studied? Is Osisko willing to take samples in the RSA prior to mine development and for a period of operation afterwards? SRFN may be willing to assist in such an endeavor. Is this a possibility?</td>
<td>The Regional Study Area is an area that provides regional context and environmental setting for the Project. Data collection was focused on areas where the Project has a potential to effect the environment. Potential effects will not extend into the RSA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>The actual water quality results are not given. Is this data available and in some appendix we do not have?</td>
<td>Surface water quality results are provided in Appendix 2.iii Surface Water Quality Results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Aboriginal and Treaty Rights</td>
<td>SRFN is the first community downstream of this mine development. However, in the EA process, we seem to be considered equally with all First Nations. We ask that Osisko recognize the reality of the situation with SRFN being the most impacted First Nation and work with us to ensure the Seine River remains as little impacted as possible and that our community shares in the potential benefits of the mine.</td>
<td>No downstream effects are anticipated. We will continue to work with you to ensure the community benefits from the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>Please remove the statements: Some efforts have been made to plant wild rice without success, likely because of the rocky environment and fluctuating water levels. Although wild rice plant can be found, it is not abundant enough to warrant the effort of harvesting. We invite Osisko to be involved in our assessments and potential development of wild rice on Marmion Lake.</td>
<td>The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our individual interviews with land users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>We do not consider the community surveys to be representative of the consumption of traditional food at least in our community. There were only 67 individuals involved in this survey, representing less than 2% of the population of the First Nations considered.</td>
<td>The community surveys were not intended to be representative. The traditional use study was designed according to Chief’s input and advice, and was largely focused on workshops with Elders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Water and sediment sampling locations seem to be in the nearshore areas where conditions would be aerobic. Why were samples not collected in the deep portions of the basin? Does this bias your results and comparisons to CCME, CWQG and PWQG if the water bodies were not adequately tested?</td>
<td>Sampling locations are focused on areas where there is a potential effect from the Project. Many of these areas are near shore, however column profile samples were also collected to measure the water and sediment chemistry in deeper areas. In order to provide a longer term data set, water quality sampling commenced before complete bathymetry data were available. Eight column profile sample locations were selected and were sampled six times between September 2010 and August 2012. Water was collected approximately one metre below surface and one metre above lakebed using an 8 litres (L) capacity plastic Van Dorn water sampler, tripped by a messenger weight. Field parameter measurements were collected using the YSI in one metre intervals from the surface of the water column to the lakebed. All sample and data were collected from an anchored boat near the middle of the water body. The 2013 water quality monitoring program has been revised to ensure that the deep basins of these waterbodies are included in the sampling plan. A revised figure presenting the 2013 water quality monitoring stations is attached.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by the lab. The table should also show if the parameters analyzed are accredited by CALA.</td>
<td>All our laboratory work is conducted by ALS, a fully accredited facility. Analytes were chosen to be consistent with the applicable guidelines (Section 2.3). In general, the analytical detection limits were selected to be less than the applicable guidelines. Exceptions to this, for which analytical detection limits exceeded guidelines, are as follows: - Cadmium detection limits of 0.00009 mg/L and 0.00002 mg/L in surface water samples were greater than the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CCME CWQG) (0.000017 mg/L) observed in September 2010 and November 2010, respectively. - Mercury detection limit of 0.0001 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in September 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.000026 mg/L). - Silver detection limit of 0.0002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in November 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG and PWQO guidelines (0.0001 mg/L). - Selenium detection limit of 0.002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in June 2011 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.001 mg/L). Some samples collected in September 2010 also had a detection limit (0.005 mg/L) that was greater than the CCME CWQG.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Some of the pH values seem very low and doubt if they are correct. Certainly values we have for inflows in Sawbill Bay are much higher than listed. Was the field instrument used for these measurements ever calibrated?</td>
<td>Measurements of pH, oxygen-reduction potential (ORP), temperature, electrical conductivity and dissolved oxygen (DO) were collected in the field at the time of sampling using a YSI multiparameter meter (YSI). The YSI meter was calibrated by the supplier and in the field with calibration solutions provided by the supplier. Calibration for pH (two points: 4 and 7), electrical conductivity and ORP was carried out daily before sampling and documented in field notes. The YSI was placed downstream to equilibrate during the sampling procedure before measured parameters were recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>SRFN’s chief concern is the release of sulphate at above ambient levels into Marmion Lake. Elevated levels of sulphate are known to increase mercury methylation and are considered detrimental to wild rice production. We currently have our consultants assessing the predictions from your dispersal models. We need further time to complete these assessments and may request further input from Osisko in this matter.</td>
<td>We understand that some scientists believe that elevated sulphate levels can be linked to the release of mercury from sediment. Air modeling for the environmental assessment did include a prediction of changes to sulphate concentrations. The Project is predicted to cause a small increase sulphate concentrations in lake water from their existing levels, but is not expected to trigger any additional release of mercury from sediments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-01-02</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-02-13</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/02/2014</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Discuss Mitta Lake</td>
<td>Mitta Lake</td>
<td>Concern regarding draining of Mitta Lake</td>
<td>Decided that Lac Des Mille Lacs FN, Seine River FN, and Lac La Croix FN would take the lead on the issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-03</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-09-10</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lac Des Mille Lac does not support off site fish compensation at

Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss

Maybe you could stock northern pike to keep SRFN happy or

Golder isn't working with us about the environmental concerns

What do you mean by “when appropriate” for translating

To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the

So you could shelve the EA approval and wait to build the

Meeting and Presentation Discussion on Project and EIS/EA Project Development What happened to the feasibility study? It hasn't been published at this time although most of the work is complete July 2015 Community Update Meetings

n/a Osisko to present the results of the traditional use study following the completion of the workshops

There are some opportunities for funding, but Osisko did not receive any funding from

Meeting and Presentation Discussion on Project and EIS/EA Water Quality

Did First Nations work on the drilling during the Hammond

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

Do you have a closure plan in place? On other projects we have

Does the adoption of environmental assessment plan exonerate

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

Are there provincial subsidies available for exploration?

Meeting and presentation

To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the

Meeting and Presentation Discussion on Project and EIS/EA Aboriginal Consultation

Why is Osisko working with MNR? That seems like a conflict.

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

How many jobs will there be for First Nations? We expect that at least 5% of the workforce will be Aboriginal July 2015 Community Update Meetings

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

What mechanism does the Crown have in place to protect

One of our elders is struggling with the draining of Mitta Lake.

Presentation at monthly Chiefs

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

Revised Layoff Notice

If you receive any changes, please ensure that you submit them to us within 15 days of

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered

The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered
### What is the total area? Is there a requirement for expansion?

The Tailings Management Area has apparently been finalized in the Revised Plan. Plans are to employ the INCO cyanide destruction method. This is a method that is very efficient and popular worldwide in gold mining operations. There will be a small amount of residual cyanide in the effluent. The Water Polishing Pond within the Tailing Management Area is being planned to have an adequate time interval to ensure the total degradation of all residual cyanide.

Yes, Osisko plans to implement a cyanide destruction circuit. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Expansion

Expansion is not planned, however.

The total area of the TMF is expected to be 900 ha. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.

**Follow Up:**
- 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
- 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDMLF First Nation
- 2012-07-09 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-22 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-28 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-06 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-22 Snider to Drapack

### Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?

The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements.

### Is there a need for two pipelines (discharge and return)?

Will there be alignment along the main access road? What is the plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Pipeline routing is under development, but will twin the on-site access road. Pipeline will circulate storm water. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Is there a need for two pipelines (discharge and return)?

Will there be alignment along the main access road? What is the plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Pipeline routing is under development, but will twin the on-site access road. Pipeline will circulate storm water. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.

**Follow Up:**
- 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
- 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDMLF First Nation
- 2012-07-09 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-22 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-28 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-06 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-22 Snider to Drapack

### Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?

The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements.

### Is there a need for two pipelines (discharge and return)?

Will there be alignment along the main access road? What is the plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Pipeline routing is under development, but will twin the on-site access road. Pipeline will circulate storm water. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.

**Follow Up:**
- 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
- 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDMLF First Nation
- 2012-07-09 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-22 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-28 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-06 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-22 Snider to Drapack

### Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?

The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements.

### Is there a need for two pipelines (discharge and return)?

Will there be alignment along the main access road? What is the plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Pipeline routing is under development, but will twin the on-site access road. Pipeline will circulate storm water. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.

### Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.

**Follow Up:**
- 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
- 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDMLF First Nation
- 2012-07-09 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-22 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-08-28 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-06 LDMLF Notes and Presentation.pdf
- 2012-09-22 Snider to Drapack

### Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?

The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements.

### Is there a need for two pipelines (discharge and return)?

Will there be alignment along the main access road? What is the plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Pipeline routing is under development, but will twin the on-site access road. Pipeline will circulate storm water. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will determine efficiencies for destruction at each project site inclusive of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. It is not the intention for the Tailings Project to implement further treatments despite the fact that some cyanide will still be present within the effluent. However, it is the intention to maintain cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Contaminant Release permitting under the permitting process over the life of the Tailings Management Area.
Where will the water be discharged? Is any tailings going into the Marmion Reservoir?
Where is the LDMLFN community lands relative to the project? The location of the LDMLFN community lands were shown on the project map.

Meeting and Response to Draft EIS/EA Report

Should there be a 100 year rain storm event. Do land elevations between the two above

Presentation of Draft and Final EIS/EA Results.

Economics and Employment

The inclusion of an on-site workers camp could allow for LDMLFN members to live at the project.

Will the jobs be filled by community members and locals or will immigrants be brought in to fill them when the project is favourable, a training plan for the project will be developed. Training for our community members live at the newly planned community and commute to work at the project and live in is that what you are asking about?

Response Follow Up

OHRG project will be the responsibility of OHRG Ltd., not of the government.

OHRG Ltd. will be the responsible party for the project. OHRG Ltd. is separate from the EA process.

Canadian Malartic operation in Quebec was done by Osisko, on-site. We anticipate there will be no workers camp on site.

Canadian Malartic operation in Quebec was done by Osisko, on-site. We anticipate there will be no workers camp on site.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

We are still in the permitting and feasibility stage of the project. We hope to complete the feasibility and permitting reports by the end of the year for internal (Osisko) review. If the project is favourable, a training plan for the project will be developed. Training for our community members live at the newly planned community and commute to work at the project and live in is that what you are asking about?

Survey and Protection

The policy regarding restricted fishing for camp employees will not extend to Aboriginal people, unless they are on shift at the mine site or currently staying at the workers accommodation camp.

The policy regarding restricted fishing for camp employees will not extend to Aboriginal people, unless they are on shift at the mine site or currently staying at the workers accommodation camp.

Aboriginal Consultation

Community visits are expensive but they are the best idea. I will ask the Chief and council to provide support for members to travel to it if & when necessary.

Community visits are expensive but they are the best idea. I will ask the Chief and council to provide support for members to travel to it if & when necessary.

Meetings and Open Houses

A natural watershed divide occurs between the northernmost extent of the tailings pond and the Marmion Reservoir.

A natural watershed divide occurs between the northernmost extent of the tailings pond and the Marmion Reservoir.

Aquatic Biology

The inclusion of an on-site workers camp could allow for LDMLFN members to live at the project.

Will the jobs be filled by community members and locals or will immigrants be brought in to fill them when the project is favourable, a training plan for the project will be developed. Training for our community members live at the newly planned community and commute to work at the project and live in is that what you are asking about?

Water Management

Community Open Houses?

Aboriginal Consultation

To gather information about traditional land use.

Aboriginal Consultation

TUS Findings meeting with LDMLFN - combined.pdf

Aboriginal Consultation

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Consultation with First Nations Environmental Assessment (FNEA) is required.

Community Open

Consent to explore on the LDMLFN traditional lands

Consent to explore on the LDMLFN traditional lands

Other

Consent to explore on the LDMLFN traditional lands

Consent to explore on the LDMLFN traditional lands

Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report</td>
<td>comments</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>The TSD states on page 36 that Chief and Council are committed to repatriating their land on Reserve 22A2. This should read Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2.</td>
<td>Follow Up provided in Aboriginal TSD Cover Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report</td>
<td>comments</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further information will be requested. This is of utmost importance long term.</td>
<td>Follow Up provided in Aboriginal TSD Cover Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-16</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Response to Draft EIS/EA Report</td>
<td>comments</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) reclaim pond water quality?</td>
<td>Follow Up provided in Aboriginal TSD Cover Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-12-18</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-01-02</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-03</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-23</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>Is it still 10 months of permitting after you get an EA approval?</td>
<td>The 10 months is referring to the amount of time it will take before we get EA Approval. After EA Approval there will still be many other permits required prior to construction and operations.</td>
<td>July 2015 Community Update Meetings, July 2015 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>Water Management</td>
<td>Have you been invited to participate in the Seine River Watershed Management Committee?</td>
<td>We attended one meeting several years ago but were asked to wait until we were in operation to join the committee. We would like to be more involved.</td>
<td>July 2015 Community Update Meetings, July 2015 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-02-28</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Assessment, including new camp location</td>
<td>Assessment, including new camp location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-04-08</td>
<td>Meeting/Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Assessment, including new camp location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>A draft communications plan for the RSA Committee has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EI/EA Report.</td>
<td>Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsletter</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-06</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>A draft communications plan for the RSA Committee has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EI/EA Report.</td>
<td>Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsletter</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-06</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Osisko should share all studies with First Nations.</td>
<td>OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Town hall meeting to review EA. First Nations do not have the capacity to review the technical information in the EA.</td>
<td>Further community visits are planned to take place in 2014.</td>
<td>Schedule Community Open House as Nigigoonsiminikaaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Community Benefits</td>
<td>The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee.</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Community Benefits</td>
<td>Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to continue in the future?</td>
<td>OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>What jobs are there at Mattagami? What should First Nations be training for?</td>
<td>OHRG is committed to providing economic benefits to Aboriginal communities. Initiatives to maximize the benefits the Project will have on Aboriginal communities include: Scholarships; Partnerships with local academic institutions; On the job training; A hire local priority policy; and Targeted employment, training and business opportunities.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>Internship programs for workers.</td>
<td>The Osisko Aboriginal scholarship program was created in 2012 to help Aboriginal students complete their post-secondary education and to strengthen the links between Osisko and Aboriginal communities. The program was established in collaboration with Aboriginal communities in order to encourage new generations to consider post-secondary careers within the mining industry. A financial award is given to deserving candidates to help defray their educational costs when pursuing studies in a field that prepares them for work in the mining industry.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-05</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>Osisko updates sent out in Ojibway.</td>
<td>The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-06</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Water sampling should be done in the communities to find out if they are being affected, if a mine is developed.</td>
<td>The water quality sampling program is focused on the area around the proposed project.</td>
<td>Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-02-12</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>Answer questions and provide update on</td>
<td>Project and EIS/EA Report</td>
<td>Ira</td>
<td>Ira</td>
<td>Include water quality information in information materials shared at the Nigigoonsiminikaaning Community Open House.</td>
<td>Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-22</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine</td>
<td>Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report</td>
<td>Initiate a traditional use study to gather information about traditional plants in the Project area.</td>
<td>• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-22</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Water quality issues that have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have given us reason for great concern (Atikokan’s Hogarth Pit)</td>
<td>Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report, although we hope to be able to provide additional information in the interim.</td>
<td>Share information about water quality and water management practices.</td>
<td>• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge and Practices</td>
<td>Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine</td>
<td>Shared approach to Traditional Use Study, which will seek information about medicinal plants in the Project area.</td>
<td>Conduct and share results of Traditional Use Study</td>
<td>• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results; To present the revised project layout; To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Water quality issues that have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have given us reason for great concern (Atikokan’s Hogarth Pit)</td>
<td>Most of the water will be reclaimed from the tailings. A polishing pond will clean tailings water. Before water is released to the Marmion Reservoir, it will be tested to make sure it meets standards. The effluent discharge point will be tested to make sure it meets standards. The effluent discharge point will be in an area with good mixing characteristics. The effluent discharge point will avoid areas that have important fish habitats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-06</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Naicatchewenin Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-02-11</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Addressed</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-27</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>Ground water, what will be the effect and how will this be addressed if present?</td>
<td>Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report</td>
<td>Share information about potential effects to groundwater.</td>
<td>2012-02-22 Naicatchewen First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-02-27</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comments on Terms of Reference</td>
<td>Mill Lake</td>
<td>It was mentioned by the Elders that Mill Lake may be spring fed!</td>
<td>Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report</td>
<td>Share information about Mill Lake’s connectivity to groundwater.</td>
<td>2012-02-22 Naicatchewen First Nation.pdf - Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-06-18</td>
<td>Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting</td>
<td>To present and discuss the baseline data and results. To present the revised project scope. To present the revised project scope. To provide responses to outstanding concerns To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS)</td>
<td>Air Quality</td>
<td>Ground water, what will be the effect and how will this be addressed if present?</td>
<td>A summary of potential effects to groundwater and the planned mitigation and monitoring for groundwater was provided. Groundwater has also been the topic of a Community news brief. The planned groundwater monitoring program will be included in the information sharing with communities in 2014.</td>
<td>2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf</td>
<td>2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-22</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Paul Henderson noted a specific plant that is important and is found in the Seine River watershed</td>
<td>Vegetation surveys have been carried out, including plant inventories and vegetation community classification of wetland and upland communities in the summer of 2010 and 2011. Provincial Wetland Evaluation fieldwork completed in summer 2011. The presentation provided a list of the vegetation surveys that have been carried out to date.</td>
<td>Pass on information about plant to the terrestrial biology lead for consideration in environmental assessment.</td>
<td>2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-22</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Community Benefits</td>
<td>Are the benefits of the mine going to be worth the finances that have been provided to the Mitaanjigamiing community? Will the financial compensation provided be worth the impacts on the environment?</td>
<td>The Project represents a major private-sector investment in developing an important resource that will provide substantial long-term benefits to the local and regional communities, Aboriginal people, Ontario and Canada as a whole. These substantial benefits occur over approximately 15 years through Project spending, direct, indirect and induced employment and a commitment to develop the resource in an environmentally-responsible manner.</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-22</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Community Benefits</td>
<td>Where are all the Osisko pens, toques and jackets?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-22</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Can Osisko provide a flow chart that portrays entire EA and feasibility processes in detail and identify where the project is currently at within the process?</td>
<td>An EA Process poster and handout has been prepared and provided throughout the Project planning process. Community newsletters also regularly touch on this topic and explain the stage the Project has reached. This poster and handout will be included in ongoing information sharing.</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-11-22</td>
<td>Community Open House</td>
<td>To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use</td>
<td>Mill Lake</td>
<td>Are there any other options to mining the Hammond Reef deposit without draining Mill Lake? What will Mill Lake look like after the mine has closed? What are the characteristics of the &quot;new&quot; Mill Lake going to be? Will the new lake be able to sustain life?</td>
<td>The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mill Lake. At closure, OHRC plans to undertake minor modifications to the pit perimeters to create a broad, shallow, interconnected channel which could offer potential fish habitat (both littoral and open water habitat) and might contribute to the productive capacity of the Upper Mamigon Lake, replacing some of the habitat lost in Mill Lake.</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing Open House Meeting Notes.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues &amp; Processed</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2012-11-22| Community Open House  | To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use | Tailings Management   | What happens in the event of a rupture in the tailings line that transports the tailings from the processing facility to the tailing management area? | The tailings will be sent to the tailings management facility by pipeline. An emergency response plan will be developed and the following management and mitigation measures will be put in place to minimize potential effects in the case of a tailings pipeline rupture:  
- Worker training  
- Perform appropriate maintenance checks on piping and pumping systems  
- Report and correct problems promptly  
- Develop a procedure for containment and cleanup of tailings  
- Periodically retrain staff on proper operation of the tailings systems. |
| 2012-11-22| Community Open House  | To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use | Tailings Management   | Will the tailings management area be a contaminated site? What are the restraining walls for the tailings management area made of and how big will they be? In the event that one of the restraining walls fails and tailings are released, how would this be handled? What will be done with the tailings management area after the mine is closed? What kind of vegetation could or would be planted on the tailings area if it is revegetated? On the map, some of the streams that cross the tailings management area boundaries are not dammed. Why are they not blocked? What lives in the streams that cross the tailings management area boundaries? What will happen to the creatures that live in these streams? | The design of the OHRG tailings dam will be peer reviewed by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation. In addition, the Mining Association of Canada (MAC) provides guidelines for best practices for management of tailings dams. OHRG intends to develop a customized tailings management system that address the specific needs of OHRG, meets applicable regulations at local, Provincial and Federal levels and meets Industry Best Management Practices where possible. The management system will include:  
- A framework for tailings management  
- Sample checklists for implementing the framework through the life cycle of a tailings facility. The framework will offer a foundation for managing tailings in a safe and environmentally responsible manner through the full life cycle of a tailings facility from site selection and design, through construction and operation, to eventual decommissioning and closure. |
| 2012-11-22| Community Open House  | To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use | Traditional Knowledge and Practices | Could Osisko provide a detailed map that portrays all of the traditional land use areas as well as all of the treaty land boundaries? | OHRG has reported on the results of the Traditional Use Study through meetings and presentations. We have also committed to providing a written report to First Nations communities. Provide a written report detailing the results of the Traditional Use Study. |
| 2014-02-12| Community Open House  | Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA       | Hi                     | Hi                | Hi                                                                       |
| 2015-10-22| Community Presentation| Provide update on Project and EIS/EA                            | Hi                     | Hi                | Hi                                                                       |
| 2015-10-28| Site Visit            | Tour of Project Site by eight community members                | Hi                     | Hi                | Hi                                                                       |

* Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
### Metis Nation of Ontario

#### Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Meeting Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-02-09</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Our community's rights and interests</td>
<td>The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Metis community, consistent with R. v. Powley, [2002] 2 S.C.R. 217 (“Powley”). A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. Our distinct Metis community has lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective European control in the region. For research conducted by the MNO, Ontario and Canada about the Metis in this region see: <a href="http://www.metisnation.org/registry/Resourceresources.aspx">http://www.metisnation.org/registry/Resourceresources.aspx</a>. As well, for legal findings related to effective European control in this region see: Keewatin v. Minister of Natural Resources, 2011 ONSC 4801. Our community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. As well, our community asserts it has title within parts of its traditional territory, which is also an aboriginal right. These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or otherwise. More, it is our opinion, these existing constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights, combined with the honour of the Crown, require governments to enter into good faith negotiations with us with a view to recognizing, respecting and accommodating our rights, consistent with reconciliation. The reconciliation is to be ultimately achieved through arriving at mutually agreeable arrangements and just settlements (i.e., a modern day land claims agreement, a self-government agreement, other accommodation agreements, etc.). To date, the Crown refuses to engage in these types of negotiations with our Metis community, despite its actual knowledge of our aboriginal rights and claims. In addition, some Metis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Haliburton/Adhesions Treaty #9 (the “Adhesions”), Treaty #5 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-02-09</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Our community's rights and interests</td>
<td>The CEA Agency and MOE align consultation as much as possible,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-02-09</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Our community's rights and interests</td>
<td>To facilitate a focussed discussion regarding the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes:
- The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Metis community, consistent with R. v. Powley, [2002] 2 S.C.R. 217 (“Powley”). A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. Our distinct Metis community has lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective European control in the region. For research conducted by the MNO, Ontario and Canada about the Metis in this region see: http://www.metisnation.org/registry/Resourceresources.aspx. As well, for legal findings related to effective European control in this region see: Keewatin v. Minister of Natural Resources, 2011 ONSC 4801. Our community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. As well, our community asserts it has title within parts of its traditional territory, which is also an aboriginal right. These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or otherwise. More, it is our opinion, these existing constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights, combined with the honour of the Crown, require governments to enter into good faith negotiations with us with a view to recognizing, respecting and accommodating our rights, consistent with reconciliation. The reconciliation is to be ultimately achieved through arriving at mutually agreeable arrangements and just settlements (i.e., a modern day land claims agreement, a self-government agreement, other accommodation agreements, etc.). To date, the Crown refuses to engage in these types of negotiations with our Metis community, despite its actual knowledge of our aboriginal rights and claims. In addition, some Metis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Haliburton/Adhesions Treaty #9 (the “Adhesions”), Treaty #5 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. | | | 2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Related</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Consultation Committee Meeting</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding the Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Impact on economy for Kenora/Thunder Bay?</td>
<td>Not do they think they could be affected by the Project?</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Consultation Committee Meeting</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding the Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-11-29</td>
<td>Consultation Committee Meeting</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding the Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Issues Related

- **Existing issues related to the draft terms of reference.**
- **Community concern:**
  - Impact on economy for Kenora/Thunder Bay?
  - Feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.
  - Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.
  - Workshop
  - Workshop
  - Workshop

### Notes

- Workshop
- Workshop
- Workshop

---

**Information on the Terms of Reference:**

- **Title:**
  - Terms of Reference

- **Date:**
  - January 2018 – 1656263

---

**Environmental Assessment:**

- **Purpose:**
  - To facilitate a focused discussion regarding the Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.

---

**Community Concern:**

- **Impact on economy for Kenora/Thunder Bay?**
- **Feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.**
- **Draft Terms of Reference. The goal was to clarify existing questions about the Project and receive feedback about how stakeholders feel the Project may affect them.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Description How many square kilometers is the red-line “Project Area”?</td>
<td>Concerned about the reliability of slurry pipeline Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal Treaty Rights Concerned that the MoHo erroneously identifies the Metis community, the rights of the Metis community, and the framework for consultation with the Métis Nation of Ontario. The TOR demonstrates a lack of meaningful consultation with the Metis community about the Project. Expressed concern regarding CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding and concern over the Crown’s consultation approaches.</td>
<td>Not to discuss implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MUO) and begin addressing identified issues. The MOU Goal sets: Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO. Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests. Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated. The MOU Implementation Work plan will be achieved through: Ongoing liaison meetings Focussing on information sharing Providing information on the Project Providing information on the EA Identifying opportunities for Métis participation in the EA process; identifying and assessing potential impacts on the Métis Rights and Interests (Traditional Knowledge Study) Potential registration of an impacts Benefit Agreement (IBA) Identify and protect the Metis Community’s rights, hold MoHo accountable, and establish the framework for consultation with the Metis Nation of Ontario.</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology Concerned about the recreation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marion Reservoir, thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent wetland.</td>
<td>Metis Lake is a critical and unique contribution to the Environmental Assessment. Osisko will progressively re-vegetate throughout the life of the Project.</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable forest ecosystems.</td>
<td>Forest community has been identified as a vital ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment. Osisko will progressively re-vegetate throughout the life of the Project.</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about the potential disruption of migratory patterns</td>
<td>Habitat has been identified as a vital ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment. Potential impacts to wildlife corridors will also be evaluated. MoHo report states that Aishik area has the highest population of moose in Ontario. Discussion of habitat linkages has been covered but habitat is south of identified range.</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about the reliability of dry pipeline</td>
<td>Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about the permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility. How can you stop the tailing from flooding? Have they had pipeline breaks at Osisko Water? Committee would like to be involved / informed of pipeline routing</td>
<td>Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about the disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvesting</td>
<td>Increased riders will mean increased public access harvesting increased demand for harvested resources. Impacts from noise and soil etc will decrease species abundance</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-04-14</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>To facilitate a focused discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MoHo, addressing concerns formally raised by MoHo to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Concerned about the disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvesting</td>
<td>Will there be a “No Discharge of Firearms Zone”? Will there be fencing around the site?</td>
<td>Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
<td>2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
January 2018 – 1656263

Project Details
Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko’s entire property claims?
Consultation Committee

When operations phase is done, will the pits fill with water and act as quarry lakes? Or will:
Fish Habitat
Consultation Committee

What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?
Transmission Line

What is the lifespan of a pipeline?
Transmission Line

No, this policy is intended for use only during the exploration phase
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) have formally signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide their working relationship in regard to the development of the Hammond Reef gold project in northeastern Ontario. The MOU sets out the way in which the local Métis community, as represented by MNO’s Treaty #3 Fish Habitat, should be managed and maintained. The MOU is the result of a respectful consultation process between the signatories. The agreement represents a milestone in our ongoing relationship with the local community in the region and underscores Osisko’s commitment to continue developing a strong relationship with Aboriginal people. MNO Regional Councilor, Theresa Stenlund, commented: “Our community looks forward to continuing to work with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd in a collaborative and productive manner. The MOU has worked hand-in-hand with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd, and we are happy to move forward and are proud of our positive relationship and successful negotiations. There is a real need for economic development in the northeast, and we see MNO’s involvement with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd as an opportunity to foster opportunities for Métis businesses and citizens, while protecting our traditional values and way of life.”

Canadian harvesting rights exist and plan to do the work. Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd have formally signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide their working relationship in regard to the development of the Hammond Reef gold project in northeastern Ontario. The MOU sets out the way in which the local Métis community, as represented by MNO’s Treaty #3 Fish Habitat, should be managed and maintained. The MOU is the result of a respectful consultation process between the signatories. The agreement represents a milestone in our ongoing relationship with the local community in the region and underscores Osisko’s commitment to continue developing a strong relationship with Aboriginal people. MNO Regional Councilor, Theresa Stenlund, commented: “Our community looks forward to continuing to work with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd in a collaborative and productive manner. The MOU has worked hand-in-hand with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd, and we are happy to move forward and are proud of our positive relationship and successful negotiations. There is a real need for economic development in the northeast, and we see MNO’s involvement with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd as an opportunity to foster opportunities for Métis businesses and citizens, while protecting our traditional values and way of life.”

Metis Nation of Ontario
January 2018 – 1656263

Project Alternatives

Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town's new planned location?

Consultation Committee

Osisko to mail 3 hard copies of the Aquatic Biology Interim

Archaeology

Consultation Committee

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of

Anderson Dam.

Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

The total length of your transmission line across Sawbill Bay says 6 km but the figure shows

2.3km + 2.3km = 4.6 km – there appears to be 1.4 km missing of the transmission line. Can

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

consultation committee to review MoU

Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of

Métis community members.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was

The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

archaeologists have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis

Arts and Culture Tracking Log.xlsx

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Métis community members.

2012-06-21 MNO Workshop

Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.
Employment

What will be the shift rotation for workers during operations? 2 weeks on / 2 weeks off? We have not finalized the shift rotation schedule.

Socio-Economics

consultation committee

Will our Aboriginal interests and knowledge be made public?

Tourism

consultation committee

Potential effects to tourism are considered in the socio-economic consultation committee.

Worker Health and Safety

1,000 people is a lot of people, a lot of water and a lot of waste. Do you anticipate there would be room for a lot of malicious intent for example: malicious environmental damage?

Worker's Camp

is there a workers camp at Malartic?

No, there is no camp at Malartic, because the mine site is directly adjacent to the Town.

Environmental Assessment

Consultation Committee

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

Project area. We will speak with our cultural heritage lead on this.

We are in the process of verifying the receptors we have mapped.

Whether or not we are allowed to share it?

No. The camp will have security. Mining camps are common throughout Canada. We have not heard of experiences reflecting this concern.

Aboriginal Consultation

Irreversibility is subjective. For an elder, the effects may never be reversed in their lifetime.

Worker Health and Safety

Consultation Committee

Aboriginal Consultation

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) is pleased to inform you that Métis Mining Strategy (MMS) proposal made to the Government of Canada’s Strategic Partnership Fund (SPF) has been approved. We want to thank you for your initial expression of support. As you recall the project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.

The project would provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our much larger areas will be to make the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in mining.

Aboriginal Consultation

Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy

The MNO is interested in learning more about the project and working together to ensure that the project is respectful of Metis community values.

Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without consent.

We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential.

No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts period.
### Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>To discuss the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>As soon as the EIS/EA Report is finished, will you release it to the public and the government? We will likely release the report to the public and stakeholders at the same time. The MNZ Consultation Committee does have an advantage because we have regularly scheduled meetings to share Project details and discuss specific concerns. We hope to have the committee see preliminary results during the November meeting. We plan to do an internal review of the report in December 2012 and release the report to government, public and Aboriginal partners in Q1 2013.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>To discuss the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Closing Planning</td>
<td>Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees? We are in the initial planning stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential species of concern at this time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>To discuss the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Tailings Management</td>
<td>A serious problem in tailings? I remember that the historic tailings management isn’t going well as planned. We are in the initial planning stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential species of concern at this time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>To discuss the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Closure</td>
<td>Just because a mine is closed successfully doesn’t mean there haven’t been any impacts. Osisko should consider species of interest to the Métis in the revegetation plan and make sure the area does become a monoculture. Osisko should consider creating an interpretative centre with the different plants and trees used by Aboriginal people, so the public can learn about our traditional practices. We understand that you can’t plan in too much detail because the techniques may change with time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-08-05</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>To discuss the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Have you drilled into the McArthur River? Although some extensive drilling may have taken place, the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 30 meter buffer zone of the Hamilton River.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Community Feast</td>
<td>Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario in Fort Frances. The meeting included a formal Project overview presentation and video, addressed questions and comments raised by members of the community, and was followed by a community feast.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Métis Consultation</td>
<td>Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website? Osisko does have a website: <a href="http://www.osisko.com">www.osisko.com</a>. Specifically, you can contact your Region 1 Consultation Committee with questions. As part of the MOU, we are also publishing a Project Fact Sheet on the Hamilton River Project in the Métis Voyager.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-10-21 Métis Fort Frances Community Fest- combined pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Community Feast</td>
<td>Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario in Fort Frances. The meeting included a formal Project overview presentation and video, addressed questions and comments raised by members of the community, and was followed by a community feast.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Details</td>
<td>Is all the processing going to be done on site? Yes, a gold concentrate tailings will be the final product leaving the site. Tailings will be managed on-site in a Tailings Management Facility. All processing will be done off of the OMG site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-10-21 Métis Fort Frances Community Fest- combined pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Community Feast</td>
<td>Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario in Fort Frances. The meeting included a formal Project overview presentation and video, addressed questions and comments raised by members of the community, and was followed by a community feast.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment? As part of the MOU, we are also publishing a Project Fact Sheet on the Hamilton River Project in the Métis Voyager.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-10-21 Métis Fort Frances Community Fest- combined pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Community Feast</td>
<td>Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario in Fort Frances. The meeting included a formal Project overview presentation and video, addressed questions and comments raised by members of the community, and was followed by a community feast.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginal and local contractors for goods and services?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-10-21 Métis Fort Frances Community Fest- combined pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-10-21</td>
<td>Community Feast</td>
<td>Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario in Fort Frances. The meeting included a formal Project overview presentation and video, addressed questions and comments raised by members of the community, and was followed by a community feast.</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Mine Lake</td>
<td>What is the process for draining Mine Lake? A plan for draining of MLA lakes is currently being developed. At this point, the plan is to drain the water for discharge into the Marmion Reservoir after ensuring that the water quality and sediment quality meet requirements. The fish will be live captured and relocated to an appropriate water body on site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012-10-21 Métis Fort Frances Community Fest- combined pdf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation

January 2018 – 1656263

This slide is not what has been spent – it is a prediction of what will be spent as part of the closure plan. The indirect impacts are identified through assessment in other EIS/EA report.

What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Métis Nation of Ontario. Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish?

No, we are not currently planning to stock the reclaimed open pits with fish. We are planning fish habitat enhancement projects, but they are under development. Water quality in the pits will be monitored, as per the environmental assessment guidelines.

Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the extent, duration, reversibility, and frequency and considered the mitigation measures that could be put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

Environmental Assessment

If your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental view?

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Metis Nation of Ontario

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

Consultation Committee

It is local. The predictions were based on a conservative estimate of the land and resources around the Project and focused on potential impacts to those interests.

Meeting

throughout our operations and closure throughout the site to confirm this prediction. Water will not be released to the environment until it meets acceptable quality.

Wildlife Habitat

Aquatic Biology

What is the realistic cost for the mine?

No, the consultation closure plan does not currently include a plan to tag the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid generating and will not likely need a soil cover for re-vegetation to occur.

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

Sincerely,

Theresa Stenlund

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

We look forward to the next stages of project development and to working together to continue into the future.

Consultation Committee

The Metis Nation of Ontario through the Region 1 Consultation Committee is pleased to be consulting with a coalition of local Aboriginal and Métis communities that have an interest in the project.

We have noticed positive results.

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the extent, duration, reversibility, and frequency and considered the mitigation measures that could be put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

Environmental Assessment

If your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental view?

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Metis Nation of Ontario

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

Consultation Committee

It is local. The predictions were based on a conservative estimate of the land and resources around the Project and focused on potential impacts to those interests.

Meeting

throughout our operations and closure throughout the site to confirm this prediction. Water will not be released to the environment until it meets acceptable quality.

Wildlife Habitat

Aquatic Biology

What is the realistic cost for the mine?

No, the consultation closure plan does not currently include a plan to tag the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid generating and will not likely need a soil cover for re-vegetation to occur.

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

Sincerely,

Theresa Stenlund

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

We look forward to the next stages of project development and to working together to continue into the future.

Consultation Committee

The Metis Nation of Ontario through the Region 1 Consultation Committee is pleased to be consulting with a coalition of local Aboriginal and Métis communities that have an interest in the project.

We have noticed positive results.

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the extent, duration, reversibility, and frequency and considered the mitigation measures that could be put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

Environmental Assessment

If your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental view?

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Metis Nation of Ontario

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

Consultation Committee

It is local. The predictions were based on a conservative estimate of the land and resources around the Project and focused on potential impacts to those interests.

Meeting

throughout our operations and closure throughout the site to confirm this prediction. Water will not be released to the environment until it meets acceptable quality.

Wildlife Habitat

Aquatic Biology

What is the realistic cost for the mine?

No, the consultation closure plan does not currently include a plan to tag the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid generating and will not likely need a soil cover for re-vegetation to occur.

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

Sincerely,

Theresa Stenlund

Region 1 Councillor for the Métis Nation of Ontario

We look forward to the next stages of project development and to working together to continue into the future.

Consultation Committee

The Metis Nation of Ontario through the Region 1 Consultation Committee is pleased to be consulting with a coalition of local Aboriginal and Métis communities that have an interest in the project.

We have noticed positive results.

EIS/EA Report. You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

EIS/EA Report.

Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the extent, duration, reversibility, and frequency and considered the mitigation measures that could be put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant.

Environmental Assessment

If your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental view?
Slide 14 was meant to address the need to translating documents, specifically the OHRG project. Osisko recognizes the importance of the Michif language within Métis culture. Is there a need to translate the project info into Michif? The answer is yes. It is not enough to simply provide the information in Michif. The Métis must understand the information in order to make informed decisions about the project. The translation should be done in a way that respects the culture and language of the Métis community.

Slide 14 mentions the Ojibway language as a cultural concern. Our language, the Michif language, is a concern for the Métis community as well. There is no need to translate the project info into Michif. But I would like it noted that the Ojibway language is very important to our culture.

The tailings pipeline will not freeze as long as tailings are moving through the line. Compared to the proposed pipeline to Hogarth, the tailings pipeline to the preferred TMF is better if we have to get people out with blow torches to thaw the line. There will be less portion of pipes that should prevent freezing of the line.

• Did the Métis influence how and when each valued component was studied?
• Did the Métis have confidence in the prediction of effects on each valued component?

The fish species in Mitta Lake are not sport fish - they are suckers, forage fish. The fish compensation plans in these types of lakes are based on aquatic habitat types. If a certain kind of aquatic habitat is lost, we need to try to enhance similar habitat which would likely support other suitable fish species.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Legal Counsel is based. However, we could also be willing to meet in Montreal, if that was more convenient. Please contact Dean McDonald at Dean@metisnation.org or 604-274-3385, 4, in order to discuss the logistics for this first meeting.

To discuss shared interests in the Hammond Reef Gold Project, the Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

The fish compensation plan is based on aquatic habitat types. If a certain kind of aquatic habitat is lost, we need to try to enhance similar habitat which would likely support other suitable fish species.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2013 and 2014. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of aquatic Ecosystem Components and Osisko has actively solicited feedback from the Consultation Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.

Slide 14 was meant to address the need to translating documents, specifically the OHRG project. Osisko recognizes the importance of the Michif language within Métis culture. Is there a need to translate the project info into Michif? The answer is yes. It is not enough to simply provide the information in Michif. The Métis must understand the information in order to make informed decisions about the project. The translation should be done in a way that respects the culture and language of the Métis community.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-09-18</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on EIS/EA Report and move forward with shared interests</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2013/09/18 MNO Shared Interests Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-09-18</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Official signing of Shared Interests Agreement</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2013/09/18 MNO Shared Interests Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-12</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Discuss Shared Interest Agreement</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-02-12 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-06-11</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Virtual signing of Shared Interest Agreement</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-06-11 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-06-26</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Official signing of Shared Interest Agreement</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-06-26 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>What is the grade of the ore?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>Why is New Gold able to move their project forward more quickly than Hammond?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>How are we going to move the project forward?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>How much water will you be using?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>How is the economic climate - who would realistically back the project and pay for it to be built?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Schedule</td>
<td>What does the price of gold need to be to allow the project to move forward?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Aquatic Biology</td>
<td>Will there be ‘before and after’ fish tissue studies?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Worker Accommodation</td>
<td>I prefer the new location for the workers camp</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Worker Accommodation</td>
<td>Will the camp include the operations workforce?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Local Engagement</td>
<td>Will supplies be sourced locally?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Local Engagement</td>
<td>Can we ensure locally where possible?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Local Engagement</td>
<td>Does the MNO business development agreement include a local component?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-07-21</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Discussion on Project and EIS/EA</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Logistics</td>
<td>I'm being pressured to the site, will they use the local airport?</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-07-21 Community Update Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-09-09</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2015-09-09 Hammond Reef Chiefs Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-02-25</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016-02-25 Hammond Reef Metis Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-10-19</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2016-10-19 Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-02-28</td>
<td>Meeting and Presentation</td>
<td>Provide update on Project</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>Project Alternatives Assessment, including new camp location</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2017-02-28 Metis Nation of Ontario</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metis Nation of Ontario
Comments on Draft EIS EA Report
Doug,

Wow - thank you so much for reading the document so quickly!!!

Fire safety is in Chapter 8. I'm not sure if this is the level of detail you were expecting. There are several references to fire safety (you can search using the FIND option and type "fire"). Specifically, I think your questions may be addressed in Chapter 8, Section 8.2.4.1 Fire Safety.

Also - Chapter 6, Section 6.5.1 discusses briefly Forest Fires.

Sizing of the equipment is more detail than is usually required for an EA.

Please let me know if this answers your question.

Thanks
Alix

---

From: Gladys & Doug [trappers3@tbaytel.net]
Sent: Tuesday, February 19, 2013 6:03 PM
To: Alexandra Drapack
Subject: EIS/EA report

Good evening Alex:
On behalf of Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation, I have read the bulk of the EIS/EA document that you e-mailed. I do not remember reading about anything to do with fire fighting equipment, dedicated fire water lines and pumps etc. Has this detail been ommitted. Is it required at this stage or did I miss it? Doug
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sent:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Good afternoon Alex:

Hoping you had a good stay in Thunder Bay.

At our meeting on Friday past, I expressed concern over the restricted fishing item in the Commitment Registry. I did not have a chance for a one and one with you regarding this subject.

I was viewing this commitment from the aboriginal aspect. Basically OHRG is going to tell their aboriginal employees that they will not be allowed to practice their guaranteed constitutional treaty right to fish (restricted access to the lake) while living in camp.

Hunting restriction is applied universally in camps as it is a safety issue.

I do hope that this clarifies the intention of my statement. doug
Good day Alix. I am writing today for clarification on Osisko’s fish compensation plan. We understand the two options being presented by Osisko but need clarification on whether the remediation plan for Steep Rock would involve a cash payment and who this payment would go to? We also ask what assurances are there that these dollars will have any direct benefit on Steep Rock remediation and not be absorbed by and within government and have no direct benefit to the Steep Rock site? Please clarify. Thanks

Dean McMahon
Region One Consultation Coordinator
Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch
Metis Nation of Ontario
426 Victoria Avenue
Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 2C3
807-274-1386
deanm@metisnation.org
www.metisnation.org
March 28, 2013

Ms. Amy Liu
Project Manager
Ontario Region
55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 907
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2

Re: Review of Draft EIS/EA Document Provided by OsiskoGold

Dear Ms. Liu:

At the request of Chief and Council of the Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation we have undertaken a detailed review of the draft EIS/EA document provided by Osisko Gold. The review in large part was completed by our consultant Mr. Doug Mychasiw, with input from Band Administrator Quentin Snider and the Chief and Council of the Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation. The draft document relates to the Atikokan area Hammond Reef Gold Project. The document consists of an Executive Summary backed by a number of Technical Support Documents. The report was researched and generated by Golder Associates on behalf of Osisko Gold. Globally, this is an excellent document that employs much good science. We have spent a good deal of time analyzing this report and will attempt to highlight possible concerns that the First Nation may bring forward.

ABORIGINAL INTERESTS – Technical support document

Historically the Anishinabe have had a special relationship with Mother Earth. Often they are referred to as keepers of the water and earth. They used only what was required to provide for life. In the modern day, this statement is also fact. The removal of elements from Mother Earth to provide for life should be looked upon as an honourable undertaking. The science and technology that is available in these times suggests mining of the Hammond Reef gold deposit could be conducted with minimal harm to the environment.

With mining, there is always a trade-off. If this project is to proceed, a small lake (Mitta Lake) located within the Hammond Reef Peninsula will disappear forever. The tailings management facility will inundate an area that is currently home to a small wetlands and lake. They no doubt are now home to creatures of the Creator.

Lizard Lake supports an excellent walleye fishery. Laboratory analysis of walleye flesh taken from this lake has determined it is high in methyl mercury and should not be consumed by women of child bearing age or children under age 5 years. Others should consume only on an occasional basis. The
information provided casts a different light as to the suitability of this fishery as a food source. This does not mean that the lake should not be protected. This water body is located immediately adjacent to the planned tailings facility. **There may be some temporary minor adverse effects due to pond seepage water escaping into the lake waters.**

The quality of the effluent waters released to the environment will be highly regulated. We do not foresee a problem with their release to the Upper Marmion Reservoir. Effluent volume should be very low as water will be pumped back to the mill facility for use as process water.

To counteract the negatives outlined in the previous paragraphs, we do have positives. All important training will be provided to prospective Anishinabe employees. They will be provided with meaningful employment that will enable them. The tradition of planning ahead for the seventh generation will in our opinion have been accomplished should this project proceed. If the young people are given the opportunity, it is not difficult to imagine the ensuing progressive prosperity over future generations.

Band owned companies are currently providing goods and services to OHRG. Should the project proceed to production, there will be much more opportunity available.

With regard to the measureable effects to trapping, hunting and fishing. The area in question is not large therefore habitat destruction is negligible. The main disruption to furbearers would be water quality, noise and human presence. Water quality is sometimes compromised by mine tailings. Extensive testing has shown that the tailings from this ore deposit are likely not to be acid generating. The ore does not contain an abundance of sulphide material for the production of sulphuric acid. The ore in fact is host to an abundance of carbonate. This carbonate acts as a chemical buffer against the sulphide evolving or breaking down to sulphuric acid. Together with free oxygen, sulphuric acid has the ability to dissolve metals to solution. The addition of this solution creates polluted waters. Low pH <6 indicates beginning of acidity. High pH >8 indicates beginning of alkalinity. The pH of water samples taken during laboratory bench tests of tailings manufactured from project ore core were well into the neutral range of pH 7 with some leaning towards an alkaline pH of 9. **We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further information will be requested. This is of the utmost importance long term.**

The design details of the Tailings Management Facility are not available at this time. I have no doubt that the facility will be well engineered and more than suitable for the task.

The TSD states on page 36 that Chief and Council are committed to repatriating their land on Reserve 22A2. This should read Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2.

How will Osisko implement the envisioned restricted fishery for camp employees without conflicting with aboriginal treaty rights?

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT- Technical support document

The planned Tailings Management Facility encompasses a large area. This area will be used as the perpetual resting place for well over 200 million tons of tailings. We notice the northwest tip of the
facility is within some 600m of Long Hike Lake. **Should there be a 100 year rain storm event. Do land elevations between the two above mentioned bodies negate the possibility of tails pond effluent migration to Long Hike Lake?**

Destruction of fish habitat compensation is discussed. A number of good fishery habitat restoration projects are described. There is a suggestion of compensation generated from the Hammond Reef project being used elsewhere downstream. Perhaps in the future additional habitat restoration areas within the project will be identified. Surplus funds could then be utilized.

**ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT** – Technical support document

There is no reference to possible airborne fugitive dust emissions originating from the Tails Management facility. Under certain conditions, wind erosion could become a major problem with tailings. In the event of a lengthy temporary production shutdown, how would exposed tailings beaches be conditioned to avoid “Dust storms”? Dust loading to the east of the facility may be considerable especially once the tails cone has risen to create massive beaches.

**CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE PLAN**

To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) reclaim pond water quality? Development of a historical database would be useful in predicting the future need for treatment or direct release of effluent to the environment.

**CONCLUSION**

The process to assess and mitigate environmental impact is now well known. It is well used and well understood. A perfect plan is not possible and not required. Consensus will never be reached and is not required. There will always be those that object. An honest effort utilizing the best science available to develop a plan is the main prerequisite.

We have undertaken an extensive review of the 15 Technical Support Documents presented. The draft Executive Summary is to us, an excellent presentation.

The Lac des Mille Lac Band feels pride in being associated with the Osisko organization. They conduct business in a sustainable manner.

Submitted on behalf of:

The Chief and Council, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

By:

Quentin A. Snider

Band Administrator, LDMLFN
Please see attached.

Miigwetch
Quentin
March 28, 2013

Ms. Amy Liu

Project Manager

Ontario Region

55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 907

Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2

Re: Review of Draft EIS/EA Document Provided by OsiskoGold

Dear Ms. Liu:

At the request of Chief and Council of the Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation we have undertaken a detailed review of the draft EIS/EA document provided by Osisko Gold. The review in large part was completed by our consultant Mr. Doug Mychasiw, with input from Band Administrator Quentin Snider and the Chief and Council of the Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation. The draft document relates to the Atikokan area Hammond Reef Gold Project. The document consists of an Executive Summary backed by a number of Technical Support Documents. The report was researched and generated by Golder Associates on behalf of Osisko Gold. Globally, this is an excellent document that employs much good science. We have spent a good deal of time analyzing this report and will attempt to highlight possible concerns that the First Nation may bring forward.

ABORIGINAL INTERESTS – Technical support document

Historically the Anishinabe have had a special relationship with Mother Earth. Often they are referred to as keepers of the water and earth. They used only what was required to provide for life. In the modern day, this statement is also fact. The removal of elements from Mother Earth to provide for life should be looked upon as an honourable undertaking. The science and technology that is available in these times suggests mining of the Hammond Reef gold deposit could be conducted with minimal harm to the environment.

With mining, there is always a trade-off. If this project is to proceed, a small lake (Mitta Lake) located within the Hammond Reef Peninsula will disappear forever. The tailings management facility will inundate an area that is currently home to a small wetlands and lake. They no doubt are now home to creatures of the Creator.

Lizard Lake supports an excellent walleye fishery. Laboratory analysis of walleye flesh taken from this lake has determined it is high in methyl mercury and should not be consumed by women of child bearing age or children under age 5 years. Others should consume only on an occasional basis. The
information provided casts a different light as to the suitability of this fishery as a food source. This does not mean that the lake should not be protected. This water body is located immediately adjacent to the planned tailings facility. There may be some temporary minor adverse effects due to pond seepage water escaping into the lake waters.

The quality of the effluent waters released to the environment will be highly regulated. We do not foresee a problem with their release to the Upper Marmion Reservoir. Effluent volume should be very low as water will be pumped back to the mill facility for use as process water.

To counteract the negatives outlined in the previous paragraphs, we do have positives. All important training will be provided to prospective Anishinabe employees. They will be provided with meaningful employment that will enable them. The tradition of planning ahead for the seventh generation will in our opinion have been accomplished should this project proceed. If the young people are given the opportunity, it is not difficult to imagine the ensuing progressive prosperity over future generations.

Band owned companies are currently providing goods and services to OHRG. Should the project proceed to production, there will be much more opportunity available.

With regard to the measureable effects to trapping, hunting and fishing. The area in question is not large therefore habitat destruction is negligible. The main disruption to furbearers would be water quality, noise and human presence. Water quality is sometimes compromised by mine tailings. Extensive testing has shown that the tailings from this ore deposit are likely not to be acid generating. The ore does not contain an abundance of sulphide material for the production of sulphuric acid. The ore in fact is host to an abundance of carbonate. This carbonate acts as a chemical buffer against the sulphide evolving or breaking down to sulphuric acid. Together with free oxygen, sulphuric acid has the ability to dissolve metals to solution. The addition of this solution creates polluted waters. Low pH <6 indicates beginning of acidity. High pH >8 indicates beginning of alkalinity. The pH of water samples taken during laboratory bench tests of tailings manufactured from project ore core were well into the neutral range of pH 7 with some leaning towards an alkaline pH of 9. We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further information will be requested. This is of the utmost importance long term.

The design details of the Tailings Management Facility are not available at this time. I have no doubt that the facility will be well engineered and more than suitable for the task.

The TSD states on page 36 that Chief and Council are committed to repatriating their land on Reserve 22A2. This should read Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2.

How will Osisko implement the envisioned restricted fishery for camp employees without conflicting with aboriginal treaty rights?

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT- Technical support document

The planned Tailings Management Facility encompasses a large area. This area will be used as the perpetual resting place for well over 200 million tons of tailings. We notice the northwest tip of the
facility is within some 600m of Long Hike Lake. Should there be a 100 year rain storm event. Do land elevations between the two above mentioned bodies negate the possibility of tails pond effluent migration to Long Hike Lake?

Destruction of fish habitat compensation is discussed. A number of good fishery habitat restoration projects are described. There is a suggestion of compensation generated from the Hammond Reef project being used elsewhere downstream. Perhaps in the future additional habitat restoration areas within the project will be identified. Surplus funds could then be utilized.

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT – Technical support document

There is no reference to possible airborne fugitive dust emissions originating from the Tails Management facility. Under certain conditions, wind erosion could become a major problem with tailings. In the event of a lengthy temporary production shutdown, how would exposed tailings beaches be conditioned to avoid “Dust storms”? Dust loading to the east of the facility may be considerable especially once the tails cone has risen to create massive beaches.

CONCEPTUAL CLOSURE PLAN

To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) reclaim pond water quality? Development of a historical database would be useful in predicting the future need for treatment or direct release of effluent to the environment.

CONCLUSION

The process to assess and mitigate environmental impact is now well known. It is well used and well understood. A perfect plan is not possible and not required. Consensus will never be reached and is not required. There will always be those that object. An honest effort utilizing the best science available to develop a plan is the main prerequisite.

We have undertaken an extensive review of the 15 Technical Support Documents presented. The draft Executive Summary is to us, an excellent presentation.

The Lac des Mille Lac Band feels pride in being associated with the Osisko organization. They conduct business in a sustainable manner.

Submitted on behalf of:

The Chief and Council, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

By:

Quentin A. Snider

Band Administrator, LDMLFN
Fax Transmittal Form

TO: Amy Liu

ORGANIZATION: CEGA

RE: FA Comments

DATE: Apr. 8, 2013

FAX #: 416-952-1573

FROM: □ Tammy Ryall, Executive Director
      □ Alex T. Bruyere, Mineral Development Advisor
      □ James Mainville, Executive Assistant

MESSAGE: □ Chief Earl Klyne

No. pages, including cover: 7

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Confidential  Urgent  Priority

Note: All information contained in fax transmissions is private and confidential. Should you receive this information in error, please call the number below immediately.
Chief Earl Klyne  
Seine River First Nation  
Box 124  
Mine Centre, ON  

April 4, 2013

Alexandra Drapack  
Director Sustainable Development  
155 University Avenue Suite 1440  
Toronto, ON MH 3B7

Dear Amy:

Re: comments on the EA submitted by the Hammond Reef Gold Project

We have examined documents relating to the above Environmental Assessment and have the following comments to make at this time:

**EA Documents:** Basically we found the documents themselves overwhelming in their size and impossible to adequately review in the time allocated by the EA schedule. This was exasperated by the availability of the material. Although one hard copy was provided to SRFN, this was not sufficient to distribute to our community members while at the same time having the same material available to some of our environmental reviewers who were used to having hard copies provided. Electronic versions are of little value if the vast majority of individuals most affected (community members of the SRFN who are the nearest First Nation downstream of this development) do not have computers. We appreciate that the open house held in Atikokan on April 3 was an effort to provide background information personally but too late to provide useful feedback given the deadline for this purpose was April 5th. Furthermore, our expert reviewers expressed concern that the documents themselves were not well written and would have been rejected as inadequate or overly wordy by normal scientific standards for their technical accuracy and style. The excuse that there need be no limit to the size of documents since everything was available electronically is not acceptable to the SRFN. Osisko needs to have these documents re-written to include pertinent information, provide a distribution system suitable to the target population most affected, and ensure the information is in a form that is easily understood. The CEAA should recognize the above reality of the situation and make every effort to implement a reporting style requirement that is reflective, respectful, and useful to First Nation community members.

Having made the above points, we recognize that Osisko has provided much useful technical information at great financial cost that describes the Hammond Reef Mine and the surrounding ecosystems that this development will impact. As you know, the HRGM is within the traditional territory of the SRFN and we have ongoing scientific studies in this same area aimed at asserting our right to manage these natural resources. We hope your company shares our commitment to the affected environment and will meet
with our community to explain and work in partnership to mitigate any potential concerns to our community members. It is not the intention of the SRFN to be obstructionists to the mine but we will not condone any development that does not provide a sustainable end product. We would hope that such meetings will be possible and anticipate a long term association with Osisko that will develop into a trusting and mutually beneficial partnership.

We have further concerns detailed below taken from pertinent technical reports included within the EA which we hope can be resolved in an amicable manner between SRFN and Osisko through meaningful dialogue:

a. Discharge: This is covered mostly by the TSD’s, Site Water Quality and Lake Water Quality. SRFN’s chief concern is the release of sulphate at above ambient levels into Marmion Lake. Elevated levels of sulphate are known to increase mercury methylation and are considered detrimental to wild rice production. We previously have expressed this concern in a letter to the CEAA and at a presentation to Osisko at the SRFN in 2012. We note that the lake water quality TSD predicts concentrations in Marmion Lake of less than 2.0 ppm which is the approximate background level of Marmion Lake. We currently have our consultants assessing the predictions from your dispersal models. We need further time to complete these assessments and may request further input from Osisko in this matter.

b. Water and Sediment Quality: This is covered in a TSD of the same title. We are particularly concerned that current levels of both water and sediment adequately describe conditions in Marmion Lake and connecting water bodies. Specifically we request the following information:

i. there is both a “lake and sediment quality Regional Study Area (RSA)” (Fig. 1-3) and a “lake and sediment quality Local Study Area (LSA)” (Fig. 1-4). However, there are no samples taken in the RSA. Why is this? What makes it a “study area" if nothing is studied? Why were samples not taken in the RSA? Is Osisko willing to take samples in the RSA prior to mine development and for a period of operation afterwards? SRFN may be willing to assist in such an endeavor. Is this a possibility?

ii. In Fig. 1-3, the map does not include the Steeprock flooded open pits. Caland and Hogarth. Is there any significance to this exclusion? In later sections we comment on the mitigation arrangement Osisko has with the MNR concerning these same pit lakes. Are there other mitigation efforts concerning these pit lakes that are not reported that have significance to their removal from your map? If they are being mitigated, why are they not in the study area?

iii. Water and sediment sampling locations are shown by Fig. 2-1. All sites seem to be in the nearshore areas of the LSA where conditions would be most likely to be aerobic throughout the water column. Why were samples not collected in the deep portions of the basin where the depth profile samples were collected and
where conditions at the bottom would most likely be anoxic and greatly influence the water quality? Does this bias your results and comparisons to CCME, CWQG and PWQG if the water bodies were not adequately tested?

iv. The actual water quality results are not given. Is this data available and in some appendix we do not have? Without seeing the actual data, we cannot assess current conditions. What is the point of including Table 2-1 which has nothing but the locations of the samples?

v. A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by the lab. The table should also show if the parameters analyzed are accredited by CALA.

vi. We have previously stated our concern for mercury and have samples from this sample area. The detection limits for mercury are now several orders of magnitude greater than used in your report. Given the importance of mercury as a contaminant in this system, and of particular concern to First Nations, would it not be more appropriate to use a more sensitive analytical method?

vii. The analysis of sediment is highly dependent on the method used. We reported this to you in our letter of August 8, 2011 but apparently our request was not followed. Without knowing the method used, we cannot evaluate the sediment results.

c. *Aquatic Life Impacts:* This is covered in the Aquatic Environment TSD as well as appropriate appendices. We list some concerns below:

i. We are naturally troubled with the level of mercury in fish since members of our community consume large quantities. Concentrations of total mercury in fish are contained in Table 5 (under Section 6.2.2 Total Mercury) in Appendix 2.II. Only mean, maximum and minimum values are shown. The data needs to be standardized to some set length (example 50 cm) in order to compare the various lakes. We also have data from this area of Marmion Lake and our values seem somewhat lower. The EA needs to show the method used for mercury analysis and whether the lab used is accredited by CALA for mercury in biological tissue.

ii. The method of analyzing composite samples of small fish (Section 2.1.4.3) seems strange. Why were they not analyzed separately?

iii. Benthic invertebrates were collected in the fall. The normal collection time is the spring. Why was this done and what is the significance to the results shown?

iv. Table 2-11 shows the oxygen, conductivity, pH and temperature values for benthic sampling locations. Some of the pH values seem very low (3.7, 3.9, 4.2, etc.) and doubt if they are correct. Certainly values we have for inflows in Sawbill
Bay are much higher than listed. Was the field instrument used for these measurements ever calibrated?

v. We would like to see mercury analyses for benthic invertebrates as well as fish. The fish are not confined to one location and their mercury concentrations are a reflection of the entire lake. Analyses of the benthic organisms would provide an assessment of mercury uptake at specific locations.

vi. Section 3.8.4 (Additional Mitigation and Compensation Measures) suggests several compensation methods for lost habitat from the mine development. SRFN wishes to be involved in selecting areas that could be mitigated. We strongly disagree that funds should be allocated to remediate fish habitat on the old Steep Rock Mine rather than on-site remediation. We discuss this further below.

d. Relationship of Osisko and the MNR: SRFN was alarmed to see the statement below in Section 3.8.4 of the Aquatic Environment TSD:

"In discussions with regulatory agencies (Section 2.2.1), MNR and DFO have expressed strong interest in pursuing an agreement with OHRG to provide funding for remediation activities at the Steep Rock Site rather than undertake on-site compensation, once the cost of the on-site compensation for the Project has been determined. This is in acknowledgement of the greater public, agency and Aboriginal interest in seeing the fisheries in the Steep Rock Site restored and mitigating risk to downstream fisheries."

The EA document should identify the "Aboriginal interest" in this statement. It is certainly not SRFN.

SRFN has serious concerns about the Steep Rock rehabilitation program administered by the MNR. The MNR has the environmental liability to clean up Steep Rock and the Crown should pay for this not use a private company to solve their problem. It is simply inappropriate for a regulatory agency to make a deal with a company to pay for a situation which would be to the MNR's advantage while that same regulatory agency is responsible for enforcing potential environmental infractions from the company. In our opinion this places Osisko and the MNR in a serious conflict of interest. Steep Rock is not related to the Hammond Reef project and the two should not be linked. In the same context, any other private arrangements that Osisko has with the MNR should be made public. For example, we know that Osisko has a data sharing agreement with MNR.

What does this agreement state? Why was it formed? SRFN expects regulatory agencies to provide an impartial assessment of developments that affect the environment. This does not seem to be the case and this complicit arrangement between Osisko and the MNR places this entire EA process under a cloud of suspicion.

e. Aboriginal Interests: The TSD of the same name "...provides a description of the existing conditions as they are relevant to the assessments of the likely effects of the Project on Aboriginal Interests." Osisko has clearly made an attempt to involve First Nations in their project assessment. We do have some concerns:
i. SRFN is the first community downstream of this mine development. We will be affected far more than a First Nation that is further downstream, one that is upstream, or one that is in a completely different watershed. The mine site is also on our traditional land. However, in the EA process, we seem to be considered equally with all First Nations. For example, we are considering the development of a tourist operation on the Seine River. It does not help in attracting clientele to such a supposedly pristine resort if they are aware that a mine is discharging upstream of the resort. This is compounded by the presence of the Steep Rock site (again we are the closest First Nation downstream) where apparently Osisko wishes, with its MNR partner, to mitigate "fish habitat". We ask that Osisko recognize the reality of the situation with SRFN being the most impacted First Nation and work with us to ensure the Seine River remains as little impacted as possible and that our community shares in the potential benefits of the mine.

ii. There are a number of references to Economic Concerns and Business Opportunities in this TSD (sections 6.1.2.1 and 6.3.1.2). SRFN has had some general discussions with Osisko on opportunities but nothing has been confirmed. SRFN is currently developing expertise in environmental sampling and this is one possibility that could warrant direct involvement with the mining impacts.

iii. We disagree with the statement in section 6.2.3.1:

"Although direct Project activities only have the potential to affect a few members of Seine River and Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (those with traplines directly in the Project area)...."

Our community members have a respect for the river that may not be readily appreciated or understood by the mine developers. This concern is shared by the entire population of our community not just a "few members".

iv. There are several references to wild rice in this TSD. Although no wild rice is harvested on Marmion Lake, SRFN is involved in a wild rice program that will involve assessing habitat potential for wild rice cultivation on Marmion Lake. Please remove the statements "...Some efforts have been made to plant wild rice without success, likely because of the rocky environment and fluctuating water levels. Although wild rice plant can be found, it is not abundant enough to warrant the effort of harvesting." We invite Osisko to be involved in our assessments and potential development of wild rice on Marmion Lake.

v. We do not consider the community surveys (section 6.3.3.1.3) to be representative of the consumption of traditional food at least in our community. There were only 67 individuals involved in this survey, representing less than 2% of the population of the First Nations considered. Our surveys of just our community exceed this number and include hair analyses for mercury and other metals.
vi. We recognize that the Valued Ecosystem Components (VEC's) analysis is an attempt to somehow quantify environmental concerns of First Nations and is used by the CEAA but we find the resulting "model" in this TSD very subjective and difficult to understand when the VEC's are used for Aboriginal effects (Table 7-2).

As mentioned at the start of this letter, SRFN considers our review of the Hammond Reef Gold Project an ongoing effort and we will have further comments, concerns and interests as the project continues. SRFN sees its role as a protector of the Seine River and its environment. We look forward to continued dialogue with Osisko who we hope shares our obligation and gratefulness to this great river.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Chief Earl Klyne  
Seine River First Nation

c.c. Amy Liu, CEAA, Toronto
| **From:** | Alexandra Drapack |
| **Sent:** | April 5, 2013 2:17 PM |
| **To:** | Cathryn Moffett; 'Amy.Liu@ceaa-acee.gc.ca'; 'michelle.whitmore@ontario.ca'; 'Patrick.M.Barnes@ontario.ca' |
| **Subject:** | Fw: Comments for Draft EIS for Osisko Hammond Reef Project |
| **Attachments:** | MNO EIS Comments April 5, 2013.pdf |

FYI
Alix

---

**From:** Devi Shantilal [mailto:DeviS@metisnation.org]
**Sent:** Friday, April 05, 2013 01:50 PM Eastern Standard Time
**To:** Alexandra Drapack
**Cc:** Mark Bowler <MarkBowler@metisnation.org>; Brian Tucker <BrianT@metisnation.org>
**Subject:** Comments for Draft EIS for Osisko Hammond Reef Project

Hi Alexandra,

Attached herewith are the comments for the draft EIS for the Hammond Reef Project.

Please confirm the receipt of this email.

Thank You,
Devi

Devi Shantilal
Manager,
Lands, Resources & Consultation
The Métis Nation of Ontario
Tel: 416.977.9881 ext. 102
Fax: 416.977.9911

[www.metisnation.org](http://www.metisnation.org)

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

---

This e-mail may be privileged and/or confidential, and the sender does not waive any related rights and obligations. Any distribution, use or copying of this e-mail or the information it contains by other than the intended recipient is unauthorized. Unless otherwise indicated, the views expressed within the e-mail are those of the sender. If you received this e-mail in error, please advise the sender (by e-mail or otherwise) immediately. Thank you.
April 5, 2013

Brian C. Tucker  
Manager, Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use  
Métis Nation of Ontario  
426 Victoria Avenue, Fort Frances, ON P9A 2C3  
Office 807-274-1386, Fax 807-274-1801

Subject: Third Party Technical Review  
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project ("the Project")  
Substantive Comments on Draft EIS and Supporting Documents  
CEAA File #63174

Dear Mr. Tucker,

Please find attached our review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-mentioned Project. Our review is in two parts; comments on biophysical components assessed and comments on socio-economic components assessed by the Proponent.

We reviewed the material provided with an eye to determine how Métis citizens, (as represented by the MNO Secretariat, the Chair of the Treaty #3/Lake of the Woods/ Lac Seul/Rainy River/Rainy Lake Regional Consultation Committee; Atikokan and Surrounding Area Métis Council; Kenora Métis Council; Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council; Sunset Country Métis Council; and Captain of the Hunt, referred to as Métis Community or MNO) were incorporated into the development and execution of the Project EIS.

Adequately and meaningfully consulting with Aboriginal groups during the development and execution of an environmental assessment is extremely challenging. However, at its core, the adequacy of Aboriginal consultation can be focused on the following basic questions:

1. Did the Aboriginal group influence what valued component was studied?
2. Did the Aboriginal group influence how and when each valued component was studied?
3. Can the Aboriginal group have confidence in the prediction of effects on each valued component by the Proponent?

Following our review of the material, we would suggest that there are several deficiencies with the Project EIS related to the above questions. We would also suggest that these deficiencies should be discussed with both the Regulator and the Proponent, and addressed as soon as practical for incorporation into the Final EIS.

Firstly, the valued components selected for study by the Proponent included Aboriginal community characteristics; current and proposed uses of land and resources by Aboriginal persons
for traditional purposes; lifestyle, culture and quality of life of Aboriginal communities; and Aboriginal heritage resources.

We believe that in theory, Aboriginal Community Characteristics may be an appropriate choice of valued component for study if the indicators selected for measurement of change to the component are appropriate. Unfortunately, the selection of indicators and measurements focused solely on economic measurements; did not track Métis-specific characteristics and used incomplete baseline information with incorrect assumptions. Specifically, the assumption that Métis citizens are “fully integrated” into the larger population is incorrect. Using this approach, an assessment of Métis community would not be necessary and we strongly believe this is not the case. This penalizes the Métis community for not having a “land base.” As a result, measurements for significance and magnitude are incomplete.

Further, without a specific agreement between the collective MNO community and the Proponent that outlines something other than employment, business or education targets as acceptable mitigation measures, the conclusions reached for this component is at best, incomplete.

The proponent did acknowledge that they had received expressed concerns that adverse effects to the maintenance of continuation of Métis culture was critical to the MNO; a more appropriate selection of indicators for Aboriginal Community Characteristics would have related specifically to culture or Métis way of life.

The valued component of Aboriginal heritage resources was completed prior to the completion and submission of the Traditional Use Study completed for this project. Therefore, conclusions reached in the EIS on Aboriginal resources (including cultural sites) utilized by MNO citizens is incomplete. The assessment of this component also does not take into account ‘indirect’ effects, only direct effects. Indirect effects associated with noise, visual impairment, aesthetics or remoteness necessary to the continued use of a cultural site was not completed. The Proponents plan for mitigation as “detailed mine plans will be shared with the MNO before construction begins to ensure special sites are not impacted” is also incorrect in its approach; this would also render the need for assessments prior to project approval obsolete.

Finally, and the most problematic of selected valued components for study by the Proponent is the Traditional Use of Land and Resources component. The assessment focused on the underlying biophysical components associated with traditional activities of hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering only. The assessment did not include an identification of effects to the activities themselves. As a result the Proponent missed a tremendous opportunity to identify effects to components the Crown will require to assess effects on Section 35 rights exercised by MNO citizens. The Proponent did undertake an assessment of non-traditional activities associated with the use of land and resources illustrating that it is possible to undertake an assessment of activities. Unfortunately, this was not done for this project.

As to timing of Métis involvement in the development and execution of the assessment itself, it appeared that collection of baseline information by the Proponent occurred as early as 1st quarter 2010. Environmental assessment activity itself was initiated by the Proponent in early 2011. Unfortunately, the provision of capacity through the execution of an agreement with MNO did not occur until after components had been selected for study. This necessarily undermines the confidence of conclusions reached for Aboriginal components selected for study.
In summary, our review focussed on the following main concerns:

- It is unclear how or if the selection of VECs included input by the MNO
- A community harvest survey was administered to First Nation participants. An opportunity was missed to identify Métis specific information useful to the assessment
- VEC assessed underlying biophysical components only, rather than activity/use despite listing the activity/use as the VEC.
- Indirect effects pathways of residual noise and air effects were not carried forward to the assessment of Aboriginal Interests
- Removal of site from use/restriction of site access were not considered effects to Aboriginal interests
- MNO lack of capacity to engage technical expertise until spring 2012 was not considered or addressed.
- How the MNO TKLUS information will be integrated post EIS submission is not described/addressed. It is unclear how the completed MNO TKLUS will be used by the Proponent.

If you have any questions relating to this material, please do not hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Tracy Campbell

Principal
Calliou Group

<Original signed by>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>EIS Guidelines Section</th>
<th>EIS Section or other technical document</th>
<th>MNO Comment</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2 Alternatives to the Project</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 2 Environmental Assessment Methods Version 1 Table 2-1: Characterization Used in Evaluating Alternatives.</td>
<td>Environmental and Socio-economic characteristics related to Aboriginal rights and uses were not used in evaluating Project alternatives.</td>
<td>The underlying components for Environmental and Socio-economic characteristics do not reflect MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights and therefore, the evaluation of alternatives does not consider these parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.3.1 Determination of Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs)</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 2 Environmental Assessment Methods Version 1 2.5 Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components</td>
<td>VEC selection did not include considerations of Aboriginal culture or way of life, specifically MNO interests.</td>
<td>Cultural importance or connection to MNO way of life was not listed as a consideration used to base VEC selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 6.3.1.8 Hunting</td>
<td>MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to hunt was not included in the assessment despite notification of active hunting of deer, moose, rabbit, ducks, geese and partridge in the Project vicinity.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of hunting based the predicted effects on whether licence sales or harvest volumes would change. This does not reflect the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights. MNO provided a TKLUS Summary document to Osisko in November 2012 identifying hunting in the Project vicinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 6.3.1.8 Hunting</td>
<td>A discussion of how “increasing hunting pressure … in the Socio-economic Environment LSA” does not include specific details on how this would potentially impact MNO and the exercise of their Aboriginal and treaty rights. Additionally, this issue was not specifically addressed through consultation activities with MNO.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of hunting identified a residual adverse effect of increased hunting pressure but does not reflect the impact of this effect on the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>MNO trapping activities were not assessed within the socio-economic assessment of trapping. This assessment did not take into account the identification of trapping as an important past and contemporary activity by MNO.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of hunting based the predicted effects on predicted harvest volumes and government quotas and the focus of the assessment is stated as &quot;the change to trapping as a result of changes to tenured trapline areas.&quot; This does not account for trapping by MNO citizens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to fish was not included in the assessment despite notification of active fishing in the vicinity of the Project.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of fishing used the indicators: recreational fishing, fishing areas, licence sales, harvest volumes and baitfish areas. This does not reflect the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>The assessment did not consider the removal of fishing areas commonly used by MNO in the exercise of their Aboriginal and treaty rights. Only commonly-used public fishing areas were considered.</td>
<td>MNO provided a TKLUS summary in November 2012 that identified fishing for northern pike, walleye, bass, burbot, crappie, sauger, trout and whitefish in the vicinity of the project area, and this requires assessment of the removal of these fishing areas in addition to publically used areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>Adverse effects from air quality or noise must be considered to potentially affect the use and enjoyment of lands and resources for MNO exercise of their Aboriginal rights and uses in addition to recreation and tourism. Mitigation of restricted access during construction phase may exacerbate potential effects rather than reduce, this must be assessed.</td>
<td>As the LSA is a pristine wilderness destination and MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity, the potential adverse effects to MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed and specific mitigation developed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>Adverse effects on visual aesthetics must be considered to potentially affect the use and enjoyment of lands and resources for MNO exercise of their Aboriginal rights and uses in addition to recreation and tourism. Mitigation specific to Aboriginal and treaty rights must be developed to be applicable to MNO perception-related effects.</td>
<td>As the LSA is a pristine wilderness destination and MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity, the potential adverse effects to MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed and specific mitigation developed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 6.3.2.7 Outdoor Tourism and Recreation</td>
<td>The exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed for direct effects resulting from restriction of site access/removal of land (2.063 ha). It is unclear if total amount of land restricted from use is captured by this calculation.</td>
<td>MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity. Removal of land or restriction from areas of key importance has the potential to adversely affect MNO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 6.1.3.1.4 Navigability</td>
<td>Potential effects to navigability during operations from changes to stream flows, lake water levels and physical obstructions were not assessed in relation to MNO use of these waterways while exercising their Aboriginal and treaty rights. The mitigation of portaging obstacles that may occur as a result of the Project was developed without input/consideration of MNO use.</td>
<td>MNO identified water travel routes as part of the TKLUS summary submitted to Osisko. The potential adverse effects to this use has not been assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 Table 6-54: Valued Social Components Selected for Aboriginal Interests</td>
<td>At the time of assessment execution, MNO lacked the capacity to engage technical expertise necessary for adequate input into the selection of Aboriginal Interest VSCs.</td>
<td>The MNO Participation Agreement was signed following the selection of VSCs. These components are not reflective of MNO technical expertise related to their Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge &quot;The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures.&quot;</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1 6.3.3.6 Summary of Effects</td>
<td>MNO requires specific details on how the effects determination on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources will be updated upon submission of the TKLUS study. Determinations made using the TKLUS summary do not include detailed mapping information on MNO use within the LSA or RSA. This must be updated following submission.</td>
<td>MNO requires additional details on whether contributing factors were considered in the effects assessment other than percentage of available land. For example, preferred locations, seasonal rounds and harvesting protocols generally used by the MNO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>Assessment of effects on hunting and fishing within Aboriginal interests RSA and LSA was restricted to geographic availability of areas to exercise rights. This does not consider various factors that contribute to preferred means of use by MNO.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3.3.6 Summary of Effects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>“The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures.”</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mitigation measures and recommendations related to Aboriginal community characteristics were completed without input from the MNO and are not reflective of the MNO unique Métis community.</td>
<td>MNO lacked the necessary expertise to adequately participate in development of mitigation and recommendations prior to EIS submission.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>“The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures.”</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recommendations for Traditional Use of Land and Resources do not include an evaluation of the TKLUS information from MNO.</td>
<td>The TKLUS summary provided to Osisko included species information only and did not include detailed use descriptions or maps. Once this information has been provided, MNO requires details of how these recommendations will be reconsidered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>“The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 7 Effects Assessment Version 1 7.3 Aboriginal Engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of Aboriginal Engagement, as stated in this section, does not include documentation of potential environmental effects on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
<td>Identification of Aboriginal concerns and values are not equivalent nor should be a substitute for the identification of effects on rights using standard and defendable methodology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>“The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures.”</td>
<td>EIS /EA Report Chapter 7 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MNO requires specific details on how and where their TKLUS information will be considered in the Project layout and infrastructure alignment following submission. Specifically, how this information will be used by the EA component leads as the literature review and Traditional Land Use workshops are now complete.</td>
<td>Consultation will not be complete following the completion of the TKLUS, MNO requires incorporation of this information into the larger EIS in order to fully identify any potential adverse effects to MNO rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.11 Input Selecting</td>
<td>At time of engagement on VECs, MNO lacked the technical expertise to ensure their rights and interests were accurately reflected in the EIS execution.</td>
<td>MNO and Osisko did not have funding in place for technical support until 2012. MNO staff without expertise cannot be the sole reliance of the EIS for technical expertise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valued Ecosystem Components</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Mine</td>
<td>April 5, 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.1.2.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources</td>
<td>The description contained within this section does not tie Aboriginal Traditional Use of Land and Resources with the exercise of Aboriginal rights. As Aboriginal rights are the key driver in Aboriginal consultation, the lack of reference to rights renders the assessment deficient. No VECs selected for Aboriginal Interests include a determination of potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights.</td>
<td>MNO Traditional Use of Lands and Resources is the activity of MNO exercising their rights. This must be assessed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 Table 5-1: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected for Aboriginal Interests</td>
<td>The indicators selected for Traditional use of land and resources are the underlying biophysical components rather than the activity itself. The indicators chosen for this assessment are deficient.</td>
<td>Identifying and assessing potential adverse effects to a biophysical component, such as moose, ON ITS OWN does not translate into an identification of effects on hunting. The activity itself must be assessed for identification of effects (similar to treatment in non-traditional use of land volume)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge “The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures.”</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 6.1 Methods and Information Sources MNO requires additional information on how their TKLUS information will be incorporated into the EIS once submitted.</td>
<td>The EIS identified that Traditional use studies conducted for the Aboriginal Interests TSD were used as an information source for the development of VECs and description of existing conditions. MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 6.1.1 Secondary Data Review</td>
<td>MNO TKLUS Summary is not listed as a primary or secondary data source. Please identify how this information was reviewed and incorporated into the larger assessment in advance of the TKLUS submission.</td>
<td>MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation “The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on Aboriginal Interests”</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>How did Osisko (OHRG) collect information on and assess potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights?</td>
<td>This section describes OHRG engaging with Aboriginal nations to understand their issues and concerns but does not include any indication of how potential adverse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement</th>
<th>Please direct to which volume and section this assessment is contain within.</th>
<th>effects to Aboriginal rights were assessed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1
6.1.2.2 Cultural Issues and Concerns

Please identify whether any Cultural Issues and Concerns expressed by Métis communities were assessed for potential adverse impacts to Métis rights and uses.

It is unclear from this volume whether issues and concerns expressed during engagement were carried forward and assessed. If these were not assessed, no rationale was provided as to why this did not occur.

3.2 Study Strategy and Methodology

"All significant gaps in knowledge and understanding related to key conclusions presented in the EIS should be identified."

Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1
7.1 Effects Assessment Methods

Clarification is required on how Aboriginal traditional knowledge will be incorporated post EIS submission.

The EIS indicates that the effects assessment incorporates Aboriginal traditional knowledge, where available, but does not specify how this information will be incorporated into the assessment, once submitted.

Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1
7.3.1.3 Education and Training

Information is required on any education and training initiatives that will be undertaken to help facilitate MNO citizens meeting minimum education requirements, technical and academic training.

While the MNO was asked to identify archaeological sites or artifacts as part of the consultation process, MNO is not fully aware of all sites within the LSA or RSA. Should sites or artifacts be located during Project physical activities, protocols must be identified for ongoing inclusion of MNO.

Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1
7.3.2.1 Identified Archaeological Sites and Artifacts

Please indicate the protocol for any archaeological sites and artifacts that are discovered during Project physical activities.

Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1

The assessment of Project effects on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources does not assess the Aboriginal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</th>
<th></th>
<th>Aboriginal Interests</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.3.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources Valued Ecosystem Component</td>
<td>rights, the activities of fishing, trapping, hunting, plant harvesting or consumption of country foods; rather, the assessment is of the underlying biophysical component necessary for the exercise.</td>
<td>Please further describe how the conclusion that an effect on fishing within the RSA are negligible; it is unclear if the sole source of information is the underlying biophysical component necessary for the activity of fishing.</td>
<td>The EIS does not describe the process of arriving at this conclusion satisfactorily.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.3.3.2 Terrestrial Environment – Trapping</td>
<td>Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to trapping other than the underlying biophysical components.</td>
<td>The lack of significant effects on terrestrial species alone does not ensure there are no effects on trapping. Beyond availability of species, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to the exercise of their right to trap. These were not assessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.3.3.3 Terrestrial Environment – Hunting</td>
<td>Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to hunting other than the underlying biophysical components.</td>
<td>The lack of significant effects on terrestrial species alone does not ensure there are no effects on hunting. Beyond availability of species, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to the exercise of their right to hunt. These were not assessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.3.4 Terrestrial Environment – Plant Harvesting</td>
<td>Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to plant harvesting other than the underlying biophysical components.</td>
<td>The lack of significant effects on forested and swamp ecosites alone do not ensure there are no effects on plant gathering. Beyond suitable habitat, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to their plant harvesting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>Please describe how the interruption in use until the post-closure phase was assessed as part of the EIS.</td>
<td>A generational interruption of use in a particular area can lead to a cultural disconnect with that location. The current details within the EIS do not outline whether the interruption in use until post closure phase were considered.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.3.4 Prediction of Effects in the Post-closure Phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>&quot;The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.&quot;</td>
<td>7.4 Mitigation, Residual Effects and Assessment of Significance</td>
<td>Please identify how MNO influenced the development of suggested mitigation contained within this section.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>EIS Guidelines Section</td>
<td>EIS Section or other technical document</td>
<td>MNO Comment</td>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2 Alternatives to the Project</td>
<td>Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4</td>
<td>It is not clear from the assessment of alternatives how the MNO and/or any adverse effects on their potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights have been taken into account.</td>
<td>The only consultation activity in regards to alternatives has taken place in regards to the location of the worker accommodation (Sec. 3.8.1), but it is unclear what the consultation outcome was.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.2 Alternatives to the Project</td>
<td>Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4</td>
<td>It is not clear how any potentially adverse environmental effects of the feasible alternatives on MNO’s Aboriginal and treaty rights have been identified, nor discussed with the MNO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Appendix Aquatic Environment</td>
<td>It is unclear how all water bodies that may experience change related to effects to MNO’s fisheries resources have been included in the assessment.</td>
<td>The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD</td>
<td>It is not clear how the current selection of VECs was made. It appears that the fish species of interest to the MNO were not included; however, a decision rationale should be included as to how chosen indicator species did, or did not capture MNO key fisheries resources identified to the Proponent at the time of EIS finalization.</td>
<td>The MNO TLU study identified the following fish species as of interest to the MNO members: Northern Pike, Walleye, Bass, Burbot, Crappie, Sauger, Trout, Whitefishand Whitefish. It is unclear as to how these species are reflected in the selection of VECs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement, p.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“The analysis of potential effects shall consider:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is not clear how the MNO was involved, if at all in the Aquatic Field program. It is also unclear in this section what the exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge entails and where this is documented and incorporated into the design of the assessment methodology.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It should be clear in the document and/or record of communication if MNO participation was feasible for the development or execution of the Aquatic Field program (through provision of capacity; through invitation; etc.).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD, 3.8.2 Compensation Measures Selection, p.111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“In developing these plans consideration shall be given to the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is not clear from the EIS how measures for compensation in the Fish and fish Habitat Mitigation and Compensation Plan were developed in accordance with input from MNO, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please describe what input the MNO had in the development of the Fish and fish Habitat Mitigation and Compensation Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is unclear how the MNO’s Traditional Knowledge or other input will be considered with the results of the hydro geological assessment in the context of the overall site water discharge and water quality during operations and at closure.</td>
<td>It appears the MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment; however, a description or rationalization as to how the information may be taken into account should be provided.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aboriginal people and groups;...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>General Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td>Spatial Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“The Proponent is advised to consult with federal and provincial departments and agencies, local governments and Aboriginal groups, taking into account public comments, to confirm the spatial boundaries used in the EIS.”</strong></td>
<td>Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Spatial Boundaries, p.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment Number</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSIKSO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSIKSO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION
AUGUST 19, 2013 – 2:30 PM – 4:00PM
SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett
Seine River: Tyrone Tennisco, John Kabatay, Tom Johnson, Norman Gerard
Lakehead University: Johane Joncas

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to provide responses to the comments received from Seine River First Nation on the Draft EIS/EA Report and to get feedback from SRFN on the responses.

POWER POINT PRESENTATION (ATTACHED).

EA REPORT AND CONSULTATION
- Comment was that the EA Report was too long and should be rewritten for clarity
- Response is that Osisko is working to share plain language information with SRFN and include them in the ongoing field programs

Q – When we were invited to participate in the field work we were also told that there is only a limited amount of space in the boat.
A – There is always room for Seine River First Nation to participate in the field work.

Q – How long have the RSA Committees been active? How were the representatives selected?
A – The kick off meeting was held in October 2012. Representatives were selected by the Chiefs – the process was coordinated by Tammy Ryll for the FFCS.

Q – We haven’t seen anything from the RSA Committee meetings. The communities haven’t seen any meeting notes and we are wondering what progress has been made. Fish compensation would be good for the general community to know and understand. These meeting notes should be distributed.
A – The Committee members have been provided meeting notes and they should distribute to the communities.

Q – Who are the committee members? When are their terms coming up?
A – Each member sits on the committee for a two year term. The term would be up in October 2014. The members are:

Environment: Alix/Adam – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS)
Training & Employment: Martin/Karena – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony Marinaro (FFCS)
Social & Cultural: Bud/Cathryn – Irma Churchill (LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS)
RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Bud - Jeremiah (FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).
Q – When will payments from the RSA be made?
A – The trust is in place and Osisko is ready to distribute. Some administrative processes still need to be fulfilled from the First Nations side.

ABORIGINAL INTERESTS
- Comments were that Seine River is immediately downstream from the Project and could be impacted more than other First Nations; more than only a few members of Seine River use the land, and the EA Report underestimated the amount of community members that harvest from the land.
- Response is that the EA does not anticipate any downstream effects from the Project, we acknowledge that more than a few members use the land, but our studies have shown that the direct impacts will only be felt by a few members. Osisko acknowledges that the land, air and water are important to all community members. The land use studies were not intended to be representative but were conducted based on the advice provided by Professor McPherson (Lakehead University) in his review of the approach to conducting a Traditional Use Study (TUS). The purpose of the surveys was to conduct a random sample of responses from individual community members to confirm the information collected through the series of TUS Elder meetings and the interviews with trapline holders and wild rice harvesters.

VALUED ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS
- Comments were that the VEC method is confusing and Seine River First Nation intends to provide ongoing review and comments on the EA Report.
- Response is that the VEC method is a government requirement. Osisko understands that Seine River will provide ongoing comments.

Q – We understand that discharge from the site will be below the regulated levels, so it will be clean. There is always a chance for an accident. Has this been considered?
A – Yes, the EIS/EA Report includes an assessment of accidents and malfunctions.

OFF SITE FISH COMPENSATION
- Comment was that Seine River First Nation does not agree with off site fish compensation.
- Response is that Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation.

DATA SHARING WITH MNR
- Comment was that all agreements with MNR should be transparent.
- Response is that Osisko’s agreement with MNR allows us access to mapping information.

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
- Comments were regarding fish tissue sampling methods, pH meter calibration, benthic sampling methods, and sediment sampling methods.
- Response is to provide additional information about methods as requested.

Q – Many insects have their larval stages in the spring. These would only be captured if the benthic study was conducted in the spring. A benthic study conducted in the fall would show a lot less biodiversity.
OSIKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

A – The fall surveys are sufficient for the environmental assessment. However, we can commit to springtime collection of benthics during the environmental effects monitoring stage. We understand that Seine River First Nation also has spring data from nearby areas that may be considered if it is shared with Osisko.

Q – Does environmental effects monitoring begin before the operations stage?
A – Yes.

Q – Composite fish tissue sample was used because the blacknose shiner was too small? The instrument wasn’t sensitive enough?
A – Yes, that is correct.

WATER QUALITY

- Comments were that sulphate is a concern to Seine River First Nation, samples should be collected in the regional study area, samples should be collected in deep areas, complete water quality results should be provided, and laboratory accreditation should be confirmed.

- Response is that sulphate levels are predicted to be below guidelines, the regional study area is used for context only, samples were collected in deep areas, water quality results were provided in an appendix, and the laboratory is accredited.

Q – Have we seen these responses yet or is this the first time you’ve shared them?
A – This is the initial meeting to discuss the responses. We will provide a formal letter with responses after today.

Q – Should the mine go into production, will ongoing monitoring take place?
A – Yes, environmental monitoring will take place throughout all phases of the Project.

Q – Are you saying that you wouldn’t be responsible for harming our fish?
A – No, we are saying that no effects to fish are predicted. Osisko will be implementing mitigation measures and fish compensation projects to offset any potential effects.

Q – So you’re saying that exploration activities and clearing land doesn’t cause mercury? In reality it changes the landscape.
A – Methyl mercury is not predicted to increase as a result of exploration activities. Yes, the landscape has changed due to land clearing and will change further if the Project goes forward.

Q – What about the holding ponds that have been created from the exploration roads? Wouldn’t those cause increased mercury?
A – No, holding ponds on site are not predicted to cause any increase in mercury. Seine River is welcome to visit the site with Osisko staff members to look more closely at the landscape and point out areas of concern.

TERRESTRIAL

- Comment was that statements regarding wild rice planting efforts should be removed

- Response is that this information was provided by land users in the area
ECONOMICS

- Comment was that Osisko has not confirmed any economic opportunities for Seine River First Nation and that environmental sampling is an area of interest for the community
- Response is that Osisko would like to work with Seine River First Nation on ongoing field programs

Q – What was the price of gold when this all started?

A – Gold was approximately $800 an ounce 5 years ago. At this time there is a lot of uncertainty in what the price of gold will be in the future. The cost of construction has also gone up and we have a better understanding of the cost now that we have built a new mine in Quebec.

HEALTH STUDY

- Seine River First Nation provided a proposal for a health study that Osisko may be able to fund

Q – Is Osisko still going to entertain this stuff even though things are being cancelled?

A – Yes, Osisko is still interested in a long term relationship with Seine River First Nation.

NEXT STEPS

- Seine River First Nation can write a position paper that clearly states the health study is separate from the EA
- Osisko will provide a formal letter with the responses to comments, as summarized today
- Seine River First Nation generally agrees with the responses presented
- Seine River First Nation is invited to participate in the water quality field sampling program beginning next week (week of August 25).

Q – If the EA gets approved but the value of gold does not warrant construction, what will happen?

A – Our understanding is that once the EA is approved, it allows a proponent to construct the Project indefinitely as long as the Project description remains the same.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263
Draft EIS/EA Report

Comments from
Seine River First Nation / Responses from Osisko
August 19 2013
Overview of Comment Topics

• EIS/EA Report and Consultation
• Aboriginal Interests
• Valued Ecosystem Components
• Off-site Fish Compensation
• Data Sharing with MNR
• Aquatic Environment
• Water Quality
• Terrestrial Environment
• Economic Opportunities
EIS/EA Report and Consultation

• Documents overwhelming in their size and impossible to adequately review in the time allocated by the EA schedule.

• Documents should be re-written to include pertinent information, provide a distribution system suitable to the target population most affected, and ensure the information is in a form that is easily understood.
Response

• Welcome ongoing involvement and input
  – Resource sharing committees
• Plain language information sharing
  – Chiefs meetings
  – Elders meetings
  – News briefs
  – Community visits
• Invitation extended to SRFN to participate in 2013 field work
Aboriginal Interests

• SRFN is the first community downstream of this mine development.

• However, in the EA process, we seem to be considered equally with all First Nations.

• We ask that Osisko recognize the reality of the situation with SRFN being the most impacted First Nation and work with us to ensure the Seine River remains as little impacted as possible and that our community shares in the potential benefits of the mine.
Response

• No downstream effects are anticipated
• Yes, we will work with SRFN to ensure the community benefits from the Project
Aboriginal Interests

• We disagree with the statement that direct Project activities only have the potential to affect those with traplines directly in the Project area

• Our community members have a respect for the river that may not be readily appreciated or understood by the mine developers. This concern is shared by the entire population of our community not just a "few members".
Response

• The footprint of the Project is very small
• Environmental effects are limited to footprint and small area surrounding it
• Effects to trapline holders are directly related to loss of terrestrial habitat within their traplines and potential need to restrict access for noise and air concerns
Aboriginal Interests

• We do not consider the community surveys to be representative of the consumption of traditional food at least in our community.

• There were only 67 individuals involved in this survey, representing less than 2% of the population of the First Nations considered.
Response

• Surveys were not intended to be representative
• Traditional Use Study was designed according to input and advice from the Chiefs
• Focused on workshops with Elders
Valued Ecosystem Components

• The VEC "model" in the Aboriginal Interests TSD is very subjective and difficult to understand

• Our review is an ongoing effort and we will have further comments, concerns and interests as the project continues.

• SRFN sees its role as a protector of the Seine River and its environment.
Response

• Valued Ecosystem Components are used as a tool in the government process

• Because the Project is very complicated and the environment is so complex, VECs are used as a way of explaining the environmental effects

• Osisko understands that input from First Nations will be received throughout the ongoing planning process
Off Site Fish Compensation

• Map does not include the Steep Rock flooded open pits, Caland and Hogarth.

• In later sections we comment on the mitigation arrangement Osisko has with the MNR concerning these same pit lakes.

• Are there other mitigation efforts concerning these pit lakes that are not reported that have significance to their removal from your map? If they are being mitigated, why are they not in the study area?
Off Site Fish Compensation

• The EA document should identify the "Aboriginal interest" in off site fish compensation.

• SRFN has serious concerns about the Steep Rock rehabilitation program administered by the MNR.

• Steep Rock is not related to the Hammond Reef project and the two should not be linked.
Off Site Fish Compensation

- SRFN wishes to be involved in selecting areas that could be mitigated.
- We strongly disagree that funds should be allocated to remediate fish habitat on the old Steep Rock Mine rather than on-site remediation.
Response

• Off site fish compensation is no longer being considered
• On site habitat projects currently proposed include:
  • A floodplain area at the mouth of Sawbill Creek
  • An area at the mouth of API #1
  • Snail Bay
  • Stocking of several headwater waterbodies that are currently fishless
  • Stocking several fishless ponds with the fish from Mitta Lake and API #2
  • Microhabitat features in Marmion
Data Sharing with MNR

- Any private arrangements that Osisko has with the MNR should be made public.
- For example, we know that Osisko has a data sharing agreement with MNR. What does this agreement state? Why was it formed?
- SRFN expects regulatory agencies to provide an impartial assessment of developments that affect the environment.
Response

• Data sharing agreement with MNR allows Osisko to use mapping information
Aquatic Environment

• Benthic invertebrates were collected in the fall. The normal collection time is the spring.

• Why was this done and what is the significance to the results shown?
Response

• Benthic invertebrate collections are routinely done in either spring and fall, and both are accepted protocols.

• The reason for fall sampling was because this is typically the end of the active growing season and many species of invertebrates are nearing their maximum size which makes identification easier.

• Fall is also a good time because the organisms have been exposed to the summer period, which is often more stressful than overwinter, and therefore provide a better indication of water quality conditions.
Aquatic Environment

• Some of the pH values seem very low and doubt if they are correct.

• Certainly values we have for inflows in Sawbill Bay are much higher than listed.

• Was the field instrument used for these measurements ever calibrated?
Response

• Field measurements were collected using a YSI multiparameter meter.
• The YSI meter was calibrated by the supplier and in the field with calibration solutions provided by the supplier.
• Calibration for pH (two points: 4 and 7) was carried out daily before sampling and documented in field notes.
• The YSI was placed downstream to equilibrate during the sampling procedure before measured parameters were recorded.
Aquatic Environment

• We would like to see mercury analyses for benthic invertebrates as well as fish.
• Analyses of the benthic organisms would provide an assessment of mercury uptake at specific locations.
Response

• We are confident that the mercury analysis is sufficient to meet the requirements of the EA process.
• We are committed to ongoing monitoring throughout the Project phases as required by the Environmental Effects Monitoring study that will be initiated.
• EEM will involve establishing additional baseline contaminant levels in biota, water and sediment, for continued monitoring during the operations phase of the Project.
Aquatic Environment

• Only mean, maximum and minimum values are shown for mercury concentrations in fish tissue.

• The EA needs to show the method used for mercury analysis and whether the lab used is accredited by CALA for mercury in biological tissue.
Response

• Full data sheet will be shared with SRFN and included as an appendix in the Final EIS/EA Report

• The laboratory used was ALS in Waterloo, Ontario. ALS is accredited for mercury in biological tissue.

• The analysis method they used for mercury was “Mercury by CVAA” method reference SW846 74701.
Aquatic Environment

• The data needs to be standardized to some set length (example 50 cm) in order to compare the various lakes.
Response

• The goal was not to compare between lakes, but simply to collect sufficient evidence of background conditions, in concert with the water and sediment quality data to characterize the existing environment for the purposes of the EA. The primary conclusion from our work on mercury levels in fish tissue is that elevated background levels exist, and that these levels are sufficiently high to warrant advisories on fish consumption. Should there be a need to analyse this data in more detail, we have the length and weight data to do this.
Aquatic Environment

• Given the importance of mercury as a contaminant in this system, and of particular concern to First Nations, would it not be more appropriate to use a more sensitive analytical method?
Response

• We used the same methodology as that of MOE.

• Since there is no impact from the project on mercury, there is no need to examine mercury concentrations in fish tissue in more detail.
Aquatic Environment

• The method of analyzing composite samples of small fish seems strange.

• Why were they not analyzed separately?
Response

• Individual analyses for all species were completed, except for blacknose shiner, where a composite sample of several individuals was analysed.

• A composite sample was created for the blacknose shiner because there was insufficient tissue in an individual fish to enable the chemical analyses to be done.
Aquatic Environment

• The analysis of sediment is highly dependent on the method used.

• Without knowing the method used, we cannot evaluate the sediment results.
Response

• Sampling Method: Sediment was collected from river/stream beds either by hand (gloved) or by scooping sediment using laboratory-provided glass sediment jars. At lake stations was collected at the lakebed using a stainless steel Petit Ponar dredge sampler. Organics (detritus, rootlets, etc.) and large grain-sized sediment (gravel, pebbles, etc.) were removed by hand, and excess water was decanted from the sample jar.
Water Quality

• SRFN's chief concern is the release of sulphate at above ambient levels into Marmion Lake.
  – Elevated levels of sulphate are known to increase mercury methylation and are considered detrimental to wild rice production.

• We currently have our consultants assessing the predictions from your dispersal models. We need further time to complete these assessments and may request further input from Osisko in this matter.
Response

• We understand that some scientists believe that elevated sulphate levels can be linked to the release of mercury from sediment. Air modeling for the environmental assessment did include a prediction of changes to sulphate concentrations. The Project is predicted to cause a small increase in sulphate concentrations in lake water from their existing levels (i.e., from 1.6 mg/L to 1.8 mg/L under average conditions). This minor increase is not expected to trigger any additional release of mercury from sediments.
Response

• There is no PWQO or CWQG for sulphate. BC has recommended a guideline of 100 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life. The State of Minnesota recommended a guideline of 10 mg/L specifically for the protection of wild rice plants. Predicted concentrations in Upper Marmion Reservoir are well below these values during both average and worst case conditions, and hence no effects on wild rice due to sulphate are predicted to occur. The details on the predicted water quality and the mixing model used were provided in the Lake Water Quality TSD.
Water Quality

• There are no samples taken in the RSA. Why is this?
• What makes it a "study area" if nothing is studied?
• Is Osisko willing to take samples in the RSA prior to mine development and for a period of operation afterwards?
• SRFN may be willing to assist in such an endeavor. Is this a possibility?
Response

• The Regional Study Area is an area that provides regional context and environmental setting for the Project. Data collection was focused on areas where the Project has a potential to effect the environment. Potential effects will not extend into the RSA.
Water Quality

• Water and sediment sampling locations seem to be in the nearshore areas where conditions would be aerobic.

• Why were samples not collected in the deep portions of the basin?

• Does this bias your results and comparisons to CCME, CWQG and PWQG if the water bodies were not adequately tested?
Response

• Sampling locations are focused on areas where there is a potential effect from the Project. These included both near shore areas as well as the open water deep basins of the lakes where water column profile samples were also collected to measure the water and sediment chemistry in deeper areas. Eight column profile sample locations were selected and were sampled six times between September 2010 and August 2012, including spring, summer and fall. Water was collected approximately one metre below surface and one metre above lakebed using an 8 litres (L) capacity plastic Van Dorn water sampler, tripped by a messenger weight. Field parameter measurements were collected using the YSI in one-metre intervals from the surface of the water column to the lakebed. Consequently, there was no bias in the sampling program. The water quality results presented in Appendix 2.III Surface Water Quality Results (attached) of the Water and Sediment Quality TSD includes the full results, with comparisons to the CWQGs and PWQOs.
Water Quality

• The actual water quality results are not given. Is this data available and in some appendix we do not have?
Response

• Surface water quality results are provided in Appendix 2.III Surface Water Quality Results
Water Quality

• A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by the lab.

• The table should also show if the parameters analyzed are accredited by CALA.
Response

• All our laboratory work is conducted by ALS, a fully accredited facility. Analytes were chosen to be consistent with the applicable guidelines (Section 2.3 of the Water and Sediment Quality TSD). In general, the analytical detection limits were selected to be less than the applicable guidelines. Exceptions to this, for which analytical detection limits exceeded guidelines, are as follows:

• **Cadmium detection limits** of 0.00009 mg/L and 0.00002 mg/L in surface water samples were greater than the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CCME CWQG) (0.000017 mg/L) observed in September 2010 and November 2010, respectively.

• **Mercury detection limit** of 0.0001 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in September 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.000026 mg/L).

• **Silver detection limit** of 0.0002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in November 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG and PWQO guidelines (0.0001 mg/L).

• **Selenium detection limit** of 0.002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in June 2011 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.001 mg/L). Some samples collected in September 2010 also had a detection limit (0.005 mg/L) that was greater than the CCME CWQG.

• In addition, please see attached the CALA scopes of accreditation for the two locations that ALS used for all analytical work.
Terrestrial Environment

• Please remove the statements:
  – Some efforts have been made to plant wild rice without success, likely because of the rocky environment and fluctuating water levels.
  – Although wild rice plant can be found, it is not abundant enough to warrant the effort of harvesting.

• We invite Osisko to be involved in our assessments and potential development of wild rice on Marmion Lake.
Response

• This information was provided to Osisko throughout our individual interviews with land users
Economic Opportunities

• SRFN has had some general discussions with Osisko on opportunities but nothing has been confirmed.

• SRFN is currently developing expertise in environmental sampling and this is one possibility that could warrant direct involvement with the mining impacts.
Response

• We would like to work with SRFN on a field program this summer
• This data collection would not be related to the environmental assessment, but would compliment existing information about fish, water and sediment quality SRFN has already collected
• OHRG contacted SRFN to participate in the hydrology field work, the bat surveys and the water quality field work.
October 16, 2013

Chief Judy White Cloud
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
1100 Memorial Ave,
Suite 328,
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 4A3

Dear Chief White Cloud:

Thank you for your comments on March 28, 2013 to Amy Liu of CEAA regarding the Environmental Assessment submitted by Osisko for the Hammond Reef Gold Project. We are pleased to provide the following clarifications in response to your concerns (original questions marked in bold).

With respect to your specific concerns, we offer the following clarifications.

a. The TSD states on page 36 that Chief and Council are committed to repatriating their land on Reserve 22A2. This should read Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2.

The TSD will be corrected to state that Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2 will both be repatriated.

b. How will Osisko implement the envisioned restricted fishery for camp employees without conflicting with aboriginal treaty rights?

The policy regarding restricted fishing for camp employees will not extend to Aboriginal people, unless they are on shift at the mine site or currently staying at the workers accommodation camp.

c. We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further information will be requested. This is of the utmost importance long term.

Short-term testing has indicated that the tailings are not acid generating. Long-term testing, after (25 weeks) of testing at 2 separate independent laboratories, confirmed it was determined that there is no potential for acid generation and the leachate trends for sulphate and metals are stable with low concentrations. Based on the results, there was no need to continue the humidity cell testing or to conduct further testing. Geochemical testing of generated tailings will be part of the operational monitoring program.

d. Should there be a 100 year rain storm event. Do land elevations between the two above mentioned bodies negate the possibility of tails pond effluent migration to Long Hike Lake?

A natural watershed divide occurs between the northernmost extent of the tailings management facility (TMF) and Long Hike Lake (as shown on Fig. 5-9 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report) providing natural separation of runoff from
the two areas. Additionally, the TMF reclaim pond is equipped with an emergency spillway. The reclaim pond and spillway are designed to contain and convey the 24 hr - 10,000 year rainfall event without uncontrolled spillage to the environment. In the event of an extreme rainfall event, excess water in the TMF reclaim pond will be discharged to Lizard Lake or Sawbill Bay thereafter as described in Section 6.6.4 of the EIS/EA report.

e. There is a suggestion of compensation generated from the Hammond Reef project being used elsewhere downstream. Perhaps in the future additional habitat restoration areas within the project will be identified.
Off site fish habitat compensation is no longer being considered. We welcome suggestions for fish habitat projects and anticipate some collaboration through the Environmental Resource Sharing Committee. The conceptual level no net loss plan prepared for EA purposes envisions only on-site fish habitat compensation projects.

f. In the event of a lengthy temporary production shutdown, how would exposed tailings beaches be conditioned to avoid “Dust storms”?
The issue of dust emissions is being explored further. The Certified Closure Plan that will be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) after EA approval will outline the measures taken if the project enters the “temporary suspension” status.

g. To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) reclaim pond water quality?
On-going sampling of all water discharged from the mine site will be required as part of the Environmental Compliance Approval for effluent release to ensure the effluent is compliant with appropriate standards. The frequency of this sampling will be determined based on the provincial and federal permit requirements. Osisko may conduct additional sampling prior to effluent release to confirm the suitability of the water for use at the process plant.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with you and further discuss your concerns regarding the Environmental Assessment Report.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng
Director, Sustainable Development
November 8, 2013

Chief Early Klyne
Seine River First Nation
Box 124
Mine Centre, ON P0W 1H0

Dear Chief Klyne:

Thank you for your comments on April 4, 2013 to Amy Liu of CEAA regarding the Environmental Assessment submitted by Osisko for the Hammond Reef Gold Project. We are pleased to provide the following clarifications in response to your concerns (original questions summarized in bold font below).

With respect to your specific concerns, we offer the following clarifications.

a. **Documents overwhelming in their size and impossible to adequately review in the time allocated by the EA schedule. Documents should be re-written to include pertinent information, provide a distribution system suitable to the target population most affected, and ensure the information is in a form that is easily understood.**

Osisko welcomes ongoing involvement and input and will continue to improve community and Aboriginal consultation efforts through resource sharing committees, plain language information sharing, Chief's meetings, Elders meetings, community visits and regular updates via biweekly News Briefs. In response to your comment and to comments from others, the revised Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report contains a revised Executive Summary containing the most pertinent information which we hope will be useful in facilitating your review.

b. **SRFN's chief concern is the release of sulphate at above ambient levels into Marmion Lake. Elevated levels of sulphate are known to increase mercury methylation and are considered detrimental to wild rice production. We currently have our consultants assessing the predictions from your dispersal models. We need further time to complete these assessments and may request further input from Osisko in this matter.**

We understand that some scientists believe that elevated sulphate levels can be linked to the release of mercury from sediment. Air modeling for the environmental assessment did include a prediction of changes to sulphate concentrations. The Project is predicted to cause a small increase sulphate concentrations in lake water from their existing levels, but is not expected to trigger any additional release of mercury from sediments.
c. There are no samples taken in the RSA. Why is this? What makes it a "study area" if nothing is studied? Is Osisko willing to take samples in the RSA prior to mine development and for a period of operation afterwards? SRFN may be willing to assist in such an endeavor. Is this a possibility?
The Regional Study Area is an area that provides regional context and environmental setting for the Project. Data collection was focused on areas where the Project has a potential to effect the environment. Potential effects will not extend into the RSA.

d. Map does not include the Steep Rock flooded open pits, Caland and Hogarth. In later sections we comment on the mitigation arrangement Osisko has with the MNR concerning these same pit lakes. Are there other mitigation efforts concerning these pit lakes that are not reported that have significance to their removal from your map? If they are being mitigated, why are they not in the study area?
The exclusion of the Steep Rock flooded open pits is due to the fact that Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation. Throughout our consultation, we heard that many people were concerned about the risks presented by Steep Rock. We included off site fish habitat compensation as an option in an effort to address these comments. However, as the Project planning proceeded, we heard from several groups and specifically from Seine River First Nation, that they would be opposed to this option. We have therefore refocused our fish habitat compensation plan to focus on on-site options and compensation of Steep Rock is no longer envisioned.

e. Water and sediment sampling locations seem to be in the nearshore areas where conditions would be aerobic. Why were samples not collected in the deep portions of the basin? Does this bias your results and comparisons to CCME, CWQG and PWQG if the water bodies were not adequately tested?
Sampling locations are focused on areas where there is a potential effect from the Project. Many of these areas are near shore, however column profile samples were also collected to measure the water and sediment chemistry in deeper areas. In order to provide a longer term data set, water quality sampling commenced before complete bathymetry data were available.

Eight column profile sample locations were selected and were sampled six times between September 2010 and August 2012. Water was collected approximately one metre below surface and one metre above lakebed using a 8 litres (L) capacity plastic Van Dorn water sampler, tripped by a messenger weight. Field parameter measurements were collected using the YSI in one-metre intervals from the surface of the water column to the lakebed. All sample and data were collected from an anchored boat near the middle of the water body.

The 2013 water quality monitoring program has been revised to ensure that the deep basins of these waterbodies are included in the sampling plan. A revised figure presenting the 2013 water quality monitoring stations is attached.

f. The actual water quality results are not given. Is this data available and in some appendix we do not have? Surface water quality results are provided in Appendix 2.III Surface Water Quality Results.
g. A table needs to be added that shows the method and detection limits for all water quality parameters analyzed by the lab. The table should also show if the parameters analyzed are accredited by CALA. All our laboratory work is conducted by ALS, a fully accredited facility. Analytes were chosen to be consistent with the applicable guidelines (Section 2.3). In general, the analytical detection limits were selected to be less than the applicable guidelines. Exceptions to this, for which analytical detection limits exceeded guidelines, are as follows:
- Cadmium detection limits of 0.00009 mg/L and 0.00002 mg/L in surface water samples were greater than the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CCME CWQG) (0.000017 mg/L) observed in September 2010 and November 2010, respectively.
- Mercury detection limit of 0.0001 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in September 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.000026 mg/L).
- Silver detection limit of 0.0002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in November 2010 was greater than the CCME CWQG and PWQO guidelines (0.0001 mg/L).
- Selenium detection limit of 0.002 mg/L in surface water samples as observed in June 2011 was greater than the CCME CWQG (0.001 mg/L). Some samples collected in September 2010 also had a detection limit (0.005 mg/L) that was greater than the CCME CWQG.

h. Some of the pH values seem very low and doubt if they are correct. Certainly values we have for inflows in Sawbill Bay are much higher than listed. Was the field instrument used for these measurements ever calibrated? Measurements of pH, oxygen-reduction potential (ORP), temperature, electrical conductivity and dissolved oxygen (DO) were collected in the field at the time of sampling using a YSI multiparameter meter (YSI). The YSI meter was calibrated by the supplier and in the field with calibration solutions provided by the supplier. Calibration for pH (two points: 4 and 7), electrical conductivity and ORP was carried out daily before sampling and documented in field notes. The YSI was placed downstream to equilibrate during the sampling procedure before measured parameters were recorded.

i. SRFN is the first community downstream of this mine development. However, in the EA process, we seem to be considered equally with all First Nations. We ask that Osisko recognize the reality of the situation with SRFN being the most impacted First Nation and work with us to ensure the Seine River remains as little impacted as possible and that our community shares in the potential benefits of the mine. No downstream effects are anticipated. We will continue to work with you to ensure the community benefits from the Project.

j. SRFN has had some general discussions with Osisko on opportunities but nothing has been confirmed. SRFN is currently developing expertise in environmental sampling and this is one possibility that could warrant direct involvement with the mining impacts.
Notwithstanding the fact that we believe that the fish tissue sampling undertaken for the EA was sufficient for EA purposes, we have committed to providing capacity support to Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to collect additional fish tissue and benthic samples in the Spring of 2014 in conjunction with an environmental study being undertaken with their community. We would be pleased to share the workplan with you for review and comment. We envision utilizing SRFN personnel in the fieldwork and sharing the data with SRFN, OFAh and the Sportsmen’s club.
k. We disagree with the statement that direct Project activities only have the potential to affect those with traplines directly in the Project area. Our community members have a respect for the river that may not be readily appreciated or understood by the mine developers. This concern is shared by the entire population of our community not just a “few members”.

The footprint of the Project is very small. Environmental effects are limited to the outlined footprint and the small area surrounding it. Effects to trapline holders are directly related to loss of terrestrial habitat within their traplines and potential need to restrict access for noise and air concerns.

l. Please remove the statements: Some efforts have been made to plant wild rice without success, likely because of the rocky environment and fluctuating water levels. Although wild rice plant can be found, it is not abundant enough to warrant the effort of harvesting. We invite Osisko to be involved in our assessments and potential development of wild rice on Marmion Lake.

The information regarding wild rice harvesting on Marmion Lake was provided to Osisko throughout our individual interviews with land users.

m. We do not consider the community surveys to be representative of the consumption of traditional food at least in our community. There were only 67 individuals involved in this survey, representing less than 2% of the population of the First Nations considered.

The community surveys were not intended to be representative. The traditional use study was designed according to Chief’s input and advice, and was largely focused on workshops with Elders.

n. The VEC "model" in the Aboriginal Interests TSD is very subjective and difficult to understand. Our review is an ongoing effort and we will have further comments, concerns and interests as the project continues. SRFN sees its role as a protector of the Seine River and its environment.

Valued Ecosystem Components are used as a tool in the government EA process. Because the Project is very complicated and the environment is so complex, VECs are used as a way of explaining the environmental effects. Osisko understands that input from First Nations will be received throughout the ongoing planning process.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with you and further discuss your concerns regarding the Environmental Assessment Report.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.
Director Sustainable Development

155 University Av., Suite 1440, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5H 3B7
Telephone (416) 363-8653 – Telescopier (416) 363-7579
www.osisko.com
Comments on EA Process
Dear Amy:

The Seine River First Nation Environmental Division has examined the report "Additional Information Requested for Clarification to Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project (CEAA File #004524).

Our major environmental concerns are for water quality in the entire Seine River system, impact on fisheries and impact on wild rice. For these issues, it is apparent that the document consists primarily of work to be done versus much presentation of actual data. Given that the project is in early stages, this is mostly understandable but in those cases where data has been collected (water quality in 2010 and now 2011) it should be presented and we would like to see this data.

We have the following comments:

a. we are particularly interested in the composition of the discharge water from the tailings facility, which, according to this document, may reach 8500 m$^3$/day. No plan seems to be presented that will estimate what levels of contaminants will occur in the discharge. We are aware that a Certificate of Approval (COA) will be required from the MOE for discharge concentrations but are not confident that these concentrations are acceptable even if they pass current PWQO’s. A major issue with us (but not our only concern) is the concentration of sulphate and other forms of sulphur that may be discharged. In the past, the MOE has granted COA’s that permit sulphate levels of several hundred PPM’s even though current research has shown the influence of sulphate on the methylation of Hg. It is also well known in Northwestern Ontario that excessive levels of sulphate can cause meromictic conditions as in the nearby Caland Pit Lake at the former Steeprock Mine. Furthermore, the State of Minnesota has a water quality standard of “10mg/l sulfate – applicable to water used
for the production of wild rice during periods when the rice may be susceptible to damage by high sulfate levels." (Minn. R. 7050.0224, subpart 2). Essentially, for this mine to be permitted in Minnesota, discharge levels of sulphate could not exceed 10 mg/l.

We are concerned that the above potential effects of the discharge water are not mentioned in the Golder document. We are also troubled that no Provincial of Federal agency made any comments on the potential effects of effluent to Upper Marmion Lake and the rest of the Seine River System in the initial draft project description at least according to the summary of these comments contained in the current document. We can only find one brief reference to wild rice in the document which is unacceptable when compared to the attention given to Manomin by the State of Minnesota. However, we have been informed that Ontario is considering a sulphate standard, and, if similar to the Minnesota regulation, may address our concern for this substance. We would like to know the current status of the sulphate review by Ontario.

b. water quality and sediment is only being monitored in upper Marmion Lake. We believe that monitoring should be conducted throughout the entire Seine River system.

c. QA/QC procedures for water and sediment analyses should be detailed. In the case of water analyses, were all analyses conducted at Thunder Bay? If sent elsewhere, were travel blanks included? In terms of sediment, much more detail in terms of how the sediment was analyzed is needed. Were the samples capped or open in a microwave digester for example? Were the samples compared to known sediment samples. Bulk density values need to be added. A total of 19 sediment samples seems rather insufficient.

d. Methyl mercury was apparently not tested in the sediment. This needs to be added.

e. The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.

f. The Mitta Lake study seems somewhat questionable. The conclusion that the lake is meromictic could not have been made given the data collected and is highly unlikely in any case. The use of an underwater camera to “confirm the exact nature of sediments....” seems rather strange. No pictures are shown. Why was the sediment that was collected not chemically analyzed or further examined with an SEM or XRD if more details were required? The investigators state that slimy sculpins were caught. Was this species ID’d with known collections? The slimy sculpin is easily confused with the mottled sculpin.

g. Details of Aboriginal Engagement Activities are contained in Appendix C. Surely the first document in this Appendix should not be a resolution from the Atikokan Town Council.
h. Water management in the Seine River system is a major point of contention with Seine River First Nation in terms of how controlled levels affect wild rice. It is not clear if the water management from the mine will affect the current Seine River Water Management Plan. This needs to be clarified.

i. Closure and rehabilitation are mentioned in the report but needed goals for closure are needed. For example, the statement that “Native species will be used for re-vegetation” may sound commendable but if heavy metals are being released into the local environment from these species, this is not a particularly desirable outcome.

In summary, Seine River First Nation recognizes that Osisko is conducting environmental assessments that address many concerns that arise from the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project. However, we have detailed above questions that are not being examined and which are of particular interest to our community. We urge the CEAA to ensure that these issues are investigated. For our part, Seine River First Nation is willing to sit down with Osisko and develop a research and monitoring plan that will address and protect our traditional pursuits in the Seine River.

I may be contacted at 807-599-2224(w), 807-275-8688(c), fax # 807-599-2865, or by e-mail earlkyne695@msn.com

Chief Earl Kyne
Seine River First Nation
FAX COVER SHEET

TO Andre LeBel
COMPANY Osisko Mine
FAX NUMBER 15149333290
FROM Jason Madden
DATE 2012-02-01 15:55:01 GMT
RE Hammond Reef Project

COVER MESSAGE
February 1, 2012

VIA FAX AND COURIER

Osisko Mining Corporation
Windsor Station, Suite 300
1100, avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal
P.O. Box 211
Montréal, Québec, H3B2S2

ATTENTION: André LeBel, Vice-President Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary

Dear Mr. LeBel:

RE: Hammond Reef Mine Project

We are legal counsel for the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) in relation to Osisko’s proposed Hammond Reef Mine (the “Project”). We write to express our client’s concerns about the lack of meaningful engagement and consultation on the proposed Project.

The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community. A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. This Métis community lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective control in the region, consistent with R. v. Powley, [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207. This community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or other means.

In addition, some Métis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Halfbreed1 Adhesion to Treaty #3 (the “Adhesion”). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. This treaty includes the following protections with respect to harvesting rights and the taking up of lands in the Treaty #3 territory.

1 Throughout this letter we use the terms “Halfbreed” and “Métis” interchangeably.
Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

In 1875, the Halfbreeds at Rainy Lake negotiated and signed an Adhesion to Treaty #3 with Canada. The Adhesion provides:

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a pro rata amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof. [emphasis added]

The MNO emphasizes that this Adhesion was negotiated by and for a Métis collective – as Métis – not Indians. As such, the personal choices of Métis individuals or families to register as “Indians” historically or in contemporary times could not and cannot extinguish the treaty rights of the Métis collective. In this region, there have always been and remain beneficiaries of the Adhesion who have never been and are not registered as “Indians”. The distinct Métis community has never merged into the Ojibway community. The MNO also notes that the decisions or actions of registered Indians or Indian Bands in the past or in contemporary times could not have any effect on the treaty rights of the Métis collective, since Indians and Métis are two distinct aboriginal peoples with their own identity and rights.²

Based on the above, Métis have constitutional rights (aboriginal or treaty) in this territory.³ Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have treaty rights. Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have aboriginal rights. Regardless of their legal and constitutional basis, these rights, give

³ The MNO notes that Osisko’s Terms of Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification (January 2012) fails to appropriately identify the Métis community in the region and this community’s rights, despite repeated meetings and interactions between MNO and Osisko where this has been explained and providing a copy of the MNO’s Regional Consultation Protocol for the area, where this is set out.
rise to the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate the Métis community where Crown-authorized activities are contemplated that might adversely impact the Métis community’s rights. This consultation must be undertaken with the intention of substantially addressing our concerns and interests. To date, such consultation and accommodation has not occurred with the Métis community, despite repeated attempts by the MNO to formalize a meaningful relationship with Osisko in order to undertake necessary consultation related work.

We note that Ontario courts have repeatedly emphasized that this consultation needs to be undertaken at an early stage with aboriginal communities in order for it to be meaningful, as required by the duty to consult and accommodate and the honour of the Crown.⁴ Instead of proactively engaging the Métis community with a view to substantially and meaningfully understanding and addressing Métis rights and Métis concerns about the Project, Osisko continues to delay in establishing a formal consultation with the Métis community and providing adequate resources for necessary consultation-related work. Osisko should be aware that this lack of meaningful engagement has the potential to put the Project at risk because adequate consultation and accommodation with the Métis community has not taken place.

We are copying both the federal and provincial governments on this letter in order to make the Crown aware of the Métis community’s rights and concerns about the lack of consultation in relation to this Project. Further, the MNO believes that the Crown’s lack of assessment, acknowledge or intervention with respect to Métis rights in the region with Osisko has contributed to Osisko’s unwillingness and delays in ensuring meaningful consultation and accommodation with the Métis community. For example, we note that the previous Ontario Minister for Northern Development and Mines attended a meeting between Osisko and First Nations in the region in order to facilitate discussions leading to consultation and an Impact and Benefit Agreement. Yet, both federal and provincial Ministers and officials have done nothing to facilitate or assist similar consultation and accommodation with the Métis. This bias against the aboriginal and treaty rights of the Métis community is unacceptable in the face of the Crown’s actual knowledge of Métis rights and claims that will be affected by the Project.

I would ask that you or Osisko’s legal counsel on this matter follow up with me in order to discuss a way forward. I can be reached at (604) 681-3002, ext. 5 or via email at jteillet@pstdlaw.ca.

Yourstruly,
<Original signed by>

Jean Teillet

c.c. Sean Roosen, President and Chief Operating Officer, Osisko
      Gary Lipinski, President, MNO
      MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee
      Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Officer, Métis Nation of Ontario
      Jason Madden, JTM LAW
      Minister Kathleen Wynne, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
      Minister Rick Bartolucci, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
      Minister John Duncan, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
      Minister Peter Kent, Ministry of the Environment
Whitmore, Michelle (ENE)

From: Chief Business Development Officer [cbdo@ndevcorp.ca]
Sent: February 22, 2012 3:16 PM
To: Pham, Cathy (MOE)
Cc: Whitmore, Michelle (ENE)
Subject: RE: Correction - FW: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project - Terms of Reference and Record of Consultation

Good Afternoon: In regards to comments heard from Naicatchewenin First Nation members the main concerns seems to be in regards to tailings and water management, and possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine. Water quality issues have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have given us reason for great concern (Atikokans Hogarth Pit). Mark Bowler Senior Advisor of Sustainable Development for Osisko was in Naicatchewenin First Nation today consulting with our First Nation members. Mark and his associates have committed to ongoing discussions with the First Nation in regards to the Hammond Reef Project and issues pertaining to environmental concerns. I believe that this is a positive approach to building a long lasting relationship in the management of our resources.

Thank You.

From: Pham, Cathy (MOE) [mailto:Cathy.Pham@ontario.ca]
Sent: February-22-12 9:03 AM
To: cbdo@ndevcorp.ca
Cc: Whitmore, Michelle (ENE)
Subject: RE: Correction - FW: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project - Terms of Reference and Record of Consultation

Hello Chief Wayne Smith,

Just as a reminder, the 30-day comment period for the Hammond Reef Gold Project is ending this Thursday, February 23, 2012.

Osisko submitted its Terms of Reference (ToR) to the Ministry of the Environment (Ministry) on January 23, 2012, initiating the 30-day comment period within which all interested persons, including Aboriginal communities, government agencies, and the general public, can inspect the ToR and make their views known to the Ministry. We are interested in knowing whether your agency/community has any specific interests or concerns related to the ToR and/or the Record of Consultation. You are also able to review an electronic copy of the ToR and Record of Consultation at http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/environmental.html.

Comments should be submitted to:

Michelle Whitmore
Special Project Officer
Environmental Assessment Services Section
Environmental Approvals Branch
Ministry of the Environment
2 St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, ON M4V 1L5
Tel: 416-314-7225
Fax: 416-314-8452
E-mail: michelle.whitmore@ontario.ca

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Thank you and have a nice day.
Michelle Whitmore  
Ministry of Environment  
2 St Clair Ave. W., Floor 12A  
Toronto, ON  M4V 1L5

Dear Ms. Whitmore:

RE: Hammond Reef Gold Mine (the “Project”)

I am writing in response to your request for comment from the Métis Nation of Ontario’s (MNO) Northwest Métis Council, Sunset Country Métis Council, Kenora Métis Council and the Atikokan and Surrounding Area Métis Council (the “Councils”) with respect to the Terms of Reference (“TOR”) for the Individual Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for Osisko’s Hammond Reef Gold Mine project.

I am writing on behalf of the Councils pursuant to the authorities in the MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Protocol, which I attach for ease of reference. I write to express our community’s concerns about aspects of the Project’s TOR. I also write to clearly set out our community’s rights, claims and current concerns in relation to the Project.

Concern: The TOR incorrectly identifies the Métis community, the rights of the Métis community, and the framework for consultation with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community, consistent with R. v. Powley, [2003] 2 S.C.R 207 (“Powley”). A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. Our distinct Métis community has lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective European control in the region. [For research conducted by the MNO, Ontario and Canada about the Métis in this region see: http://www.metisnation.org/registry/historicresources.aspx. As well, for legal findings related to effective European control in this region see: Keewatin v. Minister of Natural Resources, 2011 ONSC 4801.]

Our community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. As well, our community asserts it has title within parts of its traditional territory, which is also an aboriginal right.

These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or other means. It is our opinion, these existing constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights, combined with the honour of the Crown, require governments to enter into good faith negotiations with us with a view to recognizing, respecting and
accommodating our rights, consistent with reconciliation. This reconciliation is to be ultimately achieved through arriving at mutually agreeable arrangements and just settlements (i.e., a modern day land claim agreement, a self-government agreement, other accommodation agreements, etc.). To date, the Crown refuses to engage in these types of negotiations with our Métis community, despite its actual knowledge of our aboriginal rights and claims.

In addition, some Métis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Halfbreed\(^1\) Adhesion to Treaty #3 (the “Adhesion”). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. This treaty includes the following protections with respect to harvesting rights and the taking up of lands in the Treaty #3 territory:

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

In 1875, the Halfbreeds at Rainy Lake negotiated and signed an Adhesion to Treaty #3 with Canada. The Adhesion provides:

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a pro rata amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof.

We emphasize that this Adhesion was negotiated by and for a Métis collective – as Métis – not Indians. As such, as confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada in Powley,\(^2\) the personal choices of Métis individuals or families to register as “Indians” historically or in contemporary times could not and cannot extinguish the treaty rights of the Métis collective. In this region, there have always been and remain beneficiaries of the Adhesion who have never been and are not registered as “Indians”. The distinct Métis community has never “merged” into the Ojibway (i.e. Indian) community. Further, the

---

\(^1\) Throughout this letter we use the terms “Halfbreed” and “Métis” interchangeably.

\(^2\) Powley, at para. 35.
decisions or actions of registered Indians or Indian Bands in the past or in contemporary times could not have any effect on the treaty rights of the Métis collective, since Indians and Métis are two distinct aboriginal peoples with their own identity and rights.\textsuperscript{3}

Further, as a part the Adhesion, the Métis were promised a land base – as Métis. These lands were subsequently taken from the Métis by the Crown orchestrating a vote of registered Indians – not Métis. The Métis community asserts that the land promised to them – as Métis – remains an outstanding treaty promise that must be fulfilled by the provision of land or compensation. Our community seeks negotiations to arrive at a just settlement with the Crown on this outstanding claim. To be clear, our community does not seek lands now occupied as reserve lands by Indians. We do however seek our own lands and/or compensation for the loss of Métis lands and the non-fulfillment of Crown promises to Métis pursuant to the Adhesion. As you know, Métis are currently excluded from the federal specific and comprehensive claims processes, where these issues might be able to be resolved through negotiations. Regardless of the Crown’s unwillingness to recognize these claims and negotiate at this time, we will continue to raise this issue of fundamental importance to the Métis community.

Based on the above, Métis have constitutional rights (aboriginal or treaty) in this territory.\textsuperscript{4} Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have treaty rights. Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have aboriginal rights. Regardless of the legal and constitutional basis for these rights, they give rise to the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate in relation to this Project. This consultation must be undertaken with the intention of substantially addressing our rights, concerns and interests. To date, such consultation and accommodation has not occurred with the Métis community because of a lack of assessment, understanding and respect for our rights by the Crown.

The TOR does not accurately identify the Métis community nor the rights of the Métis community. To date, meaningful consultation with the Métis community has not occurred despite repeated efforts to put a formal arrangement in place. As noted by Osisko in the TOR, the MNO tabled a draft MOU outlining a detailed workplan and budget related to consultation activities tied to the regulatory approval process for the Project in June 2010. Over twenty (20) months have passed since the MOU was initially tabled and we have not arrived at an agreement despite eight (8) First Nations in the area having secured Resource Sharing Agreements with Osisko in December 2010.

**Concern: The TOR demonstrate a lack of meaningful consultation with the Métis community about the project**

In comparison to other Aboriginal groups in the region, the TOR demonstrate a lack of meaningful engagement and consultation with the Métis community – even though some Métis have equivalent treaty rights to First Nations in the region and some Métis have existing Aboriginal rights qua Métis in the region. This highlights a significant deficiency in the TOR and consultation record.

\textsuperscript{4} The MNO notes that Osisko’s Terms or Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification (January 2012) fails to appropriately identify the Métis community in the region and this community’s rights.
Further, as the MNO has identified in previous correspondence and meetings with the Crown, the Métis community is concerned about the potential impact of the Project on our community’s hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. Further, it has raised concerns about the following issues:

- Destruction of Mitta Lake to access ore deposit directly below the lake;
- Relocation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir, thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watershed;
- Clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable Boreal forest;
- Potential disruption of migratory patterns;
- The reliability of slurry pipeline;
- Permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility; and
- Disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs.

None of these concerns have been noted in the TOR or consultation record. Further, none of these concerns have been meaningfully discussed with the Métis community.

The inequitable treatment of Métis rights in the region is further underscored by Osisko’s assertion in the TOR that a “First Nations environmental committee will be set up in 2012 to facilitate communication on this topic,” followed by a separate but noticeably inequitable statement that “ongoing communications and consultations with Métis communities” would also occur. The regional rights-bearing Métis community has very real concerns related to the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project. An invitation for the Métis community to participate in the First Nations environmental committee has not been extended to the MNO by Osisko nor has Osisko offered to provide capacity to create a Métis environmental committee. This perceived treatment of the Métis community as an afterthought does not inspire confidence that meaningful consultation related to the Project will occur.

It must be stressed that these are just preliminary concerns that have been raised with the Crown and the proponent about the Project. Through meaningful consultation, we will be able to further understand, assess and articulate the impacts of the Project on our rights and interests. To date, this meaningful consultation has not yet been facilitated with us by either Osisko or the Crown. However, we understand that Osisko has now agreed to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with our community which will allow some of this important consultation-related work to begin. We are very anxious to see this work begin as soon as possible, consistent with the Supreme Court of Canada’s directions that potentially affected aboriginal communities should be engaged early in the planning and design of projects that have the potential to affect aboriginal and treaty rights.

I am also attaching other letters that have been sent to the Crown and Osisko which set out additional concerns of the Métis community.
Theresa Stenlund  
MNO Regional Councilor  
Chair, MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul  
& Treaty #3 Consultation Committee  

Attachment (4)  

C.c. Gary Lipinski, President, Métis Nation of Ontario  
MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee  
Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Officer, Métis Nation of Ontario  
Melanie Paradis, MNO Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation  
Brian Tucker, MNO Manager, Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use  
Bernie Hughes, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines  
Regent Dickey, Major Projects Management Office  
Daniel Johnson, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada  
Amy Liu, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency  
Martin Griffin, Mark Bowler and Alexandra Drapeck, Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
Hi,

We had the opportunity to review ToR quickly and see most issue's of concern have been mentioned. Just to add to the water section we would add: ground water, what will be the affect and how will this be addressed if present? It was mentioned by the elders that Metta Lake maybe spring fed? Also with the air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailing ponds.

Ed Morrison  
Consultation Coordinator  
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation  
(807)274 2188 office  
(807)274 4774 fax  
(807)276 6659 cell  
Cent by i phone
Allan,

Martin Griffin asked me to send you a map depicting our site in relation to the surrounding region. Please see attached map and let me know if it meets your needs.

Thanks
Alix
Hi Allan,

Great hearing from you. I have copied your email along to Alix Drapak, Cathryn Moffett and Martin Griffin, as they are in a better position to answer your questions. I hope you had a good weekend.

Thanks again for your note!

Bud Dickson
Senior Advisor for Aboriginal and Governmental Affairs
101 Goodwin Street, P. O. Box 2020
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0
Cell: 807-598-0875

From: Allan Yerxa [allanyerxa@vianet.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:31 AM
To: Bud Dickson
Subject: Metis

Hi Bud,

I was wondering if you are involved with any dealings with the local Sunset Country Metis officials. Who at the Sunset Country Metis have you been in contact with? If they are part of some sort of “mou” with Osisko, what are they using as their land base?

Thanx in advance for your advice on this matter,

Allan
Allan,

Thank you very much for the photo.

Unfortunately, I am not on Facebook but we did get quite a few pics from the fish fry and from the meetings. We thought the meetings went very well and we have drafted our notes from the sessions and they seem to contain a lot of really useful information.

I will be at the next session on September 18 at Seine River. I look forward to talking to you more then. I am hoping to also set up a presentation to the FFCS on September 17. It seems that Chief McPherson has not been at the last 2 meetings when I presented the info on the Traditional Use Study information and baseline study results but I’m sure he has received the copy of the Minutes from the Meetings from Tammy. I would be happy to send them to you directly so you can review them if you’d like.

Take care,
Alix

---

Hello Alex,

This is Allan Yerxa. I am the Lands & Resource Coordinator for Couchiching First Nation. My assistant Alex Bruyere and I were at the Lac de Milles Lac information session. Find attached the picture of the elders cake. If you want to see more Milles Lac picture you will have to add me on facebook.... Ha ha

As an afterthought to the whole gathering; I should have spent more time chatting with you. There is a lot of questions I could have asked. I think that Bud knows quite a bit, however you seemed to know a lot more project specific type info. Oh well, maybe someday. Perhaps you will be at the next one in Seine River next week.
Anyways I hope your travel back home went ok.

Take care

Allan Yerxa  
Lands & Resource Coordinator  
Couchiching First Nation  
1-807-274-3228
Allan,

Attached are the:

- Minutes and Presentation from the March 19 2012 Meeting with the FFCS regarding the Traditional Use Study (TUS) approach;
- A letter sent to the FFCS on May 15 providing an update on the TUS;
- Minutes (including Presentation) from the June 18 2012 Meeting with the FFCS regarding the Baseline Study results and an update on the TUS; and
- Minutes from Meeting #1 (July 31 2012) at Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation.

We are hoping to give another update to the FFCS on September 17 2012 at the regularly scheduled meeting – Martin Griffin is contacting

Thanks
Alix

---

Hello Alex,

I would greatly appreciate it if I could see those minutes. I know that a lot didn't happen in Nicki; if you have access to notes from that session please send those along.

Thanx
Allan
From: Alexandra Drapack [mailto:adrapack@osisko.com]  
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2012 8:49 AM  
To: Allan Yerxa  
Cc: Cathryn Moffett; Bud Dickson; Martin Griffin  
Subject: RE: Cake Picture

Allan,

Thank you very much for the photo.

Unfortunately, I am not on Facebook but we did get quite a few pics from the fish fry and from the meetings. We thought the meetings went very well and we have drafted our notes from the sessions and they seem to contain a lot of really useful information.

I will be at the next session on September 18 at Seine River. I look forward to talking to you more then. I am hoping to also set up a presentation to the FFCS on September 17. It seems that Chief McPherson has not been at the last 2 meetings when I presented the info on the Traditional Use Study information and baseline study results but I’m sure he has received the copy of the Minutes from the Meetings from Tammy. I would be happy to send them to you directly so you can review them if you’d like.

Take care,
Alix

---

From: Allan Yerxa [mailto:allanyerxa@vianet.ca]  
Sent: August 17, 2012 11:29 AM  
To: Alexandra Drapack  
Subject: Cake Picture

Hello Alex,

This is Allan Yerxa. I am the Lands & Resource Coordinator for Couchiching First Nation. My assistant Alex Bruyere and I were at the Lac de Milles Lac information session. Find attached the picture of the elders cake. If you want to see more Milles Lac picture you will have to add me on facebook…. Ha ha

As an afterthought to the whole gathering; I should have spent more time chatting with you. There is a lot of questions I could have asked. I think that Bud knows quite a bit, however you seemed to know a lot more project specific type info. Oh well, maybe someday. Perhaps you will be at the next one in Seine River next week.

Anyways I hope your travel back home went ok.

Take care

Allan Yerxa
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY (TUS) MEETING MINUTES
HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT
MARCH 19, 2012 – 12:00 – 12:45 PM
FORT FRANCES

Attendees:

FFCS: Chief Earl Klyne; Chief Jim Leonard; Chief Janice Henderson; Chief Will Windego; Chief Norman Jordan; Chief Wayne Smith; Chief Wayne Smith; Tammy Ryll; and James Mainville.

Osisko: Alix Drapack

Update:

• Acknowledgement and thanks for Ojibway Translators names. Four names were received for translation. Two will be used for the narration of the video; the others will be used for future community meetings. If other individuals express interest, please keep us informed.
• Osisko has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Métis. (Note: Chief Leonard wants to know if the share holders know about the MOU already. I said I was not sure. There will be a press release but I was told to inform the FFCS prior to the press release. Chief Leonard said that shareholders should not know anything that the FFCS has not been told).
• Alix provided an update on the plan to have FN Field Monitors (youth summer students) again this year. Martin, Karena and Alix will be meeting later this month to discuss the Job Posting and Schedule and will get back to the FFCS in April.

Presentation: OHRG Traditional Use Study Presentation (attached).

Objectives of the TUS Presentation:

• To present the proposed approach to obtain and incorporate Traditional Use Information from the 9 First Nation Communities;
  o To seek feedback on any changes to the TUS approach;
  o To gain approval from the Chief to proceed with the TUS approach;

Comments:

• The Chiefs suggested an alternative approach to individual interviews with the Elders. They say that the Elders will not be comfortable speaking on behalf of all Elders and the TUS should provide a complete vision of Traditional Information. They recommend a meeting of a number of Elders at the same time.
• They recommended a series of meetings to accomplish the TUS information gathering:
  o Meeting #1: The Osisko Team with help from an Elder (suggested Gilbert Smith) would come and present the questionnaire and maps of the mining area and the FN’s traditional land on 4’ x 6’ map (with individual 8.5” x 11” maps to be given to each Elder to take with them).
  o Meeting #2 (approximately 2 weeks later): The Osisko Team comes back to get responses to the Questionnaire from the Elder group.
  o Meeting #3: The Osisko Team presents the maps and narration that will be used to fulfill the EA Traditional Use Study requirements.

Other general comments:
Earl Klyne would prefer to use Professor McPherson. Earl was disappointed in Confederation College's approach to TUS. On other TUS, Confederation College has been trying to get specifics on exactly where cultural heritage occurred and that has not been welcomed by the Elders.

The Chiefs said that the TUS should be focused on general areas rather than exact locations because the Traditional Knowledge information is very personal. Many Elders are worried that information on the medicinal uses of plants could be exploited by people so they would rather not reveal the details.

Tammy asked how we would deal with the need for privacy about the TUS information and balancing it with fulfilling our requirements for the government in the EA process. I said that we would take the lead from the Aboriginal Communities on what and how it could be shared and that Osisko may need assistance from the communities to explain the need for the secrecy and protection of the information.

Chief Jordan wanted to know if Osisko was willing to fund a TUS for Lac La Croix. Alix responded that the meetings suggested above would be Osisko's approach to gaining Traditional Information for the project for the EA requirements and that we were not envisioning producing separate TUS reports for each community.

The Chiefs generally accepted the TUS approach presented with the suggested revision of Elders meetings rather than Individual Elder interviews as noted above.

The following communities have existing Traditional Knowledge that could be used in the Literature Review/Collect Community Information step:
- Mitaanjigamiing First Nation (TUS report – Contact Ed Morrison)
- Lac La Croix (Contact Kalvin Ottertail)

Next Steps:
- Collect & Review Existing Information
- Develop Questionnaire
- Regulator Review
- Arrange Elder Meetings:
  - Meeting #1: Present Questionnaire
  - Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
  - Meeting #3: Present Findings
- Incorporate Findings into EA report
OHRG – Traditional Use Study

- Objectives
- Steps
  - Approval from Chiefs
  - Collect & Review Existing Information
  - Develop Questionnaire
  - External (Expert) Review of Methods
  - Regulator Review
  - Identify Interviewees and Conduct Interviews
  - Incorporate information into Environmental Assessment Report.
Traditional Use Study: Objectives

- Meet Federal (EIS Guidelines) and Provincial (ToR) requirements
  - Identification of asserted and established Aboriginal and treaty rights
  - Identification of traditional territories
  - Identification of traditional activities
  - Evaluation of the ability of future generations of Aboriginal people to pursue traditional activities
  - Current and projected value of the hunting, trapping and guiding industries
Identification of Traditional Activities

- Identification of traditional activities
  - Camping sites and traditional travel routes
  - Traditional use of waterways and water bodies
  - Dependence on country foods (from hunting, fishing, trapping, planting and harvesting)
  - Fishing locations and fish species of importance
  - Harvesting locations and plants species used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes
  - Spiritual site locations and nature of use
Traditional Use Study: Steps

• Approval from Chiefs
• Collect & Review Existing Information
• Develop Questionnaire
• External (Expert) Review of Methods
• Regulator Review
• Identify Interviewees and Conduct Interviews
• Incorporate information into Environmental Assessment Report.
Collect & Review Existing Information

Literature review
- Ojibway and Ojicree cultural practices
- Existing studies for development studies in NW Ontario

Community information
- Existing traditional use studies
- Traditional territories
- Established Aboriginal and treaty rights
Develop Questionnaire

- Camping sites and travel routes
- Waterways and water bodies
- Country foods (including trapping)
- Fish
- Medicinal and ceremonial plants
- Spiritual sites
Review of Methods

External (Expert) Review:

• Review of Methods
• Suggest:
  o David Mackett (Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Land Use Studies Program at Confederation College in Thunder Bay).

Regulator:

• Keep regulators informed
• Ensure they understand that the approach meets requirements outlined in Federal (EIS Guidelines) and Provincial (ToR) processes.
• Provide detailed methods only after we have received Chief approval and can demonstrate academic acceptance (review)
Identify Interviewees & Conduct Interviews

Identify:
- Initially build on existing relationships
- Contact trap line holders
- Send out formal call for participants
- Goal: to have at least one person (Elder) per community

Interviews:
- Cathryn/Mark, Bud Dickson and Aboriginal summer student
- Coordinate with community meetings where possible
Incorporate Traditional Use Study Information into Environmental Assessment Report

- Data must be verified with interviewees before publication
- Presentation to Chiefs
- Incorporated to hydrology, aquatic biology, terrestrial biology and socio-economic components
- Final deliverable is series of maps and narrative focused on land use
HAMMOND REEF Gold Project
Traditional Use Study March 19 2012
May 15, 2012

Tammy Ryll
Executive Director
Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
Site 206-39, R.R. #2
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M3

Dear Tammy,

Re: Update on Traditional Use Study (TUS)

I am writing this letter as a follow-up to my presentation on March 19 2012 to the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat regarding our proposed approach to gathering Traditional Use information for our Environmental Assessment.

At the meeting, 6 next steps were proposed. Following is an update on our status on the next steps:

1. Collect & Review Existing Information.
   Existing information has been collected from Mitaanjigamiing First Nation and Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation. The information has been reviewed and has informed the development of the DRAFT questionnaire and methodology.

2. Develop Questionnaire
   A DRAFT questionnaire and a methodology for gathering information from the Elders have been developed.

   A Request for Proposal (RFP) was sent out to Professor Dennis McPherson and David Mackett. Professor McPherson has indicated that he is interested and has availability to complete the review of the methodology and questionnaire. We hope to have Professor McPherson’s review completed by early June.

4. Inform Regulators
   Upon completion of Professor McPherson’s review, we will finalize the methodology and questionnaire and send to the government regulators (CEAA/MOE/MNDM) for information.

5. Arrange Elders’ Meetings:
   a. Meeting #1: Present Objectives of Study and Questionnaire to Elders
      Meeting #1 will be arranged with 1-2 elders from each community for early June. The goal of the initial meeting will be to present the objectives of the study and to let the Elders know what questions we plan to ask them during Meeting #2. The Elders will be provided with a copy of the questionnaire and a map of the OHRG site to consider in advance of Meeting #2.
   b. Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
      Meeting #2 will be arranged with the same group as Meeting #1 for mid-June. The goal of this second meeting will be to record the answers to the questions in the questionnaire.
   c. Meeting #3: Present Findings to Elders
      The findings will be presented to the Elders in July or August.

155 University Av., Suite 1440, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5H 3B7
Telephone (416) 363-8653 – Telecopier (416) 363-7579
www.osisko.com
6. **Incorporate Findings into EA report**  
The findings from the TUS will be incorporated into the EA report.

We look forward to working with your communities to complete the Elder meetings in June. Bud Dickson will be contacting the communities to arrange for Elder attendance at the meetings.

Regards,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng.
Director Sustainable Development

cc. Osisko: Jerome Girard, Robert Mailhot, Martin Griffin, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett, Mark Bowler
    Golder: Steve Parker
Meetings
Presentation of Baseline Data
Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
June 18, 2012 – 10:30 – 11:30 AM

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson, Erik Johansson
FFCS: Chief Jim Leonard (Rainy River FN), Chief Earl Klyne (Seine River FN), Paul Henderson (proxy for Chief Henderson, Mitaanjigamiing FN), Tammy Ryll and James Mainville (FFCS), and Dorothy Medicine (Elder).

Purpose of Meeting:
For Osisko to present and discuss the baseline data and to provide an update on the status of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.

Presentation Attached

Introductions
- Osisko was introduced to newly elected Chief Gary Allen (Nigigoosiminikaniing). Chief Allen was unable to stay for the presentation as he had other commitments.
- The Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat were introduced to Erik Johansson, the new Site Manager for Hammond Reef.

Baseline Results Update
Water Quality: During the water quality part of the presentation, Chief Klyne indicated an interest in the baseline mercury exceedances.
Response:
- Alix explained where (at which locations on the project site) the 4 exceedances occurred.
Action Items:
- Osisko to share results from other mercury testing within the baseline sampling program (i.e. fish tissue) with the FFCS.

Responses to Written Comments
Traditional Uses of Plants: Naicatchewenin FN had commented on Terms of Reference that they were concerned about the potential effect the Project could have on traditional plants used for medicine. Osisko used this opportunity to formally ask which specific plants were being referenced.
Response:
- Paul Henderson (Mitaanjigamiing) noted that "Weekay" root which is found in swamps is important and is found in the Seine River system (note - the spelling may be incorrect - it was a phonetic spelling because he did not know the proper spelling).
- Chief Leonard (Rainy River) noted that RRPN has been utilizing the assistance from a FN attending the U of Oklahoma in collecting and identifying traditional plants and suggested that she be invited to attend the 2nd of the 2 meetings on TUS. He indicated we could contact him for her contact information.
Action Items:
- Carry out group interviews with Elders to identify important plants; Chief Klyne said he would leave it to his Elders in the TUS meetings to fully identify important plants for his community.
- Contact Rainy River for U of Oklahoma research project details and to invite the research lead to the planned TUS workshops.
Confirm taxonomy of wekay root, pass on information to terrestrial biology lead for consideration in wetland evaluation.

Air Quality
Economic Development: A discussion of the planned air quality modeling methods to determine potential effects of the Project on specific air quality parameters. A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.

Response:
- Alix explained that the composition of the fleet as well as the characteristics of the haulage roads are used to predict Project emissions throughout the different phases of the Project (construction, operations, closure).
- Chief Klyne requested that Osisko share fleet composition with FFCS. The fleet composition can be used to allow:
  - Identification of appropriate training programs for FN community members to become operators.
  - Opportunity to purchase specific equipment for use during potential Project construction and operations.

Action Items:
- Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS.
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

• Summary of baseline results
• Next steps for baseline (TUS)
• Summary of written comments on EIS Guidelines and ToR

• Response to questions and update on baseline studies
  • Discharge water
  • Water quality sampling and quality control
  • Mitta Lake study results
  • Tailings and water management
  • Ground water
  • Fish and fish habitat
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology
WATER QUALITY – RESULTS

• Acidic to near-neutral pH values with approximately 20% of measured values lower than the criteria
• Almost all measured total aluminum and 35% of total iron concentrations were greater than the criteria
• Sporadic concentrations of total cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc greater than the criteria
• Four total mercury concentrations greater than the CCME criteria were observed
• 20% or less of the observed phenol concentrations were greater than the criteria
HYDROLOGY
HYDROLOGY

Staff gauge

Measuring cross-section

Cross-Section 4
25 m downstream of culvert outlets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station (m) from left bank</th>
<th>Reduced level (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>415.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>414.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>414.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>414.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>414.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>414.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>413.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Channel bed
- Water surface
GROUND WATER
HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water
HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

• Overburden is generally thin and discontinuous throughout the Project Location
  • Some overburden in Tailings Management Area

• Bedrock is generally tight and massive indicating limited flow through the bedrock

• Two primary zones for groundwater movement in the bedrock
  • Upper weathered zone = surface to 10 metres below ground
  • Sheer zones = at depth

• Groundwater Quality
  • Some parameters in the shallow groundwater have levels above criteria
  • Deep groundwater generally meets criteria and is similar to shallow and surface water
Shear Zones in proposed Open Pits

PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears
GEOCHEMISTRY
GEOCHEMISTRY

• Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
• Metal leaching
  • pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  • Aluminum concentrations can be greater than criteria in the short-term
  • Copper can be higher than the criteria in the short-term but decreases
  • Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations can be marginally greater than the criteria
ATMOSPHERIC
AIR QUALITY DATA SOURCE LOCATIONS

Acoustic

- Existing noise levels in the LSA are expected to be typical of background noise for the boreal region (i.e. remote), dominated by natural sounds and the effects of wind
- Acoustic levels in the LSA will be assumed to be 40 dBA during daytime hours and 35 dBA during night time hours.
FISH AND FISH HABITAT
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Lake Trout

Chico

Yellow Walleye

Wallower Sucker

Common White Sucker

Smallmouth Bass

Northern Pike

Pearl Dace
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
SAMPLING LOCATIONS
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
TRADITIONAL USE
TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

• Camp locations and traditional travel routes
• Traditional use of waterways and water bodies
• Dependence on country foods (from hunting, fishing, trapping, planting and harvesting)
• Fishing locations and fish species of importance
• Harvesting locations and plants species used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes
• Spiritual site locations and nature of use
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY

- Development of questionnaires
- Identification of participants
- Development of information materials
- Facilitation of workshops

1. Clarify Objectives
2. Share Information
3. Confirm Findings
COMMENTS and RESPONSE
WRITTEN COMMENTS

Seine River First Nation

• Commented on EIS Guidelines (federal)
• Listed major concerns as:
  • Water quality
  • Fisheries
  • Wild rice

• Specific concerns included:
  • Composition of discharge water, in particular sulfate levels
  • Extent of monitoring – believe that it should include entire Seine River
  • QA/QC procedures for water and sediment analyses
  • Addition of methyl mercury to sediment sample analytes
  • Confirmation of conclusions from Mitta Lake study
  • Potential effects to Seine River Water Management Plan
  • Specific goals for closure and rehabilitation
WRITTEN COMMENTS

Naicatchewenin First Nation

• Commented on Terms of Reference (provincial)
• Listed concerns as:
  • Tailings and water management
  • Potential effects on traditional plants used for medicine
  • Water quality

Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

• Commented on Terms of Reference (provincial)
• Listed concerns as:
  • Potential effects to ground water
  • Mitta Lake’s connection to ground water
  • Potential effects to air quality due to tailings ponds
COMPOSITION OF DISCHARGE WATER

- Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
- Metal leaching
  - pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  - Aluminum concentrations can be greater than CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria in the short-term leach and humidity cell testing
  - Copper can be higher than the PWQO/CCME criteria in the humidity cells for the first five weeks but decreases rapidly to values close to the detection limit
  - Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations have sporadic exceedences that are only marginally greater than CCME and/or PWQO in all leaches
WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY – QA/QC PROCEDURES

• Water samples were analyzed at ALS Thunder Bay
• QA/QC samples were collected during each sampling campaign.
• Duplicate samples were collected for approximately 10% of samples
• The laboratory also provided a field blank
  (de-ionized water decanted into sample bottles at the site)

• As part of data review, the following QA/QC measures were considered:
  • Lab, field and/or trip blank(s) showed contamination;
  • Dissolved metal concentrations were substantially greater than the total concentrations;
  • Total metal concentrations were greater than total suspended solids; and
  • Uncharacteristically high, anomalous concentrations.
MITTA LAKE CHARACTERIZATION

Water Quality Results

• Total iron concentration of 3.77 mg/L was observed in Mitta Lake bottom sample in September 2010 (criteria 0.3 mg/L).
• Total zinc concentration of 0.0244 mg/L was observed in Mitta Lake top sample in Sept 2010 (criteria 0.02mg/L)

Limnology Results

• Steep-sided with a limited catchment area of approximately 82 ha indicating minimal inputs from surface runoff
• Some portion of water inputs may be provided by groundwater recharge
• Stratification was observed in fall and summer
• Depleted dissolved oxygen were measured below a depth of 6 m
• The pH trended from slightly acidic to slightly alkaline
• Conductivity readings increased with depth ranging from 46 μs/cm at 1 m depth, to 87 μs/cm at 14 m
MITTA LAKE

Fish Habitat

- Total surface area of 171,115 m²
- 16 metres deep
- Several seasonal inflows and a single outflow

- Five fish species identified: common white sucker, brook stickleback, ninespine stickleback, fathead minnow, Iowa darter, mottled sculpin and finescale dace
BATHYMETRY
CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

The EA Report will include:

• Short and long-term plans for any remaining tailings dams;
• Expected environmental conditions after closure;
• Monitoring of biotic resources affected by the Project;
• Areas that will be rehabilitated by active or natural re-vegetation;
• A plan that outlines vegetation species to be renewed;
• Groundwater and surface water monitoring for all disturbed areas;
• Maintenance of open pits, tailings areas and stockpiles; and
• Anticipated pit overflow rates.
TAILINGS AND WATER MANAGEMENT

- Most of the water will be reclaimed from the tailings
- A polishing pond will clean tailings water
- Before water is released to the Marmion Reservoir it will be tested to make sure it meets standards
- The effluent discharge point will be in an area with good mixing characteristics
- The effluent discharge point will avoid areas that have important fish habitat features
POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON MEDICINAL PLANTS

• Which plants are used for medicine?

VEGETATION SURVEYS

• Plant inventories and vegetation community classification of wetland and upland communities in summer of 2010 and 2011
• Provincial Wetland Evaluation fieldwork completed in summer 2011
• Full inventory of Wild rice in the Project area planned for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number and Type of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19-23, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9-13, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18-22, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22-26, 2011</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 12-16, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIR QUALITY

- The tailings management area will not likely have an effect on air quality
- Dust from dirt roads and air emissions from the processing plant are the most likely sources of changes to air quality
- Computer models will be created to estimate the potential changes to air quality from the Project
- Models will use engineering details to estimate how the Project could affect air quality
- Air quality must meet provincial and federal standards, if models predict any parameter is too high then mitigation measures will be developed
AIR QUALITY

• The air quality assessment will include modelling of the following parameters:
  • Particulate matter
  • Oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2);
  • Sulphur dioxide (SO2);
  • Carbon monoxide (CO);
  • Metals, including antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin and vanadium.
NEXT STEPS

- Finalize Engineering and Feasibility Study
- Assessment of potential effects
- Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
- Obtain permitting
- On-going consultation and information sharing with:
  - Aboriginal partners;
  - Government; and
  - Public
MEETING MINUTES
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY – WORKSHOP 1
JULY 31, 2012
NIGIGOOSIMINIKANING FIRST NATION

Attendees:
Nigigoosiminikaning  Nancy Jones, Don Jones, Shirley Atwell, Gail Windego
Rainy River           Willie Wilson
Couchiching           Alex Bruyere, Willie Yerxa, Albert Calder
Seine River           Andrew Johnson, Rita Potsin, George Boshkaykin, Rosey Spencer
Mitaanjigamiing       James Henderson, Chris Henderson
LDMLFN:               Gladys Myckasiw, Irma Churchill, Louis Sawdo
Wabigoon Lake         Tom Favell, Bill Parenteau
Absent: Lac La Croix, Naicatchewenin

Osisko:               Alix Drapack, Hélène Cartier, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett

Meeting Objectives:
• To present a summary of the biological baseline results;
• To present the approach for the Traditional Use Study (TUS); and

Drum Ceremony and Opening Prayer by Nancy Jones followed by a welcome to the Community by Chief Gary Allen.

Presentation (attached) was not given. The day instead focussed on individual's concerns with the Project and the consultation process. A summary of concerns by community is provided below.

Comments
Rainy River
• There is skepticism about Osisko’s approach to consultation. We want to know why you are doing this. Is it because the government requires it? Osisko’s policy? Your own goodwill?
• The presentation should be given in the language.
• Hammond Reef has a lot of water
• When you talk to First Nations, our approach to the environment is different because of the sacredness
• The food chain requires discussion. Some species are missing from the area.
• As soon as you turn up the earth, the water could be affected.
• The impact agreement doesn’t mean we agree with the project. We need to understand each other and work together. Osisko needs to explain what the agreement really means
• How will the information be used? Will it collect dust or be shared with the public? How will it be protected?
• At closure what will be done to safeguard the environment?
• Osisko should share the questions and concerns heard here with the other communities
• Osisko should take a look at the Great Resource Law, Treaty 3 and government requirements
• Osisko should learn about previous use of the area from the community members
• At another mining project, they are taking two elders from each community to the potential mine site to identify important plants.
• Weekay root soothes the throat and the stomach. I find it on top of the beaver houses.

Nigigoosiminikaning
• How many meetings have you had so far? I would like to see the minutes from all the meetings.
• This is my land. All these trees are medicine for me. I’m concerned for the future. Lots of things are going to be destroyed. I’ve seen a lot of changes in 73 years. The spirits’ houses are in the rock. Something is going to come out of the Project, and I don’t know if it’s good. Money will come, but what else? If it was up to me I would tell you to go home.
• The spring water is sacred, it is what we drink.
• You should bring your own translator. I understand English, but I can’t read it so well.
• You ask if I hunt? Yes, I hunt. I hunt because it helps me to eat what my creator gave me. I eat beaver. The beaver ponds that will be destroyed – where will the beaver go?
• My grandmother taught me about medicine and I use it. That’s why I’m worried about my grandchildren.
• The power point said you are here to listen and learn but you are missing the action part. Each elder has their relationship with the creator. You said that once you gathered the information from us you may change your plans. That is the action part.
• The pipestone and the roundhouse are connected. It has been waiting for us, the way the bowl and the stem of a pipe are connected.
• Tornadoes are getting closer because Earth Mother hasn’t been respected.

Seine River
• The Great Resource Law is the way we do things. I explained about rights holders and dynamics within the communities the last time we met. What you are doing falls short of full consultation because everyone is not here. The way things are going with one stop shopping to Chief and Council isn’t going to work. I don’t want others speaking for me.
• Osisko needs to be educated about the Great Resource Law. Osisko should get together with the people in this room and let them teach you about the law. Once you understand the Law, everything else falls into place. This should be done before the next meeting. You have to listen with your heart and not just your ears.
• I’m going to say something to the elders and I’m not going to translate it. Speech in Ojibway. These are the things we need to think about to save our children and make sure everybody benefits.
• We pray that Osisko is here to learn from us. We will teach you to be patient. All the sacred items are here to help us through these tribulations. We talk with the truth when we are in the roundhouse. The sacred items will help us understand each other.
• Paper sometimes annoys us, but the tongue and the heart is what will help us.
• Our relationship with the creator is sacred. The trees have nowhere to run. We have a responsibility to protect the Earth Mother.
• My brother-in-law invited me to come out here. He’s going to take me out on his trapline. His family lived and died on the trapline. Our ancestors’ graves are on the trapline. I don’t know how many. The graves are sacred. Even though they are just bones, their spirits are there.
Mitaanjigamiing
- Our community was never in agreement with the process going on with Osisko. We object to it, but we participate because we want to do what's right for our community. I've been discouraged by the process to date. I see the disconnect between the ceremonies and the Project discussions. We are not willing partners in this process.
- Very little information has been presented to the communities. We need to take the time to understand each other. Agreements take time.
- Somethings good will come out of this, but I would hate to see the lake drained. You can't drink gold.
- The weather is changing because of the disruption of the earth.

Wabigoon Lake
- We are honoured to have been invited. My grandparents always taught me that I could learn more by listening than by talking.
- The medicine is very sacred, private and personal. These days it has become more public and that's not how we like it.
- We need to reach out to the youth, but we should be careful how we do it.
- The pipestone was given a task by the creator. It is the interpreter of all that we say and think, it carries the message to the creator.
- I don't think it's impossible to achieve the Project. It's important for our youth to have job opportunities.
- It takes a lifetime for even an Anishinaabe person to learn our spiritual values. If you ask a 100 year old person if they have learned everything there is to know in the world they will say no. They will say they learned something new this morning.

Couchiching
- First Nations are handing over lands and treaty rights, but what's coming back to us? What will we have for the future?
- I'm concerned about Steep Rock. It's going to overflow and there will be a lot of dead fish.
- Osisko says they respect the Ojibway people but they separate the communities by going to the Chiefs.

Follow-up
- Meeting #2 on August 16 at LDMLFN to gather traditional land use information.
- Meeting to learn about Great Resource Law – propose date for August 17
September 27, 2012

ATTN: Amy Lui, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
      Michelle Whitmore, Ministry of Environment
      Patrick Barnes, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
      Alexandra Drapack, Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.

RE: Wild Rice Harvesting

This letter is to inform you that Wabigoon Ojibway Nation community members do not harvest wild rice in the vicinity of the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project (the Project).

The area that Wabigoon Ojibway Nation uses for wild rice harvesting is Big Turtle River, located approximately 70 km north of Atikokan. Big Turtle River flows thru Jones Lake, Eltrut Lake and Robinson Lake to Mine Centre.

Members of Wabigoon Ojibway Nation have attended several meetings hosted by Osisko to discuss the details of the Hammond Reef Project, Aboriginal land use and the environmental assessment process. Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation does not believe that the Project will affect wild rice harvesting by the community.

We support the partnership of Osisko and surrounding First Nations in the area and we encourage the responsible development of natural resources in the area and wish to continue being informed about the Project, specifically about job opportunities for the youth in our community.

Sincerely,
<Original signed by>

Chief and Council

Cc: Ogichidaa Warren White, Grand Council Treaty #3
    File
Community Visits
Hello all,
As Bud already mentioned we had seven people show up to the open house. In attendance were Alex Bruyere, Tremayne Bruyere, Rob Adams, Sarah Mainville, Dave Bruyere, Pete Bruyere and Fay Bombay. Attached are the completed surveys. If there is anything else I can do please let me know.

Regards,

Adam Johnson
Field Coordinator
101 Goodwin Street | P.O. Box 2020 | Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0
Cell: 807.598.1130 | Ph: 807.597.4481 #313 | Fax: 807.597.2254
ajohnson@osisko.com | www.osisko.com

This email transmission is confidential and may contain proprietary information for the exclusive use of the intended recipient. Any use, distribution or copying of this transmission, other than by the intended recipient, is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and delete all copies.
Hello,
We had an excellent turn out at Lac La Croix. At one point during dinner there were thirty people in attendance. I also have some excellent video’s of Bud drumming. I will try and compress the video and email it but the file might be too large.
Martin delivered a power point presentation on the resource sharing agreement, and we also raffled off two gift cards and some Osisko swag.
Twenty three people signed in. Three are missing from the attendance (I can’t read their writing). I am also unsure of a few last names they are highlighted in red. Bud or Martin can probably comment on those.
Bud or Martin if any of the names are not correct please correct, such as Greyshick.

Attendance:

Questions:
Jerry Ottertail- Can an individual obtain a contract from Osisko. Martin answered him, yes an individual can contract work from Osisko. It was also covered in Martin’s presentation.

Any other questions just let me know.

Regards,

Adam Johnson
Field Coordinator
101 Goodwin Street | P.O. Box 2020 | Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0
Cell: 807.598.1130 | Ph: 807.597.4481 #313 | Fax: 807.597.2254
ajohnson@osisko.com | www.osisko.com

This email transmission is confidential and may contain proprietary information for the exclusive use of the intended recipient.
Any use, distribution or copying of this transmission, other than by the intended recipient, is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and delete all copies.
OPEN HOUSE MINUTES
LAC DES MILLE LACS FIRST NATION (LDMLFN)
NOVEMBER 22, 2012
LDMLFN BAND OFFICE, THUNDER BAY

Attendees:
LDMLFN: See attached sign-in sheet.
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Adam Johnson

Open House Objectives:
- To present information on the OHRG project to Community Members and receive comments/feedback and answer questions on the project;
- To obtain completed surveys from LDMLFN community members on Land Use; and
- To present information on Closure Planning.

Presentations (attached).

General Comments/Questions on the OHRG Project:

Q: Water Quality: Where will the water be discharged? Is any tailings going into the Marmion Reservoir?
A: Water will be reused in the process as much as possible. When there is a need to discharge water from the project, it will be treated and discharged into Sawbill Bay. No tailings will be going into Marmion Reservoir. The tailings will be managed on-site in a Tailings Management Area.

Q: Jobs: Will the jobs be filled by community members and locals or will immigrants be brought in by the government to fill these jobs like is happening at many other big projects?
A: Osisko favours hiring of qualified local community members. The filling of the roles at the OHRG project will be the responsibility of OHRG Ltd., not of the government.

Q: Where is the LDMLFN community lands relative to the project?
A: The location of the LDMLFN community lands were shown on the project map.

Q: How will training happen? Will it be Osisko training people locally or will people have to go elsewhere to get trained by themselves in order to be ready for the project? Are there employment opportunities for LDMLFN community members? Perhaps we could have community members live at our newly planned community and commute to work at the project and live in that camp you have on-site.
A: We are still in the permitting and feasibility stage of the project. We hope to complete the feasibility and permitting reports by the end of the year for internal (Osisko) review. If the project is favourable, a training plan for the project will be developed. Training for our Canadian Malartic operation in Quebec was done by Osisko, on-site. We anticipate there will be employment opportunities for qualified local and Aboriginal community members.
The inclusion of an on-site workers camp could allow for LDMLFN members to live at the newly planned community and commute to work on-site.

Q: What are the impacts of the project and how will they be mitigated?
A: Golder is still assessing the affects of the project on the environment. We hope to have an answer to this question by the end of the year.

**Specific Comments/Questions on Closure Planning:**

Q: How much of Marmion with be off limits due to blasting and dust? Will there be a restricted area?
A: Golder is still assessing the affects of the project on the environment. We hope to have an answer to this question by the end of the year.

Q: Has Golder given any indication of what effluents to expect?
A: Golder is still assessing the affects of the project on the environment. We hope to have an answer to this question by the end of the year.

Q: Where does MOE fit in during the permitting process? Isn’t MNDM the provincial permitting agency?
A: MOE EAB is the lead for the provincial EA process because we voluntarily committed to an Individual EA for the project. MNDM leads the closure planning approval process which is separate from the EA process.

Q: When do we need the letter of support?
A: We would like the letter of support by the end of January to accompany our initial submission of the EA/EIS report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-Apr-12</td>
<td>Consultation Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council</td>
<td>Osisko hosted a workshop at the Atikokan Main Street Office Board room to facilitate a focussed discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MNO, addressing concerns formally raised by MNO to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference.</td>
<td>Mitla Lake Destruction of Mitla Lake to access ore deposit directly below the lake Relocation of water and fish from Mitla Lake to Marmion Reservoir, thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watersheds.</td>
<td>Osisko provided an overview of studies conducted at Mitla Lake and clarified that the lake must be drained if the Project is to move forward</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable Boreal forest;</td>
<td>Terrestrial Biology Potential disruption of migratory patterns Moose have been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment Osisko will progressively re-vegetate throughout the life of the Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-Apr-12</td>
<td>Community Feast - Atikokan</td>
<td>Atikokan Metis Community Members</td>
<td>The purpose of the community feast was to celebrate the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between The Métis Nation of Ontario and Osisko and to share information about the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project with the Atikokan Métis Community. The feast was the first of four such feasts to be None</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Jun-12</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council</td>
<td>As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko travelled to Kenora to meet with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee’s questions, Project alternatives and interim baseline study results.</td>
<td>Closure Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When operations phase is done, will the pits fill with water and act as quarry lakes? Or will you add soil/organics to help things grow?</td>
<td>Details of closure planning have not been completed. Committee to be informed and consulted with regards to closure planning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What is the largest span between footings of the planned transmission line? Will any portion of the transmission line be sub-marine?</td>
<td>Details of transmission line not known at this time. Details of transmission line will be provided to the committee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What is the voltage of the planned line?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Who will install and own the transmission line?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will the transmission line posts be wood or steel?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fish habitat compensation should be focussed on areas where Métis are allowed to harvest fish and benefit from the compensation efforts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Osisko will take into consideration benefits to Aboriginal communities when selecting fish habitat compensation options, however it is ultimately up to the government to approve appropriate fish habitat compensation activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Osisko to solicit feedback from the committee with regards to fish compensation planning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Jun-12</td>
<td>Community Feast - Kenora</td>
<td>Kenora Metis Community Members</td>
<td>A Project Overview and a video regarding the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project was presented. Following the presentation was a brief question and answer period, and the meeting concluded with a community feast and entertainment.</td>
<td>Tailings Pipeline: What is the lifespan of a pipeline? Will the pipeline be exposed or buried (covered)?</td>
<td>The pipeline will not be buried.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional Use: Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko’s entire property claims?</td>
<td>Osisko provided the committee with the existing harvesting policy which is intended for use only during the exploration phase and applies to staff staying at the exploration camp.</td>
<td>Osisko to provide a map of the Project area for the committee to give feedback on the development of a Harvesting Policy for the Project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project Alternatives: What about trace elements that can’t be measured? How will Osisko deal with this issue during water treatment? Where will the planned new Atikokan landfill be located? A good idea for a mitigation of local landfill use would be for Osisko to invest in a local recycling program.</td>
<td>Explanation was provided regarding cyanide destruction methods. Osisko’s approach is to meet the specific water quality parameters that are required by the government permit to be received for the operation of the Project.</td>
<td>We are not sure exactly where the new landfill will be located, we will find this information and provide it at the next committee meeting. We will consider the recommended mitigation measure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Aug-12</td>
<td>Consultation Committee Meeting and Site Tour</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council</td>
<td>All meeting participants travelled to the Hammond Reef Site via the Hardtack/Sawbill Road directly to Mitta Lake. At Mitta Lake, the vehicles were parked and participants had a chance to observe Mitta Lake from the shore. Participants were transported back to the Exploration Camp for refreshments and a presentation.</td>
<td>Transmission Line: How wide is the right of way (ROW) for power lines? Details of transmission line provided in presentation, including alignment, length, width, type of towers, etc.</td>
<td>The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential Impact in the vicinity of the Project. The team is conducting additional baseline study collection this summer based on the new</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Sep-12</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council,</td>
<td>As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko travelled to Dryden to meet with the Metis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning.</td>
<td>Work on/2 weeks off? Is there a workers camp at Malartic? The whole region was previously mill-focused. Osisko should offer a Bearskin flight to people from Kenora, Fort Frances in an effort to keep the employment force local. We have four vibrant communities in the Northwest. If the workforce was drawing from the local communities, it would help this part of the province grow.</td>
<td>Project layout and transmission line.</td>
<td>We have not finalized the shift rotation schedule planned for workers. We have not yet determined what type of transportation system will be used for workers.</td>
<td>Osisko to provide further information about workforce management as the planning process advances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>economic components are too cold. Where am I in there? I noticed camping spots during the site tour. Are there spots near the open pit where blasting will take place? Did you determine where the POW camp on Sawbill Bay is? There used to be one up there. Osisko is in the process of verifying the human health receptors provided in the MNR mapping. Our initial research has not identified a POW camp in the Project area. EA Methods Irreversibility is subjective. For an elder, the effects may never be reversed in their lifetime With regards to low, medium and high effects are there specific amounts of medium or high that are allowed? The measures used to assess significance of potential effects are meant to be objective so that they can be measured in a repeatable manner. Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts through specific measures identified by our environmental consultant and through consultation with the public and our Aboriginal partners. Community Consultation As soon as the EIS/EA Report is finished will you release it to the public and the government right away? Why wouldn't you get the Aboriginal comments done first? Osisko will likely release EIS/EA Report to all stakeholders at the same time. We plan to do an internal review of the report in December 2012 and release the report to government, public and Aboriginal partners in Q1 2013. Exploration Have you drilled into the Marmion Reservoir? Although some extensive drilling may have taken place, the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 30 metre buffer zone of the Marmion Reservoir. Closure Planning Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees? Just because a mine is closed successfully doesn’t mean there haven’t been any impacts to Métis communities. Osisko should consider species of...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16-Sep-12  | Community Feast - Dryden    | Dryden Metis Community Members | A Project Overview and a video regarding the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project was presented. Following the presentation was a brief question and answer period, and the meeting concluded with a community feast and entertainment. | interest to the Metis in the revegetation plan and make sure the area does become a monoculture.  
Osisko should focus on rehabilitating areas that are of interest to Métis people.  
Osisko should consider creating an interpretative centre with the different plants and trees used by Aboriginal people so that the public can learn about our traditional practices  
We understand that you can’t plan in too much detail because the techniques may change with time. | We are in the initial planning stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time. | Confirm if arsenic will be a parameter of concern in the tailings.                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 16-Sep-12  | Community Feast - Dryden    | Dryden Metis Community Members | A Project Overview and a video regarding the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project was presented. Following the presentation was a brief question and answer period, and the meeting concluded with a community feast and entertainment. | Tailings Management  
Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn’t going as planned.  
We are currently in the planning stage of the fish salvage plan for Mitta Lake. We will likely carry out a live capture program and may move fish to “fishless lakes” within study area. | Share details of fish salvage plan for Mitta Lake as they become available. Solicit feedback on alternative methods for fish salvage plan. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10-Sep-21  | Milla Lake                  | Milla Lake                | When you drain the lake where will that water be drained to?  
If you pump into another lake will the minnows also be pumped into the reservoir? | Water Management  
How much of your production water will be pumped back into Marmion?  
The water balance is under development. Some times of the year may not require any discharge of treated effluent because we will be able to recycle all the water. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10-Sep-21  | Milla Lake                  | Milla Lake                | When you drain the lake where will that water be drained to?  
If you pump into another lake will the minnows also be pumped into the reservoir? | Ore Processing  
How do they treat the effluent to get the cyanide out?  
Cyanide is treated at the mill through a cyanide destruction circuit. The carbon and nitrogen undergo a chemical reaction to a non-toxic stable form. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10-Sep-21  | Milla Lake                  | Milla Lake                | When you drain the lake where will that water be drained to?  
If you pump into another lake will the minnows also be pumped into the reservoir? | Tailings Management  
How do you prevent chemical waste in tailings and waste rock from leaching?  
Seepage and drainage systems collect effluent for treatment before discharge. Geochemical testing has been conducted to determine specific water treatment |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-Oct-12</td>
<td>Community Feast – Fort Frances</td>
<td>Fort Frances Metis Community Members</td>
<td>A Project Overview and a video regarding the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project was presented. Following the presentation was a brief question and answer period, and the meeting concluded with a community feast and entertainment.</td>
<td>Ore Processing</td>
<td>Please explain electrowinning.</td>
<td>Electrowinning is the step within ore processing where electricity is used to plate gold from solution into a solid form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mitta Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A full plan for draining Mitta Lake is currently being developed. At this point, the plan is to drain the water for discharge into the Marmion Reservoir after ensuring that the water quality and sediment quality) meet requirements. The fish will be live captured and relocated to an appropriate water body on site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Osisko does have a website: <a href="http://www.osisko.com">www.osisko.com</a>. Specifically, you may find the community news briefs that are under the “Hammond Reef Project” section of interest. These news briefs are published in the Fort Frances Times, The Atikokan Progress and the Thunder Bay Chronicle on a bi-weekly basis. There is contact information at the bottom of the news briefs. Alternatively, you can contact your Region 1 Consultation Committee with questions. As part of the MOU, we are also publishing a Project Fact Sheet in the Metis Voyageur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ore Processing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is all the processing going to be done on site?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, a gold doré bar will be the final product leaving the site. Tailings will be managed on site in a Tailings Management Facility. No processing will be done off of the OHRG site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Nov-12</td>
<td>Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset County Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council</td>
<td>As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee for a sixth meeting. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the committee’s questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.</td>
<td>Employment and Training Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment? Is Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginals and local contractors for goods and services?</td>
<td>Osisko does not have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment. However, Aboriginal employment at the OHRG project during the peak exploration phase (April 2012) of the project was approximately 20%. During the exploration phase of the project and during the upgrades to the site access road (the Hardack-Sawbill Road), Osisko used Aboriginal contractors. At our Malarlic project in Quebec, the majority of the goods and services come from local contractors.</td>
<td>The Atikokan community did not feel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they were given enough opportunity to participate in consultation with OHRG</td>
<td>OHRG stated that the workers camp could also potentially offer benefits to those Region 1 Metis citizens who are not living in Atikokan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The committee chair recommended that future discussion be had about shared interests</td>
<td>The feasibility study and socio-economic baseline report have indicated that OHRG will likely need to offer accommodations to fulfill the roles with a qualified person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OHRG will provide incentives for the workforce to live locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OHRG will favour local hiring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The alternative of a workers camp must be offered for the Project to be feasible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The camp may not be filled to capacity throughout the operations phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workers Camp</td>
<td>Atikokan president mentioned her concern about the 1,200 person workers camp planned at the site</td>
<td>OHRG stated that the workers camp could also potentially offer benefits to those Region 1 Metis citizens who are not living in Atikokan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The feasibility study and socio-economic baseline report have indicated that OHRG will likely need to offer accommodations to fulfill the roles with a qualified person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OHRG will provide incentives for the workforce to live locally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OHRG will favour local hiring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The alternative of a workers camp must be offered for the Project to be feasible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The camp may not be filled to capacity throughout the operations phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shared Interests</td>
<td>The MNO is interested in working together on housing projects</td>
<td>OHRG stated that the Project is still in the feasibility stage and expectations should be balanced with the fact that a decision has not been made to build the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is early in the planning stage to begin Project-specific training programs, although training for a career in mining can be a net benefit regardless of whether the Hammond Reef Project goes forward.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employment and Training</td>
<td>The committee would like OHRG to specifically target Northwestern Ontario for its labour force rather than focussing a recruitment program in Thunder Bay</td>
<td>OHRG stated that the Project is still in the feasibility stage and expectations should be balanced with the fact that a decision has not been made to build the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The MNO would like to ensure that the local Metis community is ready to work on the Project</td>
<td>It is early in the planning stage to begin Project-specific training programs, although training for a career in mining can be a net benefit regardless of whether the Hammond Reef Project goes forward.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The MNO would like to ensure that the local Metis community is ready to work on the Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Martin Griffin from OHRG to work with Jen Germain from the MNO to better understand the local Metis workforce.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Aboriginal Group</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Key Issues Raised</th>
<th>Community Concern</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Follow Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It would be useful to see a computer generated picture of the expected site conditions at closure</td>
<td></td>
<td>A - The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q - What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A – No, the conceptual closure plan does not currently include a plan to “cap” the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q - Will the TMF be capped at closure?</td>
<td></td>
<td>A – No, the conceptual closure plan does not currently include a plan to “cap” the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q - Will the water quality in the open pits be okay for the fish? Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish?</td>
<td></td>
<td>A - No, we are not currently planning to stock the reclaimed open pits with fish. We are planning fish habitat enhancement projects, but they are under development. Water quality in the pits will be monitored, as per the conceptual closure plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q – When the pits overflow in 80 years, how much water do you expect will flow from the open pits into the Marmion Reservoir? Will it be a waterfall?</td>
<td></td>
<td>A – Similar to the conditions that exist from Mitta Lake to Marmion right now; the channel dries up throughout much of the year so we don’t think it will be very much water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Aboriginal Group</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Key Issues Raised</td>
<td>Community Concern</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fish Habitat Compensation</td>
<td>MNO president Gary Lipinski has mentioned specific spots in Region 1 that would be good for fish compensation projects. MNO will provide OHRG with a list of MNO’s priority areas for fish habitat. The river system needs more reclamation work than the Reservoir, the Reservoir is healthy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>MNO is planning to update TK information on an ongoing basis and will share newly identified sites with OHRG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An annual review of the Project plans by MNO will ensure that the Project is not encroaching on any special sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitaanjigaming First Nation Open House

Thursday November 22, 2012

Present:

Janice Henderson
Naomi Field
Ed Morrison
Roy Morrison
Chris Henderson
James E Henderson
Hilda Boy
Brad Fyfe

Carolyn Henderson
Allana Fyfe
Mary Natawanic (sp?)
Carol Quagon
Stewart Henderson
Bud Dickson
Shane Manford

Questions

Chief Janice Henderson:

1) What happens in the event of a rupture in the tailings line that transports the tailings from the processing facility to the tailing management area?
2) What are the options for transferring tailings to the tailings management area?
3) Are there any other options to mining the Hammond Reef deposit without draining Mitta Lake?
4) What will Mitta Lake look like after the mine has closed?
   i. What are the characteristics of the “new” Mitta Lake going to be?
   ii. Will the new lake be able to sustain life?
5) Can Osisko provide a flow chart that portrays entire EA and feasibility processes in detail and identify where the project is currently at within the process?
6) Where is Hardy Dam in relation to the Hammond Reef Project?
7) If Hardy Dam broke, would it have any effects on the Crilly Dam?

Naomi Field:

8) What rights do communities have during and after the Environmental Assessment in relation to stopping the project if it is felt necessary to do so?
9) Are the benefits of the mine going to be worth the finances that have been provided to the Metaanjigaming community?
10) Will the financial compensation provided be worth the impacts on the environment?

Roy Morrison:

11) Where are all the Osisko pens, toques and jackets?

Hilda Boy:

12) Could Osisko provide a detailed map that portrays all of the traditional land use areas as well as all of the treaty land boundaries?
13) Will the tailings management area be a contaminated site?

Chris Henderson:

14) What are the restraining walls for the tailings management area made of and how big will they be?
15) In the event that one of the restraining walls fails and tailings are released, how would this be handled?

Brad Fyfe:

16) What will be done with the tailings management area after the mine is closed?
17) What kind of vegetation could or would be planted on the tailings area if it is revegetated?
18) On the map, some of the streams that cross the tailings management area boundaries are not dammed. Why are they not blocked?
19) What lives in the streams that cross the tailings management area boundaries?
20) What will happen to the creatures that live in these streams?

Comments and Concerns

Chief Janice Henderson:

1) The people of Mitaanjigaming would appreciate it if a presentation about the Hardy Dam situation was presented to them in their community.
2) Chief Janice would like a tour of the Steep Rock Mine area. She feels it would be helpful in understanding the risks involved with the site. She also feels that Steep Rock mine is a prime example of what can happen when things go wrong in the mining industry.

Naomi Field:

3) The Elders feel that going to the open house is pointless because they’re doubtful that their comments and concerns would be addressed. They feel that Osisko will “bulldoze” ahead with the project regardless of their concerns.
4) The Elders feel that it is impossible to move Mitta Lake and that Osisko is misleading them.
Ed Morrison:

5) The survey handout that Osisko provided is lacking and irrelevant. Osisko needs a better venue to gain the opinions of all community members. Community members are not likely to attend open houses and when they do they’re unlikely to express their opinions or share their comments until after the open house is over and Osisko representation has left. Community members will then share all of their questions and concerns with the band manager. Ed is the band manager.

6) Ed stated that once Osisko has created a better venue and collected the concerns of community members that the company should then provide feedback. Once Osisko has developed a plan to mitigate the concerns, they should present the plan back to the community.

7) Not everyone is interested in the economical benefits but more so in the well being of the environment. There is concern about the environmental impacts that this project will have on the land.

Ed shared his thoughts with Bud and I with regard to the seven bands that were chosen to be included in the consultation program. It was stated that the proper way to handle the choosing of the bands would have been for the proponent (Osisko) to approach the Chiefs in Assembly and let them decide which bands would represent the Treaty 3 communities. It is felt that the term “logistically closure” is not appropriate because all of the 28 first nation communities that make up the Treaty 3 nation are equally impacted, not just those that are “logistically closure”. Ed felt that the Chiefs would have most likely chosen the 7 communities that make up the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat; however the process would have been handled correctly. It was mentioned that otherwise Osisko has done a great job with consulting and that the company has set precedence for being proactive with their consultation work. It was further noted that the Treaty 3 Nation feels that the Crown should be the party doing the consultations or at least be present, not the proponent. He explained that it is up to the people of the Treaty 3 Nation to protect their treaty rights.

When questioned about the survey handout that Osisko provided, Ed stated that they are irrelevant and that the questions shouldn’t be so “site specific”. Ed was asked to give a couple of example questions that he would like to see on the survey:

1) Do you feel your treaty rights are being impacted?
2) Has or is the Crown doing its part to consult and accommodate your community?

Mr. Morrison feels that it would mean very much if Osisko could find a way to reach all 28 communities.
The Way of Manito Aki Inakonigaawin

The Great Earth Law

1. The Executive Council will require detailed information of the planned activities or development and any available options that may mitigate or prevent interruption to the general exercise of aboriginal and treaty rights by the citizens of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3.

2. At the early stages of all requests for authorizations, the Ogichidaakwe will determine which of the 28 communities in the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 must be consulted and will be deemed "specified communities" through a letter of commitment from the Office of the Ogichidaakwe to all 28 communities.

3. 15 calendar days prior to an official authorization review meeting with the Executive Council, proponents and/or Crown parties shall deliver to the Grand Council Treaty #3 a record or evidence that they did consult internally with specified communities, which shall include detailed and specific information sharing, mitigation measures, a record of consideration of the views and interests of specified communities regarding the following:

(a) The effects of the proposed development on the exercise of aboriginal and treaty rights, generally;
(b) The effects of the proposed development on the exercise of aboriginal and treaty rights of individual citizens whose aboriginal and treaty rights will be specifically affected;
(c) The effects of the proposed development on the social, cultural, and spiritual sustainability of the specified communities within the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3; and
(d) The effects of the proposed development on the environmental sustainability of the Treaty #3 territory as a whole.

The information will be distributed to all 28 communities within the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 for the purposes of providing comments over an additional 90 day comment period at which time the comments will be reviewed to ensure that all and any valid concerns, interests and rights are taken in consideration within the authorization process.

4. The internal consultation required by the Executive Council of the Grand Council Treaty #3 shall be undertaken considering the responsibilities of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 to the citizens, land, resources within its entire territory and the future generations of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3.

(a) If the project has changed the scope of activities or development such that the Ogichidaakwe may wish to specify additional communities under paragraph 2 of this regulation, then an additional 90 days may be added to any process of authorization under Manito Aki Inakonigaawin in order to ensure that all specified communities are granted the opportunity to give or withhold consent within Manito Aki Inakonigaawin.
(b) If a project has been undertaken by a proponent prior to the passing of this Regulation without seeking an authorization from the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3, it is the responsibility of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3, communities within the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3, and the Grand Council Treaty #3 to seek compliance in order to collectively uphold our sacred and legal obligations.

Contents of consultation and accommodation agreements

5. In negotiating consultation and partnership agreements with proponents and/or Crown parties, communities within the Anishinaabe Nation Treaty #3 shall seek to include provisions that address the following:

(a) The recognition of the ability of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 to grant or withhold consent to continued development on certain terms;
(b) The role of the community as a business partner or shareholder in the proposed development;
(c) The role of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 as a decision-making authority in the proposed development;
(d) The nature and extent of continued environmental monitoring through the life of the project until decommissioning;
(e) The nature and extent of continued information exchange between specified Treaty #3 communities, the proponent and/or Crown party through the life of the project until decommissioning;

6. Any role of the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 described in paragraph 5 (a) through (e) may be assigned to a designated officer of the Grand Council Treaty #3 after consultation and agreement with the specified communities.

7. The role of continued environmental monitoring described in paragraph 5 (d) shall be assigned to an officer of the Grand Council of Treaty #3 by the Executive Council of Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3.
Naicatchewenin

Attendance:
Chief Wayne Smith, Adrian Snowball, Delia Smith, Gilbert Smith, Don Smith, Gary Smith, Bud Dickson and Adam Johnson

Questions:
• None
Nigigosiminikaaning

Attendance:
Belva Kingbird, Nancy Jones, Charlie Windigo, Gail Windigo, Shirley Atwell, Eunice Allen, Don Jones, Chief Gary Allen, Michelle Allen, Duanne Allen, Ron Allen, Dwayne Morrison, and Marge Dyson, Bud Dickson and Adam Johnson

Questions:
- Where does Sawbill drain to? Ron
- Water sampling should be done in the communities to find out if they are being affected, if a mine is developed.
- How do the committees report back to the communities? Charlie
- How does the resource sharing committees report back to the communities?
- How long is the term for resource sharing committee members?
- Is there a conflict of interest between committee members and their businesses?
- Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to in the future? Charlie
- Community members feel there is a disconnect between themselves and Chiefs on information sharing from Osisko.
- Job training. What jobs are there at Malartic? What should First Nations be training for? Apparently this list had been sent to Earl (?)
- What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko? Nancy Jones (Elders)
- Osisko should share all studies with First Nations.
- Town hall meeting to review EA. First Nations do not have the capacity to review the technical information in the EA. Don
- Osisko updates sent out in Ojibwa.
- Internship programs for workers.
Questions and Comments from Rainy River 1st Nations Open House

In Attendance:

Kiley Hanson, Brian Cochrane, Kim Detweiler, Wally Detweiler Jr., Brian Cochrane Jr., Sandra Cochrane, Teresa Hazel, Madeleine Rosskogler, Alton Brown, Laura Horton and Ryan Hunter.

Brian Cochrane Sr.:

- Questioned Osisko’s failure to respond to questions presented to the Company during an elders forum last spring. He stated that notes were taken (he thought by Mark Bowler) during the forum but no follow up response was ever presented by Osisko.
- During the same forum mentioned above, Brian stated that there was opposition to the project but felt it went unnoticed.
- They feel better when they’re able to speak in their own language when stating concerns or comments and that this hasn’t been possible.
- He is not opposed to the project but to the process being utilized.
- It was also mentioned that at a meeting at Metanji there was opposition as well but again went unnoticed and that these feeling have not been let known.
- Grassroots need to be informed more. Companies need to “get it right, to avoid road blocks.”
- Ojibway people are very succinct. They say what they mean and mean what they say. It is felt that Osisko’s presentations are not this way.
- At the Elders forum last fall there was very little support for the project.
- Where do the time restraints come from when referring to a 7 week time line? (I believe this was in relation to the EA turnaround time from Government to Company and Company to Government).
- Brian remembers a family from Seine River being concerned about turbidity levels on Calm lake. (Calm lake is upstream of Seine River and downstream of project site).

Brian Cochrane Jr. (Former driller on OHRG project site):

- Wants to know where we currently are with the project?
- Wants information on the mining process at OHRG

Laura Horton:

- Concerned that mainly 1st Nations men have been present or involved at the ceremonies and wonders why the women have not?
- Women are the “Protectors of the Water”
- Why have the men not sat down with the women and discussed these issues with them?
- She would like to know who lives in the waters of Mitta Lake? How can we consider moving water such as Mitta Lake?
- Has anyone said “no you cannot do this”? This cannot be done to her (mother earth).
- What about oil spills?
• Concerned that there is opposition to the project but it is not being let known to others and wonders how this will be done?
• How will water from Mitta Lake be treated?
• Concerned about Mitta Lake being on high point of land.
• Water is the main concern!
• Why is Osisko putting 1 billion dollars towards construction and only 37 million towards closure and monitoring?
• How long will clean up take after mine closure?
• What happens during the post mine monitoring period if problems arise? Who will pay to have these problems mitigated?
• Out of all the gold extracted, how much goes to the 1st Nations?
• Who are the 8 1st Nation communities involved and why?
• Why was it decided to stop at the Rainy River 1st Nation community?
• Would like a copy of the slide presentation that was on display at the open house.
• Were all the drill holes plugged? Why not?
• Why was just the top of the holes plugged and not the entire hole?

Wally Detweiler Jr:

• Where are we with the project?

Madeleine Rosskogler (Former RLTC rock truck driver at OHRG project site):

• Are there any jobs available?
• Stated several times that she would like to work for OHRG.

Kiley Hanson:

• Hesitant to give comments to questions as she has received very little input about the OHRG project.
Rainy River First Nation

Attendance
Kiley Hanson, Brian Cochrane, Kim Detweiler, Wally Detweiler Jr., Brian Cochrane Jr., Sandra Cochrane, Teresa Hazel, Madeleine Rosskogler, Alton Brown, Laura Horton and Ryan Hunter.

We had 11 sign in and 11 surveys filled out. We will send the comments tomorrow when Shane gets back from Thunder Bay. We also raffled off 2 gift cards and provided coffee, tea and donuts.
Hello,

We had a decent turn out at Seine River last night. We peaked at 15 people in attendance. We also raffled off two gas cards, a small gift bag and some of Bud’s famous fudge. Darcy Whitecrow took a survey but he was in a rush and said he would drop it off at the town office. As you can tell Andrew and Zerline occupied roughly 90% of our time. The only thing written on Zerlines survey is that our company doesn’t listen. Andrew did not fill out a survey. He stated that Osisko is aware of his concerns.

Attendance:
Rita Potson, Tyrone Tenniscoe, John Spoon Sr., Eugene Collins, George Boshkaykin, Robert Indian, Darcy Whitecrow, Susie Langille, Larry Friday, Cecilia Johnson, Dwayne Kabatay, Jennifer Spoon, Zerline Whitecrow and Andrew Johnson

Question:

Tyrone Tenniscoe:
- How much water will be used by the mine facility and the work camp collectively?

Andrew Johnson:
- Why hasn’t Osisko followed up with the people and their concerns?
- Why does Osisko not respect their concerns and do not respect the resource law/Great Earth Law. He was impressed Shane read the Great Earth Law.
- The Great Earth Law has to be addressed and listened to. He approached the Grand Chief regarding this issue.
- Why did the meeting regarding the Resource Law not happen and was not followed up on?
- He claims Rainy River Resources is willing to listen to their concerns regarding this.
- Why do companies like Osisko, have no respect for the trees, air and the water that we need to survive?
- Some are opposed to the project even if they provide jobs, shares etc. to their families.
- This is an opportunity for a win-win as long as it’s done right.
- He was surprised from what Gilbert Smith said at the TUS meeting. (From Bud)
- Andrew was echoing same concerns as Ed Morrison at Stangi

Zerline Whitecrow:
- Does not support the project. Does not trust tailings dams.
• How come there are always different people from Osisko at these presentations?
• How many First Nations workers at Osisko right now? I counted approximately 8 of 20 not including Geologists.
• How do First Nations work their way up through the company. I used myself as an example that I started as a core cutter moved to supervisor then coordinator.
• She stated that she doesn’t care if her whole family works for Osisko she will oppose the project.
• Why isn’t there technology for extracting the gold without disturbing the ground?
• What was the attendance at the other open houses?
• Why are surveys site specific?
• There should be a benefits package for those opposed.
• We are all <Offensive language> Nothing personal.

Adam Johnson  
Field Coordinator  
101 Goodwin Street | P.O. Box 2020 | Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0  
Cell: 807.598.1130 | Ph: 807.597.4481 #313 | Fax: 807.597.2254  
ajohnson@osisko.com | www.osisko.com

This email transmission is confidential and may contain proprietary information for the exclusive use of the intended recipient. Any use, distribution or copying of this transmission, other than by the intended recipient, is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and delete all copies.
Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
Attendees:

FFCS: Chief Earl Klyne; Chief Jim Leonard; Chief Janice Henderson; Chief Will Windego; Chief Norman Jordan; Chief Wayne Smith; Chief Wayne Smith Tammy Ryll; and James Mainville.

Osisko: Alix Drapack

Update:

- Acknowledgement and thanks for Ojibway Translators names. Four names were received for translation. Two will be used for the narration of the video; the others will be used for future community meetings. If other individuals express interest, please keep us informed.
- Osisko has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Métis. (Note: Chief Leonard wants to know if the share holders know about the MOU already. I said I was not sure. There will be a press release but I was told to inform the FFCS prior to the press release. Chief Leonard said that shareholders should not know anything that the FFCS has not been told).
- Alix provided an update on the plan to have FN Field Monitors (youth summer students) again this year. Martin, Karena and Alix will be meeting later this month to discuss the Job Posting and Schedule and will get back to the FFCS in April.

Presentation: OHRG Traditional Use Study Presentation (attached).

Objectives of the TUS Presentation:

- To present the proposed approach to obtain and incorporate Traditional Use Information from the 9 First Nation Communities;
  - To seek feedback on any changes to the TUS approach;
  - To gain approval from the Chief to proceed with the TUS approach;

Comments:

- The Chiefs suggested an alternative approach to individual interviews with the Elders. They say that the Elders will not be comfortable speaking on behalf of all Elders and the TUS should provide a complete vision of Traditional Information. They recommend a meeting of a number of Elders at the same time.
- They recommended a series of meetings to accomplish the TUS information gathering:
  - Meeting #1: The Osisko Team with help from an Elder (suggested Gilbert Smith) would come and present the questionnaire and maps of the mining area and the FN’s traditional land on 4’ x 6’ map (with individual 8.5” x 11” maps to be given to each Elder to take with them).
  - Meeting #2 (approximately 2 weeks later): The Osisko Team comes back to get responses to the Questionnaire from the Elder group.
  - Meeting #3: The Osisko Team presents the maps and narration that will be used to fulfill the EA Traditional Use Study requirements.

Other general comments:
Earl Klyne would prefer to use Professor McPherson. Earl was disappointed in Confederation College's approach to TUS. On other TUS, Confederation College has been trying to get specifics on exactly where cultural heritage occurred and that has not been welcomed by the Elders.

The Chiefs said that the TUS should be focused on general areas rather than exact locations because the Traditional Knowledge information is very personal. Many Elders are worried that information on the medicinal uses of plants could be exploited by people so they would rather not reveal the details.

Tammy asked how we would deal with the need for privacy about the TUS information and balancing it with fulfilling our requirements for the government in the EA process. I said that we would take the lead from the Aboriginal Communities on what and how it could be shared and that Osisko may need assistance from the communities to explain the need for the secrecy and protection of the information.

Chief Jordan wanted to know if Osisko was willing to fund a TUS for Lac La Croix. Alix responded that the meetings suggested above would be Osisko's approach to gaining Traditional Information for the project for the EA requirements and that we were not envisioning producing separate TUS reports for each community.

The Chiefs generally accepted the TUS approach presented with the suggested revision of Elders meetings rather than Individual Elder interviews as noted above.

The following communities have existing Traditional Knowledge that could be used in the Literature Review/Collect Community Information step:

- Mitaanjigamiing First Nation (TUS report – Contact Ed Morrison)
- Lac La Croix (Contact Kalvin Ottertail)

Next Steps:
- Collect & Review Existing Information
- Develop Questionnaire
- Regulator Review
- Arrange Elder Meetings:
  - Meeting #1: Present Questionnaire
  - Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
  - Meeting #3: Present Findings
- Incorporate Findings into EA report
May 15, 2012

Tammy Ryll
Executive Director
Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
Site 206-39, R.R. #2
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M3

Dear Tammy,

Re: Update on Traditional Use Study (TUS)

I am writing this letter as a follow-up to my presentation on March 19 2012 to the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat regarding our proposed approach to gathering Traditional Use information for our Environmental Assessment.

At the meeting, 6 next steps were proposed. Following is an update on our status on the next steps:

1. **Collect & Review Existing Information.**
   Existing information has been collected from Mitaanjigamiing First Nation and Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation. The information has been reviewed and has informed the development of the DRAFT questionnaire and methodology.

2. **Develop Questionnaire**
   A DRAFT questionnaire and a methodology for gathering information from the Elders have been developed.

3. **External (Expert) Review of Methods – select “expert” and complete review.**
   A Request for Proposal (RFP) was sent out to Professor Dennis McPherson and David Mackett. Professor McPherson has indicated that he is interested and has availability to complete the review of the methodology and questionnaire. We hope to have Professor McPherson’s review completed by early June.

4. **Inform Regulators**
   Upon completion of Professor McPherson’s review, we will finalize the methodology and questionnaire and send to the government regulators (CEAA/MOE/MNDM) for information.

5. **Arrange Elders’ Meetings:**
   a. Meeting #1: Present Objectives of Study and Questionnaire to Elders
      Meeting #1 will be arranged with 1-2 elders from each community for early June. The goal of the initial meeting will be to present the objectives of the study and to let the Elders know what questions we plan to ask them during Meeting #2. The Elders will be provided with a copy of the questionnaire and a map of the OHRG site to consider in advance of Meeting #2.
   b. Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
      Meeting #2 will be arranged with the same group as Meeting #1 for mid-June. The goal of this second meeting will be to record the answers to the questions in the questionnaire.
   c. Meeting #3: Present Findings to Elders
      The findings will be presented to the Elders in July or August.
6. **Incorporate Findings into EA report**

   The findings from the TUS will be incorporated into the EA report.

   We look forward to working with your communities to complete the Elder meetings in June. Bud Dickson will be contacting the communities to arrange for Elder attendance at the meetings.

   Regards,

   <Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng.
Director Sustainable Development

cc. Osisko: Jerome Girard, Robert Mailhot, Martin Griffin, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett, Mark Bowler
    Golder: Steve Parker
MEETING NOTES
PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT
JUNE 18 2012 – 10:30 – 11:30 AM

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson, Erik Johansson
FFCS: Chief Jim Leonard (Rainy River FN), Chief Earl Klyne (Seine River FN), Paul Henderson (proxy for Chief Henderson, Mitaanjigamiing FN), Tammy Ryll and James Mainville (FFCS), and Dorothy Medicine (Elder).

Purpose of Meeting:
For Osisko to present and discuss the baseline data and to provide an update on the status of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.

Introduction
- Osisko was introduced to newly elected Chief Gary Allen (Nigigoosiminikaniing). Chief Allen was unable to stay for the presentation as he had other commitments.
- The Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat were introduced to Erik Johansson, the new Site Manager for Hammond Reef.

Baseline Results Update
Water Quality: During the water quality part of the presentation, Chief Klyne indicated an interest in the baseline mercury exceedances.
Response:
- Alix explained where (at which locations on the project site) the 4 exceedances occurred.
Action Items:
- Osisko to share results from other mercury testing within the baseline sampling program (i.e. fish tissue) with the FFCS.

Responses to Written Comments
Traditional Uses of Plants: Naicatchewenin FN had commented on Terms of Reference that they were concerned about the potential effect the Project could have on traditional plants used for medicine. Osisko used this opportunity to formally ask which specific plants were being referenced.
Response:
- Paul Henderson (Mitaanjigamiing) noted that "Weekay" root which is found in swamps is important and is found in the Seine River system (note - the spelling may be incorrect - it was a phoenetic spelling because he did not know the proper spelling).
- Chief Leonard (Rainy River) noted that RRFN has been utilizing the assistance from a FN attending the U of Oklahoma in collecting and identifying traditional plants and suggested that she be invited to attend the 2nd of the 2 meetings on TUS. He indicated we could contact him for her contact information.
Action Items:
- Carry out group interviews with Elders to identify important plants; Chief Klyne said he would leave it to his Elders in the TUS meetings to fully identify important plants for his community.
- Contact Rainy River for U of Oklahoma research project details and to invite the research lead to the planned TUS workshops.
Confirm taxonomy of weekay root, pass on information to terrestrial biology lead for consideration in wetland evaluation.

**Air Quality**

**Economic Development:** A discussion of the planned air quality modeling methods to determine potential effects of the Project on specific air quality parameters. A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.

**Response:**
- Alix explained that the composition of the fleet as well as the characteristics of the haulage roads are used to predict Project emissions throughout the different phases of the Project (construction, operations, closure).
- Chief Klyne requested that Osisko share fleet composition with FFCS. The fleet composition can be used to allow:
  - Identification of appropriate training programs for FN community members to become operators.
  - Opportunity to purchase specific equipment for use during potential Project construction and operations.

**Action Items:**
- Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS.
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

• Summary of baseline results
• Next steps for baseline (TUS)
• Summary of written comments on EIS Guidelines and ToR

• Response to questions and update on baseline studies
  • Discharge water
  • Water quality sampling and quality control
  • Mitta Lake study results
  • Tailings and water management
  • Ground water
  • Fish and fish habitat
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology
WATER QUALITY
WATER QUALITY – RESULTS

- Acidic to near-neutral pH values with approximately 20% of measured values lower than the criteria
- Almost all measured total aluminum and 35% of total iron concentrations were greater than the criteria
- Sporadic concentrations of total cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc greater than the criteria
- Four total mercury concentrations greater than the CCME criteria were observed
- 20% or less of the observed phenol concentrations were greater than the criteria
HYDROLOGY
GROUND WATER
HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water
HYDROGEOLOGY

SAMPLING LOCATIONS
HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

• Overburden is generally thin and discontinuous throughout the Project Location
  • Some overburden in Tailings Management Area

• Bedrock is generally tight and massive indicating limited flow through the bedrock

• Two primary zones for groundwater movement in the bedrock
  • Upper weathered zone = surface to 10 metres below ground
  • Sheer zones = at depth

• Groundwater Quality
  • Some parameters in the shallow groundwater have levels above criteria
  • Deep groundwater generally meets criteria and is similar to shallow and surface water
Shear Zones in proposed Open Pits

PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears
GEOCHEMISTRY
GEOCHEMISTRY

- Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
- Metal leaching
  - pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  - Aluminum concentrations can be greater than criteria in the short-term
  - Copper can be higher than the criteria in the short-term but decreases
  - Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations can be marginally greater than the criteria
ATMOSPHERIC
AIR QUALITY DATA SOURCE LOCATIONS

Acoustic

- Existing noise levels in the LSA are expected to be typical of background noise for the boreal region (i.e. remote), dominated by natural sounds and the effects of wind
- Acoustic levels in the LSA will be assumed to be 40 dBA during daytime hours and 35 dBA during night time hours.
FISH AND FISH HABITAT
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
TRADITIONAL USE
TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Camp locations and traditional travel routes
- Traditional use of waterways and water bodies
- Dependence on country foods (from hunting, fishing, trapping, planting and harvesting)
- Fishing locations and fish species of importance
- Harvesting locations and plants species used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes
- Spiritual site locations and nature of use
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY

- Development of questionnaires
- Identification of participants
- Development of information materials
- Facilitation of workshops
  1. Clarify Objectives
  2. Share Information
  3. Confirm Findings
COMMENTS and RESPONSE
WRITTEN COMMENTS

Seine River First Nation

• Commented on EIS Guidelines (federal)
• Listed major concerns as:
  • Water quality
  • Fisheries
  • Wild rice

• Specific concerns included:
  • Composition of discharge water, in particular sulfate levels
  • Extent of monitoring – believe that it should include entire Seine River
  • QA/QC procedures for water and sediment analyses
  • Addition of methyl mercury to sediment sample analytes
  • Confirmation of conclusions from Mitta Lake study
  • Potential effects to Seine River Water Management Plan
  • Specific goals for closure and rehabilitation
WRITTEN COMMENTS

Naicatchewenin First Nation

- Commented on Terms of Reference (provincial)
- Listed concerns as:
  - Tailings and water management
  - Potential effects on traditional plants used for medicine
  - Water quality

Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

- Commented on Terms of Reference (provincial)
- Listed concerns as:
  - Potential effects to ground water
  - Mitta Lake’s connection to ground water
  - Potential effects to air quality due to tailings ponds
COMPOSITION OF DISCHARGE WATER

- Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
- Metal leaching
  - pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  - Aluminum concentrations can be greater than CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria in the short-term leach and humidity cell testing
  - Copper can be higher than the PWQO/CCME criteria in the humidity cells for the first five weeks but decreases rapidly to values close to the detection limit
  - Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations have sporadic exceedences that are only marginally greater than CCME and/or PWQO in all leaches
WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY – QA/QC PROCEDURES

- Water samples were analyzed at ALS Thunder Bay
- QA/QC samples were collected during each sampling campaign.
- Duplicate samples were collected for approximately 10% of samples
- The laboratory also provided a field blank (de-ionized water decanted into sample bottles at the site)

- As part of data review, the following QA/QC measures were considered:
  - Lab, field and/or trip blank(s) showed contamination;
  - Dissolved metal concentrations were substantially greater than the total concentrations;
  - Total metal concentrations were greater than total suspended solids; and
  - Uncharacteristically high, anomalous concentrations.
MITTA LAKE CHARACTERIZATION

Water Quality Results

- Total iron concentration of 3.77 mg/L was observed in Mitta Lake bottom sample in September 2010 (criteria 0.3 mg/L).
- Total zinc concentration of 0.0244 mg/L was observed in Mitta Lake top sample in Sept 2010 (criteria 0.02 mg/L)

Limnology Results

- Steep-sided with a limited catchment area of approximately 82 ha indicating minimal inputs from surface runoff
- Some portion of water inputs may be provided by groundwater recharge
- Stratification was observed in fall and summer
- Depleted dissolved oxygen were measured below a depth of 6 m
- The pH trended from slightly acidic to slightly alkaline
- Conductivity readings increased with depth ranging from 46 μs/cm at 1 m depth, to 87 μs/cm at 14 m
MITTA LAKE

Fish Habitat

- Total surface area of 171,115 m²
- 16 metres deep
- Several seasonal inflows and a single outflow

- Five fish species identified: common white sucker, brook stickleback, ninespine stickleback, fathead minnow, Iowa darter, mottled sculpin and finescale dace
CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

The EA Report will include:

- Short and long-term plans for any remaining tailings dams;
- Expected environmental conditions after closure;
- Monitoring of biotic resources affected by the Project;
- Areas that will be rehabilitated by active or natural re-vegetation;
- A plan that outlines vegetation species to be renewed;
- Groundwater and surface water monitoring for all disturbed areas;
- Maintenance of open pits, tailings areas and stockpiles; and
- Anticipated pit overflow rates.
TAILINGS AND WATER MANAGEMENT

• Most of the water will be reclaimed from the tailings
• A polishing pond will clean tailings water
• Before water is released to the Marmion Reservoir it will be tested to make sure it meets standards
• The effluent discharge point will be in an area with good mixing characteristics
• The effluent discharge point will avoid areas that have important fish habitat features
POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON MEDICINAL PLANTS

• Which plants are used for medicine?

VEGETATION SURVEYS

• Plant inventories and vegetation community classification of wetland and upland communities in summer of 2010 and 2011
• Provincial Wetland Evaluation fieldwork completed in summer 2011
• Full inventory of Wild rice in the Project area planned for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number and Type of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19-23, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9-13, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18-22, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22-26, 2011</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 12-16, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIR QUALITY

• The tailings management area will not likely have an effect on air quality
• Dust from dirt roads and air emissions from the processing plant are the most likely sources of changes to air quality
• Computer models will be created to estimate the potential changes to air quality from the Project
• Models will use engineering details to estimate how the Project could affect air quality
• Air quality must meet provincial and federal standards, if models predict any parameter is too high then mitigation measures will be developed
AIR QUALITY

• The air quality assessment will include modelling of the following parameters:
  • Particulate matter
  • Oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2);
  • Sulphur dioxide (SO2);
  • Carbon monoxide (CO);
  • Metals, including antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin and vanadium.
NEXT STEPS

• Finalize Engineering and Feasibility Study
• Assessment of potential effects
• Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
• Obtain permitting
• On-going consultation and information sharing with:
  • Aboriginal partners;
  • Government; and
  • Public
MEETING NOTES
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17 2012

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chief Norman Jordan</td>
<td>Lac La Croix First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chief Earl Klyne</td>
<td>Seine River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chief Jim Leonard</td>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Chief Gary Allen</td>
<td>Nigigoosiminikaaning First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Chief Wayne Smith</td>
<td>Naicatchewenin First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Elder Dorothy Medicine</td>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 James Mainville</td>
<td>Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Martin Griffin</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Project Overview Video - Ojibway translation
   - Osisko showed the Ojibway version of the Project Overview video.
   - Osisko should have the information in English and in Ojibway at consultation events so both young and old can understand the project details

2. TUS Results Presentation
   - Provided overview of results from TUS workshop 2
   - Note that weekay root is not wild ginger, the species identification should be checked with biologists.

   - Q Who are the regulators of this process?
   - A The process is regulated by federal and provincial governments. The lead agencies are the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (federal) and the Ministry of Environment (provincial).

   - Chief Leonard committed to providing Osisko with the contact information for the plant specialist from the University of Oklahoma to confirm plant species list, including uses and scientific names.
   - Chief Allen noted that the government may assert that TUS information belongs to them when they give money to collect the information.
   - Alix noted that this should not be a concern in this case, because the government has not provided any funding for the Hammond Reef TUS study.
   - Chief Allen noted that it is a problem when a TUS study is focused only on one area and then developers take the information to mean that all surrounding areas do not have traditional value.
Chief Klyne recommended that Osisko provide TUS information to government regulators in presentation form only, do not provide hard copy of results.

Chief Klyne noted that the FFCS would be happy to speak to CEAA (Amy Liu) and MOE (Michelle Whitmore) regarding the Chiefs desired approach to sharing TUS information with the government.

Chief Leonard noted that sensitive areas should be recorded and kept on file with Osisko in case of future development. These areas need not be named specifically, but could be generally called areas of concern or protected areas.

Chief Klyne noted that sharing information with Golder should be done in a cautious manner.

3. Project Layout Update
   - Provided overview of changes to layout, including the new operations workers camp alternative

4. Follow Up from Previous Questions
   - Provided fleet composition breakdown as requested in previous meeting

5. Action items:
   - Taxonomy of weekay root to be checked with Golder biologists
   - Chief Leonard to provide contact information for plant specialist, Alix Drapack to contact specialist for further information about plant species.
   - Osisko to provide a link to the Project overview video to James Mainville
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Traditional Use Study Update
- Project Layout Update
- Response to questions from last meeting
- Translation of Video in Ojibway
- Next Steps
TRADITIONAL USE
Traditional Use Study: Objectives

Description of:

- Aboriginal and treaty rights
- Traditional territories
- Traditional activities

Evaluation of:

- The ability of future generations of Aboriginal people to pursue traditional activities

Estimation of:

- Current and projected value of the hunting, trapping and guiding industries
Traditional Use Study: Steps

- Approval from Chiefs
- Collect & Review Existing Information
- Develop Questionnaire
- Academic Review of Methods
- Identify Interviewees and Conduct Interviews
  - Incorporate information into Environmental Assessment Report
  - Regulator Review
Collect & Review Existing Information

Literature review
- Ojibway and Ojicree cultural practices
- Existing studies for development studies in NW Ontario

Community information
- Existing traditional use studies
- Traditional territories
- Established Aboriginal and treaty rights
Develop Questionnaire

- Camping sites and travel routes
- Waterways and water bodies
- Country foods (including trapping)
- Fish
- Medicinal and ceremonial plants
- Spiritual sites
Review of Methods

Academic:
• Contact Lakehead University – Professor McPherson (Couchiching FN community member)
• Review of Methods

Regulator:
• Keep regulators informed
• Ensure they understand that the approach meets requirements outlined in Federal (EIS Guidelines) and Provincial (ToR) processes.
• Provide detailed methods only after we have received Chief approval and can demonstrate academic acceptance (review)
Identify Interviewees & Conduct Interviews

Identify:
• Initially build on existing relationships
• Contacted trap line holders and wild rice harvesters
• Sent out formal call for participants
• Goal: to have at least one person (Elder) per community

Interviews:
• 3 TUS meetings with Elders
  1. July 31 – Nigigoonsiminikaaning: Present Objectives of TUS
  2. August 16 – Lac des Mille Lacs – Workshop to Gather TUS info
  3. September 18 – Seine River – Present/Verify Findings
Presentation of Findings From Workshop #2.
Fishing

Where do people fish?
• People fish close to home and on their traplines.
• John Spoon and Gladys Mychasiw have traplines within the area.
• Lumby Creek and Turtle Bay are good fishing spots in the area.

When do people fish?
• People mostly fish during open water season.
• Spring is a good time because that’s when the walleye spawn.
• Ice fishing is good in the winter, but not on Marmion.

What are the important fish species in the area?
• Walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
• Sturgeon are not found in the area
• Suckers are important for food and medicine

What methods do people use for fishing?
• Mostly rod and reel.
• Seine netting for community feasts.
• From shore and from boats.
Hunting

Where do people hunt?
• People fish close to home and on their traplines.
• John Spoon and Gladys Mychasiw have traplines within the area.
• Lizard Lake is a good place for hunting in the area.

What animals do people hunt?
• Deer, moose, skunk
• Beaver, muskrat, lynx, squirrels, weasels, otter, fisher and mink (trapping)
# Plant and Berry Harvesting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal Name</th>
<th>Common/Scientific Name</th>
<th>Traditional Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekay Root</td>
<td>Wild ginger/ <em>Asarum canadense</em></td>
<td>Chewed on for sore throat and tooth aches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamus Root</td>
<td>Sweet flag/ <em>Acorus americanus</em></td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Lily/Moose dolly</td>
<td>White Water Lily/ <em>Nymphaea odorata</em></td>
<td>Antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador Tea/tea brush</td>
<td>Labrador Tea/ <em>Ledum groenlandicum</em></td>
<td>Cancer, headaches, fatigue, blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattail</td>
<td>Cattail/ <em>Typha latifolia</em></td>
<td>Roots and young shoots are edible; fluff used to line moccasins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Sphagnum moss/ <em>Sphagnum spp.</em></td>
<td>Used for absorption in baby diapers etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Plant and Berry Harvesting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal Name</th>
<th>Common/Scientific Name</th>
<th>Traditional Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>Eastern White Cedar/Thuya occidentalis</td>
<td>- Wood flooring, wood panelling, walls of teepees/wigwams, spoons, paddles,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>baby cradles, bowls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Use it like sage to cleanse the soul. -- Boil leaves for healing properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch bark</td>
<td>White birch/Betula papyrifera</td>
<td>- canoes, wigwams, pouches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce roots</td>
<td>White spruce/Picea glauca</td>
<td>- strong rope/cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black spruce/Picea mariana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Variety of shrub willow/Salix spp.</td>
<td>- Boiled antiseptic used for sores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- pain relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>Pine resin</td>
<td>- sealant to glue or waterproof vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-eyed susan*</td>
<td>Black-eyed susan/Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>- edible parts-potato substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black alder**</td>
<td>Speckled alder/Alnus incana</td>
<td>- dye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*species not found in the Project area.
**Black alder is non-native to Ontario. Suggest it is probably Speckled alder which is a common native species in the area.
Special sites

- Atikokan is a sacred place, it has a name: Caribou Bone
- John’s cabin was built in 1938 on Lizard Lake, replaced in the late 70s
- Two special sites where medicine was collected in the past in the area
- One burial site in the area
Incorporate Traditional Use Study Information into Environmental Assessment Report

• Presentation to Chiefs (today)
• Data must be verified with interviewees before publication (September 18 – tomorrow)
• Incorporated to hydrology, aquatic biology, terrestrial biology and socio-economic components
• Final deliverable is series of maps and narrative focussed on land use
REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT
Site Layout (2012)
Close-up – Site Layout (2012)
Camp Layout (2012)
ACTION ITEMS
TUS COMMENTS

• Confirmed taxonomy of weekay root. Passed on information to Golder terrestrial biology lead.

• Contact Rainy River for U of Oklahoma research project details.

• Provide information on proposed Fleet Composition.
FLEET COMPOSITION

Up to six self-propelled blast hole drills designed for 216 mm holes;
Two 40 m³ hydraulic face shovels;
Two 27.5 m³ front end wheel loaders;
Initially ten 227 t capacity haul trucks; increasing to a maximum of 22 trucks;
Four 580 hp bulldozers;
Two 297 hp road graders;
One 687 hp wheel dozer;

Two small excavators;
Two small tool carriers;
Three bulk explosives pump trucks;
Three service trucks;
Two fuel lube trucks;
One off-road lowboy;
Two water trucks;
Portable light stands;
Light duty service trucks; and
Mobile diesel-driven pit dewatering pumps
VIDEO TRANSLATION PROJECT

• Call for names for translation services
• Written translation of English video script to Ojibway
• Narration of Audio in Ojibway

• THANKS TO:
• HILDA BOY/JOYCE JOHNSON AND JASON JONES/NANCY JONES
NEXT STEPS

• Finalize Engineering and Feasibility Study
• Assessment of potential effects
• Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
• Obtain permitting
• On-going consultation and information sharing with:
  • Aboriginal partners;
  • Government; and
  • Public
MEETING NOTES
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17 2012

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chief Norman Jordan</td>
<td>Lac La Croix First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chief Earl Klyne</td>
<td>Seine River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chief Jim Leonard</td>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Chief Gary Allen</td>
<td>Nigigoosiminikaaning First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Chief Wayne Smith</td>
<td>Naicatchewenin First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Elder Dorothy Medicine</td>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 James Mainville</td>
<td>Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Martin Griffin</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Project Overview Video - Ojibway translation
   - Osisko showed the Ojibway version of the Project Overview video.
   - Osisko should have the information in English and in Ojibway at consultation events so both young and old can understand the project details

2. TUS Results Presentation
   - Provided overview of results from TUS workshop 2
   - Note that weekay root is not wild ginger, the species identification should be checked with biologists.

   - Q Who are the regulators of this process?
   - A The process is regulated by federal and provincial governments. The lead agencies are the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (federal) and the Ministry of Environment (provincial).

   - Chief Leonard committed to providing Osisko with the contact information for the plant specialist from the University of Oklahoma to confirm plant species list, including uses and scientific names.
   - Chief Allen noted that the government may assert that TUS information belongs to them when they give money to collect the information.
   - Alix noted that this should not be a concern in this case, because the government has not provided any funding for the Hammond Reef TUS study.
   - Chief Allen noted that it is a problem when a TUS study is focused only on one area and then developers take the information to mean that all surrounding areas do not have traditional value.
Chief Klyne recommended that Osisko provide TUS information to government regulators in presentation form only, do not provide hard copy of results.

Chief Klyne noted that the FFCS would be happy to speak to CEAA (Amy Liu) and MOE (Michelle Whitmore) regarding the Chiefs desired approach to sharing TUS information with the government.

Chief Leonard noted that sensitive areas should be recorded and kept on file with Osisko in case of future development. These areas need not be named specifically, but could be generally called areas of concern or protected areas.

Chief Klyne noted that sharing information with Golder should be done in a cautious manner.

3. Project Layout Update
   • Provided overview of changes to layout, including the new operations workers camp alternative

4. Follow Up from Previous Questions
   • Provided fleet composition breakdown as requested in previous meeting

5. Action items:
   • Taxonomy of weekay root to be checked with Golder biologists
   • Chief Leonard to provide contact information for plant specialist, Alix Drapack to contact specialist for further information about plant species.
   • Osisko to provide a link to the Project overview video to James Mainville
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

• Traditional Use Study Update
• Project Layout Update
• Response to questions from last meeting
• Translation of Video in Ojibway
• Next Steps
TRADITIONAL USE
Traditional Use Study: Objectives

Description of:
- Aboriginal and treaty rights
- Traditional territories
- Traditional activities

Evaluation of:
- The ability of future generations of Aboriginal people to pursue traditional activities

Estimation of:
- Current and projected value of the hunting, trapping and guiding industries
Traditional Use Study: Steps

- Approval from Chiefs
- Collect & Review Existing Information
- Develop Questionnaire
- Academic Review of Methods
- Identify Interviewees and Conduct Interviews
  - Incorporate information into Environmental Assessment Report
  - Regulator Review
Collect & Review Existing Information

Literature review
• Ojibway and Ojicree cultural practices
• Existing studies for development studies in NW Ontario

Community information
• Existing traditional use studies
• Traditional territories
• Established Aboriginal and treaty rights
Develop Questionnaire

- Camping sites and travel routes
- Waterways and water bodies
- Country foods (including trapping)
- Fish
- Medicinal and ceremonial plants
- Spiritual sites
Review of Methods

Academic:

• Contact Lakehead University – Professor McPherson (Couchiching FN community member)
• Review of Methods

Regulator:

• Keep regulators informed
• Ensure they understand that the approach meets requirements outlined in Federal (EIS Guidelines) and Provincial (ToR) processes.
• Provide detailed methods only after we have received Chief approval and can demonstrate academic acceptance (review)
Identify Interviewees & Conduct Interviews

Identify:
- Initially build on existing relationships
- Contacted trap line holders and wild rice harvesters
- Sent out formal call for participants
- Goal: to have at least one person (Elder) per community

Interviews:
- 3 TUS meetings with Elders
  1. July 31 – Nigigoonsiminikaaning: Present Objectives of TUS
  2. August 16 – Lac des Mille Lacs – Workshop to Gather TUS info
  3. September 18 – Seine River – Present/Verify Findings
Presentation of Findings From Workshop #2.
Fishing

Where do people fish?
- People fish close to home and on their traplines.
- John Spoon and Gladys Mychasiw have traplines within the area.
- Lumby Creek and Turtle Bay are good fishing spots in the area.

When do people fish?
- People mostly fish during open water season.
- Spring is a good time because that’s when the walleye spawn.
- Ice fishing is good in the winter, but not on Marmion.

What are the important fish species in the area?
- Walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
- Sturgeon are not found in the area
- Suckers are important for food and medicine

What methods do people use for fishing?
- Mostly rod and reel.
- Seine netting for community feasts.
- From shore and from boats.
Hunting

Where do people hunt?

• People fish close to home and on their traplines.
• John Spoon and Gladys Mychasiw have traplines within the area.
• Lizard Lake is a good place for hunting in the area.

What animals do people hunt?

• Deer, moose, skunk
• Beaver, muskrat, lynx, squirrels, weasels, otter, fisher and mink (trapping)
# Plant and Berry Harvesting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal Name</th>
<th>Common/Scientific Name</th>
<th>Traditional Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekay Root</td>
<td>Wild ginger / <em>Asarum canadense</em></td>
<td>Chewed on for sore throat and toothaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamus Root</td>
<td>Sweet flag / <em>Acorus americanus</em></td>
<td>Blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Lily/Moose dollies</td>
<td>White Water Lilly / <em>Nymphaea odorata</em></td>
<td>Antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador Tea/tea brush</td>
<td>Labrador Tea / <em>Ledum groenlandicum</em></td>
<td>Cancer, headaches, fatigue, blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattail</td>
<td>Cattail / <em>Typha latifolia</em></td>
<td>Roots and young shoots are edible; fluff used to line moccasins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moss</td>
<td>Sphagnum moss / <em>Sphagnum spp.</em></td>
<td>Used for absorption in baby diapers etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Plant and Berry Harvesting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal Name</th>
<th>Common/Scientific Name</th>
<th>Traditional Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cedar           | Eastern White Cedar/Thuja occidentalis | - Wood flooring, wood panelling, walls of teepees/wigwams, spoons, paddles, baby cradles, bowls.  
                   |                                        | - Use it like sage to cleanse the soul. -- Boil leaves for healing properties.     |
| Birch bark      | White birch/Betula papyrifera          | - canoes, wigwams, pouches                                                        |
| Spruce roots    | White spruce/Picea glauca              | - strong rope/cord                                                                |
|                 | Black spruce/Picea mariana             |                                                                                   |
| Willow          | Variety of shrub willow/Salix spp.     | - Boiled antiseptic used for sores                                                |
|                 |                                        | - pain relief                                                                    |
|                 |                                        | - rope                                                                           |
| pitch           | Pine resin                             | - sealant to glue or waterproof vessels                                          |
| Black-eyed susan*| Black-eyed susan/Rudbeckia hirta      | - edible parts-potato substitute                                                   |
| Black alder**   | Speckled alder/Alnus incana            | - dye                                                                            |

*species not found in the Project area.

**Black alder is non-native to Ontario. Suggest it is probably Speckled alder which is a common native species in the area.
Special sites

- Atikokan is a sacred place, it has a name: Caribou Bone
- John’s cabin was built in 1938 on Lizard Lake, replaced in the late 70s
- Two special sites where medicine was collected in the past in the area
- One burial site in the area
Incorporate Traditional Use Study Information into Environmental Assessment Report

- Presentation to Chiefs (today)
- Data must be verified with interviewees before publication (September 18 – tomorrow)
- Incorporated to hydrology, aquatic biology, terrestrial biology and socio-economic components
- Final deliverable is series of maps and narrative focussed on land use
REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT
Site Layout (2012)
Close-up – Site Layout (2012)
Camp Layout (2012)
ACTION ITEMS
TUS COMMENTS

• Confirmed taxonomy of weekday root. Passed on information to Golder terrestrial biology lead.

• Contact Rainy River for U of Oklahoma research project details.

• Provide information on proposed Fleet Composition.
FLEET COMPOSITION

Up to six self-propelled blast hole drills designed for 216 mm holes;
Two 40 m³ hydraulic face shovels;
Two 27.5 m³ front end wheel loaders;
Initially ten 227 t capacity haul trucks; increasing to a maximum of 22 trucks;
Four 580 hp bulldozers;
Two 297 hp road graders;
One 687 hp wheel dozer;

Two small excavators;
Two small tool carriers;
Three bulk explosives pump trucks;
Three service trucks;
Two fuel lube trucks;
One off-road lowboy;
Two water trucks;
Portable light stands;
Light duty service trucks; and
Mobile diesel-driven pit dewatering pumps
VIDEO TRANSLATION PROJECT

• Call for names for translation services
• Written translation of English video script to Ojibway
• Narration of Audio in Ojibway

THANKS TO:

HILDA BOY/JOYCE JOHNSON AND JASON JONES/NANCY JONES
NEXT STEPS

• Finalize Engineering and Feasibility Study
• Assessment of potential effects
• Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
• Obtain permitting
• On-going consultation and information sharing with:
  • Aboriginal partners;
  • Government; and
  • Public
A Fresh Outlook on Mining.

We want to hear from you!

HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

December 2012
Presentation Overview

• Follow up from last meeting
• Update on Community Open Houses
• Closure Planning
• Next Steps
Follow-up from last Meeting

- September 18: TUS Workshop #3 – Seine River FN
- October 12: Osisko provided TUS information to government regulators in presentation form only, (No hard copy of results).
- Taxonomy of weekay root was checked with Golder biologists
- Contact for plant specialist? (RRFN).
- Osisko to provide a link to the Project overview video to James Mainville
Community Open Houses

• Objectives:
  o To update community members on the OHRG project details (14 posters).
  o To collect Land Use survey information.
    • October 30: Couchiching FN
    • November 5: Nigigoonsiminikaaning FN & Naicatchewenin FN
    • November 22: Mitaanjigamiing FN & Lac des Mille Lacs FN
    • November 27: Lac La Croix FN
    • November 29: Seine River FN
    • TBD: Rainy River FN
CLOSURE PLANNING
Notice of Project Status

• Osisko initiated the closure planning process through a Notice of Project Status submitted to MNDM on October 30, 2012
• This Notice and associated information are also available on the Project website
• Formal complete closure plan will be submitted to MNDM prior to April 1, 2013
• MNDM closure plan will include financial assurance
Mine Closure Objectives

- Prevent personal injury or property damage that is reasonably foreseeable as a result of closing out the Project.
- Restore the Project Site to its former use or an acceptable alternative use, to the extent possible.
- Mine closure will follow the “Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario” and a detailed closure plan will be submitted to MNDM.
Project Layout
Project Infrastructure Decommissioning

- Project access road (Hardtack/Sawbill) owned and managed by MNR
- Some on-site access roads will be maintained for monitoring purposes
- When water quality is acceptable, pumping will end and transmission line will be removed
- Transmission line cables and poles will be salvaged
- Portable facilities such as trailers will be removed
- Permanent facilities will be decommissioned and demolished
- Materials will be salvaged and recycled as possible
- Non-hazardous waste will be disposed of in a landfill within the TMF
Water Management

- Collection ponds and associated pumping stations will be constructed around the stockpiles and Tailings Management Facility (TMF)

- Collection Ponds
  - TMF: 5 collection ponds and a large reclaim water pond
  - Waste Rock Stockpile: 4 seepage collection ponds
  - Overburden Stockpile: 3 seepage collection ponds
  - Low Grade Ore Stockpile: 3 seepage collection ponds
Water Management

• During operations, water will be re-used or treated by an Effluent Treatment Plant and discharged.

• At Closure, water from the collection ponds will initially be pumped to the open pits.

• When water quality is acceptable, pumping from the TMF and collection ponds to the open pits will cease. A drainage channel will be constructed from the reclaim water pond west to a discharge point in Sawbill Bay. The collection ponds will be taken out of service and normal runoff flow directions will be restored.

• Within 80 years the pits will reach their maximum volume and water will directly discharge to Marmion Reservoir.
Predicted Pit Flooding
Expected Site Conditions at 1 year

Legend:
- Topographic Contour (5m interval)
- Ditch
- Marsh/Swamp
- River/Stream
- Road
- Trail
- Lake
- Wetland
- Pumping and Monitoring Station
- Proposed Ditch
- Dewatering Protection Channel
- Mine Site Road
- Access Road
- Project Transmission Line
- Water Return Pipeline Alignment
- Intermediate Collection Pond
- Partially Revegetated Surface
- Process Plant Collection Pond
- Waste Rock Stockpile
- Laydown Area
- Open Pit
- Tailings Management Facility Dam
- Tailings Management Facility Reservoir Pond

Notes:
1. Pumping from Tailings Management Facility Pond to Open Pit continues until water quality is acceptable for discharge to Sawmill Bay.
2. Pumping from average collection ponds continues until water quality in individual pond is acceptable for discharge.
3. All runoff from reclaimed site components directed to the open pit.

Reference:
- Base Map - Produced by OSisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd
- Map Data - Environment Canada, acreages, 2018
- Produced by OSisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd

Expected Site Conditions at 1 Year of Closure

TSX | DEUTSCHE BOERSE: EWX

WWW.OSISKO.COM/EN/PROPERTIES/HAMMOND-REEF.HTML
Expected Site Conditions in Long Term

Legend:
- Topographic Contour (5m Interval)
- Ditch
- Road
- Saveage Collection Pond (Commissioned Pumping Station)
- Proposed Ditch
- Evacuated Channel
- Tailing Channel: Elevation Channel Alignment
- Erosion Protection Channel
- Mine Site Road
- Access Road
- Intermediate Collection Pond
- Filled Surface
- Open Pit Pond
- Water Body Stockpile
- Laydown Area
- Open Pit
- Tailing Management Facility Dam
- Tailing Management Facility Residence Pond

Notes:
1. Water in Tailing Management Facility Reservoir Pond will be redirected by ditch to Seabird Bay once water quality is acceptable.
2. When the water quality in individual sewage collection ponds is acceptable for discharge, the ponds will be decommissioned.

Reference:
- Map Data: Produced by OSisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd. 2018
- Map Data: © Natural Resources, Government of Canada, 2018
- Map Data: © Google Maps, 2018
- Map Data: © OpenStreetMap, 2018
- Map Data: © NGA, 2018
- Map Data: © CartoDB, 2018
- Map Data: © TerraMetrics, 2018
- Map Data: © Mapbox, 2018
- Map Data: © Esri, 2018
- Map Data: © DigitalGlobe, 2018
- Map Data: © Maxar, 2018

Copyright © OSisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd. 2018

Expected Long-Term Post-Closure Site Conditions

Page 15
Open Pit Rehabilitation

• At the end of operations, de-watering of the pits will cease and the open pits will slowly fill with water

• Before pit overflow:
  o A channel will be excavated to connect the pits
  o A channel will be excavated to connect the west pit to the Marmion Reservoir
  o A water treatment system will be installed if required

• A rock barrier wall will be constructed around the open pits
  o Prevent inadvertent access by the public to steep slopes
  o A rock mechanics evaluation will identify unstable areas
  o Safe lines will be established.
  o The barrier wall will be located outside of any safe lines
TMF: Progressive Rehabilitation

- Total of 260 million tonnes of tailings
- TMF will be a flat conical surface with slopes of about 3%
- 5 collection ponds and a large reclaim water pond
- Will begin during the final two years of operation
- Nutrient composition of the tailings will be tested
- Organic mulch may be applied to the TMF
- Test plots will be developed to finalize details of the re-vegetation
Waste Rock Rehabilitation

- Total of 289 Mt of hard rock fragments
- Not susceptible to erosion and not expected to be acid generating
- The maximum height of the stockpile will be 160 m
- 4 seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
- Stockpile slope design will provide for long-term stability
- About 16 Mt deposited in the west pit in the later stages of mining
Overburden Stockpile Rehabilitation

- Overburden stripped from the pits will be stockpiled
- The maximum height of the stockpile will be 60 m
- Some of the overburden may be used for re-grading to facilitate closure
- 3 seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
- Overburden is expected to be geochemically benign
- Will likely support vegetation without the need for topsoil
- Will be graded and re-vegetated

Borrow Sites

- Most borrow sites will be rehabilitated during construction
- Some areas will remain to supply material for maintenance
Low Grade Stockpile Rehabilitation

- Will likely not exist at closure
- Will likely be processed throughout operations phase
- If some of the low-grade ore remains at closure, the stockpile will be re-graded
- 3 seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
Post-Closure Monitoring

• A detailed monitoring plan will be developed for the MNDM Closure Plan
• Monitoring will take place throughout the Project site
• Three types of monitoring are required:
  o Physical stability
  o Chemical stability (surface and groundwater)
  o Biological health
Physical Stability Monitoring

- Physical monitoring will include inspection for:
  - Surface soil cracking
  - Ground depressions
  - Cracks, slides or slumping.
  - Seepage, loss of fines, or erosion
  - Potential distress

- Ongoing maintenance measures will include:
  - Removal of debris from drainage channels and spillways
  - Removal of trees from the slopes of the TMF dams
Chemical Stability Monitoring

- Closure and post-closure water quality monitoring is planned
- Water quality monitoring program upstream and downstream
- Includes surface water, groundwater and water in the open pits

The monitoring program will be reviewed on an annual basis and may be revised over time to include:
  - Reduced sampling frequency
  - Reduced number of monitoring points
  - Reduced number of monitoring parameters

- An agreement with MNDM will be required before the monitoring program can be ended
- The water quality of the open pit will be monitored before overflow occurs
Chemical Stability Monitoring

• Surface Water Monitoring Locations:
  o Open pit effluent points before discharge to Marmion Reservoir.
  o The discharge point from the TMF settling pond.
  o The processing plant collection pond (until it is decommissioned).
  o The various seepage collection low-points surrounding the TMF, until such time as they are decommissioned.
  o The various seepage collection low-points along the waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpile, and low grade stockpile (if it exists) until such time as they are decommissioned.

• Groundwater Monitoring Locations:
  o Upgradient and downgradient of the TMF.
  o Upgradient and downgradient of the waste rock and overburden stockpiles.
  o Ponded water in the open pits.
Biological Monitoring

Terrestrial Biology
- Plant species mix will be determined through on-site test work during operations phase
- Re-vegetated areas inspected twice annually during active reclamation phase
- Areas inspected once annually for a period of up to 10 years following closure

Aquatic Biology
- Benthic invertebrates and fish communities monitored every 5 years post-closure
- First monitoring event immediately after closure
- Compare with baseline conditions
- Monitoring would be terminated once it can be shown that conditions have reverted back to pre-development state
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

**Land Use**
- Restored to its former land use
- Restored to an acceptable alternative land use that is self-sustaining
- Most of the Project Site will return to mixed-wood forest habitat
- Access will be allowed for tourism and recreational activities, hunting, trapping, fishing, as well as for future economic activities such as resource extraction and forestry
- The exception is the remaining waste rock stockpile and open pits

**Site Ownership**
- Restored to Crown where possible
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Site Topography

- The TMF, raised in a conical shape formation approximately 63 m high from the central discharge point to the lowest existing elevation surrounding the facility, with the tailings sloped at 3%.
- A waste rock stockpile rising about 160 m above existing ground and with an overall slope of 2.5H:1V.
- A re-vegetated overburden stockpile rising about 60 m above existing ground and an overall slope of 3H:1V.
- Two open pits, flooded to an elevation of 420 m
- Runoff and seepage collection ponds
- A few on-site roads to allow access for post-closure monitoring.
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Water Quality

• Seepage collection ponds to be maintained until water quality deemed suitable for direct discharge to the environment.
• The TMF reclaim pond will remain active, but with a reduced storage capacity and footprint area.
• The water level in the flooded open pits would reach a maximum elevation of about 420 m and occupy an area of about 210 ha, with a storage capacity of about 172 M-m³.
• Groundwater flow in the bedrock is likely to return to pre-mining conditions with the exception of some interaction with the open pits.
• No permanent re-alignments or diversions of surface streams are expected at closure (drainage around the TMF and open pits will be slightly altered)
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Terrestrial Habitat

• The Project site will be restored to pre-development conditions
• Native trees will eventually grow over time through the process of succession once re-vegetation takes hold
• Largely mixed forest: Hardwoods and coniferous (boreal forest) trees
• No major migratory paths for animal species exist on site
• The final post-closure configuration should not pose a barrier to the movement of animals / birds
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Aquatic Habitat

• Marmion Reservoir will continue to support recreational fishery
• Long-term post-closure surface drainage into Sawbill Bay and Lizard Lake will be similar to pre-development conditions
• Project is not anticipated to significantly affect aquatic populations
• Loss of Mitta Lake and small pond within TMF requires fish habitat compensation planning
  o Considering spawning and nursery habitat in Sawbill Bay
  o Fisheries enhancement project to be initiated during operations phase
  o These new habitats would be monitored during closure to gauge their effectiveness
Next Steps

December 2012

• Completion of EA/EIS Report for internal review
• Completion of Feasibility/Engineering
• Letters of Support for the Project (Aboriginal Groups, Towns)

Q1 2013

• Submission of EA/EIS Report to Aboriginal Groups, Public and Government Review Team
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
February 13th, 2013

Ms. Amy Liu, Project Manager
Ontario Region
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 907
Toronto ON
M4T 1M2

Ms. Michelle Whitmore, M.A.Sc., Special Project Officer
Environmental Approvals Branch
Ontario Ministry of the Environment
2 St. Clair Ave. W.
Floor 12A,
Toronto ON
M4V 1L5

Mr. Pat Barnes
Mineral Exploration & Development Consultant
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Suite B002, 435 James Street South
Thunder Bay, ON
P7E 6S7

Please accept this letter as a statement of support for the consultation efforts to date by Osisko on the Hammond Reef project.

The Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) have built a strong relationship based on mutual respect and understanding over the past several years. This relationship has allowed clear and ongoing communications to take place with the leadership in relation to the environmental assessment and the potential construction and operation of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.

The FFCS Chiefs have been engaged by OHRG consistently over the past two years. Topics of discussion have included:

- Environmental assessment process
- Traditional knowledge and use
- Potential environmental effects
- Closure planning
In addition to discussions with the Chiefs, OHRG has made efforts to incorporate the broader community through engaging First Nations youth in the summer student program and local Elders through numerous meetings and ceremonies at the Project Site.

We look forward to a long term relationship and ongoing information exchange as the Project moves forward.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Tammy Ryll
Executive Director

CC: Fort Frances Tribal Area Chiefs
Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Cathryn Moffett, Marie Manchester Bud Dickson, Adam Johnson, Shane Manford
Government Review Team (GRT): Amy Liu (CEAA), Corey Dekker (CEAA), Charles Gauthier (EC), Pat Barnes (MNDM), Twila Smitsnuk (MNR), Sam Shippam (MOE), Mark O’Brien (MNDM), Joe Tyance (MOE)
Treaty 3: Dale Morrisseau

Purpose of Meeting: To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project, with the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat.

Opening Prayer – Edna Morrison
Welcome & Introductions
Overview of EIS/EA Report
Project Description Review
Conclusions by EA Component
A brief overview of the potential effects, mitigation measures and follow up program by component:

- Geology/Soils
- Atmospheric
- Hydrology
- Hydrogeology
- Water Quality
- Aquatic Biology
- Terrestrial Biology
- Human Health
- Socio-Economics
- Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation

Environmental and Social Management Planning
Benefits of the Project
Questions and Answers

Chief Klyne – We hunt and fish a lot more than what is shown. I don’t think this should be put into print. It is misrepresenting our community.

Osisko has received questions from the community members that are still outstanding. How should we provide responses to these questions?

Tammy – Community newsletters, email distribution lists, don’t flow it through the Chiefs.

Chief Henderson – Host a meeting in a central location and invite everyone out to hear the answers.

Chief Jordan – You should use a variety of ways.

Chief Smith – Social media is the best way to communicate with our members.

Mark O’Brien – Is there a role for government to help answer the questions?

Amy Liu – The coordinated EA process includes a Draft which will be revised. CEAA and MOE will consult on the final Report.

Osisko has heard that some Project stakeholders prefer that Osisko invest in remediation project at Steep Rock instead of an on site fish compensation project. Do you agree with that?

Chief Klyne – Steep Rock is a government problem and Osisko shouldn’t have to deal with it.

Chief Allen – Maybe you could stock northern pike to keep SRFN happy or you could stock walleye to keep Red Gut happy. Really what you should do is let the natural environment heal itself. Sturgeon are missing from the area. Sturgeon should be stocked so the population can recuperate in Marmion.

Chief Henderson – What do you mean by “when appropriate” for translating materials to Ojibway?

A – Translation is provided at elder’s forums. A Project overview video was translated into Ojibway. Additional information materials may be translated upon recommendation of the RSA Cultural Committee.

Chris Henderson – The community members don’t know who the committee members are. A – We can communicate with the communities to make sure it is clear who the representatives are.

Chief Klyne – Golder isn’t working with us about the environmental concerns that we have.
Cuyler Cotton – What mechanism does the Crown have in place to protect treaty rights if a change takes place?

Mark O’Brien – Consultation would also take place by MNDM if a material change takes place in the Project. The Mining Act requires consultation if material change takes place.

Alix Drapack – The commitments Osisko has included in the EA Report must be honoured by whichever company operates the Project, even if it isn’t Osisko.

Chief Klyne – MNR and MAC guidelines are being re-written right now to include Aboriginal considerations.

Chief McPherson – What is the annual production expected to be?
A – Approximately 400,000 ounces

Alex Bruyere – Is Osisko planning to invest in housing?
A – This item is currently under consideration.

Chief McPherson – Does the adoption of environmental assessment plan exonerate from costs of clean up? What if the clean costs more?

What is the industry norm for net revenue on each ounce of gold?

A – No, the EA does not exonerate Osisko from clean up costs. The certified closure plan includes financial assurance for clean up that may be required. There is not an industry norm for revenues. The estimated cost of production per ounce at Malartic is about $1,000 per ounce. If gold is selling at $1,600 per ounce, the revenue is $600 per ounce.

Cuyler Cotton – Was processing from other operations considered?
A – No, our EA only considers processing of 60,000 tpd of OHRG ore.

Amy – The CEA Agency mentioned that there are 2 portions to the funding provided by the CEA Agency: 1) funding is provided for review of the EIS (including both the draft and final report) and 2) funding is provided for review of the Comprehensive Study Report. If you plan to use any funding for review of the draft EIS/EA report, please send your comments to the CEA Agency as well as to Osisko in order to qualify for reimbursement.
FFCS & LDMLFN PRESENTATION
DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 21 & 26 2013
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Welcome
- Overview of EIS/EA Report
- Aboriginal Engagement
  - Community Open Houses
- Aboriginal Interests
- Project Design Update
- Environmental Assessment by Component
- Environmental and Social Management Planning
- Next Steps
EIS/EA REPORT CHAPTERS

Executive Summary
Chapter 1 Introduction
Chapter 2 EA Methods
Chapter 3 Existing Conditions
Chapter 4 Alternatives Assessment
Chapter 5 Preferred Alternative
Chapter 6 Effects Assessment
Chapter 7 Public Consultation and Aboriginal Engagement
Chapter 8 Environmental and Social Management Planning
Chapter 9 Commitments Registry
Chapter 10 Other Approvals
Chapter 11 Economic and Social Benefits of the Project
Chapter 12 Conclusions
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

The following reports have been prepared to support the EIS/EA Report:

- Atmospheric Environment TSD.
- Geochemistry, Geology and Soil TSD.
- Hydrogeology TSD.
- Hydrology TSD.
- Water and Sediment Quality TSD.
- Site Water Quality TSD.
- Lake Water Quality TSD.
- Aquatic Environment TSD.
- Terrestrial Ecology TSD.
- **Aboriginal Interests TSD.**
- Cultural Heritage Resources TSD.
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment TSD.
- Socio-economic Environment TSD.
- Alternatives Assessment Report.
- Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan.
EA CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the environmental assessment and planned mitigation measures the Hammond Reef Gold Project can be developed such that there is no significant residual impact to the biophysical environment.

Furthermore, it is considered that the Project provides substantial socio-economic benefits to Aboriginal people, the local community and the region and has garnered significant community support through ongoing partnerships and information sharing.

Detailed conclusions regarding the effects assessment, mitigation measures, environmental and social management planning and the economic benefits of the Project area provided in the following slides.
Aboriginal Engagement
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Completed Activities

- Bi-Weekly Community News Briefs
  - Wawatay Times
  - Band Council offices
- Summer Experience Program (FFCS; LDMLFN)
- Presentations to Chiefs
  - Project updates
  - Baseline Results
  - Traditional Use Study
  - Closure planning
- First Nations Community Meetings
- Elders Forums
- Resource Sharing Committees
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

Community Open House Update

Goals:
- Provide project updates and information to First Nation Communities
- Gather land use information to support traditional use study

Information Gathering:
- Community Surveys
- Informal Discussions
- Documented Questions
Couchiching First Nation

October 30, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 7 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Consultation Process
    o Employment and Training Opportunities
Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation

November 5, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 12 community members attended
• Key concerns provided by community members:
  o Hydrology
  o Water Quality
  o Community Benefits
  o Employment and Training
  o Consultation Process
Naicatchewenin First Nation

November 6, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 6 community members attended
• No specific concerns were raised by attendees
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

November 22, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 13 community members attended
• Key concerns provided by community members:
  o Tailings Management
  o Water Management
  o Mitta Lake
  o EA Process
  o Traditional Use
  o Community Benefits
  o Consultation Process
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

November 22, 2012

- OHRG shared project details with community
- Presented project layout poster and distributed Project Overview Fact sheets
- Provided Project video and closure planning presentation
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 27 community members attended
  - Key concerns provided by community members:
    - Environmental Effects
    - Water Quality
    - Water Management
    - Project Details
    - Employment and Training
    - Environmental Assessment Process
Lac La Croix First Nation

November 27, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• OHRG Manager of Aboriginal Affairs provided presentation, addressing community questions from 2011 Resource Sharing Agreement
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 30 community members attended
  • Key concern provided by community members:
    o Economic Development
    o Water Quality
    o Employment Opportunities
    o Mitta Lake
Seine River First Nation

November 29, 2012

- OHRG shared project details with community
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 15 community members attended
  - Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Environment
    o Water Use
    o Community Benefits
    o Employment and Training
    o Consultation Process
    o Tailings Management
Rainy River First Nation

February 12, 2013

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 11 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Language Barriers
    o Consultation Process
    o Water Quality
    o Water Treatment
    o Community Benefits
    o Employment Opportunities
Community Surveys

• Community land use surveys were administered to each of the eight First Nations members who attended the open house sessions.

• Sixty-seven community members completed a land use survey.

• Results showed that fishing, hunting, harvesting berries and medicinal plants and visiting spiritual sites are practiced within the study area.
Frequency of Fish Consumption

- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate fish harvested in the LSA.
Frequency of Animal Consumption

• In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate animals harvested in the LSA.
Frequency of Plant Life Consumption

- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate plants harvested in the LSA.

![Frequency of Plant Life Consumption Chart]

- Do not eat: 55%
- Once a week: 12%
- More than once a week: 15%
- Once a month: 15%
- A couple times a year: 13%

How Often Do You Eat Plants You Have Harvested?
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Remaining Questions

Example questions:

- Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to in the future?
- What happens in the event of a rupture in the tailings line that transports the tailings from the processing facility to the tailing management area?
- Are there any other options to mining the Hammond Reef deposit without draining Mitta Lake? What will Mitta Lake look like after the mine has closed?
- Can Osisko provide a flow chart that portrays entire EA and feasibility processes in detail and identify where the project is currently at within the process?
- What jobs are there at Malartic? What should First Nations be training for?
- What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko?
- Osisko should send out updates in Ojibway.

How would you prefer that we address these remaining questions?

- Mailing
- Presentation
- Community visits
Aboriginal Assessment
Overview of Aboriginal Assessment

The purpose of the Aboriginal Assessment is to provide context in the EA Report and meet requirements set by the federal and provincial governments.

Report Structure
1. Introduction
2. EA Context
3. Project Overview
4. Assessment Boundaries
5. Valued Ecosystem Components
6. Existing Conditions
   6.1 Methods and Information Sources
   6.2 Aboriginal Setting
   6.3 Aboriginal Communities
   6.4 Description of VECs
7. Effects Assessment
   7.1 Methods
   7.2 Screening of Project Activities
   7.3 Prediction of Likely Effects
   7.4 Mitigation Measures
8. Summary of Findings
Aboriginal Valued Ecosystem Components

- Aboriginal Community Characteristics VEC
  - Employment opportunities
  - Contracts and businesses
  - Education and training

Aboriginal Heritage and Culture VEC
- Disturbance of archaeological sites
- Restricted access or disturbance of cultural or spiritual sites

Traditional Land Use VECs
- Fishing opportunities
- Hunting, trapping and plant harvesting opportunities
- Source and safety of country foods
Aboriginal Setting

- Overview of Aboriginal and treaty rights
  - Hunting and fishing rights,
  - Reserve lands and annual payments
  - maintaining schools on Reserve;
  - providing agricultural implements; and
  - Providing a new suit of clothing for each Chief.

- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- Identify Aboriginal communities who might be affected by the Project
  - Seven member nations of the FFCS and LDMLFN are described briefly
  - Population, location, general information on website
  - Sent to band contacts for verification
Aboriginal Communities

Unemployment Rates

Figure 8: Unemployment Rates in Identified First Nations Communities Compared to Provincial Averages (%)

- Seine River
- Wabigoon Lake
- Naicatchewenin
- Lac La Croix
- Couchiching
- Aboriginal Northwestern Ontario
- Total Northwestern Ontario
- Total Province of Ontario
Aboriginal Communities
Business Opportunities ($23 Million in 2012)

- Eva Lake Mining Ltd.
  - Mining Exploration.
  - Heavy equipment rentals and floating services.
  - Excavating and contract labour.
- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting Ltd.
  - General contracting.
  - Diamond drilling.
  - Road construction.
- Naicatchewenin Development Corporation
  - Diamond drilling.
- Saulteaux Consulting and Engineering
  - Engineering support and consulting services.
- Synterra Security Solutions
  - Site security.
- NDC Energy
  - Supply and delivery of diesel fuel products
Aboriginal Heritage and Culture

- Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment
- First Nations field monitors participated in all field trips
- No Aboriginal artefacts were identified

- Discussions regarding special sites with Elders and land users
- No special sites located within the Project footprint
- Osisko to provide updated construction plans for review

- Osisko is committed to investing in Aboriginal heritage and culture
- Cultural Committee to advise on practices and projects
- Ongoing traditional ceremonies at meetings and at site
- Translation of information materials into Ojibway as appropriate
Traditional Land Use

➢ Review of Methods
   ➢ Followed principles outlined under the CEAA
   ➢ Solicited input from First Nations Chiefs and Elders
   ➢ Academic Review by Professor McPherson of Lakehead University

➢ Information Gathering
   ➢ Individual interviews
   ➢ Elders Forums
   ➢ Community surveys

➢ Results
   ➢ No wild rice harvesting in the Project area
   ➢ Primary land users are trapline holders
   ➢ Country foods are important, but are not relied upon for subsistence
   ➢ Osisko to prepare and provide Traditional Land Use report to LDMLFN & FFCS
Mitigation Measures

- **Aboriginal Communities VEC**
  - OHRG to continue to inform Aboriginal communities about nature and timing of skills required for site workers.
  - OHRG to investigate ways to encourage existing Aboriginal workers to share working experiences within own communities.
  - OHRG to make workplace welcoming environment to Aboriginal people.

- **Aboriginal Heritage and Resources VEC**
  - Protocol to be established in the event a heritage site and/or artefacts are discovered.
  - OHRG to identify and review mine site development plans with First Nations people where they have the potential to impact special sites.

- **Traditional Use of Land and Resources VEC**
  - Aboriginal people to be involved in remediation planning.
  - First Nations involvement in Fish Relocation Planning.
  - Ongoing investment in cultural practices.
Follow Up Plan

- Ongoing information sharing throughout all Project phases
- Involvement in fish relocation planning
- Ongoing use of Resource Sharing Committees

- Economic Commitments
  - Scholarships
  - Partnerships with local academic institutions
  - On the job training
  - A hire local priority policy
  - Targeted employment, training and business opportunities
Project Description
Project Components

- Mine, including two open pits (i.e., east pit and west pit).
- Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF).
- Ore Processing Facility.
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
- Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.
- Water Management System.
- Linear Infrastructure.
- Borrow Sites.
Preferred Site Layout
Site Infrastructure
Construction Phase (30 months)

- Upgrading access roads.
- Construction of transmission lines and communication lines.
- Construction of workers accommodation.
- Site Grading and construction of laydown areas.
- Transport of equipment to the Project Site.
- Preparation of site components and facilities.
- Construction of infrastructure.
- Construction of initial containment structures for the Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
Operations Phase (11 years)

- Maintaining site Access Roads, transmission lines and communication.
- Maintaining accommodation camp.
- Operation of the Mine.
- Storage and production of explosives.
- Operation of Process Facilities including ore stockpiles.
- Operation of mine waste facilities (waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpiles, TMF, and pipelines).
- Transport of equipment and supplies to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of workforce to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of gold doré bars off-site.
Closure (2 years) & Post-closure Phases (10 years)

- Stabilization of tailings surface and revegetation.
- Cessation of pit dewatering operations.
- Pumping of water from various seepage collection ponds to the open pits until water quality is acceptable for direct discharge to the environment.
- Grading of the surface of the waste rock stockpile and overburden stockpile.
- To the extent practical, using overburden stockpile materials as cover to promote vegetation growth in various site areas.
- Decommissioning of site Infrastructure.
- Establishment of open pit “safe lines” based on a rock mechanics evaluation.
In-design Mitigation

- Relocation of Infrastructure to avoid fish-bearing water bodies.
- Discussion with Aboriginal groups to avoid “special sites” that have been identified in the vicinity of the project.
- Adherence to set-back criteria and adjustments to the pit shell to maintain a buffer zone between the pit and the lake.
- Using west pit to store some of the waste rock from east pit in order to reduce the size of the waste rock stockpile.
- Avoidance of Lynxhead Narrows as an effluent discharge point due to identification of walleye spawning area.
- Inclusion of a contingency for treatment of suspended solids if necessary.
- Inclusion of a cyanide destruction circuit within the process.
- Use of existing transportation corridors where possible to minimize requirements for additional environmental disturbance.
Safety and Tailings Management

- The tailings dams were designed according to the following guidelines:
  - Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
  - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
  - Mining Association of Canada (MAC)

- Additional peer review by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

- OHRG will develop a customized tailings management system that addresses specific Project needs:
  - A framework for tailings management
  - Sample checklists for implementing the framework

These checklists will provide a basis for developing a customized management system, operating procedures and manuals, exposing gaps within existing procedures, identifying training requirements, communicating with Communities of Interest, obtaining permits, conducting internal audits, and aiding compliance and due diligence, at any stage of the lifecycle.
Conclusions by EA Component
Geochemistry and Soils
Geology, Geochemistry and Soils Overview

**Geology** includes:
- Description of geological information relevant to the Project

**Geochemistry criteria** include:
- Acid Generation
- Metal Leaching
- Tailings Water Quality

**Terrain and Soils** includes:
- Terrain types
- Soil types, chemistry and depths
- Soil erosion risk

**No significant impacts were identified.**
Effects Assessment

- Not expected to be acid generating or metal leaching

- Soil erosion may influence slope stability and water quality
- Spills may degrade soil quality
- The direct loss of soil and alteration of terrain may have implications with respect to wildlife use of the LSA and with respect to the use of the area as a timber resource.

- Terrain will be altered during the construction and operations phases of the Project. As a result, topography, site elevation and drainage patterns will be altered on a local scale.

Results were also provided for assessment by Aquatic Biology, Terrestrial Ecology and Water Quality.
Mitigation Measures

- An **Erosion Management Plan** will be developed during construction, operations and closure.
- Site drainage will be managed to ensure that runoff does not cause erosion, flooding, or contamination in downstream areas.
- A **Soils Remediation Plan** will be developed that accounts for soil salvage, stockpiling, and reclamation where possible.
- Minimize soil contamination through implementation of a **Spill Management Plan**.
- Geotechnical assessments will be completed for mine facilities and monitoring of stockpiles will also be undertaken to verify and to ensure long-term stability.
- Timber harvesting agreements will mitigate loss of timber resources...
Atmospheric
Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.
Atmospheric Conclusions

- Meets regulations for air quality
- Meets regulations for noise with some restricted access

- Further access restrictions are recommended based on the results of a human health risk assessment

- Controlled access to identified sites will be managed through cooperation with Project stakeholders
Vibration Management Plan

- Develop an Adaptive Management Plan for Vibrations:
  - Confirm with test blast during initial operations to develop site-specific vibration attenuation.
  - Assess ground and air vibrations from blasting at receptors.
  - Assess blast-induced water overpressure level at shoreline.

IF impacts are identified:
Proposed mitigation to reduce PPV:
- Relocation of the blasting during active spawning periods
- Designing the blast with the progression of holes moving away
- Reduce the maximum charge weight per delay
Mitigation and Monitoring

**In-design mitigation:**
- Dust management and a dust management plan
- On-site roads will be well maintained to limit noise emissions
- Minimize over lighting, and use shielded light fixtures to minimize uplight.

**Compliance monitoring including:**
- Source testing to confirm process emissions
- Ambient air monitoring for indicator compounds

Register and investigate any air quality or noise complaints
Hydrology
Overview of Hydrology

Drainage Basins
- Regional: Seine River Watershed
- Local: Sawbill Bay; Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bay Bays; Light Bay & Upper Seine Bay
- Site: 44 site scale tributary catchments (29 in project footprint)

Hydrological Components
- Runoff collection
- Water taking
- Treated wastewater discharge
- Mine dewatering
- Road crossings
- Water intake and discharge structures
Seine River Watershed
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Local:
Sawbill Bay
Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays
Light Bay
Upper Seine Bay
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

**Site:**
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:
13 flow monitoring stations

Lake Levels:
5 lake level monitoring stations

Navigability:
Data collected at 40 sites
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge

Fresh water will be taken from two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Potable water supply for the accommodation camp will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the accommodation camp.

- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

Treated effluent will be discharged at two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Treated sewage effluent from the accommodation camp will be discharged near the mouth of Sawbill Creek.

- Treated wastewater effluent from the processing plant will be discharged at the outlet of Sawbill Bay.
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge Locations
Site Water Balance for Hammond Reef Project

Fresh water required for ore processing and domestic use:
- Processing plant requires ~34,000 m³/day of water,
- Fresh water for processing plant ~7,200 m³/day in average year,
- Potable water for accommodation camp ~300 m³/day.

Flood Planning:
- Modeling informed design of water management system
- Calculated accumulation of water in the Collection Pond during a 24-hr 100-yr storm
- Calculated volume of ~350,000 m³.

Collection Pond will include two lined cells designed for the following volumes:
- Spill cell capacity ~100,000 m³
- Runoff cell capacity ~300,000 m³.
Overview of Site Water Balance
Predicted Changes to Upper Marmion Reservoir

**Outflows:**
- No increase in frequency of outflows below minimum requirements Seine River Water Management Plan
- Reduction of 0.192 m³/s (<1%) in annual mean outflow - average year
- Maximum reduction of 4.9% in monthly mean outflow – 1:100 dry year

**Water Levels:**
- No increase in frequency of water levels below minimum requirements of Seine River Water Management Plan
- Maximum reduction of 9.0 cm in monthly mean water levels – 1:100 year wet and dry
Predicted Changes to Site and Local Hydrology

Local and Site Streams
- 15 of 29 small catchments reduced in size by > 50% by Project footprint
- Maximum reduction of ~7% in monthly mean flows in Lumby Creek flows
- Maximum reduction of < 1% in monthly mean inflows to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Local and Site Lakes
- 4 small unnamed lakes will be filled in by Project footprint
- Maximum reductions in monthly mean water levels of 2-3 cm in Unnamed Lake 5 and Lizard Lake

Waterway Navigability
- Loss of navigability within the Project footprint
- 5 new water course crossings
- Intake and discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
Mitigation Measures

- Install temporary signage during construction of water intake and effluent discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
- Install permanent signage warning boaters of submerged structures
- Precipitation (weather station) records will be used for design and flow evaluation and adaptive management
- Ongoing discussions with other local water users and participation in the Seine River Watershed Management Plan.
- Develop and implement a site water management plan prior to operations
Follow Up Program

- Local Field Stations
  - Maintain 7 stations to monitor stream flows and lake levels

- Site Operations Monitoring
  - Install flow meters at key locations in water management system
    - Potable and fresh water intakes
    - Treated effluent discharge outlets
    - Mine dewatering and mine water pump stations
    - TMF reclaim pond and seepage collection pump stations
HYDROGEOLOGY

HAMMOND REEF
Hydrogeology Assessment

- Predicted changes to groundwater quantity developed from 3-D groundwater flow model of open pit and mine site area
  - Pit inflows estimated to range from 740 to 1200 m³/d
    - About 50% of inflows derived from Marmion Reservoir
    - About 50% derived from seepage from adjacent stockpiles
  - Extent of groundwater drawdown localized to pit area
    - About 700 m to the northeast
    - Flow in local streams will be reduced
    - Intermittent streams will experience longer dry periods seasonally
  - Groundwater levels will recover to approximate pre-mining conditions during post-closure

No significant impacts were identified.
Mitigation and Management

- Groundwater inflows to the pit will be managed by operation of in-pit sumps.
- Seepage rates will be controlled
  - low permeability containment
  - relocating a pumping station to area with more favourable conditions

- Mitigation could include:
  - Grouting
  - Drain holes
  - Vertical wells
Follow Up Program

Additional hydrogeology investigations in the area of the PPCP

Develop and implement a groundwater monitoring program to include:

- Assessment of groundwater/surface water interactions
- Regular monitoring of pore pressures on pit slopes
- Regular monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality
  - Continuation of existing program
  - Drilling/installation of additional well nests may be required.
Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality
Site and Lake Water Quality

- Site water quality model developed to predict range of water quality from key site facilities based on:
  - Defined Project,
  - Expected water balance,
  - Existing water quality and
  - Geochemical studies.

- Lake water quality model developed to predict range of lake water quality due to Project operations based on:
  - Project discharge concentrations,
  - Project discharge flows,
  - Local water balance,
  - Site water balance, and
  - Existing lake water quality.

There are no direct significant impacts to downstream water bodies from changes to water quality.
Effects Assessment

- Most water quality parameters are predicted to meet baseline conditions or guidelines values at the Marmion Reservoir and the Raft Lake Dam
  - ODWS
  - CCME
  - PWQO
  - MISA
- For parameters exceeding a criteria, the significance is assessed to determine if the parameter could have an effect on living things

- Potential water treatment
  - Total suspended solids
  - Phosphates
  - Metals

- Site Specific Water Quality Objectives
  - Copper
  - Free cyanide
Mitigation Measures

- Limit total suspended solids (TSS) discharge
- Implement phosphate-free soaps policy at camp
- Water treatment for TSS and phosphate may be required
- Seepage will be captured and directed to the Tailings Management Facility during operations.
- In Post-Closure seepage will be directed to the open pit to the extent practicable until such a time as it meets appropriate discharge standards
- Appropriate clean-up of any spills will occur
Follow Up Program

Water quality monitoring for general parameters, nutrients, cyanide, and metals at several stations including:

- Internal stations
- PPCP
- TMF reclaim Pond
- Process Plant Discharge to TMF
- WRMF, Stockpile, TMF and Site runoff collection ponds
- Explosive storage area runoff collection pond

Compliance Monitoring:

- Potable site and camp water
- Site Discharge (PPCP or treatment plant)
- Camp Discharge (parameters related to treated sewage)
- Lake water stations
Aquatic Biology Overview

The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- Lower Reaches & Receivers
- Small-bodied fish - baitfish
- Sport fish – walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
- Benthic invertebrates

- 55 APIs were investigated over multiple seasons
- 24 species of fish were found
- Not all APIs supported fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Data Collected</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Aquatic Habitat</td>
<td>May 8 -15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20</td>
<td>May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29</td>
<td>August 22-31, September 13-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Tissue</td>
<td>August 18-29</td>
<td>September 23-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benthic Invertebrates</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Sediments</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aquatic Biology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Water level changes or Effluent discharges
  - Predicted levels downstream of Upper Marmion Reservoir in the Seine River.
  - Changes in lake levels of less than 5 cm
  - No predicted impacts
  - Effluent discharges to receiving waters do not result in impacts to aquatic life.

- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation
Fish Habitat Losses

- Approximately 40 ha of aquatic habitat will be lost
  - 11 water bodies (streams, ponds, lakes) will be lost within the mine footprint
  - Open Pit
  - Process Plant Collection Pond (PPCP)
  - Waste Rock Stockpile – needs MMER Schedule 2
  - Tailings Management Facility (TMF) – needs MMER Schedule 2
- 14 watercourse crossings for the access road and mine road

- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site
Affected Waterbodies
MMER Waterbodies

Tailings Management Facility

Waste Rock Stockpile
Waterbodies affected by the Open Pit
Fish Habitat Compensation – On Site

- A series of meetings took place to develop and approve Habitat Accounting Methodology which will be implemented in the no net loss planning for the Project.
- No net loss planning includes both habitat compensation and offsets.

- Onsite compensation plan to address valued fishery:
  - Stock 4 fishless ponds and create 3 headwater ponds
  - Create fish passage (walleye, pike) in lower Sawbill and Lumby Creeks
  - Create pike spawning habitat in Sawbill Bay in 3 locations
  - Create stream habitat/remove fish barriers at 14 stream crossings (along access and mine road)

- Complete compensation measures during the construction phase of project and monitor during operations phase.
Fish Habitat Compensation – Off Site

- Considering Steep Rock remediation efforts instead of onsite work
  - MNR, public and Aboriginal groups have shown interest in Steep Rock alternative.
  - Not usually a preferred option by DFO

- We have heard that Steep Rock remediation is an important local issue
  - The only way DFO will consider remediation of Steep Rock in lieu of onsite work is if we can pass on letters from the public and Aboriginal groups in support of this option.

- Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?
Mitigation Measures

- Develop and implement Fish Compensation Plan
- Develop and implement Fish Relocation Plan

- Intake structures will be designed to minimize loss of aquatic organisms.
- Conduct test blast and adjust blasting operations to meet DFO guidelines for vibrations in fish habitat
- Implement standard in-design mitigation erosion control measures
- Maintain sufficient flows in streams during construction of stream crossings and avoid sensitive periods for fish.
- Restrict fishing by Osisko employees while at camp
Follow Up Program – Aquatic Effects Monitoring

- Monitor lake levels
  - Adjust water taking if levels fall below minimum to maintain fish habitat downstream in the Seine River.
- Monitor discharge water quality
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations of metals, sulphate and cyanide.
- Monitor seepage from TMF to Lizard Lake
  - Implement control measures if water quality exceeds worst case predictions.
- Monitor water quality post-closure
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations for metals.
- Additional Environmental Monitoring to confirm
  - Compensation Success
  - Construction Compliance
  - Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM)
Terrestrial Ecology
Terrestrial Ecology Overview

Valued Ecosystem Components

- **Habitat VECs**
  - Wetlands
  - Forest Cover

- **Group VECs**
  - Furbearers
  - Upland Breeding Birds
  - Species At Risk

- **Species VECs**
  - Moose
  - Wild rice
Terrestrial Ecology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects of habitat loss or altered drainage patterns on wildlife (bird and mammals species due to loss of wetland and forest vegetation).

Effects of reduced lake levels on emergent vegetation, and semi-aquatic reptiles, birds and mammals.

An ecological risk assessment describing and assessing effects of emissions from the operation of the Project.

Displacement of wildlife species due to noise and human activity.

Direct loss of wildlife individuals through accidents such as vehicle collisions.
Effects Assessment

- Both upland forest and wetland habitat will be lost beginning in construction as the site is cleared and developed.
- Habitat loss will result in some bird and mammal species being displaced.
- Rare, threatened or endangered species are not predicted to be affected by the habitat loss.
- Human activity in the Mine Study Area may reduce wildlife use of surrounding habitats.
- The additional change in water levels is expected to have a negligible effect on terrestrial ecology.
- No Chemicals of Potential Concern were identified in the ecological risk assessment and no adverse effects on wildlife are predicted.
- The areas wildlife may continue to inhabit after development have predicted noise levels within the baseline ranges.
# Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEC</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Geographic Extent</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Overall Significance of the Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest cover</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>negligible</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbearers</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species at risk</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of Injury/Mortality</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland breeding birds</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitigation Measures

- Soil Remediation Plan
- Water Management Plan
  - Capture runoff from stockpiles & TMF
  - Domestic sewage effluent will be treated
  - Excess water will be treated and returned to Marmion Reservoir
- Wildlife Management Plan
  - Post speed limits & warning signs.
  - Awareness training for workers (especially for snapping turtles).
  - Stop blasting temporarily if large mammals are observed within the zone.
  - Vegetation clearing will consider breeding birds
- Transmission Line
  - Install markers on and limit the use of guy wires to protect birds
  - Selectively clear the pathway of the transmission line (not graded)
- Waste management Plan
- Invasive Species Management Plan
  - Native species for re-vegetation at closure.
- Restrict hunting, harvesting and trapping by employees at the accommodation camp
- Vegetated buffer zones around watercourses and road crossings
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA)

- Human Health Effects Assessment
  - Acute and chronic inhalation assessment
  - Noise assessment
  - Particulate matter assessment
  - Multi-media assessment (includes water and soils)
- Ecological Health Effects Assessment

No residual effects for, acute inhalation, chronic inhalation, multi-media assessment or ecological health.
### Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise Effects</th>
<th>Diesel Particulate Matter Effects</th>
<th>PM$_{10}$ Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Rationale</td>
<td>Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Predicted health measures are below Health Canada guidelines Additional literature search identified potential noise effects at levels below guidelines Assumed the receptors are subject to the predicted noise concentrations on a long-term basis</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cultural Heritage
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (desktop report)
- Property inspection completed in October 2011
- General history of the regional and local study area
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape screening

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – Completed August 2012:
- Golder archaeological team and Aboriginal assistants
- Test pit survey
- Two historic sites both related to the earlier mine exploration activities.

No designated cultural heritage sites identified within the study area.
Sawbill Mine Site:

- Complete a cultural heritage evaluation report for the Sawbill Mine Site.

Gas Engine (circa 1940)  
Mine Shaft
Socio Economic
Socio-Economic Overview

Socio-Community

- Population and Demographics
- Labour Market
- Government Finances
- Public Services and Infrastructure
- Housing and Accommodation
- Transportation

Land and Resource Use

- Outdoor Tourism and Recreation
- Hunting, Trapping, Fishing
- Mining and Forestry
- Water Use and Access
Study Areas

- Population, services and infrastructure focussed on Town of Atikokan
- Economic benefits also include districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora
- Land and Resource Use focussed on study area identified by Aquatic and Terrestrial Biologists
Labour Market Assessment

- Construction labour costs are estimated at $288 million
- Operations labour costs are estimated at $68 million
- The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to Aboriginal community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.

Project Employment

- Estimated 42 direct construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 40 indirect construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 165 direct operations jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 19 indirect operations jobs within the LSA

Predicted to reduce the number of unemployed persons from 150 (9.0% unemployment rate) to approximately 104 (5.9% unemployment rate)
Labour Market Assessment

- Estimated 5% (20 jobs) of the construction workforce would be Aboriginal people.
- Estimated 10% (55 jobs) of the operations workforce would be Aboriginal.
- Estimated up to 50% (25 jobs) of the closure phase workforce would be Aboriginal, reflecting OHRG’s commitment to include local Aboriginal people in the stewardship of the land.
- Estimated $22 million over approximately 30 month construction period is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses.
- Estimated $7.9 million annually is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses throughout the operations phase.
Outdoor Tourism and Recreation

- Visual Assessment
  - Perception of the LSA could change
  - Some views are no longer remote or pristine wilderness
  - Could affect outdoor tourism and recreation in the LSA
  - Nine locations modelled as shown in next slide

- Restricted Access
  - Campsites and tourism establishment
  - Must comply with noise standards
  - Minimize and reduce impacts to human health
Visual Assessment
Visual Assessment

Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles from Lizard Lake
Visual Assessment

Figure 8: Visual Simulation - View of Process Plant from Sawbill Bay
Visual Assessment

Figure 10: Visual Simulation - View from Finlayson Lake Resort
Hunting

- Within the LSA, the Project is expected to remove 2,063 ha of land that would otherwise have been available for hunting.

- This represents 0.3% of the total area of Wildlife Management Unit and 2.0% of the total area of Bear Management Areas.

- The loss of this resource may result in increasing hunting pressure on similar areas in the LSA.
Follow Up Plan

Invest in Public Infrastructure
- Work with the Town of Atikokan to support the licensing, construction and operation of a new municipal landfill site.

Protect Tourism and Recreation
- Ongoing sponsorships of events such as the Atikokan Bass Classic.
- Restrict hunting/fishing for workers while at camp.
Grow the Local Workforce

- Encourage workers to relocate their families to Town of Atikokan
- Provide incentives for workers to live in Town
- Potential spousal hiring program

Optimize Local Business Opportunities

- Work with the Town of Atikokan and the Atikokan Economic Development Corporation to identify opportunities for local businesses to develop or expand

Invest in Worker Education and Training

- On site and off site employee training
- Partner with local school boards
- Employee transition planning including training and placement support to assist employees in finding other employment in the community or elsewhere in the resource extraction sector
Environmental and Social Management Planning
EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Conceptual plans
- Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures
- Verify the predicted changes to the environment

Detailed plans
- Developed in cooperation with Project stakeholders
  - Aboriginal
  - Public
  - Government
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEES

Environment Committee Mandate: Reviews environmental findings and shares environmental information with community. Supports OHRG management in the development, operation and closing of its project by recommending environmental, archeological and historical considerations relating to the participation of the First Nation peoples or partnered communities in the Project.

Education and Training Committee Mandate: Identify training, employment and economic opportunities and recommend investment projects and initiatives.

Social and Cultural Committee Mandate: To provide cross-cultural training to Osisko and First-Nations partners by seeking advice through elders and leaders. Determine and advise on necessary cultural activities for events and activities.
Next Steps
DRAFT EIS/EA Report is available online

Electronic and hard copies distributed to Project stakeholders

February 15 began 7 week public comment period (ends April 5 2013)

Questions, comments, and feedback is appreciated

Letter regarding Steep Rock remediation.
FFCS & LDMFLN REVIEW OF EA

Four First Nations communities and the Métis Nation of Ontario were provided funding for participation in the environmental assessment, through the CEA Agency’s Aboriginal Funding Program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Total Allocation Amount Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seine River First Nation</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing First Nation</td>
<td>$18,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$110,650</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How can Osisko facilitate the review of the EIS/EA Report?
NEXT STEPS

Fish relocation planning
- Workshop with Environment and Social/Cultural Committee
- Results presented to Chiefs
- Results presented at Future Community Open Houses
OSIKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSIKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT & RSA ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
APRIL 15, 2013 – 11:15 AM – 12:00PM
GIZHEWAADIZIWIN HEALTH ACCESS CENTRE BOARDROOM - FORT FRANCES, ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson
MNR: Brian Jackson
Golder Associates: Brian Hindley
FFCS: Seine River: Chief Earl Klyne
Lac La Croix: Chief Norman Jordan
Rainy River: Chief Jim Leonard
Naicatchewenin: Chief Wayne Smith
Mitaanjigamiing: Chief Janice Henderson
FFCS Staff: Tammy Ryll, James Mainville, Alex Bruyere
RSA Environment Committee:
Naicatchewenin: Jeremiah Windego
Lac des Mille Lacs: Doug Mychaswi
Osisko: Shane Manford/Alix Drapack

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.

POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS (ATTACHED).

OSIKO’S PRESENTATION:
This meeting was to follow-up on comments received at the February 21 meeting in Thunder Bay. Osisko did not have the opportunity to fully present and discuss fish habitat compensation
- Osisko does not have a preferred option but wants to hear what others want, while at the same time meeting the regulatory requirements of DFO and the objectives of MNR.
- A summary of onsite compensation opportunities was presented.
- About 40 ha of waterbodies will lost due to mine construction (11 waterbodies). Osisko needs to offset this loss by developing a fish habitat compensation plan ("No Net Loss" Plan).
- DFO is the agency that regulates fish habitat and that must approve the final compensation plan.
- A summary of DFO’s priorities was presented and the onsite projects were described.

MNR’S PRESENTATION
- A summary of the DFO priorities was presented.
- MNR provides input into the DFO decision on the choice of compensation projects. DFO relies on MNR’s local fisheries knowledge.
Generally MNR is questioning the “value” of the current list of onsite compensation projects that Osisko has identified – even the upper Marmion Lake projects are challenging because of the water level fluctuations.

MNR feels the onsite opportunities are not the best and it might be worthwhile to consider off-site options such as reclamation at Steep Rock.

Existing piles of acid generating waste rock/tailings that will continue to be sources of contamination even when the pits overflow and currently impact some small waterbodies that can support fish.

Remediating these (by putting them under water at the bottom of the pits) will improve habitat onsite and also benefit habitat downstream in the Seine River Watershed.

In order for this off-site option to be considered, Osisko would make a monetary contribution in the form of a letter of credit that is equivalent to the value of the proposed onsite works at the OHRG project site. This contribution will be far short of what is required to fully remediate Steep Rock, but it will help (i.e. Osisko estimates the on-site options would cost approximately $750,000 whereas the reclamation of Steep Rock could be in the hundreds of millions of dollars).

QUESTIONS (Q)/COMMENTS (C)/ANSWERS (A):

Q: Why would fishless lakes support fish? If there aren’t any fish in them now, what makes you think they would support aquatic life? (Chief Leonard)

A: Golder thinks the reason there aren’t any fish in them is that the waterbodies are isolated. The water bodies seem to have similar characteristics to other lakes that do support fish. Shane Manford is going to measure dissolved oxygen levels in the water bodies that have similar fish species (forage fish) in them and those that do not to see how they compare. Osisko plans to relocate the fish from Mitta Lake to the fishless lakes, if the conditions appear to be similar to the conditions for lakes that are currently supporting similar fish species.

C: Lac Des Mille Lac does not support off site fish compensation at Steep Rock. (Doug Mychasiw)

Q: What about Sturgeon? (Chief Klyne)

A: Currently sturgeon exist only below Sturgeon Falls and there is evidence that they once existed between the Sturgeon Falls Dam and the Calm Lake dam, however there does not appear to be suitable habitat now. There is no evidence of sturgeon in Upper Marmion Lake. The Sturgeon Falls were likely a natural, impassable barrier to sturgeon.

Q: Why is Osisko working with MNR? That seems like a conflict. (Chief Klyne)

A: Osisko is not working with MNR, but we are looking to them to help us identify possible offsite fish habitat compensation opportunities. Osisko understands that there is some public and Aboriginal opposition to contributing monetarily to Steep Rock. There is also a lot of concern by Aboriginal communities and the public about the state of the Steep Rock mine site. Osisko is not advocating any option, other than we need to satisfy DFO’s regulatory requirements.
C: Seine River made the following comments (Chief Klyne):

- SRFN is the closest community downstream to the project and must be considered as such. They were offended that this was not stressed in the executive summary of the EA Report.
- They want compensation for wetland losses (for example Cranberry plants).
- They want work done locally, particularly since they are the closest community downstream.
- Seine River FN knows that there were sturgeon locally.
- Work should be done by Seine River and Atikokan in cooperation.
- After the EA is done, Osisko still needs to deal with Seine River FN requirements.
- Mitigation and compensation is a big concern of Seine River FN.

SPRING CEREMONY

Bud informed everyone that the Spring Ceremony would be held on May 14th, and Lac Des Mille Lac FN would be the host community.
OSIKSO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSIKSO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT
AUGUST 19, 2013 – 12:00 PM – 1:00PM
NANICOST BOARDROOM - FORT FRANCES, ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett

FFCS:
Seine River: Tom Johnson
Lac La Croix: Chief Norman Jordan
Rainy River: Chief Jim Leonard
Mitaanjigamiing: Chief Janice Henderson
Nigigoosiminikaaning: Chief Gary Allen
Couchiching: Chief Chuck McPherson

FFCS Staff: Tammy Ryll, James Mainville

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.

POWER POINT PRESENTATION (ATTACHED).

OSIKSO FINANCIAL UPDATE
- Gold price has dropped
- Osisko stock prices are low
- Osisko has cut spending and capital costs to ensure sustainability

Q – Does Martin still have any involvement in the Project?
A – Yes, Martin is the Director of Aboriginal Affairs for Osisko

HAMMOND REEF
- The exploration phase of the Project has been completed
- Reduction in workforce is a normal part of the mining cycle
- Some additional workforce reductions were made due to overall financial downturn
- Permitting of the Hammond Reef Project is ongoing and on schedule

Q – How many staff did there used to be at Hammond Reef?
A – Hammond Reef employed 110 staff at its maximum and 28 staff members before the most recent layoffs. There are three full time staff members remaining at this time.

COMMENTS ON EIS/EA REPORT
- The Draft EIS/EA Report was submitted in February 2013
- Approximately 800 comments were received from Aboriginal, government and public

Q – Have you addressed all these comments?
A – We are in the process of responding to the comments and expect to submit a Final EIS/EA Report this fall.

**FINAL REPORT SUBMISSION**

- The permitting process for Hammond Reef is moving forward
- We are on schedule to submit a Final EIS/EA Report this fall
- Regardless of gold prices, our intention is to receive EA approval for the Hammond Reef project in order to allow the Project to be built at a time that it is viable.

Q – So you could shelve the EA approval and wait to build the Project until the gold price rises?

A – Yes, we understand that the EA approval does not expire, and that once an approval is received, it will be valid as long as the Project description remains the same.

**RSA COMMITTEES**

- RSA Committees were formed in October 2012
- Meetings have taken place on a quarterly basis
- Ongoing meetings are planned to meet defined regulatory milestones

Q – One of our elders is struggling with the draining of Mitta Lake. That lake is a midewiwin lake. I don’t think that draining the lake will be feasible for our community. We have to discuss this further internally, this is new information that we have received.

A – The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. We have considered other alternatives to avoid the loss of Mitta Lake including making the pit smaller or underground methods, none are feasible. We are planning to work with the communities through the RSA Social/Cultural committee to develop appropriate traditional ceremonies related to the draining of Mitta Lake. We also envision Aboriginal involvement in the relocation of the fish from Mitta Lake.

Q – They used to say that Hammond Reef was the big project and Rainy River was the small project. Now it seems that Rainy River is the big project and Hammond Reef has been pushed to the side.

I remember that Patrick (from Brett) said the cut off to make Hammond Reef viable was a gold price of $800 per ounce, the current gold price is $1,300 and you are already saying that it is not viable.

A – The viability of the Project relies on more than just the gold price; it also depends on the cost to build. Unlike Brett, Osisko does have experience with building a new mine. Our experience shows that the cost of building a new mine can be more than 1.5 billion dollars.

Q – Are there provincial subsidies available for exploration?

A – There are some opportunities for funding, but Osisko did not receive any funding from government.

Bud – update on shares and trust fund

**NEXT STEPS**

- Osisko intends to publish a Final EIS/EA Report in the fall of 2013.
- We would like to meet with the FFCS again at that time.
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Update for FFCS
August 19 2013
Presentation Overview

- Update on Osisko
- Update on Environmental Assessment
  - Status update on EIS/EA comments
  - Meetings to date
  - Planned meetings
  - Final report submission
- Update on RSA Committees
OSISKO

- Stock Price - $5.09 (52 week low and high: $2.98 - $10.62)
- Price of Gold - $1368 (peaked at over $1900 in 2011 – currently a three year low)

- Examples of Peer Group Capital Reduction Initiatives:
  - Newmont Gold – reduction in workforce – 33%
  - Kinross Gold - will not proceed with further development of the Fruta del Norte (FDN) project in Ecuador
  - Cliffs Natural Resources - temporarily suspending the environmental assessment activities for its Chromite Project
  - QMX Gold Corporation: curtailing operations at the Lac Herbin mine in Quebec
  - U.S. Silver & Gold Inc.: cutting 126 staff at its Galena complex in Idaho
  - Eldorado Gold: reduced its 2013 exploration budget 48%, lowered its planned capital spending by 36% and is deferring an expansion of its Kisladag mine in Turkey and postponing start of production at three new mines in Greece and Romania by a year
OSISKO’S CAPITAL REDUCTION PROGRAM

• 2013 expenditures reduced by over $80 million
  – Hammond Reef
    • EIA submitted on February 15, 2013
    • Seeking opportunities to reduce capital costs
    • No decision required until completion of the feasibility study later this year
    • Reduction of ~ $3.0M from original 2013 budget
    • 3 staff left on payroll at OHRG project
    • August 1 2013: Impairment of OHRG project – Accounting Term
  – Upper Beaver Project / Kirkland Lake Regional Exploration
    • Collar completed, delaying construction of the head frame and surface facilities
    • 29,290 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 at Upper Beaver
    • 31,750 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 in Kirkland Lake/Larder Camp
    • 2013 focus on completion of current holes and compilation of results
    • Deferral of ~$50M+ of the planned Upper Beaver outlays for 2013

  – These modifications resulted in ~ 6% reduction in Osisko’s workforce
## 2013 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capitalized stripping costs are not included in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)</th>
<th>Original Budget</th>
<th>Revised Budget(2)</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Malartic</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$81</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond Reef</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Beaver</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration - Capitalized</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$220</strong></td>
<td><strong>$138</strong></td>
<td><strong>$82</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration – Expensed (1)(3)</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>($1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$228</strong></td>
<td><strong>$147</strong></td>
<td><strong>$81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Excludes write-off of projects in Q1 2013 for $2.0 million  
(2) Excluding variation in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to the Canadian Malartic Expansion, Hammond Reef, Upper Beaver and Kirkland Lake projects for $9.6 million in Q1 2013  
(3) Exploration – expensed through income statement is higher in revised budget compared to original budget, due to some investments in Mexico being expensed in Q1 2013 whereas for budget purposes the total investments were capitalized.
OHRG Project

Because of the falling gold price, Osisko has announced an impairment of the Hammond Reef Project. This is an accounting term that has essentially removed the value of the Hammond Reef Project from Osisko’s assets. We are continuing our efforts towards obtaining our permits necessary for the construction and development of the mine.

- Osisko has not stopped work on the OHRG Project.
- Permitting the Hammond Reef Project remains a top priority for Osisko.
- Osisko is focused on responding to the comments we received on our Draft EIS/EA Report.
- Osisko continues to conduct ongoing environmental field studies such as bat surveys and water quality sampling.
Comments Received

- Total of 848 comments received
- Aboriginal, public and government
- Majority from the provincial government

Aboriginal Comments (99)

- Lac de Milles Lacs (15)
- Seine River First Nation (24)
- Métis Nation of Ontario (60)
Public and municipal comments

**Public (60)**
- Atikokan Economic Development Corporation (2)
- Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters Committee (9)
- Atikokan Sportsmen’s Club (20)
- Crystal Beach Resort (24)
- Individual letters and emails (5)

**Municipal (6)**
- Town of Atikokan (2)
- City of Thunder Bay
- Township of O’Connor
- Township of Ignace
- Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association
Government comments

**Provincial (517)**
- Ministry of Natural Resources (294)
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (48)
- Ministry of Environment (175)
- Additional letters provided on Air Model, Sewage Works, Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

**Federal (166)**
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (40)
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans (38)
- Environment Canada (59)
- Health Canada (10)
- Natural Resources Canada (9)
- Transport Canada (16)
Comment Status

• Aboriginal
  – First Nations comments – DRAFT complete – meetings this week with SRFN & LDMLFN
  – Métis Nation of Ontario not yet begun

• Public
  – DRAFT complete

• Municipal
  – DRAFT complete

• Provincial
  – DRAFT - 85% complete
  – Updates to water quality required based on new work
  – Updates to monitoring plans required

• Federal
  – DRAFT - 90% complete
  – Updates to mine waste alternatives required
Meetings to Date

- April 15: Seine River First Nation
- May 9: DFO/MNR: No Net Loss Planning
- May 15: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Consultation and EA
- May 21: Local Tourism Operators
- May 22: Atikokan Sportsmen’s Club
- May 27: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Alternatives Assessment
- May 31: Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
- June 3: CEAA/MOE/EC: Site Specific Water Quality
- June 20: DFO/CEAA: Fisheries
- July 2: CEAA/MOE/MNR/EC: Water Quality
- July 15: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Consultation and EA
- July 17: Métis Nation of Ontario
- July 29: MNDM: Closure Planning
Planned Meetings

- August 19: Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
- August 19: Seine River First Nation
- August 20: Teleconference for RSA Committees
- August 21: Ministry of Natural Resources
- August 22: Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
Final Report Submission

• Finalize all responses
• Revise EIS/EA Report
• Make final submission end of September

• Consultation on Revised EIS/EA Report
  – Similar to February presentation
  – Focus on changes to DRAFT report
  – Focus on Response to comments

• Anticipated EA approval: Q2 2014
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Original Committee composition:
Environment: Alix/Shane – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS)
Training & Employment: Martin/Erik – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony Marinaro (FFCS)
Social & Cultural: Bud/Karena – Irma Churchill (LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS)
RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Erik – Jeremiah (FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).

Due to OHRG workforce reductions, we needed to change the OHRG representation.

Current Committee composition:
Environment: Alix/Adam – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS)
Training & Employment: Martin/Karena – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony Marinaro (FFCS)
Social & Cultural: Bud/Cathryn – Irma Churchill (LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS)
RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Bud - Jeremiah (FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).
## RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2012</td>
<td>Oct. 3/4 2012</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Kick-off Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2013</td>
<td>Feb. 22 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>DRAFT EIS/EA report presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2013</td>
<td>Apr. 15 2013</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Fish compensation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2013</td>
<td>May 21 2013</td>
<td>Environment &amp; Training / Employment</td>
<td>Spring Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2013</td>
<td>Aug. 20 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Update on Osisko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation of Proposed Meeting Dates and Topics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2013 - PROPOSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2013</td>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>REVISED EIS/EA report presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2014</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Fish Relocation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2014</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Certified Closure Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2014</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Spring Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2014</td>
<td>July 2014</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Environmental Monitoring Plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional meetings re: Training & Employment depending on Feasibility of Project.
Lac de Mille Lacs First Nation
Michelle Whitmore  
Special Project Officer  
Environmental Assessment Services Section  
Environmental Approvals Branch  
Ministry of the Environment  
2 St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A  
Toronto, ON M4V 1L5  
Tel: 416-314-7225  
Fax: 416-314-8452  
E-mail: michelle.whitmore@ontario.ca  

Re: Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation Comments to Terms of Reference Osisko Hammond Reef  

Dear Michelle:  

The Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation received the Hammond Reef Gold Project Individual Environment Assessment Terms of Reference on January 23rd, 2012 along with your correspondence dated January 16th, 2012 requesting that the First Nation provide any comments to the Environmental Approvals Branch by February 23rd, 2012. 

In response to that request we can confirm that we have reviewed the Terms of Reference that included the Terms of Reference Report, Appendix A. (Preliminary Tailings Assessment) and Appendix B. (Consultation Plan).  

As written the documents form a very good insight to the Environmental requirements of the proposed project. Generally speaking, questions that arose were answered as one read on.  

Upon completion of our review, we would congratulate the authors of the documents for the diligence shown. That being said, we have listed below several items we wish to submit for clarification. We realize some of the points that we raise may be somewhat premature. We would expect much more clarity of detail once the Environmental Assessment is complete and a report is available.  

1. The de-watering of Mitta Lake as discussed in the Terms of Reference does not specify where the water will be pumped. As pumping progresses, large amounts of suspended solids may be encountered in the decant water. What infrastructure will be in place to deal with this possibility?  
2. The Terms of Reference discusses the need for construction of mine wastewater and sewage treatment plants. That application will be made under Section 53 of the Ontario Water Resources Act for approval to establish a sewage works for the collection, transmission, treatment and disposal of mine waters, mill tailings and sanitary wastes. This application may also include a request for approval to establish a return water system. This system would be capable of pumping and conveying the available amount of process water between the tails pond and the mill. Would a certificate of Approval under Section 53 as described above negate the need for the costly construction and operation of the proposed treatment plants?  
3. The Terms of Reference discusses a pipeline between the mill and the tailings handling facility. Would this be better described as a pipeline corridor that would accommodate the required pipelines? There will be a requirement for a tailings discharge line to transport tailings from the mill to the tailings impoundment area. Additionally, a return water line to transport process water from the tailings polishing pond area back to the mill will be required. The stated plan to locate
this corridor along the main access road raises another question. The pipelines in question will be located above ground and likely be constructed of synthetic material. What plan will be used to deal with the significant temperature related contraction and expansion properties of these lengthy lines?

4. Plans to establish a site Storm Pond to act as a catchment for all captured site drainage water are discussed in the report. Treatment of the storm pond water prior to use as process water is contemplated. Is the anticipated volume of water reporting to the storm pond deemed to be so large that pumping it to the tails pond via tailings system would be impractical?

5. Cyanide destruction is an issue of extreme environmental importance. Residual cyanide in wastewaters, if not destroyed by natural methods, possess the ability to leach mercury. Has the method of in plant cyanide destruction that is to be used by this project been decided upon?

6. The level of suspended solids present in effluent that is released to the environment is the main indicator of the efficiency of the tailings management facility. The limits are strictly controlled in the Conditions of a Certificate of Approval issued under Section 53 of the Ontario Water Resources Act. With a planned milling rate of 50,000 tons per day and continuous operation an extremely large area will be required to contain an effective polishing pond. Generally speaking an average of 15 acres of pond with 5 days retention time per 1,000 tons milled is deemed sufficient (CanMet 1977). Use of the suggested area in design would require a polishing pond some 750 acres in area. The complete tailings impoundment area will, depending on local elevations encompass a land mass of immense proportions. Should the need become apparent, is there sufficient land available for expansion or would it be necessary to raise the perimeter dams?

Note: As previously stated, the Olsisko Mining Corporation has presented an excellent document on which to base the Environmental Assessment of the project. Examination of documents produced by the assessment will provide a much clearer insight to detail of the project. This would be a more appropriate time for qualified commentary and questioning.

Trusting that these comments are helpful Michelle, the Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation looks very much forward to continuing to work with your Agency, other governmental agencies and the proponent into the future.

Yours Truly

Quentin A. Snider
Band Administrator, LDMLFN

For

Chief and Council, LDMLFN
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY (TUS) MEETING MINUTES
HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.
LAC DES MILLE LACS FIRST NATION
MARCH 18, 2012 – 6:00 – 8:00 PM
VICTORIA INN – THUNDER BAY

Attendees:
LDMLFN: Chief Whitecloud; Quentin Snider
Osisko: Alix Drapack

Presentation: OHRG Traditional Use Study Presentation (attached).

Objectives of Meeting:

- To present the proposed approach to obtain and incorporate Traditional Use Information from the 9 First Nation Communities;
  - To seek feedback on any changes to the TUS approach;
  - To gain approval from the Chief to proceed with the TUS approach;
- To provide an update on the First Nation Summer Student Position;
- To provide an update on the signing of an (Memorandum of Understanding) MOU with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Comments

- LDMLFN has collected information on Traditional Use for their flood claim.
- LDMLFN provided us with a copy of the questionnaire used to obtain TUS information from LDMLFN elders.
- The TUS for the flood claim was done through the Creative Communities Prosperity Fund.
- David Mackett helped with development of the questionnaire.
- LDMLFN feels David Mackett would be the best expert to involve in a review of the methods. This matches with the fact that he was recommended by MNDM as an expert to consult for TUS.
- LDMLFN feels that 3 communities would be in the best position to provide the most information for the TUS: LDMLFN, SRFN and LLCFN due to proximity to the OHRG site. They understand that OHRG will be attempting to get at least one Elder per community but would recommend that it might be useful to have more than 1 Elder interview from the 3 communities listed.
- Terry Chicago (LDMLFN) might have a report summarizing some of the interviews completed for the flood claims TUS. Quentin asked him to compile some information to inform the flood claim discussions.
- The purpose of the TUS for the flood claim was for a “Values Identification” – To answer the questions: What does LDMLFN want to protect? What does LDMLFN want to promote?
- Caution: First Nation Elders may not want to provide TUS information. They may want to protect the information and keep it secret because it is sacred to them. They do not want everyone to know where they do their traditional activities and where sacred burial sites and ceremonial sites are. There will probably not be as much of a problem in the immediate project footprint of OHRG but it might be better to separate it into 2 components:
  - What activities occurred in the OHRG project area?
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

- What activities occurred elsewhere (i.e. downstream of the project).
  - In order to fulfill the EIS guidelines and the requirements set out in the ToR, it may be useful for CEAA/MOE to sit down with FN chiefs to explain the difficulty in getting this information from Elders to manage expectations from an EA/EIS requirement perspective.
  - Chief Whitecloud generally agrees with the proposed TUS approach. However, Chief Whitecloud would like to reserve her final comments until after reading the Minutes from the FFCS meeting tomorrow. This is an example of a meeting where it would have been better to have Chief Whitecloud attend the FFCS meeting so she could hear first-hand what the other chiefs say about the approach.
  - Terry Chicago (LDMLFN) has experience in GIS mapping and may be able to be a resource for OHRG in preparing the mapping required for the TUS. He’s finished his current contract on March 31. Alix committed to discussing with Osisko/Golder on whether or not this could be a fit for the project.

Other
- Alix provided an update on the plan to have 2 FN Field Monitors (youth summer students) again this year – 1 from LDMLFN; 1 from FFCS. Martin, Karena and Alix will be meeting later this month to discuss the Job Posting and Schedule and will get back to LDMLFN & the FFCS.
- LDMLFN was informed that OHRG has signed an MOU with MNO for consultation and TUS.

Next Steps:
- Follow up with Quentin via email on sharing Terry Chicago’s TUS report compilation for the flood claim study.
- Provide Chief Whitecloud with Minutes from FFCS March 19 2012 Meeting on TUS. Chief Whitecloud to finalize her approval or comments on the proposed TUS approach.
- Revise formal meeting Minutes to include any additional comments from Chief Whitecloud after her review of the FFCS Meeting Minutes.
- Alix to talk with Osisko/Golder regarding whether there is a fit for Terry Chicago with respect to mapping for the project.
The following notes from the interview are transcribed as closely as possible to the actual dictated responses.

**Trapping**

1) **How long have you had your trapline? Do you know whose trapline it was before you got it?**

Gladys bought the trapline from Bud Dickson in 1987. We didn’t buy the whole trapline though, it was broken up. Max Clement had a trapline that covered all the floodwaters and wanted the part of Bud’s line which covered the floodwaters. Max was a senior trapper, so the Ministry gave him priority. He took some of the western portion of the trapline. Bud was asking $12,000 for the whole trapline, but we ended up paying $10,000 for it. I guess he got the balance from Max. Max wanted his trapline to cover the whole lake.

Gladys’ line is a treaty line, meaning it can’t be passed on to a white person. The long range policy of the MNR is for all trap lines to go back to the First Nations people.

2) **Do you still actively trap? How often do you trap? How long are your trips?**

Yes, the season opens for beaver October 5 and closes May 15. We also try to trap marten on our line, but we found that there was no marten there this year, so we pulled the traps off. Traditionally there are a lot of martens on the trapline. This year there was nothing. East of us was the same, but to the north it was good for marten.

When we start in the fall we are out every day. We leave in the morning and come home at dark. We go out every day until freeze up. We have to stay out because we can’t leave the beaver in the trap. The eagles will get the beaver if they are left in the trap. Especially in areas where you know that there are eagle nests. We have lots of eagles on the line, at least six or eight breeding pairs. The eagles eat the meat and destroy the hide. You have to be back every day.

Marten trapping starts at freeze up. If it’s warm you have to check your traps every day, so you don’t get belly rot or fur slippage. Throughout the winter we go out every three of four days. Marten finishes at the end of February.

We don’t trap much in the spring because the females are nursing. We don’t want to kill the mother and babies. On the rivers it would be okay to trap in the spring, but not on the lakes. If you trap in the spring, set your traps far from the lodge so that you don’t trap the babies.

3) **What areas on your line are good for trapping from your experience? Why?**
Light lake was good for trapping marten, I used to travel it by snow machine until it was logged. It is different every year. You have to get out and look. You set your line up and see. We use beaver meat for bait. We supply bait for several trappers. We didn’t take that many beaver this year because of our health problems.

4) When you trap, what animals do you look for? How many animals do you usually trap?

We trap beaver, marten, otter, fisher, mink and sometimes fox. We don’t trap lynx or wolves. We don’t believe in killing them because they are cyclical, they are smart. Sometimes they clean out the boxes, but not very often. If we don’t bother them they won’t bother us.

We sell about 20 beaver carcasses to line 44 every year, because he doesn’t have any beaver on his line. We also sell to other surrounding traplines.

5) Do you have a quota for certain species?

Beaver and fisher have quotas. Gladys’ quotas are 120 beavers and 3 fishers. Doug’s quotas are 80 beavers and 2 fishers. We usually make 75% of the quota or the MNR starts questioning us. The quota should be lower, because when they split the line they never adjusted the quota for the smaller area. It’s been about 15 years since we took our full quota. We don’t have our helpers; we need to start looking for helpers. Our son used to help us, Gladys’ mother used to come from Ottawa to be a helper.

6) When you trap an animal, how do you use it? Do you use the fur yourself? Do you eat the meat? Do you share it with others? Do you sell it?

We sell the fur. We don’t eat the meat. The carcases are used for bait for other animals. Overabundance of carcases are taken into the bush and dropped into gravel pits so they can be accessed by eagles or other animals. We’ve found as many as 21 bald eagles at once feeding on carcases from trapping.

We skin it, stretch it and dry it, and then it goes to the auction house. There is an auction in North Bay and one in Toronto. They send the trucks around to pick up furs. We start trapping in October and don’t get paid until March. We also don’t know what the price will be. We haven’t made money on our traplines for years. We just do it because it’s time to do it. The expenses are high, the payment is low.

Camping and Travelling

7) How do you get to your trapline? How do you travel around your trapline?

We are lucky because we have roads on our trapline. We use Premier Lake Road and Sapawe Lake to get to our trapline. We drive a truck. In the winter we use skidoos.

8) When you are on your trapline, where do you stay? Do you have a cabin or a camp? Where?

We stay at Eva Lake Resort sometimes, it’s not a trapper’s cabin, it’s an outpost cabin, used for tourists who want to fly in.

Gladys has a trapper’s cabin on Companion Lake. We don’t use it very often. I might stay there for three nights if I am trapping that lake. We usually stay at the cabin on Companion Lake twice during the open water season. We don’t stay there in the winter because it’s not insulated.

The rules about cabins used to be stricter, you weren’t allowed to use your trapper’s cabin for anything other than trapping, only trappers were allowed to stay there.
9) Do you remember former camps or cabins that aren’t being used anymore? Where?

No.

10) On your trapline, are there areas you get drinking water? Where?

Yes, we drink from any of the lakes. We don’t drink from beaver ponds. We do usually take in a jug of water from town for drinking, but we go into the middle of the lake to get water for dishes and cleaning. There is no lake in this area that we won’t drink the water out of. We don’t drink swamp water or water from potholes.

11) What canoe, boat or snowmobile routes do you or did you use on your trapline?

We travel the Light Lake circuit by skidoo (marked on map). We also travel the same circuit by boat, but the portages are difficult. Lots of the historical access routes are getting overgrown now because we can’t keep up with maintaining them.

Guiding and Outfitting

12) Do you guide on your trapline?

I used to guide up until about 5 years ago. I guided for Camp Quetico, I would take a group of tourists out fishing for a few days.

13) How often? Where?

When I was guiding my day would start at 7am and I wouldn’t get home until 7pm. I would bring them fishing on Sapawe Lake, Melema Lake, Companion Lakes, and all the big lakes. I would also guide in other areas, not specifically on the trapline, just wherever the people wanted to go.

Hunting

14) Do you hunt on your trapline? Do you have favourite hunting spots?

Yes, there is always a rifle in the truck. Anywhere on the traplines are good for hunting.

15) How often do you hunt?

We hunt whenever we are trapping. Because I am a status Indian I can hunt any time and as many as I want. We don’t specifically go out to hunt moose. It’s cheaper to go to Foodland.

16) What types of animals do you hunt?
   a. Big game? Moose
   b. Small game? Rabbits are snared
   c. Birds and water fowl? Partridge - I don’t bother with waterfowl

17) When you harvest an animal during hunting, how do you use it? Do you eat the meat yourself? Do you share it with others? Do you sell the meat? Do you use the fur?

We use moose meat for our own consumption and we share with family and elders. For moose it’s one or two every other year. Rabbits and partridge are for meat. We eat two meals a week of partridge in the fall. We eat rabbit a couple times during the winter.
18) Do you know of any big game trails? Can you mark them on the map?
No.

19) Do you know of any moose calving areas? Can you mark them on the map?
There is a calving and herding area around Vista Lake. At the end of the hunting season, all the hunters go up to Vista Lake. There is an area near Lequyer Lake also. These areas are good because they are high ground.

**Fish and Fish Habitat**

20) What areas do you use for fishing?
Lakes that are good for fishing include: Companion, Lizard, Melema, Vista, Premier, St. Patrick’s, Light.

21) Do you know of any spawning locations?
Yes, walleye spawning areas marked on the map. If walleye spawn in a specific spot, everything else will spawn there too. They like cobble and fast moving water.

22) What fish species do you look for?
We look for walleye and northern pike. There’s lots of bass in the area, but we don’t care for eating them.

23) What methods do you use to catch fish?
Hook and line. We also have gill nets, but we don’t use them very often.

24) When you fish, how many fish do you usually catch? Do you release your catch?
We usually keep the fish that we catch. In summer time I put the northern pike back, in winter time I keep them if they are big enough. I keep one good sized northern pike per trip. We usually go fishing once a week in the summer time. I go ice fishing every other day for a month or two in the winter. When we go ice fishing, we like to catch lake trout on Eva Lake. We don’t have any trout lakes on our trapline.

25) When you catch a fish, how do you use it? Do you eat it yourself? Do you share it with others?
We eat the fish ourselves. We usually share it with other people too. We usually eat fish once a week throughout the year. We don’t put up fish for the winter.

**Plant Harvesting**

26) Do you harvest plants on your trapline?
We pick blueberries and raspberries, and we are planning to harvest fiddleheads for the first time this year.

27) What plants do you harvest for food? Where do you harvest them?
We used to pick berries on the trapline, but they aren’t there anymore. Right now we don’t have any areas that we pick berries on the trapline. We used to go up to Premier Lake area. We sell the berries and we eat them. We pick about 100 ice cream pails (4 Litres each). We sell them and freeze some for us to eat. We go up to Bending Lake in the Sunshine area on the cuts and pick about 5 or 6 pails a day.
28) What plants do you harvest for ceremonial or medicinal purposes? Where do you harvest them?

No.

Spiritual, cultural or sacred sites

29) Do you want to share any information about spiritual, cultural or sacred sites?

No.
May 15, 2012

Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation
1100 Memorial Ave,
Suite 328,
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 4A3

Dear Chief Whitecloud,

Re: Update on Traditional Use Study (TUS)

I am writing this letter as a follow-up to my presentation on March 18 2012 regarding our proposed approach to gathering Traditional Use information for our Environmental Assessment.

At the meeting, 6 next steps were proposed. Following is an update on our status on the next steps:

1. **Collect & Review Existing Information.**
   Existing information has been collected from Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation and Mitaanjigamiing First Nation. The information has been reviewed and has informed the development of the DRAFT questionnaire and methodology.

2. **Develop Questionnaire**
   A DRAFT questionnaire and a methodology for gathering information from the Elders have been developed.

3. **External (Expert) Review of Methods – select “expert” and complete review.**
   A Request for Proposal (RFP) was sent out to Professor Dennis McPherson and David Mackett. Unfortunately David Mackett responded to say that he was not able to provide a review due to other commitments. Professor McPherson has indicated that he is interested and has availability to complete the review of the methodology and questionnaire. We hope to have Professor McPherson’s review completed by early June.

4. **Inform Regulators**
   Upon completion of Professor McPherson’s review, we will finalize the methodology and questionnaire and send to the government regulators (CEAA/MOE/MNDM) for information.

5. **Arrange Elders’ Meetings:**
   a. **Meeting #1: Present Objectives of Study and Questionnaire to Elders**
      Meeting #1 will be arranged with 1-2 elders from each community for early June. The goal of the initial meeting will be to present the objectives of the study and to let the Elders know what questions we plan to ask them during Meeting #2. The Elders will be provided with a copy of the questionnaire and a map of the OHRG site to consider in advance of Meeting #2.
   b. **Meeting #2: Gather Elder information**
      Meeting #2 will be arranged with the same group as Meeting #1 for mid-June. The goal of this second meeting will be to record the answers to the questions in the questionnaire.
   c. **Meeting #3: Present Findings to Elders**
      The findings will be presented to the Elders in July or August.
6. **Incorporate Findings into EA report**
   The findings from the TUS will be incorporated into the EA report.

We look forward to working with you to complete the Elder meetings in June.

Regards,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng.
Director Sustainable Development

cc. Osisko: Jérôme Girard, Robert Mailhot, Martin Griffin, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett, Mark Bowler
    Golder: Steve Parker
MEETING MINUTES
LAC DES MILLE LACS FIRST NATION MEETING
JULY 9, 2012
THUNDER BY

Attendees:
LDMLFN: Chief White Cloud, Quentin Snider, Irma Churchill, Carmel Zoccole, Tracy Morrison, and Laura Ewing.
Osisko: Alix Drapack

Meeting Objectives:
• To present a summary of baseline results;
• To present the revised project layout;
• To provide an update on the Traditional Use Study (TUS); and
• To provide responses to written comments from LDMLFN on the Terms of Reference (ToR).

Presentation (attached) and Call for Participants Letter dated July 9 2012 (attached) provided the basis of discussion.

Comments
• No specific comments or questions were raised during the presentation of information.
• Quentin Snider commended Osisko on doing a good job of acknowledging and answering the questions sent to the Province regarding the ToR.
• The council thanked Osisko for the presentation and update on the project.
• A copy of today’s presentation will be sent to LDMLFN’s mining expert (Doug Myckasiw) for review and comment. Any outstanding questions and/or comments will be forwarded to Osisko for response.
• Osisko asked if LDMLFN was interested in hosting one of the Traditional Use Study workshops at their new roundhouse on August 16 or September 12.
• Osisko asked for the names of 1-2 Elders to participate in the upcoming TUS workshops.

Follow-up
• Following the council meeting, Quentin Snider contacted Osisko to indicate that the following Elders will participate in the upcoming TUS workshops: Irma Churchill, Gladys Myckasiw, and Louis Sawdo.
• Quentin Snider also indicated that LDMLFN would like to host the August 16 workshop at their new roundhouse. Quentin will work with Bud Dickson (Osisko) to arrange details.
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

• Summary of baseline results
• Revised Project Layout
• Next steps for baseline (TUS)
• Summary of written comments on Terms of Reference (ToR)

• Response to questions and update on baseline studies
  • Mitta Lake drainage plan
  • Water treatment permitting
  • Tailings pipeline
  • Storm water management
  • Cyanide destruction
  • Tailings management
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology
WATER QUALITY
WATER QUALITY – RESULTS

• Acidic to near-neutral pH values with approximately 20% of measured values lower than the criteria
• Almost all measured total aluminum and 35% of total iron concentrations were greater than the criteria
• Sporadic concentrations of total cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc greater than the criteria
• Four total mercury concentrations greater than the CCME criteria were observed
• 20% or less of the observed phenol concentrations were greater than the criteria
HYDROLOGY
HYDROLOGY

Staff gauge

Measuring cross-section

Cross-Section 4
25 m downstream of culvert outlets

Reduced level (m)

Station (m) from left bank
- Channel bed
- Water surface
GROUND WATER
Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water.
HYDROGEOLOGY

SAMPLING LOCATIONS
HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

- Overburden is generally thin and discontinuous throughout the Project Location
  - Some overburden in Tailings Management Area
- Bedrock is generally tight and massive indicating limited flow through the bedrock
- Two primary zones for groundwater movement in the bedrock
  - Upper weathered zone = surface to 10 metres below ground
  - Sheer zones = at depth

- Groundwater Quality
  - Some parameters in the shallow groundwater have levels above criteria
  - Deep groundwater generally meets criteria and is similar to shallow and surface water
Shear Zones in proposed Open Pits

PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears
GEOCHEMISTRY
GEOCHEMISTRY

- Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
- Metal leaching
  - pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  - Aluminum concentrations can be greater than criteria in the short-term
  - Copper can be higher than the criteria in the short-term but decreases
  - Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations can be marginally greater than the criteria
ATMOSPHERIC
AIR QUALITY DATA SOURCE LOCATIONS

Acoustic

- Existing noise levels in the LSA are expected to be typical of background noise for the boreal region (i.e. remote), dominated by natural sounds and the effects of wind
- Acoustic levels in the LSA will be assumed to be 40 dBA during daytime hours and 35 dBA during night time hours.
AIR QUALITY

• The air quality assessment will include modelling of the following parameters:
  • Particulate matter (PM);
  • Oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2);
  • Sulphur dioxide (SO2);
  • Carbon monoxide (CO); and
  • Metals, including antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin and vanadium.
FISH AND FISH HABITAT
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

- Lake Trout
- Yellow Walleye
- Common White Sucker
- Smallmouth Bass
- Northern Pike
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
SAMPLING LOCATIONS
VEGETATION SURVEYS

- Plant inventories and vegetation community classification of wetland and upland communities in summer of 2010 and 2011
- Provincial Wetland Evaluation fieldwork completed in summer 2011
- Full inventory of Wild rice in the Project area planned for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number and Type of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 19-23, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9-13, 2010</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18-22, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22-26, 2011</td>
<td>Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 12-16, 2011</td>
<td>Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
WILD RICE SURVEYS

- 2012 field work includes helicopter surveys to determine presence and abundance of wild rice
- Summer student Matthieu Zoccole-Thibeault joined Osisko for a four week placement and participated in wild rice surveys
- Some wild rice was found in Sawbill Bay
- Currently undertaking mapping exercise
REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT
Site Layout (2012)
Close-up – Site Layout (2012)
TRADITIONAL USE
TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Camp locations and traditional travel routes
- Traditional use of waterways and water bodies
- Dependence on country foods (from hunting, fishing, trapping, planting and harvesting)
- Fishing locations and fish species of importance
- Harvesting locations and plants species used for medicinal and ceremonial purposes
- Spiritual site locations and nature of use
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY

- Development of questionnaires
- Identification of participants
- Development of information materials
- Facilitation of workshops
  1. Clarify Objectives
  2. Share Information
  3. Confirm Findings
CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

The EA Report will include:

• Short and long-term plans for any remaining tailings dams;
• Expected environmental conditions after closure;
• Monitoring of biotic resources affected by the Project;
• Areas that will be rehabilitated by active or natural re-vegetation;
• A plan that outlines vegetation species to be renewed;
• Groundwater and surface water monitoring for all disturbed areas;
• Maintenance of open pits, tailings areas and stockpiles; and
• Anticipated pit overflow rates.
COMMENTS and RESPONSE
WRITTEN COMMENTS

Mitta Lake
Where will water be pumped?
Plan to reduce suspended solids in decant water?

Water treatment plant
Certificate of approval and treatment

Storm water management
ToR states plan to treat and use for processing
Volume too large to pump to tailings pond?
WRITTEN COMMENTS (continued)

Cyanide destruction
Residual cyanide’s ability to leach mercury
Method for cyanide destruction?

Tailings pipeline
Need for two pipelines? (discharge and return)
Alignment along main access road?
Plan to manage contraction and expansion?

Tailings management facility
Total area?
Requirement for expansion?
MITTA LAKE DRAINAGE PLAN

• Currently in the planning stage
• Completed two years of baseline studies and background research
• Fish salvage is an important component of the drainage plan

• Interested in Aboriginal participation in the planning process

• Plan will include:
  • Selection and assessment of relocation waterbody
  • Complete drawdown in phases
    • Concentrate fish
    • Estimate fish populations
    • Check for isolated, stranded fish
  • Follow up monitoring in the relocation waterbody
EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANT PERMITTING

Q- Would a certificate of approval negate the need to build water treatment plants?
A – No

Planned Project water management components include:

• Marmion Lake modular pump house;
• Fresh water pipeline;
• Fresh water storage tank;
• Potable water treatment module;
• Process water tank;
• Intermediate Collection Pond (near the Administration and Maintenance Facility);
• Sewage Treatment Plant; and
• Effluent Treatment Facility to treat excess water collected on site for release to Marmion Reservoir
Q - Treatment of storm water for use as process water is contemplated in ToR, is storm water volume too large to be pumped to TMF?

Water balance and preliminary modelling is currently underway

Preliminary modelling results show that during operations:

• There are no discharges to the environment in any month of the average year or the dry years
• Discharges of treated water to the environment occur from December to March in the wet years
RESIDUAL CYANIDE AND CYANIDE DESTRUCTION

Residual Cyanide: Under consideration through water quality modeling and Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) design.

Cyanide Destruction: Two alternative methods are currently under consideration:

- Natural
- Synthetic

Cyanide Destruction Method consists of:

- Reactor tanks
- Reagent mixing tanks, holding tanks and addition systems

The chemicals used as reagents and catalysts include:

- Sulfur dioxide
- Peroxide
- Copper sulphate
TAILINGS MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Total area of Tailings Management Facility (TMF) is estimated to be 900 ha.

Construction of the TMF would include the following components:

• Tree and brush removal from the TMF footprint;
• Dam foundation site preparation;
• Installation of temporary sediment control structures;
• Diversion ditching around the TMF;
• Seepage collection ditches around the TMF;
• Reclaim water pond, pump station and piping for return of water to the processing plant Effluent Treatment Plant (EFT);
• Perimeter containment dams around the TMF;
• Access road to the TMF tailings discharge location(s), seepage pump station(s) and reclaim pond pump station; and
• Tailings pipeline from the processing plant to the TMF.

Following commissioning of the processing plant, ongoing construction of the TMF perimeter dams (i.e., stage raises of the TMF dams) will be required to ensure sufficient tailings storage capacity throughout the life of the Project.
TAILINGS PIPELINE

- Pipeline routing is under development but will twin the on-site access road.
- Will include piping for return of water to the processing plant Effluent Treatment Plant;
- Design is not finalized
- Pipelines are usually insulated and may be heated if needed
NEXT STEPS

- Finalize Engineering and Feasibility Study
- Assessment of potential effects
- Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
- Obtain permitting
- On-going consultation and information sharing with:
  - Aboriginal partners;
  - Government; and
  - Public
July 9, 2012

Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
1100 Memorial Ave,
Suite 328,
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 4A3

Dear Chief White Cloud,

Re: Call for Elders to Participate in OHRG Traditional Use Study (TUS)

I am writing this letter to request your assistance in distributing this formal call for participants in our Traditional Use Study for the Hammond Reef Gold Project Environmental Assessment.

We are looking for 1-2 Elders from your community to participate in a series of 3 meetings to gather traditional use information. We are looking for participants who are able to commit to attending all 3 meetings.

We have tentatively set the following dates and locations for the meetings:

- Meeting #1 – July 31 2012 – Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation
- Meeting #2 – August 16 2012 – Location to be determined
- Meeting #3 – September 12 2012 – Location to be determined

We look forward to working with your community to better understand traditional land use by your community. Bud Dickson will be following up by contacting Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation directly to arrange for Elder attendance at the meetings.

Regards,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng.
Director Sustainable Development

cc. Osisko: Robert Mailhot, Hélène Cartier, Martin Griffin, Bud Dickson, Cathryn Moffett
Golder: Steve Parker
August 22nd, 2012

Ms. Alix Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.
Director Sustainable Development
Osisko Mining Corporation
155 University Ave., Suite 1440
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3B7

Re: Open House – Atikokan – August 18th, 2012

Dear Alix:

The Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (LDMLFN) is very appreciative of the fact that Mr. Doug Mychasiw was able to attend the recent Open House held in Atikokan as a representative of the Community. Doug, as you know, has many years experience in the Mining Sector, and works very closely with myself within the Environmental Assessment process of projects in our Traditional Territory. The following are comments I thought I would send along to you following assessment of the meeting report that Doug has discussed with myself.

Before getting into my comments let me take this opportunity of thanking you and the Osisko Mining Corporation for choosing to have the LDMLFN host your second meeting of Elders participating in the OHRG Traditional Use Study at our Roundhouse last week. I trust that Osisko and Golder came away from that meeting with some very good information that will be helpful to the Environmental Assessment process. During the day at the Roundhouse I observed that many pictures were taken during the meeting and I would appreciate it very much if you would be willing to share some of those pictures for us for use at a later date on our newly constructed First Nation Website.

Comments Related to the Open House in Atikokan August 18th, 2012

Osisko Hammond Reef recently provided a response to the LDMLFN regarding questions submitted to Osisko pertaining to their “Terms of Reference” for the Hammond Reef Project. After reviewing the response the First Nation was left with more questions which we agreed Mr. Doug Mychasiw would bring to the attention of Alix during the Open House for clarification. Our comments to that response are as follows:

1. Mitta Lake water drawdown is still in the planning stage and Osisko is unable to comment at this time.

2. Requirement for Water Treatment Plant. Effluent water will be pumped from the Tailings Polishing Pond back to the plant where it will be used again as process water. The treatment plant would be required only if they have an excess amount of water. This could occur in a wet year or an unusual high precipitation event. Excess water would flow from the Treatment Plant to the selected receiving point on Marmion Lake. This is normal Industry Planning criteria being applied.

3. Storm Water Management. Storm water collected in the plant and pit area must be handled as effluent and will be treated and used as process water. Again this is normal Industry Standard.

4. Cyanide Destruction. Plans are to employ the INCO cyanide destruction method. This is a method that is very efficient and popular worldwide in gold mining operations. There will be a small amount of residual cyanide in the effluent. The Water Polishing Pond within the Tailing Management Area is being planned to have an adequate retention time to ensure the natural degradation of all residual cyanide.

5. Tailings Pipeline. Under the most recent plan, daily plant throughput is to be 60,000 tons per day. With 68% density tailings, a 36 inch pipeline will be required to handle the volume. Current plans are to install one above ground pipeline to handle tailings. This line, or a portion of it, may have to be insulated. Booster pumping stations will be required due to distance.

6. Tailing Management Area and Dams. The Tailing Management Area has apparently been finalized in the
Revised Plan. This area now skirts very close to Lizard Lake that is a very popular Walleye producing lake whose waters egress to Turtle Bay on Marmion Lake via Lumby Creek. It is know that the mouth of Lumby Creek is one of the major spawning beds on Marmion Lake and we question if effluent could migrate into Lizard Lake. This cannot be confirmed at this time.

7. Tailings Dams. Standard Tailings Dams will be constructed and raised as required. Our concern at the present time is securing a plentiful supply of alluvial till for the construction of the dam cores. There is little overburden in the immediate area.

Trusting that our comments above are useful to you and your Team Alix, I remain

Yours Truly

Quentin A. Snider
Band Administrator, LDMLFN

c.c. Chief and Council, LDMLFN
August 29, 2012

Mr. Quentin Snider  
Band Administrator  
Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation  
1100 Memorial Avenue, Suite 328  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 4A3

Re: Letter regarding Open House – Atikokan – dated August 22 2012

Dear Quentin:

Thank you very much for hosting our second Traditional Use Study workshop at your beautiful new roundhouse on Lac Des Mille Lacs. I hope you enjoy the photos that I shared with you on August 22, 2012. Also, thank you very much for your letter dated August 22, 2012. We appreciate Mr. Doug Mychasiw attending the Open House on August 18 and provide you with the following responses to your comments based on his visit.

As was mentioned to all attendees at the Open House, we have not finalized the Feasibility Study and the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project still remains at the planning stage, subject to changes. We are still evaluating the alternatives proposed in the Terms of Reference. With that in mind, we provide the following response to your letter (your comments are in italics).

1. *Mitta Lake water drawdown is still in the planning stage and Osisko is unable to comment at this time.*  
   Yes, Osisko is still in the planning stage regarding the draining of Mitta Lake.

2. *Requirement for Water Treatment Plant. Effluent water will be pumped from the Tailings Polishing Pond back to the plant where it will be used again as process water. The treatment plant would be required only if they have an excess amount of water. This could occur in a wet year or an unusual high precipitation event. Excess water would flow from the Treatment Plant to the selected receiving point on Marmion Lake. This is normal Industry Planning criteria being applied.*  
   Yes, Osisko plans to re-circulate as much water as possible to reduce the overall consumption of fresh water required for the Project and the discharge of excess water back to the environment. Yes, Osisko anticipates construction of a water treatment plant as part of the Project. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the treatment plant have not been finalized. A preliminary water balance has been developed and potential discharge locations are under consideration.

3. *Storm Water Management. Storm water collected in the plant and pit area must be handled as effluent and will be treated and used as process water. Again this is normal Industry Standard.*  
   Yes, Osisko plans to implement a storm water management plan to capture and re-circulate as much storm water as possible from areas impacted by mining operations. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the storm water management plan have not been finalized. An assessment of water movement through the site has been completed and storm water ditching and collection systems will be included in the Project design.

4. *Cyanide Destruction. Plans are to employ the INCO cyanide destruction method. This is a method that is very efficient and popular worldwide in gold mining operations. There will be a small amount of residual cyanide in the effluent. The Water Polishing Pond within the Tailing Management Area is being planned to have an adequate retention time to ensure the natural degradation of all residual cyanide.*  
   Yes, Osisko plans to implement a cyanide destruction circuit. The Project is currently in the planning stages and details of the cyanide destruction methods have not been finalized. The Environmental Assessment will evaluate alternatives for destruction of cyanide including a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit and natural degradation of cyanide. In the event that the effluent from the TMA needs further treatment before discharge to the environment, the effluent treatment process will adequately reduce the cyanide concentrations to acceptable levels according to our Environmental Compliance Approval which will be part of the permitting process of the Mine.
5. Tailings Pipeline. Under the most recent plan, daily plant throughput is to be 60,000 tons per day. With 68% density tailings, a 36 inch pipeline will be required to handle the volume. Current plans are to install one above ground pipeline to handle tailings. This line, or a portion of it, may have to be insulated. Booster pumping stations will be required due to distance.

The Project is currently in the planning stages. Complete design details including daily plant throughput and design of the tailings characteristics and tailings pipeline are underway and not confirmed. Our initial studies show that gland water from the stages of pumps will likely result in a lower tailings density than 68%.

6. Tailings Management Area and Dams. The Tailings Management Area has apparently been finalized in the Revised Plan. This area now skirts very close to Lizard Lake that is a very popular Walleye producing lake whose waters egress to Turtle Bay on Marmion Lake via Lumby Creek. It is known that the mouth of Lumby Creek is one of the major spawning beds on Marmion Lake and we question if effluent could migrate into Lizard Lake. This cannot be confirmed at this time.

The Environmental Assessment will include an assessment of three alternative tailings management area locations, including the preferred option. Lizard Lake, Marmion Reservoir and Walleye have all been identified as Valued Ecosystem Components for the Project. As such an evaluation of the potential effects of the Project activities on these three components of the environment will be included in the Environmental Assessment. We are aware of the walleye spawning area in Lumby Creek and do not currently anticipate tailings effluent migration will pose a significant risk to this water body.

7. Tailings Dams. Standard Tailings Dams will be constructed and raised as required. Our concern at the present time is securing a plentiful supply of alluvial till for the construction of the dam cores. There is little overburden in the immediate area.

Osisko is currently assessing available materials in the vicinity of the Project for tailings dam construction.

Thank you for your continued interest in and support for the Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project.

Regards,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.
Director Sustainable Development
MEETING MINUTES
OSIKSO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
LAC DES MILLE LACS FIRST NATION (LDMLFN)
FEBRUARY 26, 2012 – 3:00PM – 4:45PM
OSIKSO BOARDROOM, TORONTO ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack
LDMLFN: Quentin Snider
Government Review Team (GRT): Amy Liu (CEA Agency); Michelle Whitmore (MOE EAB)

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to provide an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report. Conclusions regarding the effects assessment, mitigation measures, environmental and social management planning and the economic benefits of the Project area were presented.

POWER POINT PRESENTATION (ATTACHED).

QUESTIONS (Q)/COMMENTS (C)/ANSWERS (A):
Slides 18-20
C: The numbers for consumption seem low. I think our members eat fish/meat and country foods more often than the pie charts show.
A: Note that the consumption is based on consumption of fish/meat/country foods within the Local Study Area (LSA) which is in the immediate vicinity of the project.
C: That makes more sense – I don’t think many of our members eat fish/meat country foods that were obtained within the LSA.

Slide 23
Q: Osisko asks: How would you prefer that we address these remaining questions from the Community Open Houses?
A: Community visits are expensive but they are the best idea. I will ask the Chief and council to confirm. Osisko is a front runner in dealing with FNs in Canada. The best way to get turn-out for LDMLFN for a community open house is to do a telephone blitz of the membership or to mail a notice of the meeting to the membership and hold the meeting either at the Band Office or rent a room in Thunder Bay or hold it at the roundhouse in mid-June. LDMLFN has a bi-monthly newsletter. The questions could be answered in the newsletter. LDMLFN has a new web-site that will provide a link to the OHRG project web-site. With respect to the Open House for all FN communities, finding a central location that is good for LDMLFN members is difficult because if it is in or near Fort Frances, LDMLFN will need to provide support for members to travel to it to attend.
Q: Has any work been done on the effects of the project on the Marmion Reservoir? Have you contacted anyone involved in the Seine River Water Management Plan? LDMLFN is concerned about flooding. LDMLFN prefers bigger drawdowns instead of flooding. Drawdown is good and helps with the health of aquatics. What are the effects of the project on upstream (i.e. Lac des Mille Lac)? What is the overall change in water levels?

A: Osisko and Golder held a meeting/teleconference with H2O Power, Brookfield Renewable Resources, OPG and MNR on January 28 to share the results of the hydrological modeling. There are more details later in this presentation when I talk about the individual components of the environmental assessment.

C: During negotiations with the Province regarding flood claims, LDMLFN has insisted on a full review of the Seine River Water Management Plan (due to be renewed in 2014). LDMLFN had an erosion study completed to assess shorelines and the study concluded that drawdown is good for the lake. If there is a need to hold more water back due to the Project, LDMLFN wants to know.

Q: Is there information on a water balance for the draining of Mitta Lake in the report? What will be the effect on Marmion Reservoir during the pumping/draining of Mitta Lake?

A: No there is not information on a water balance for draining of Mitta Lake to the Marmion Reservoir. Golder has determined that the water quality from Mitta Lake appears to be OK to discharge to Marmion Reservoir (after treatment of TSS).

C: The Marmion Reservoir is a highly managed system.

Slide 84

Q: Osisko asked: Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?

A: LDMLFN will consider the question and get back to Osisko.

Slide 85

Q: Where would you be restricting fishing?

A: In Marmion Reservoir – only for employees while they are at camp. Doug indicated via email that it might be a problem to try to restrict fishing for Aboriginal employees, even while at camp.

C: That would only be a problem for Aboriginal members of Treaty 3 because Aboriginals are not allowed in Ontario to fish/hunt/trap outside of their treaty area.

Slide 119

C: The CEA Agency mentioned that there are 2 portions to the funding provided by the CEA Agency: 1) funding is provided for review of the EIS (including both the draft and final report) and 2) funding is provided for review of the Comprehensive Study Report. If you plan to use any funding for review of the draft EIS/EA report, please send your comments to the CEA Agency as well as to Osisko in order to qualify for reimbursement.

General comments
C: MOE has a similar role to the CEA Agency in coordinating the provincial representatives' review of the report.

C: The process is a coordinated process. Comments will come in to Osisko, the CEA Agency and MOE during this initial comment period. Osisko will revise and re-issue the document. The CEA Agency will consult on the final EIS/EA report. The CEA Agency would like to know the best way to consult on the final document. LDMLFN would like a community open house to be held in Thunder Bay because they will get a better turnout of community members.
FFCS & LDMLFN PRESENTATION
DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 21 & 26 2013
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Welcome
- Overview of EIS/EA Report
- Aboriginal Engagement
  - Community Open Houses
- Aboriginal Interests
- Project Design Update
- Environmental Assessment by Component
- Environmental and Social Management Planning
- Next Steps
EIS/EA REPORT CHAPTERS

Executive Summary
Chapter 1 Introduction
Chapter 2 EA Methods
Chapter 3 Existing Conditions
Chapter 4 Alternatives Assessment
Chapter 5 Preferred Alternative
Chapter 6 Effects Assessment
Chapter 7 Public Consultation and Aboriginal Engagement
Chapter 8 Environmental and Social Management Planning
Chapter 9 Commitments Registry
Chapter 10 Other Approvals
Chapter 11 Economic and Social Benefits of the Project
Chapter 12 Conclusions
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

The following reports have been prepared to support the EIS/EA Report:

- Atmospheric Environment TSD.
- Geochemistry, Geology and Soil TSD.
- Hydrogeology TSD.
- Hydrology TSD.
- Water and Sediment Quality TSD.
- Site Water Quality TSD.
- Lake Water Quality TSD.
- Aquatic Environment TSD.
- Terrestrial Ecology TSD.
- Aboriginal Interests TSD.
- Cultural Heritage Resources TSD.
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment TSD.
- Socio-economic Environment TSD.
- Alternatives Assessment Report.
- Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan.
EA CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the environmental assessment and planned mitigation measures the Hammond Reef Gold Project can be developed such that there is no significant residual impact to the biophysical environment.

Furthermore, it is considered that the Project provides substantial socio-economic benefits to Aboriginal people, the local community and the region and has garnered significant community support through ongoing partnerships and information sharing.

Detailed conclusions regarding the effects assessment, mitigation measures, environmental and social management planning and the economic benefits of the Project area provided in the following slides.
Aboriginal Engagement
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Completed Activities

- Bi-Weekly Community News Briefs
  - Wawatay Times
  - Band Council offices
- Summer Experience Program (FFCS; LDMLFN)
- Presentations to Chiefs
  - Project updates
  - Baseline Results
  - Traditional Use Study
  - Closure planning
- First Nations Community Meetings
- Elders Forums
- Resource Sharing Committees
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

Community Open House Update

Goals:
- Provide project updates and information to First Nation Communities
- Gather land use information to support traditional use study

Information Gathering:
- Community Surveys
- Informal Discussions
- Documented Questions
Couchiching First Nation

October 30, 2012

- OHRG shared project details with community
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 7 community members attended
  - Key concerns provided by community members:
    - Consultation Process
    - Employment and Training Opportunities
Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation

November 5, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 12 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Hydrology
    o Water Quality
    o Community Benefits
    o Employment and Training
    o Consultation Process
Naicatchewenin First Nation

November 6, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 6 community members attended
  • No specific concerns were raised by attendees
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

November 22, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 13 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Tailings Management
    o Water Management
    o Mitta Lake
    o EA Process
    o Traditional Use
    o Community Benefits
    o Consultation Process
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

November 22, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Presented project layout poster and distributed Project Overview Fact sheets
• Provided Project video and closure planning presentation
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 27 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Environmental Effects
    o Water Quality
    o Water Management
    o Project Details
    o Employment and Training
    o Environmental Assessment Process
Lac La Croix First Nation

November 27, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• OHRG Manager of Aboriginal Affairs provided presentation, addressing community questions from 2011 Resource Sharing Agreement
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 30 community members attended
• Key concern provided by community members:
  o Economic Development
  o Water Quality
  o Employment Opportunities
  o Mitta Lake
Seine River First Nation

November 29, 2012

• OHRG shared project details with community
• Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 15 community members attended
  • Key concerns provided by community members:
    o Environment
    o Water Use
    o Community Benefits
    o Employment and Training
    o Consultation Process
    o Tailings Management
Rainy River First Nation

February 12, 2013

- OHRG shared project details with community
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 11 community members attended
- Key concerns provided by community members:
  - Language Barriers
  - Consultation Process
  - Water Quality
  - Water Treatment
  - Community Benefits
  - Employment Opportunities
Community Surveys

• Community land use surveys were administered to each of the eight First Nations members who attended the open house sessions

• Sixty-seven community members completed a land use survey

• Results showed that fishing, hunting, harvesting berries and medicinal plants and visiting spiritual sites are practiced within the study area.
Frequency of Fish Consumption

• In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate fish harvested in the LSA

How Often Do You Eat Fish You Have Caught?

- More than once a week: 9%
- Once a week: 19%
- A couple times a year: 21%
- Once a month: 30%
- Do not eat: 15%
Frequency of Animal Consumption

- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate animals harvested in the LSA.
Frequency of Plant Life Consumption

• In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate plants harvested in the LSA.

How Often Do You Eat Plants You Have Harvested?

- Do not eat: 55%
- Once a week: 5%
- More than once a week: 12%
- Once a month: 15%
- A couple times a year: 13%
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Remaining Questions

Example questions:

- Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to in the future?
- What happens in the event of a rupture in the tailings line that transports the tailings from the processing facility to the tailing management area?
- Are there any other options to mining the Hammond Reef deposit without draining Mitta Lake? What will Mitta Lake look like after the mine has closed?
- Can Osisko provide a flow chart that portrays entire EA and feasibility processes in detail and identify where the project is currently at within the process?
- What jobs are there at Malartic? What should First Nations be training for?
- What are the benefits for community members who can’t work for Osisko?
- Osisko should send out updates in Ojibway.

How would you prefer that we address these remaining questions?

- Mailing
- Presentation
- Community visits
Aboriginal Assessment
Overview of Aboriginal Assessment

The purpose of the Aboriginal Assessment is to provide context in the EA Report and meet requirements set by the federal and provincial governments.

Report Structure
1. Introduction
2. EA Context
3. Project Overview
4. Assessment Boundaries
5. Valued Ecosystem Components
6. Existing Conditions
   6.1 Methods and Information Sources
   6.2 Aboriginal Setting
   6.3 Aboriginal Communities
   6.4 Description of VECs
7. Effects Assessment
   7.1 Methods
   7.2 Screening of Project Activities
   7.3 Prediction of Likely Effects
   7.4 Mitigation Measures
8. Summary of Findings
Aboriginal Valued Ecosystem Components

- Aboriginal Community Characteristics VEC
  - Employment opportunities
  - Contracts and businesses
  - Education and training

- Aboriginal Heritage and Culture VEC
  - Disturbance of archaeological sites
  - Restricted access or disturbance of cultural or spiritual sites

- Traditional Land Use VECs
  - Fishing opportunities
  - Hunting, trapping and plant harvesting opportunities
  - Source and safety of country foods
Aboriginal Setting

- Overview of Aboriginal and treaty rights
  - Hunting and fishing rights,
  - Reserve lands and annual payments
  - maintaining schools on Reserve;
  - providing agricultural implements; and
  - Providing a new suit of clothing for each Chief.

- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- Identify Aboriginal communities who might be affected by the Project
  - Seven member nations of the FFCS and LDMLFN are described briefly
  - Population, location, general information on website
  - Sent to band contacts for verification
Aboriginal Communities

Unemployment Rates

Figure 8: Unemployment Rates in Identified First Nations Communities Compared to Provincial Averages (%)
Aboriginal Communities
Business Opportunities ($23 Million in 2012)

- Eva Lake Mining Ltd.
  - Mining Exploration.
  - Heavy equipment rentals and floating services.
  - Excavating and contract labour.
- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting Ltd.
  - General contracting.
  - Diamond drilling.
  - Road construction.
- Naicatchewenin Development Corporation
  - Diamond drilling.
- Saulteaux Consulting and Engineering
  - Engineering support and consulting services.
- Synterra Security Solutions
  - Site security.
- NDC Energy
  - Supply and delivery of diesel fuel products
Aboriginal Heritage and Culture

- Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment
- First Nations field monitors participated in all field trips
- No Aboriginal artefacts were identified

- Discussions regarding special sites with Elders and land users
- No special sites located within the Project footprint
- Osisko to provide updated construction plans for review

- Osisko is committed to investing in Aboriginal heritage and culture
- Cultural Committee to advise on practices and projects
- Ongoing traditional ceremonies at meetings and at site
- Translation of information materials into Ojibway as appropriate
Traditional Land Use

- **Review of Methods**
  - Followed principles outlined under the CEAA
  - Solicited input from First Nations Chiefs and Elders
  - Academic Review by Professor McPherson of Lakehead University

- **Information Gathering**
  - Individual interviews
  - Elders Forums
  - Community surveys

- **Results**
  - No wild rice harvesting in the Project area
  - Primary land users are trapline holders
  - Country foods are important, but are not relied upon for subsistence
  - *Osisko to prepare and provide Traditional Land Use report to LDMLFN & FFCS*
Mitigation Measures

- **Aboriginal Communities VEC**
  - OHRG to continue to inform Aboriginal communities about nature and timing of skills required for site workers.
  - OHRG to investigate ways to encourage existing Aboriginal workers to share working experiences within own communities.
  - OHRG to make workplace welcoming environment to Aboriginal people.

- **Aboriginal Heritage and Resources VEC**
  - Protocol to be established in the event a heritage site and/or artefacts are discovered.
  - OHRG to identify and review mine site development plans with First Nations people where they have the potential to impact special sites.

- **Traditional Use of Land and Resources VEC**
  - Aboriginal people to be involved in remediation planning.
  - First Nations involvement in Fish Relocation Planning.
  - Ongoing investment in cultural practices.
Follow Up Plan

- Ongoing information sharing throughout all Project phases
- Involvement in fish relocation planning
- Ongoing use of Resource Sharing Committees

- Economic Commitments
  - Scholarships
  - Partnerships with local academic institutions
  - On the job training
  - A hire local priority policy
  - Targeted employment, training and business opportunities
Project Description
Project Components

- Mine, including two open pits (i.e., east pit and west pit).
- Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF).
- Ore Processing Facility.
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
- Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.
- Water Management System.
- Linear Infrastructure.
- Borrow Sites.
Preferred Site Layout
Site Infrastructure
Construction Phase (30 months)

- Upgrading access roads.
- Construction of transmission lines and communication lines.
- Construction of workers accommodation.
- Site Grading and construction of laydown areas.
- Transport of equipment to the Project Site.
- Preparation of site components and facilities.
- Construction of infrastructure.
- Construction of initial containment structures for the Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
Operations Phase (11 years)

- Maintaining site Access Roads, transmission lines and communication.
- Maintaining accommodation camp.
- Operation of the Mine.
- Storage and production of explosives.
- Operation of Process Facilities including ore stockpiles.
- Operation of mine waste facilities (waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpiles, TMF, and pipelines).
- Transport of equipment and supplies to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of workforce to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of gold doré bars off-site.
Closure (2 years) & Post-closure Phases (10 years)

- Stabilization of tailings surface and revegetation.
- Cessation of pit dewatering operations.
- Pumping of water from various seepage collection ponds to the open pits until water quality is acceptable for direct discharge to the environment.
- Grading of the surface of the waste rock stockpile and overburden stockpile.
- To the extent practical, using overburden stockpile materials as cover to promote vegetation growth in various site areas.
- Decommissioning of site Infrastructure.
- Establishment of open pit “safe lines” based on a rock mechanics evaluation.
In-design Mitigation

- Relocation of Infrastructure to avoid fish-bearing water bodies.
- Discussion with Aboriginal groups to avoid “special sites” that have been identified in the vicinity of the project.
- Adherence to set-back criteria and adjustments to the pit shell to maintain a buffer zone between the pit and the lake.
- Using west pit to store some of the waste rock from east pit in order to reduce the size of the waste rock stockpile.
- Avoidance of Lynxhead Narrows as an effluent discharge point due to identification of walleye spawning area.
- Inclusion of a contingency for treatment of suspended solids if necessary.
- Inclusion of a cyanide destruction circuit within the process.
- Use of existing transportation corridors where possible to minimize requirements for additional environmental disturbance.
Safety and Tailings Management

- The tailings dams were designed according to the following guidelines:
  - Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
  - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
  - Mining Association of Canada (MAC)

- Additional peer review by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

- OHRG will develop a customized tailings management system that addresses specific Project needs:
  - A framework for tailings management
  - Sample checklists for implementing the framework

These checklists will provide a basis for developing a customized management system, operating procedures and manuals, exposing gaps within existing procedures, identifying training requirements, communicating with Communities of Interest, obtaining permits, conducting internal audits, and aiding compliance and due diligence, at any stage of the life cycle.
Conclusions by EA Component
Geochemistry and Soils
Geology, Geochemistry and Soils Overview

**Geology** includes:
- Description of geological information relevant to the Project

**Geochemistry criteria** include:
- Acid Generation
- Metal Leaching
- Tailings Water Quality

**Terrain and Soils** includes:
- Terrain types
- Soil types, chemistry and depths
- Soil erosion risk

No significant impacts were identified.
Effects Assessment

- Not expected to be acid generating or metal leaching

- Soil erosion may influence slope stability and water quality
- Spills may degrade soil quality
- The direct loss of soil and alteration of terrain may have implications with respect to wildlife use of the LSA and with respect to the use of the area as a timber resource.

- Terrain will be altered during the construction and operations phases of the Project. As a result, topography, site elevation and drainage patterns will be altered on a local scale.

Results were also provided for assessment by Aquatic Biology, Terrestrial Ecology and Water Quality.
Mitigation Measures

- An Erosion Management Plan will be developed during construction, operations and closure.
- Site drainage will be managed to ensure that runoff does not cause erosion, flooding, or contamination in downstream areas.
- A Soils Remediation Plan will be developed that accounts for soil salvage, stockpiling, and reclamation where possible.
- Minimize soil contamination through implementation of a Spill Management Plan.
- Geotechnical assessments will be completed for mine facilities and monitoring of stockpiles will also be undertaken to verify and to ensure long-term stability.
- Timber harvesting agreements will mitigate loss of timber resources.
Atmospheric

HAMMOND REEF
Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.
Atmospheric Conclusions

- Meets regulations for air quality
- Meets regulations for noise with some restricted access
- Further access restrictions are recommended based on the results of a human health risk assessment
- Controlled access to identified sites will be managed through cooperation with Project stakeholders
Vibration Management Plan

- Develop an Adaptive Management Plan for Vibrations:
  - Confirm with test blast during initial operations to develop **site-specific** vibration attenuation.
  - Assess ground and air vibrations from blasting at receptors.
  - Assess blast-induced water overpressure level at shoreline.

**IF** impacts are identified:
Proposed mitigation to reduce PPV:
- Relocation of the blasting during active spawning periods
- Designing the blast with the progression of holes moving away
- Reduce the maximum charge weight per delay
Mitigation and Monitoring

In-design mitigation:
- Dust management and a dust management plan
- On-site roads will be well maintained to limit noise emissions
- Minimize over lighting, and use shielded light fixtures to minimize uplight.

Compliance monitoring including:
- Source testing to confirm process emissions
- Ambient air monitoring for indicator compounds

Register and investigate any air quality or noise complaints
Hydrology
Overview of Hydrology

Drainage Basins
- Regional: Seine River Watershed
- Local: Sawbill Bay; Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bay Bays; Light Bay & Upper Seine Bay
- Site: 44 site scale tributary catchments (29 in project footprint)

Hydrological Components
- Runoff collection
- Water taking
- Treated wastewater discharge
- Mine dewatering
- Road crossings
- Water intake and discharge structures
Seine River Watershed
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Local:
Sawbill Bay
Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays
Light Bay
Upper Seine Bay
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

**Site:**
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:
13 flow monitoring stations

Lake Levels:
5 lake level monitoring stations

Navigability:
Data collected at 40 sites
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge

**Fresh water will be taken** from two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Potable water supply for the accommodation camp will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the accommodation camp.

- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

**Treated effluent will be discharged** at two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Treated sewage effluent from the accommodation camp will be discharged near the mouth of Sawbill Creek.

- Treated wastewater effluent from the processing plant will be discharged at the outlet of Sawbill Bay.
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge Locations
Site Water Balance for Hammond Reef Project

**Fresh water required for ore processing and domestic use:**
- Processing plant requires ~34,000 m³/day of water,
- Fresh water for processing plant ~7,200 m³/day in average year,
- Potable water for accommodation camp ~300 m³/day.

**Flood Planning:**
- Modeling informed design of water management system
- Calculated accumulation of water in the Collection Pond during a 24-hr 100-yr storm
- Calculated volume of ~350,000 m³.

**Collection Pond** will include two lined cells designed for the following volumes:
- Spill cell capacity ~100,000 m³
- Runoff cell capacity ~300,000 m³.
Overview of Site Water Balance
Predicted Changes to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Outflows:
- No increase in frequency of outflows below minimum requirements Seine River Water Management Plan
- Reduction of 0.192 m³/s (<1%) in annual mean outflow - average year
- Maximum reduction of 4.9% in monthly mean outflow – 1:100 dry year

Water Levels:
- No increase in frequency of water levels below minimum requirements of Seine River Water Management Plan
- Maximum reduction of 9.0 cm in monthly mean water levels – 1:100 year wet and dry
Predicted Changes to Site and Local Hydrology

Local and Site Streams
- 15 of 29 small catchments reduced in size by > 50% by Project footprint
- Maximum reduction of ~7% in monthly mean flows in Lumby Creek flows
- Maximum reduction of < 1% in monthly mean inflows to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Local and Site Lakes
- 4 small unnamed lakes will be filled in by Project footprint
- Maximum reductions in monthly mean water levels of 2-3 cm in Unnamed Lake 5 and Lizard Lake

Waterway Navigability
- Loss of navigability within the Project footprint
- 5 new water course crossings
- Intake and discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
Mitigation Measures

- Install temporary signage during construction of water intake and effluent discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
- Install permanent signage warning boaters of submerged structures
- Precipitation (weather station) records will be used for design and flow evaluation and adaptive management
- Ongoing discussions with other local water users and participation in the **Seine River Watershed Management Plan**.
- Develop and implement a site water management plan prior to operations
Follow Up Program

- Local Field Stations
  - Maintain 7 stations to monitor stream flows and lake levels

- Site Operations Monitoring
  - Install flow meters at key locations in water management system
    - Potable and fresh water intakes
    - Treated effluent discharge outlets
    - Mine dewatering and mine water pump stations
    - TMF reclaim pond and seepage collection pump stations
HYDROGEOLOGY
Hydrogeology Assessment

- Predicted changes to groundwater quantity developed from 3-D groundwater flow model of open pit and mine site area
  - Pit inflows estimated to range from 740 to 1200 m$^3$/d
    - About 50% of inflows derived from Marmion Reservoir
    - About 50% derived from seepage from adjacent stockpiles
  - Extent of groundwater drawdown localized to pit area
    - About 700 m to the northeast
    - Flow in local streams will be reduced
    - Intermittent streams will experience longer dry periods seasonally

- Groundwater levels will recover to approximate pre-mining conditions during post-closure

No significant impacts were identified.
Mitigation and Management

- Groundwater inflows to the pit will be managed by operation of in-pit sumps.
- Seepage rates will be controlled
  - low permeability containment
  - relocating a pumping station to area with more favourable conditions

- Mitigation could include:
  - Grouting
  - Drain holes
  - Vertical wells
Follow Up Program

Additional hydrogeology investigations in the area of the PPCP

Develop and implement a groundwater monitoring program to include:

- Assessment of groundwater/surface water interactions
- Regular monitoring of pore pressures on pit slopes
- Regular monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality
  - Continuation of existing program
  - Drilling/installation of additional well nests may be required.
Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality
Site and Lake Water Quality

- Site water quality model developed to predict range of water quality from key site facilities based on:
  - Defined Project,
  - Expected water balance,
  - Existing water quality and
  - Geochemical studies.

- Lake water quality model developed to predict range of lake water quality due to Project operations based on:
  - Project discharge concentrations,
  - Project discharge flows,
  - Local water balance,
  - Site water balance, and
  - Existing lake water quality.

There are no direct significant impacts to downstream water bodies from changes to water quality.
Effects Assessment

- Most water quality parameters are predicted to meet baseline conditions or guidelines values at the Marmion Reservoir and the Raft Lake Dam
  - ODWS
  - CCME
  - PWQO
  - MISA
- For parameters exceeding a criteria, the significance is assessed to determine if the parameter could have an effect on living things

- Potential water treatment
  - Total suspended solids
  - Phosphates
  - Metals

- Site Specific Water Quality Objectives
  - Copper
  - Free cyanide
Mitigation Measures

- Limit total suspended solids (TSS) discharge
- Implement phosphate-free soaps policy at camp
- Water treatment for TSS and phosphate may be required
- Seepage will be captured and directed to the Tailings Management Facility during operations.
- In Post-Closure seepage will be directed to the open pit to the extent practicable until such a time as it meets appropriate discharge standards
- Appropriate clean-up of any spills will occur
Follow Up Program

Water quality monitoring for general parameters, nutrients, cyanide, and metals at several stations including:
- Internal stations
- PPCP
- TMF reclaim Pond
- Process Plant Discharge to TMF
- WRMF, Stockpile, TMF and Site runoff collection ponds
- Explosive storage area runoff collection pond

Compliance Monitoring:
- Potable site and camp water
- Site Discharge (PPCP or treatment plant)
- Camp Discharge (parameters related to treated sewage)
- Lake water stations
Aquatic Biology
Aquatic Biology Overview

The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- Lower Reaches & Receivers
- Small-bodied fish - baitfish
- Sport fish – walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
- Benthic invertebrates

- 55 APIs were investigated over multiple seasons
- 24 species of fish were found
- Not all APIs supported fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Data Collected</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Aquatic Habitat</td>
<td>May 8-15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20</td>
<td>May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29</td>
<td>August 22-31, September 13-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Tissue</td>
<td>August 18-29</td>
<td>September 23-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benthic Invertebrates</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Sediments</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aquatic Biology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Water level changes or Effluent discharges
  - Predicted levels downstream of Upper Marmion Reservoir in the Seine River.
  - Changes in lake levels of less than 5 cm
  - No predicted impacts
  - Effluent discharges to receiving waters do not result in impacts to aquatic life.

- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation
Fish Habitat Losses

- Approximately 40 ha of aquatic habitat will be lost
  - 11 water bodies (streams, ponds, lakes) will be lost within the mine footprint
  - Open Pit
  - Process Plant Collection Pond (PPCP)
  - Waste Rock Stockpile – needs MMER Schedule 2
  - Tailings Management Facility (TMF) – needs MMER Schedule 2
- 14 watercourse crossings for the access road and mine road

- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site
Affected Waterbodies
MMER Waterbodies

Tailings Management Facility

Waste Rock Stockpile
Waterbodies affected by the Open Pit
Fish Habitat Compensation – On Site

- A series of meetings took place to develop approved Habitat Accounting Methodology which will be implemented in the no net loss planning for the Project.
- No net loss planning includes both habitat compensation and offsets

- Onsite compensation plan to address valued fishery:
  - Stock 4 fishless ponds and create 3 headwater ponds
  - Create fish passage (walleye, pike) in lower Sawbill and Lumby Creeks
  - Create pike spawning habitat in Sawbill Bay in 3 locations
  - Create stream habitat/remove fish barriers at 14 stream crossings (along access and mine road)

- Complete compensation measures during the construction phase of project and monitor during operations phase
Fish Habitat Compensation – Off Site

- Considering Steep Rock remediation efforts instead of onsite work
  - MNR, public and Aboriginal groups have shown interest in Steep Rock alternative.
  - Not usually a preferred option by DFO

- We have heard that Steep Rock remediation is an important local issue
- The only way DFO will consider remediation of Steep Rock in lieu of onsite work is if we can pass on letters from the public and Aboriginal groups in support of this option.

- Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?
Mitigation Measures

- Develop and implement Fish Compensation Plan
- Develop and implement Fish Relocation Plan

- Intake structures will be designed to minimize loss of aquatic organisms.
- Conduct test blast and adjust blasting operations to meet DFO guidelines for vibrations in fish habitat
- Implement standard in-design mitigation erosion control measures
- Maintain sufficient flows in streams during construction of stream crossings and avoid sensitive periods for fish.
- Restrict fishing by Osisko employees while at camp
Follow Up Program – Aquatic Effects Monitoring

- Monitor lake levels
  - Adjust water taking if levels fall below minimum to maintain fish habitat downstream in the Seine River.
- Monitor discharge water quality
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations of metals, sulphate and cyanide.
- Monitor seepage from TMF to Lizard Lake
  - Implement control measures if water quality exceeds worst case predictions.
- Monitor water quality post-closure
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations for metals.
- Additional Environmental Monitoring to confirm
  - Compensation Success
  - Construction Compliance
  - Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM)
Terrestrial Ecology
Terrestrial Ecology Overview

Valued Ecosystem Components

- Habitat VECs
  - Wetlands
  - Forest Cover

- Group VECs
  - Furbearers
  - Upland Breeding Birds
  - Species At Risk

- Species VECs
  - Moose
  - Wild rice
Terrestrial Ecology Baseline Field Survey Locations
**Effects Assessment**

- Effects of habitat loss or altered drainage patterns on wildlife (bird and mammals species due to loss of wetland and forest vegetation).
- Effects of reduced lake levels on emergent vegetation, and semi-aquatic reptiles, birds and mammals.
- An ecological risk assessment describing and assessing effects of emissions from the operation of the Project.
- Displacement of wildlife species due to noise and human activity.
- Direct loss of wildlife individuals through accidents such as vehicle collisions.
Effects Assessment

- Both upland forest and wetland habitat will be lost beginning in construction as the site is cleared and developed.
- Habitat loss will result in some bird and mammal species being displaced.
- Rare, threatened or endangered species are not predicted to be affected by the habitat loss.
- Human activity in the Mine Study Area may reduce wildlife use of surrounding habitats.
- The additional change in water levels is expected to have a negligible effect on terrestrial ecology.
- No Chemicals of Potential Concern were identified in the ecological risk assessment and no adverse effects on wildlife are predicted.
- The areas wildlife may continue to inhabit after development have predicted noise levels within the baseline ranges.
## Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEC</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Geographic Extent</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Overall Significance of the Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest cover</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>negligible</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbearers</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species at risk</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of Injury/Mortality</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland breeding birds</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitigation Measures

- Soil Remediation Plan
- Water Management Plan
  - Capture runoff from stockpiles & TMF
  - Domestic sewage effluent will be treated
  - Excess water will be treated and returned to Marmion Reservoir
- Wildlife Management Plan
  - Post speed limits & warning signs.
  - Awareness training for workers (especially for snapping turtles).
  - Stop blasting temporarily if large mammals are observed within the zone.
  - Vegetation clearing will consider breeding birds
- Transmission Line
  - Install markers on and limit the use of guy wires to protect birds
  - Selectively clear the pathway of the transmission line (not graded)
- Waste management Plan
- Invasive Species Management Plan
  - Native species for re-vegetation at closure.
- Restrict hunting, harvesting and trapping by employees at the accommodation camp
- Vegetated buffer zones around watercourses and road crossings
Human Health and
Ecological Risk Assessment
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA)

- Human Health Effects Assessment
  - Acute and chronic inhalation assessment
  - Noise assessment
  - Particulate matter assessment
  - Multi-media assessment (includes water and soils)
- Ecological Health Effects Assessment

No residual effects for, acute inhalation, chronic inhalation, multi-media assessment or ecological health.
## Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise Effects</th>
<th>Diesel Particulate Matter Effects</th>
<th>PM$_{10}$ Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rationale</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Predicted health measures are below Health Canada guidelines</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional literature search identified potential noise effects at levels below guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assumed the receptors are subject to the predicted noise concentrations on a long-term basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumed that trapper is exposed to the maximum annual DPM concentration for 8 hours per day, 105 days per year for 15.5 years.

95% of the time the PM$_{10}$ concentration would be below the screening threshold at that receptor location.

The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration was within 10 µg/m$^3$ of the screening threshold.
Cultural Heritage
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (desktop report)
- Property inspection completed in October 2011
- General history of the regional and local study area
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape screening

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – Completed August 2012:
- Golder archaeological team and Aboriginal assistants
- Test pit survey
- Two historic sites both related to the earlier mine exploration activities.

No designated cultural heritage sites identified within the study area.
Sawbill Mine Site:

- Complete a cultural heritage evaluation report for the Sawbill Mine Site.

Gas Engine (circa 1940)  Mine Shaft
Socio Economic

HAMMOND REEF

Golder Associates
Socio-Economic Overview

Socio-Community

- Population and Demographics
- Labour Market
- Government Finances
- Public Services and Infrastructure
- Housing and Accommodation
- Transportation

Land and Resource Use

- Outdoor Tourism and Recreation
- Hunting, Trapping, Fishing
- Mining and Forestry
- Water Use and Access
Study Areas

- Population, services and infrastructure focussed on Town of Atikokan
- Economic benefits also include districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora
- Land and Resource Use focussed on study area identified by Aquatic and Terrestrial Biologists
Labour Market Assessment

- Construction labour costs are estimated at $288 million
- Operations labour costs are estimated at $68 million
- The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to Aboriginal community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.

Project Employment

- Estimated 42 direct construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 40 indirect construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 165 direct operations jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 19 indirect operations jobs within the LSA

Predicted to reduce the number of unemployed persons from 150 (9.0% unemployment rate) to approximately 104 (5.9% unemployment rate)
Labour Market Assessment

- Estimated 5% (20 jobs) of the construction workforce would be Aboriginal people.

- Estimated 10% (55 jobs) of the operations workforce would be Aboriginal.

- Estimated up to 50% (25 jobs) of the closure phase workforce would be Aboriginal, reflecting OHRG’s commitment to include local Aboriginal people in the stewardship of the land.

- Estimated $22 million over approximately 30 month construction period is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses.

- Estimated $7.9 million annually is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses throughout the operations phase.
Outdoor Tourism and Recreation

- Visual Assessment
  - Perception of the LSA could change
  - Some views are no longer remote or pristine wilderness
  - Could affect outdoor tourism and recreation in the LSA
  - Nine locations modelled as shown in next slide

- Restricted Access
  - Campsites and tourism establishment
  - Must comply with noise standards
  - Minimize and reduce impacts to human health
Visual Assessment
Visual Assessment

Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake
Visual Assessment

Figure 5: Visual Simulation - View of Process Plant from Sawbill Bay
Visual Assessment

Figure 10: Visual Simulation - View from Finlayson Lake Resort
Hunting

- Within the LSA, the Project is expected to remove 2,063 ha of land that would otherwise have been available for hunting.

- This represents 0.3% of the total area of Wildlife Management Unit and 2.0% of the total area of Bear Management Areas.

- The loss of this resource may result in increasing hunting pressure on similar areas in the LSA.
Follow Up Plan

Invest in Public Infrastructure
➢ Work with the Town of Atikokan to support the licensing, construction and operation of a new municipal landfill site.

Protect Tourism and Recreation
➢ Ongoing sponsorships of events such as the Atikokan Bass Classic.
➢ Restrict hunting/fishing for workers while at camp.
Grow the Local Workforce

- Encourage workers to relocate their families to Town of Atikokan
- Provide incentives for workers to live in Town
- Potential spousal hiring program

Optimize Local Business Opportunities

- Work with the Town of Atikokan and the Atikokan Economic Development Corporation to identify opportunities for local businesses to develop or expand

Invest in Worker Education and Training

- On site and off site employee training
- Partner with local school boards
- Employee transition planning including training and placement support to assist employees in finding other employment in the community or elsewhere in the resource extraction sector
Environmental and Social Management Planning
EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Conceptual plans
- Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures
- Verify the predicted changes to the environment

Detailed plans
- Developed in cooperation with Project stakeholders
  - Aboriginal
  - Public
  - Government
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEES

- Osisko Hammond Reef
- RSA Committee
  - Environmental Committee
  - Social and Cultural Committee
  - Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee
  - 6 FFCS member Nations, LDMLFN
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEES

Environment Committee Mandate: Reviews environmental findings and shares environmental information with community. Supports OHRG management in the development, operation and closing of its project by recommending environmental, archeological and historical considerations relating to the participation of the First Nation peoples or partnered communities in the Project.

Education and Training Committee Mandate: Identify training, employment and economic opportunities and recommend investment projects and initiatives.

Social and Cultural Committee Mandate: To provide cross-cultural training to Osisko and First-Nations partners by seeking advice through elders and leaders. Determine and advise on necessary cultural activities for events and activities.
Next Steps
DRAFT EIS/EA Report is available online

Electronic and hard copies distributed to Project stakeholders

February 15 began 7 week public comment period (ends April 5 2013)

Questions, comments, and feedback is appreciated

Letter regarding Steep Rock remediation.
FFCS & LDMFLN REVIEW OF EA

Four First Nations communities and the Métis Nation of Ontario were provided funding for participation in the environmental assessment, through the CEA Agency’s Aboriginal Funding Program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Total Allocation Amount Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seine River First Nation</td>
<td>$28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitaanjigamiing First Nation</td>
<td>$18,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy River First Nation</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$110,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How can Osisko facilitate the review of the EIS/EA Report?
NEXT STEPS

Fish relocation planning
- Workshop with Environment and Social/Cultural Committee
- Results presented to Chiefs
- Results presented at Future Community Open Houses
October 16, 2013

Chief Judy White Cloud
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
1100 Memorial Ave,
Suite 328,
Thunder Bay, ON
P7B 4A3

Dear Chief White Cloud:

Thank you for your comments on March 28, 2013 to Amy Liu of CEAA regarding the Environmental Assessment submitted by Osisko for the Hammond Reef Gold Project. We are pleased to provide the following clarifications in response to your concerns (original questions marked in bold).

With respect to your specific concerns, we offer the following clarifications.

a. The TSD states on page 36 that Chief and Council are committed to repatriating their land on Reserve 22A2. This should read Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2.

The TSD will be corrected to state that Reserve 22A1 and Reserve 22A2 will both be repatriated.

b. How will Osisko implement the envisioned restricted fishery for camp employees without conflicting with aboriginal treaty rights?

The policy regarding restricted fishing for camp employees will not extend to Aboriginal people, unless they are on shift at the mine site or currently staying at the workers accommodation camp.

c. We believe the bench testing of tailings for acid generation is continuing, if so further information will be requested. This is of the utmost importance long term.

Short-term testing has indicated that the tailings are not acid generating. Long-term testing, after (25 weeks) of testing at 2 separate independent laboratories, confirmed it was determined that there is no potential for acid generation and the leachate trends for sulphate and metals are stable with low concentrations. Based on the results, there was no need to continue the humidity cell testing or to conduct further testing. Geochemical testing of generated tailings will be part of the operational monitoring program.

d. Should there be a 100 year rain storm event. Do land elevations between the two above mentioned bodies negate the possibility of tails pond effluent migration to Long Hike Lake?

A natural watershed divide occurs between the northernmost extent of the tailings management facility (TMF) and Long Hike Lake (as shown on Fig. 5-9 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report) providing natural separation of runoff from
the two areas. Additionally, the TMF reclaim pond is equipped with an emergency spillway. The reclaim pond and spillway are designed to contain and convey the 24 hr - 10,000 year rainfall event without uncontrolled spillage to the environment. In the event of an extreme rainfall event, excess water in the TMF reclaim pond will be discharged to Lizard Lake or Sawbill Bay thereafter as described in Section 6.6.4 of the EIS/EA report.

e. There is a suggestion of compensation generated from the Hammond Reef project being used elsewhere downstream. Perhaps in the future additional habitat restoration areas within the project will be identified.
Off site fish habitat compensation is no longer being considered. We welcome suggestions for fish habitat projects and anticipate some collaboration through the Environmental Resource Sharing Committee. The conceptual level no net loss plan prepared for EA purposes envisions only on-site fish habitat compensation projects.

f. In the event of a lengthy temporary production shutdown, how would exposed tailings beaches be conditioned to avoid “Dust storms”?
The issue of dust emissions is being explored further. The Certified Closure Plan that will be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) after EA approval will outline the measures taken if the project enters the “temporary suspension” status.

g. To assist in the prediction of effluent quality, will Osisko be sampling internal (Pre effluent) reclaim pond water quality?
On-going sampling of all water discharged from the mine site will be required as part of the Environmental Compliance Approval for effluent release to ensure the effluent is compliant with appropriate standards. The frequency of this sampling will be determined based on the provincial and federal permit requirements. Osisko may conduct additional sampling prior to effluent release to confirm the suitability of the water for use at the process plant.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with you and further discuss your concerns regarding the Environmental Assessment Report.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P.Eng
Director, Sustainable Development
Metis Nation of Ontario
February 9, 2011

Amy Liu
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
55 St. Clair Avenue East Room 907
Toronto, ON  M4T 1M2

Dear Ms. Lui:

**RE: Hammond Reef Gold Mine (the “Project”)**

I writing in response to your letters dated December 23, 2011 to the Métis Nation of Ontario’s (MNO) Northwest Métis Council, Sunset Country Métis Council, Kenora Métis Council and the Atikokan and Surrounding Are Métis Council (the “Councils”). I am also writing with respect to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency’s recent announcement of Aboriginal Participation Funding for the Project.

I am writing on behalf of the Councils pursuant to the authorities in the MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Protocol, which I attach for ease of reference. I write to express our community’s concerns about aspects of your letter and the recent funding announcement. I also write to clearly set out our community’s rights and claims and current concerns in relation to the Project.

1. **Our Community’s Rights and Interests**

The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community, consistent with *R. v. Powley*, [2003] 2 S.C.R 207 (“Powley”). A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. Our distinct Métis community has lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective European control in the region. For research conducted by the MNO, Ontario and Canada about the Métis in this region see: [http://www.metisnation.org/registry/historicresources.aspx](http://www.metisnation.org/registry/historicresources.aspx). As well, for legal findings related to effective European control in this region see: *Keewatin v. Minister of Natural Resources*, 2011 ONSC 4801.

Our community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. As well, our community asserts it has title within parts of its traditional territory, which is also an aboriginal right.

These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or other means. It is our opinion, these existing constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights, combined with the honour of the Crown, require
governments to enter into good faith negotiations with us with a view to recognizing, respecting and accommodating our rights, consistent with reconciliation. This reconciliation is to be ultimately achieved through arriving at mutually agreeable arrangements and just settlements (i.e., a modern day land claim agreement, a self-government agreement, other accommodation agreements, etc.). To date, the Crown refuses to engage in these types of negotiations with our Métis community, despite its actual knowledge of our aboriginal rights and claims.

In addition, some Métis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Halfbreed Adhesion to Treaty #3 (the “Adhesion”). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. This treaty includes the following protections with respect to harvesting rights and the taking up of lands in the Treaty #3 territory:

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

In 1875, the Halfbreeds at Rainy Lake negotiated and signed an Adhesion to Treaty #3 with Canada. The Adhesion provides:

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a pro rata amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof.

We emphasize that this Adhesion was negotiated by and for a Métis collective – as Métis – not Indians. As such, as confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada in Powley, the personal choices of Métis individuals or families to register as “Indians” historically or in contemporary times could not and cannot extinguish the treaty rights of the Métis collective. In this region, there have always been and remain beneficiaries of the Adhesion who have never been and are not registered as “Indians”. The distinct Métis community has never “merged” into the Ojibway (i.e. Indian) community. Further, the

1 Throughout this letter we use the terms “Halfbreed” and “Métis” interchangeably.
2 Powley, at para. 35.
decisions or actions of registered Indians or Indian Bands in the past or in contemporary times could not have any effect on the treaty rights of the Métis collective, since Indians and Métis are two distinct aboriginal peoples with their own identity and rights.³

Further, as a part the Adhesion, the Métis were promised a land base – as Métis. These lands were subsequently taken from the Métis by the Crown orchestrating a vote of registered Indians – not Métis. The Métis community asserts that the land promised to them – as Métis – remains an outstanding treaty promise that must be fulfilled by the provision of land or compensation. Our community seeks negotiations to arrive at a just settlement with the Crown on this outstanding claim. To be clear, our community does not seek lands now occupied as reserve lands by Indians. We do however seek our own lands and/or compensation for the loss of Métis lands and the non-fulfillment of Crown promises to Métis pursuant to the Adhesion. As you know, Métis are currently excluded from the federal specific and comprehensive claims processes, where these issues might be able to be resolved through negotiations. Regardless of the Crown’s unwillingness to recognize these claims and negotiate at this time, we will continue to raise this issue of fundamental importance to the Métis community.

Based on the above, Métis have constitutional rights (aboriginal or treaty) in this territory.⁴ Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have treaty rights. Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have aboriginal rights. Regardless of the legal and constitutional basis for these rights, they give rise to the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate in relation to this Project. This consultation must be undertaken with the intention of substantially addressing our rights, concerns and interests. To date, such consultation and accommodation has not occurred with the Métis community because of a lack of assessment, understanding and respect for our rights by the Crown.

2. Concerns about the Project

As we have identified in previous correspondence and meetings with the Crown, our community is concerned about the potential impact of the Project on our community’s hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. Further, we have raised concerns about the following issues:

- Destruction of Mitta Lake to access ore deposit directly below the lake;
- Relocation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir, thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watershed;
- Clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable Boreal forest;
- Potential disruption of migratory patterns;
- The reliability of slurry pipeline;
- Permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility; and
- Disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs.

⁴ The MNO notes that Osisko’s Terms or Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification (January 2012) fails to appropriately identify the Métis community in the region and this community’s rights.
It must be stressed that these are just preliminary concerns that have been raised with the Crown and the proponent about the Project. Through meaningful consultation, we will be able to further understand, assess and articulate the impacts of the Project on our rights and interests. To date, this meaningful consultation has not yet been facilitated with us by either Osisko or the Crown. However, we understand that Osisko has now agreed to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with our community which will allow some of this important consultation-related work to begin. We are very anxious to see this work come begin as soon as possible, consistent with the Supreme Court of Canada’s directions that potentially affected aboriginal communities should be engaged early in the planning and design of projects that have the potential to affect aboriginal and treaty rights.

3. **CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding**

We are asking CEAA to re-consider our request for funding with respect to the Project. We understand that only $28,200.00 has been approved for our work. This amount is insufficient for our engagement with the Crown related to consultation and our participation in the regulatory process. We are requesting additional funding based on the following considerations:

- It is clear from your letter as well as Osisko’s filed materials (i.e., Osisko’s Terms or Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification, January 2012) that the CEAA Funding Committee was not fully aware of our community’s rights and claims, which are outlined in this letter.
- Our community is the aboriginal community in the region with a population of rights-holders that live closest to the proposed Project location (i.e., Atikokan). Presently, the MNO has 88 Métis citizens (not including children under 16 years) living in Atikokan Council Charter territory. As a result, the harvesting and traditional activities by these members of the Métis community will be particularly impacted due to their close proximity to the Project. This is in addition to approximately 1500 other Métis citizens who live in the region.
- Unlike other aboriginal communities that were allocated CEAA funding for this Project, MNO has not signed an Impact and Benefit Agreement (IBA). Therefore, consultation is outstanding with the MNO, while impacts have been addressed with other aboriginal groups via an IBA.

We are requesting that our funding request be re-assessed based on this additional information, and reasons be provided to us with respect to this request.

4. **Other Concerns About Crown Consultation Approaches**

We have made clear to CEAA on several occasions that the Métis in this region do not agree with a settlement/site-specific approach to consultation and accommodation. We are a regional rights-bearing Métis community, consistent with *Powley* and other Métis jurisprudence. For example see: *R. v. Laviolette* 2005 S.K.P.C. 70; *R. v. Bellhumeur* 2007 SKPC 114; *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 58; *R. v. Hirsekorn*, 2011 ABQB 682.
contemporary organization ground this regional approach. Moreover, the descendants of the Treaty #3 Halfbreed Adhesion (as the beneficiaries of the Adhesion) live throughout the region – not solely in one settlement. Simply put, our communities are not and have never been limited to defined “site-specific settlements” or “local communities”.

Contrary to your letter and other letters from CEAA, our individual Councils are not the “rights-holders” for the purposes of consultation and accommodation. The rights are held by our regional, rights-bearing Métis communities, and these communities are represented collectively through the MNO and its Community Councils in the region. We have set out how consultation with our regional community can take place in an effective, efficient and meaningful way in the MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Protocol, which has been provided to the Crown on several occasions. We ask that CEAA respect this approach or at least work with it, rather than work against it.

We become increasingly frustrated when the Crown continually attempts to undercut and circumvent the governance structures and consultation systems that have been set up for Métis by Métis. While a “divide and conquer” approach has served the Crown well in relation to dividing other Aboriginal collectivities in order to weaken their rights and effectiveness, we will continue to fight against similar approaches being imposed on us. If the Crown continues to ignore our interventions on this issue, we will continue to make this point, wherever we can.

We would note that courts have repeatedly affirmed that governments are to be sensitive to the perspective of Aboriginal peoples on their rights and interests. We ask that CEAA consider this perspective, rather than just proceeding how it wants to. Regardless of CEAA’s disregard for our governance and consultation structures, we will continue to work respectfully with the Crown to ensure our community is meaningfully consulted and accommodated.

We look forward to hearing from you with respect to the information and requests in this letter. We are more than willing to meet with you to further elaborate on the points made in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Theresa Stenlund
MNO Regional Councilor
Chair, MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee

Attachment (2)
c.c. Gary Lipinski, President, Métis Nation of Ontario  
MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee  
Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Officer, Métis Nation of Ontario  
Melanie Paradis, MNO Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation  
Brian Tucker, MNO Manager, Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use  
Patrick Barnes, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines  
Twila Smitsnuk, Ministry of Natural Resources  
Regent Dickey, Major Projects Management Office  
Daniel Johnson, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada  
Mark Bowler and Alexandra Drapeck, Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
February 1, 2012

Osisko Mining Corporation
Windsor Station, Suite 300
1100, avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal
P.O. Box 211
Montréal, Québec, H3B 2S2

ATTENTION: André LeBel, Vice-President Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary

Dear Mr. LeBel:

RE: Hammond Reef Mine Project

We are legal counsel for the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) in relation to Osisko’s proposed Hammond Reef Mine (the “Project”). We write to express our client’s concerns about the lack of meaningful engagement and consultation on the proposed Project.

The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community. A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. This Métis community lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective control in the region, consistent with R. v. Powley, [2003] 2 S.C.R. 207. This community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the Constitution Act, 1982. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or other means.

In addition, some Métis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Halfbreed Adhesion to Treaty # 3 (the “Adhesion”). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. This treaty includes the following protections with respect to harvesting rights and the taking up of lands in the Treaty #3 territory:

---

1 Throughout this letter we use the terms “Halfbreed” and “Métis” interchangeably.
Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

In 1875, the Halfbreeds at Rainy Lake negotiated and signed an Adhesion to Treaty #3 with Canada. The Adhesion provides:

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a pro rata amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof. [emphasis added]

The MNO emphasizes that this Adhesion was negotiated by and for a Métis collective – as Métis – not Indians. As such, the personal choices of Métis individuals or families to register as “Indians” historically or in contemporary times could not and cannot extinguish the treaty rights of the Métis collective. In this region, there have always been and remain beneficiaries of the Adhesion who have never been and are not registered as “Indians”. The distinct Métis community has never merged into the Ojibway community. The MNO also notes that the decisions or actions of registered Indians or Indian Bands in the past or in contemporary times could not have any effect on the treaty rights of the Métis collective, since Indians and Métis are two distinct aboriginal peoples with their own identity and rights.2

Based on the above, Métis have constitutional rights (aboriginal or treaty) in this territory.3

Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have treaty rights. Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have aboriginal rights. Regardless of their legal and constitutional basis, these rights, give

---

3 The MNO notes that Osisko’s Terms or Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification (January 2012) fails to appropriately identify the Métis community in the region and this community’s rights, despite repeated meetings and interactions between MNO and Osisko where this has been explained and providing a copy of the MNO’s Regional Consultation Protocol for the area, where this is set out.
rise to the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate the Métis community where Crown-authorized activities are contemplated that might adversely impact the Métis community’s rights. This consultation must be undertaken with the intention of substantially addressing our concerns and interests. To date, such consultation and accommodation has not occurred with the Métis community, despite repeated attempts by the MNO to formalize a meaningful relationship with Osisko in order to undertake necessary consultation related work.

We note that Ontario courts have repeatedly emphasized that this consultation needs to be undertaken at an early stage with aboriginal communities in order for it to be meaningful, as required by the duty to consult and accommodate and the honour of the Crown.4 Instead of proactively engaging the Métis community with a view to substantially and meaningfully understanding and addressing Métis rights and Métis concerns about the Project, Osisko continues to delay in establishing a formal consultation with the Métis community and providing adequate resources for necessary consultation-related work. Osisko should be aware that this lack of meaningful engagement has the potential to put the Project at risk because adequate consultation and accommodation with the Métis community has not taken place.

We are copying both the federal and provincial governments on this letter in order to make the Crown aware of the Métis community’s rights and concerns about the lack of consultation in relation to this Project. Further, the MNO believes that the Crown’s lack of assessment, acknowledge or intervention with respect to Métis rights in the region with Osisko has contributed to Osisko’s unwillingness and delays in ensuring meaningful consultation and accommodation with the Métis community. For example, we note that the previous Ontario Minister for Northern Development and Mines attended a meeting between Osisko and First Nations in the region in order to facilitate discussions leading to consultation and an Impact and Benefit Agreement. Yet, both federal and provincial Ministers and officials have done nothing to facilitate or assist similar consultation and accommodation with the Métis. This bias against the aboriginal and treaty rights of the Métis community is unacceptable in the face of the Crown’s actual knowledge of Métis rights and claims that will be affected by the Project.

I would ask that you or Osisko’s legal counsel on this matter follow up with me in order to discuss a way forward. I can be reached at (604) 681-3002, ext. 5 or via email at jteillet@pstlaw.ca.

Yours truly,

Jean Teillet

---

c.c. Sean Roosen, President and Chief Operating Officer, Osisko
Gary Lipinski, President, MNO
MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee
Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Officer, Métis Nation of Ontario
Jason Madden, JTM LAW
Minister Kathleen Wynne, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
Minister Rick Bartolucci, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Minister John Duncan, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
Minister Peter Kent, Ministry of the Environment
February 23, 2012

Michelle Whitmore
Ministry of Environment
2 St Clair Ave. W., Floor 12A
Toronto, ON  M4V 1L5

Dear Ms. Whitmore:

RE: Hammond Reef Gold Mine (the “Project”)

I am writing in response to your request for comment from the Métis Nation of Ontario’s (MNO) Northwest Métis Council, Sunset Country Métis Council, Kenora Métis Council and the Atikokan and Surrounding Area Métis Council (the “Councils”) with respect to the Terms of Reference (“TOR”) for the Individual Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for Osisko’s Hammond Reef Gold Mine project.

I am writing on behalf of the Councils pursuant to the authorities in the MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Protocol, which I attach for ease of reference. I write to express our community’s concerns about aspects of the Project’s TOR. I also write to clearly set out our community’s rights, claims and current concerns in relation to the Project.

**Concern: The TOR incorrectly identifies the Métis community, the rights of the Métis community, and the framework for consultation with the Métis Nation of Ontario.**

The Project lies within the traditional territory of a rights-bearing Métis community, consistent with *R. v. Powley*, [2003] 2 S.C.R 207 (“Powley”). A map of this traditional territory is attached to this letter. Our distinct Métis community has lived in, used and occupied this territory prior to effective European control in the region. [For research conducted by the MNO, Ontario and Canada about the Métis in this region see: [http://www.metisnation.org/registry/historicresources.aspx](http://www.metisnation.org/registry/historicresources.aspx). As well, for legal findings related to effective European control in this region see: Keewatin v. Minister of Natural Resources, 2011 ONSC 4801.]

Our community asserts and exercises aboriginal rights throughout its territory, including, among other things, hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. As well, our community asserts it has title within parts of its traditional territory, which is also an aboriginal right.

These rights are protected as aboriginal rights within the *Constitution Act, 1982*. These rights have not been extinguished by the Crown by way of treaty or other means. It is our opinion, these existing constitutionally-protected aboriginal rights, combined with the honour of the Crown, require governments to enter into good faith negotiations with us with a view to recognizing, respecting and
accommodating our rights, consistent with reconciliation. This reconciliation is to be ultimately achieved through arriving at mutually agreeable arrangements and just settlements (i.e., a modern day land claim agreement, a self-government agreement, other accommodation agreements, etc.). To date, the Crown refuses to engage in these types of negotiations with our Métis community, despite its actual knowledge of our aboriginal rights and claims.

In addition, some Métis within this territory have treaty rights, as the descendants of the beneficiaries of the Halfbreed Adhesion to Treaty # 3 (the “Adhesion”). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873. This treaty includes the following protections with respect to harvesting rights and the taking up of lands in the Treaty #3 territory:

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

In 1875, the Halfbreeds at Rainy Lake negotiated and signed an Adhesion to Treaty #3 with Canada. The Adhesion provides:

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a pro rata amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof.

We emphasize that this Adhesion was negotiated by and for a Métis collective – as Métis – not Indians. As such, as confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada in Powley, the personal choices of Métis individuals or families to register as “Indians” historically or in contemporary times could not and cannot extinguish the treaty rights of the Métis collective. In this region, there have always been and remain beneficiaries of the Adhesion who have never been and are not registered as “Indians”. The distinct Métis community has never “merged” into the Ojibway (i.e. Indian) community. Further, the

---

1 Throughout this letter we use the terms “Halfbreed” and “Métis” interchangeably.
2 Powley, at para. 35.
decisions or actions of registered Indians or Indian Bands in the past or in contemporary times could not have any effect on the treaty rights of the Métis collective, since Indians and Métis are two distinct aboriginal peoples with their own identity and rights.\(^3\)

Further, as a part the Adhesion, the Métis were promised a land base – as Métis. These lands were subsequently taken from the Métis by the Crown orchestrating a vote of registered Indians – not Métis. The Métis community asserts that the land promised to them – as Métis – remains an outstanding treaty promise that must be fulfilled by the provision of land or compensation. Our community seeks negotiations to arrive at a just settlement with the Crown on this outstanding claim. To be clear, our community does not seek lands now occupied as reserve lands by Indians. We do however seek our own lands and/or compensation for the loss of Métis lands and the non-fulfillment of Crown promises to Métis pursuant to the Adhesion. As you know, Métis are currently excluded from the federal specific and comprehensive claims processes, where these issues might be able to be resolved through negotiations. Regardless of the Crown’s unwillingness to recognize these claims and negotiate at this time, we will continue to raise this issue of fundamental importance to the Métis community.

Based on the above, Métis have constitutional rights (aboriginal or treaty) in this territory.\(^4\) Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have treaty rights. Some Métis, as represented by the MNO, have aboriginal rights. Regardless of the legal and constitutional basis for these rights, they give rise to the Crown’s duty to consult and accommodate in relation to this Project. This consultation must be undertaken with the intention of substantially addressing our rights, concerns and interests. To date, such consultation and accommodation has not occurred with the Métis community because of a lack of assessment, understanding and respect for our rights by the Crown.

The TOR does not accurately identify the Métis community nor the rights of the Métis community. To date, meaningful consultation with the Métis community has not occurred despite repeated efforts to put a formal arrangement in place. As noted by Osisko in the TOR, the MNO tabled a draft MOU outlining a detailed workplan and budget related to consultation activities tied to the regulatory approval process for the Project in June 2010. Over twenty (20) months have passed since the MOU was initially tabled and we have not arrived at an agreement despite eight (8) First Nations in the area having secured Resource Sharing Agreements with Osisko in December 2010.

**Concern: The TOR demonstrate a lack of meaningful consultation with the Métis community about the project**

In comparison to other Aboriginal groups in the region, the TOR demonstrate a lack of meaningful engagement and consultation with the Métis community – even though some Métis have equivalent treaty rights to First Nations in the region and some Métis have existing Aboriginal rights qua Métis in the region. This highlights a significant deficiency in the TOR and consultation record.

---


\(^4\) The MNO notes that Osisko’s Terms of Reference of Consultation, Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Identification (January 2012) fails to appropriately identify the Métis community in the region and this community’s rights.
Further, as the MNO has identified in previous correspondence and meetings with the Crown, the Métis community is concerned about the potential impact of the Project on our community’s hunting, fishing (food and commercial), trapping (food and commercial), gathering, sugaring, wood harvesting, use of sacred and communal sites (i.e., incidental cabins, family group assembly locations, etc.) and use of water. Further, it has raised concerns about the following issues:

- Destruction of Mitta Lake to access ore deposit directly below the lake;
- Relocation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir, thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watershed;
- Clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable Boreal forest;
- Potential disruption of migratory patterns;
- The reliability of slurry pipeline;
- Permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility; and
- Disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs.

None of these concerns have been noted in the TOR or consultation record. Further, none of these concerns have been meaningfully discussed with the Métis community.

The inequitable treatment of Métis rights in the region is further underscored by Osisko’s assertion in the TOR that a “First Nations environmental committee will be set up in 2012 to facilitate communication on this topic,” followed by a separate but noticeably inequitable statement that “ongoing communications and consultations with Métis communities” would also occur. The regional rights-bearng Métis community has very real concerns related to the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project. An invitation for the Métis community to participate in the First Nations environmental committee has not been extended to the MNO by Osisko nor has Osisko offered to provide capacity to create a Métis environmental committee. This perceived treatment of the Métis community as an afterthought does not inspire confidence that meaningful consultation related to the Project will occur.

It must be stressed that these are just preliminary concerns that have been raised with the Crown and the proponent about the Project. Through meaningful consultation, we will be able to further understand, assess and articulate the impacts of the Project on our rights and interests. To date, this meaningful consultation has not yet been facilitated with us by either Osisko or the Crown. However, we understand that Osisko has now agreed to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with our community which will allow some of this important consultation-related work to begin. We are very anxious to see this work begin as soon as possible, consistent with the Supreme Court of Canada’s directions that potentially affected aboriginal communities should be engaged early in the planning and design of projects that have the potential to affect aboriginal and treaty rights.

I am also attaching other letters that have been sent to the Crown and Osisko which set out additional concerns of the Métis community.
Theresa Stenlund
MNO Regional Councilor
Chair, MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul
& Treaty #3 Consultation Committee

Attachment (4)

c.c. Gary Lipinski, President, Métis Nation of Ontario
     MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee
     Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Officer, Métis Nation of Ontario
     Melanie Paradis, MNO Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation
     Brian Tucker, MNO Manager, Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use
     Bernie Hughes, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
     Regent Dickey, Major Projects Management Office
     Daniel Johnson, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
     Amy Liu, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
     Martin Griffin, Mark Bowler and Alexandra Drapeck, Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
OSIKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP
APRIL 14TH 2012– 12 PM – 3:00 PM
OSIKO MAIN STREET OFFICE, ATIKOKAN

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mark Bowler</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (presenter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Marlene Davidson</td>
<td>President, Atikokan Métis Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Joel Henley</td>
<td>President, Kenora Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Alvina Cimon</td>
<td>President, Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Clint Calder</td>
<td>President, Sunset Country Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dean MacMahon</td>
<td>Captain of the Hunt, Region 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td>Region 1 Councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Felix Horne</td>
<td>Manager, Land Resources and Consultations MNO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Joe Daze</td>
<td>Coordinator of Lands, Resources and Consultations MNO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purpose:

Osisko hosted a workshop at the Atikokan Main Street Office Board room to facilitate a focussed discussion regarding implementing the MOU between Osisko and the MNO, addressing concerns formally raised by MNO to the CEA Agency, and presenting the Project alternatives and component criteria as detailed in the Terms of Reference (TOR).

Protocol

Prayer given by Marlene Davidson prior to the meeting.

Welcome and Introductions (MB)

We are here today to talk about the MOU, and begin addressing concerns that have been raised by the MNO. We will also touch on some Project details if time allows. We don’t have all the answers yet, we are still in the feasibility stage, meaning that many design details have not been finalized.

MOU Implementation Workplan

- Osisko presented overview of workplan in MOU
- Suggested dates and topics of discussion for remaining committee meetings

When can we meet next?

- Suggestion for tentative booking- May 26th 2012 at 9 AM in Thunder Bay.
- Topic of May meeting to be Baseline Results
Osisko to provide plain language summaries of the baseline reports prior to the meeting

- For future meetings it was agreed to try to combine them with Community Feasts. i.e. Dryden, Fort Frances and Kenora.
- Suggest June 21, Aboriginal Day in Kenora or Fort Frances.

**What should be included in the household mail out?**

- Booklet is too lengthy
- Keep it plain language
- Speak to job opportunities should there be a mine
- Project components
- Land and waterways – how we will take care of the environment
- Socio-economic impacts
- Bring a draft to May 26th meeting for discussion and review

**What should be included in the Metis Voyageur publication?**

- Metis Voyageur published quarterly
- Joe Daze to send contact for ‘e-voyageur’ – published monthly
- First publication should be about the MOU
- Closure and rehabilitation is important with respect to legacy mines
- Make sure to notice for Community Feasts

**Project Overview Video**

**Do you have any remaining questions about the Project?**

**Do you have any comments about the Project video?**

- Discussion about road and transmission line routes
- Discussion about size of components
- The video was quick, can it be slower?
- Liked the car and tic tac comparison
- Note that the traditional territory for the Métis is identified incorrectly. Should be stated as “Treaty #3/Lake of the Woods/Lac Seul/Rainy River/ Rainy Lake Traditional Territory.
- Questions about the drilling that is happening in the whole area not just the planned open pit sites. The concern being that the project may grow should gold be found nearby.
- How many square kilometers is the red-line “Project Area”?
- Note that the map in the project booklet is missing a scale

**Identified MNO Concerns**

**Mitta Lake**

- Osisko provided an overview of studies conducted at Mitta Lake and clarified that the
lake must be drained if the Project is to move forward

- Fish compensation related to Mitta Lake is of interest to the committee and should be a topic of discussion in future meetings. Requested that a Métis person monitor 2012 field work. Ex. Blaine Davidson
- Has Mitta Lake been stocked by the MNR?

Boreal Forest
- Forest community has been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment
- Osisko will progressively re-vegetate throughout the life of the Project

Migratory Patterns
- Moose have been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment
- Potential impacts to wildlife corridors will also be evaluated
- MNR report states that Atikokan area has the highest population of moose in Ontario
- Discussion of potential for Caribou in the Project area, has been scoped out because it is south of identified range

Pipeline Reliability
- Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability
- Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan
- How can you stop the tailings from freezing?
- Have they had pipeline breakages at Osisko Malartic?
- Committee would like to be involved / informed of pipeline routing

Harvesting Access
- Increased roads will mean increased public access meaning increased demand for harvested resources
- Impacts from noise and salt etc. will decrease species abundance
- Will employees be allowed to harvest?
  Will there be a “No Discharge of Firearms Zone”? Will there be fencing around the site?

Project Alternatives
- Time did not allow for presentation of Project alternatives
- This topic will be discussed at the next meeting

Criteria and Indicators
- Brief overview of preliminary VECs
- Potential social impacts not mentioned: alcohol, drugs, prostitution, and other negative social impacts
- These potential impacts will be addressed under “Community Well Being” criteria
- MNO has capacity to partner and provide expertise on dealing with social issues
including housing
  - Short Eared Owl is in the region but not included on the species list
  - Turtles are sacred and valued by Metis people
  - Berries, sweet grass, cedar, and firewood harvesting are important species

Ceremonies
  - Members may want to be involved in the spiritual ceremonies that happen at the camp. For those that have a spiritual need there should be contacts for that. Joe Daze to be the Métis contact.

Area history
  - Historically Sawbill Bay was a logging camp.
  - Some remember that during WWII there was a POW camp in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic copy of the presentation to Joe Daze</td>
<td>Mark B</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td>PDF sent with this package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts for e-Voyageur to Cathryn / Mark</td>
<td>Joe D</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check on availability for next meeting May 26th in Thunder Bay</td>
<td>Joe D / Mark</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check on next feast date June 21st in Kenora or Fort Frances</td>
<td>Joe D / Mark</td>
<td>April 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Fresh Outlook on Mining.
Presentation Overview

- Discuss implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
- Begin addressing identified issues
- Present Project alternatives
- Present Environmental Assessment (EA) criteria and indicators
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
MOU Implementation and Work plan

- Ongoing liaison meetings
- Focus on information sharing
- Providing information on the Project
- Providing information on the EA
- Identifying opportunities for Métis participation in the EA process
- Identifying and assessing potential impacts on the Métis Rights and Interests (Traditional Knowledge Study)
- Potential negotiation of an Impacts Benefits Agreement (IBA)
Deliverables

- Six meetings with the Regional Consultation Committee
- Four meetings with the local communities
  - Atikokan (April 14 2012 - today)
  - Dryden
  - Kenora
  - Fort Frances
Communications Plan

• Plain language information materials about the Project

• One mail-out to all Métis households (approximately 1,000) providing information on the Project

• Two to three ads in the Métis Voyageur providing information on the Project
Proposed Committee Meetings

1. Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed)
2. Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)
3. Baseline Reports (May)
4. Environmental Assessment (July)
5. Closure Planning (August)
6. Traditional Knowledge Report (October)
7. Submission of the EA Report (November)
Group Discussion

- Suggested dates for remaining 3 community meetings?
- Suggested information in household mailout?  
  Project Fact Sheet?
- Suggested topics for Métis Voyageur publications  
  Community News Briefs?
Video Presentation
Group Discussion

- Do you have any suggestions for edits to the video?
- Do you have any remaining questions about the Project?
Identified Concerns

MNO identified the following concerns during the Terms of Reference comment period:

- Destruction of Mitta Lake
- Clear cutting of boreal forest
- Disruption of migratory patterns
- Reliability of slurry pipeline
- Impact to water bodies from tailings
- Disruption of harvesting access
Mitta Lake

- Drainage is required for Project feasibility
- Baseline studies included Mitta Lake
  - Aquatic biology, water quality, hydrology
- Habitat compensation will be required
- Detailed drainage plan to be developed
- Anticipate Métis involvement in Project planning through Regional Committee Meetings
Boreal forest

- Black spruce dominated forest community is identified as a potential Valued Ecosystem Component for the Project
- Committed to progressive re-vegetation throughout the life of the Project
- Anticipate Métis involvement in closure planning

Osisko Forest Project

- 200,000 trees planted in 2010-2011
- Active restoration of Quebec’s boreal forest
Migratory patterns

• Moose are identified as a potential Valued Ecosystem Component for the Project

• Wildlife corridors are important for moose migration and will be evaluated as part of the EA

• Information about migratory patterns may be identified during Traditional Knowledge (TK) study
Pipeline reliability

• Pipeline will be designed to avoid fish bearing waterways
• Will include engineered protections
  – Berms
  – Low pressure warnings
• Emergency management plan
Tailings management

- Three alternative locations under consideration
- Tailings management methods also under review
Harvesting access

• Access road to the area will be improved
• TK Study will determine which areas are currently accessed
Brainstorming Activity

- Additional concerns not mentioned?
- Desired focus for next meeting?
- Suggested focus of plain language information materials?
The federal & provincial permitting processes require the consideration and evaluation of alternatives.

1. Alternatives to the Project
   - The Project vs. “Do Nothing”

2. Alternative Methods for the Project
   - Some alternative methods were pre-screened out because they were technically or economically not feasible (shown in red in following slides).
Project Alternatives

Alternatives to the Project
The “do nothing” alternative will be used as a benchmark to help determine:

- The extent to which the alternatives address the opportunity
- The benefits of proceeding with the Project

Alternative Methods for the Project

- **Mine development**
  - Underground mining
  - Open pit mining – avoid Mitta Lake
  - Open pit mining – drain Mitta Lake

- **Ore processing**
  - Off site processing facility
  - Non-cyanide processing methods
  - Use of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit
  - Use of natural cyanide destruction
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

• **Tailings Management**
  - Thickened tailings
  - Conventional tailings
  - Hogarth Pit
  - Lizard Lake
  - Northeast location
  - Tailings location
  - Use of a low permeability liner
  - No installation of liner

• **Power supply**
  - On site diesel generators
  - On site power generation
  - Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road
  - Transmission line along Raft Lake Road
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

• Water Supply
  – Discharge to Sawbill Bay
  – Discharge to Lynxhead Bay
  – Source from Turtle Bay
  – Source from Hogarth Pit
  – Source from Marmion Basin
  – No recycling of water
  – Recycle as much waste as possible

• Waste Rock
  – Waste rock location
  – Recycling and/or re-purposing of waste rock by third party
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

• Waste alternatives
  – On site landfill
  – Off site landfill

• Sewage treatment
  – On site treatment
  – Off site treatment

• Support facilities
  – On site worker camp
  – Worker accommodation in Town

• Access road
  – Widening of Sawbill road
  – Widening of Raft Lake road
EA Components

AIR
- Atmospheric environment
- Acoustic environment

LAND
- Geology and geochemistry
- Terrain and soils
- Vegetation, including country food
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat, including birds and species at risk

WATER
- Water quality and quantity
- Fish and fish habitat and aquatic ecosystems
- Navigable waters

PEOPLE
- Traditional land use
- Socio-economic environment
- Human health
- Physical and cultural heritage
Criteria and Indicators

- **Criteria** are chosen to represent features or elements of the natural or human environment considered to be important to the EA components, in relation to potential Project effects.

- **Indicators** are specific parameters for the selected criteria, which can be measured for change.

- Preliminary criteria and indicators have been chosen based on:
  - Review of Project information and mapping
  - Background research and review of statistical information
  - Field surveys and baseline reporting
  - Stakeholder, regulator and Aboriginal community feedback
  - Interviews with municipal service providers and local business owners
Socio-economics

Aboriginal Interests
- Traditional land and resource use
- Aboriginal traditions and culture

Economic
- Demographic Change
- Employment and Training
- Regional Economic Development

Land and Resource Use
- Outdoor Tourism and Recreation
- Marmion Reservoir Water Use
- Extractive Resources
- Forestry Resources
Socio-economics

Socio-Community

- Housing Availability
- Transportation and Traffic
- Public Services and Infrastructure
  - Education
  - Social services
  - Drinking water
  - Waste water
  - Solid waste
- Community Health and Well-being
  - Protection services
  - Health services
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology

- Wetlands
- Black Spruce Community
- Species at Risk
- Moose
- Wild Rice
- Downstream Waterways
- Marmion Reservoir
- Lizard Lake
- Walleye
- Smallmouth Bass
- Baitfish
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (presenter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cindy Laliberte</td>
<td>On behalf of President Joel Henley, Kenora Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Alvina Cimon</td>
<td>President, Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Clint Calder</td>
<td>President, Sunset Country Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dean MacMahon</td>
<td>Captain of the Hunt, Region 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td>Region 1 Councilor, Regional Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 James Wagar</td>
<td>Manager, Land Resources and Consultations MNO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purpose:

As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko travelled to Kenora to meet with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee’s questions, Project alternatives and interim baseline study results. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Kenora Métis community members – the second of four feasts envisioned in the MOU.

Protocol

Prayer given by Alvina Cimon at the opening and closing of the meeting.

Introductions and Meeting Goals

- Assist committee in obtaining information about the Project
- Update on Project development
- Continue building positive relationships

Review of MOU Goals and Deliverables

- Foster trust between Osisko and MNO and potential support for the Project by the MNO
- Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests
- Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated

Suggested dates for committee meetings and community feasts?

- July 24th site tour at Hammond Reef
- September 15th in Dryden coordinated with community feast
- October 11th in Fort Frances coordinated with community feast and TK presentation
Feedback on Project fact sheet proposed for mail out?
- Project fact sheet is useful
- Include a focus on Métis communities
- Include call for participation in Traditional Knowledge study

Date for next advertisement in the Métis Voyageur? Suggested topic?
- Details about Mitta Lake and plan for draining
- Jobs and opportunities for Métis
- Project description FAQs

Identified MNO Concerns

Closure Planning
Q - When operations phase is done, will the pits fill with water and act as quarry lakes? Or will you add soil/organics to help things grow?
A – Yes, Osisko intends to allow the pits to fill with water after operations; however we have not yet developed a closure plan which details if any organics will be added to the pits.

Transmission Line
Q – What is the largest span between footings of the planned transmission line? Will any portion of the transmission line be sub-marine?
A – The largest span between footings is about 600 metres, all of which will be overhead. The span is short enough that we are currently not anticipating putting any footings in Sawbill Bay.

Q – What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing?
A – Not sure of the exact distance, we can provide that to you.

Q – What is the voltage of the planned line?
A – 230 kV

Q – Who will install and own the transmission line?
A – Osisko will likely install the line. We anticipate the line will be owned by Hydro One.

Q – Will the transmission line posts be wood or steel?
A – I do not know but I will ask Osisko’s Engineering group and get back to you.

Fish Habitat Compensation
Q - MNR matrix for evaluation fish habitat units are much weaker than those used by the David Suzuki foundation. Osisko should consider using more stringent guidelines
A – Osisko’s approach is to meet industry best practices and government requirements.

Q – Adding farmed fish to a system isn’t the same as replacing the fish that were lost. Are you planning on stocking the pits at the end of operations?
A – We are not currently at a detailed stage of closure planning, however Osisko’s approach is to focus on improving fish habitat, not increasing fish populations directly.

Q – Will Steep Rock be enhanced as part of the Project?
A – Osisko is willing to consider fish compensation options at Steep Rock, specifically if these
opportunities are favoured by Aboriginal and public stakeholders.

Q – Fish habitat compensation should be focussed on areas where Métis are allowed to harvest fish and benefit from the compensation efforts.
A – Osisko will take into consideration benefits to Aboriginal communities when selecting fish habitat compensation options, however it is ultimately up to the government to approve appropriate fish habitat compensation activities.

**Tailings Pipeline**  
Q - What is the lifespan of a pipeline?  
A – The lifespan depends on many factors including the characteristics of the slurry.

Q – Will the pipeline be exposed or buried (covered)?  
A – The pipeline will likely be exposed.

**Osisko Harvesting Policy**  
Q – Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko’s entire property claims?  
A – No, this policy is intended for use only during the exploration phase and applies to staff staying at the exploration camp.

- Discussion regarding potential fencing plans and access routes to different areas near the Hammond Reef site.
- Osisko to provide a map of the area for the Committee to give feedback on the development of a Harvesting Policy for the Project.

**Project Alternatives**  
- Further detail and explanation was provided regarding cyanide destruction methods
- Owner of the Raft Lake Dam is interested in selling electricity to the provincial grid, but needs a transmission line. Osisko should get in touch with H2O Power to discussion cooperation on a transmission line.

Q – What about trace elements that can’t be measured? How will Osisko deal with this issue during water treatment?  
A – Osisko’s approach is to meet the specific water quality parameters that are required by the government permit to be received for the operation of the Project.

Q – Where will the planned new Atikokan landfill be located? A good idea for a mitigation of local landfill use would be for Osisko to invest in a local recycling program.  
A – We are not sure exactly where the new landfill will be located, we will find this information and provide it at the next committee meeting. We will consider the recommended mitigation measure.

**Summary of Baseline Results**  
Q – Will climate change be considered as part of the environmental assessment?  
A – Yes, the effect of the climate on the Project will be considered.

Q – Is archaeology being considered as part of the environmental assessment? Many archaeologists
have limited knowledge of Métis culture and disregard the potential for Métis artifacts.

A – Yes, archaeology will be included in the environmental assessment. Dr. Carla Parslow is our archaeology lead and has experience working with the Métis Nation of Ontario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Item</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to draft and distribute meeting notes</td>
<td>Cathryn</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to provide map of Project area for discussion of harvesting policy</td>
<td>Cathryn</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to provide responses to questions that were not fully answered</td>
<td>Cathryn</td>
<td>Next meeting</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNO to provide logistical details for the household mail out</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Next meeting</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to revise household mail out to include Métis - specific information</td>
<td>Cathryn</td>
<td>Next meeting</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to arrange for Committee to visit the Hammond Reef site</td>
<td>Alix</td>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osisko to arrange for Committee to attend Malartic site tour</td>
<td>Alix</td>
<td>Next meeting</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Fresh Outlook on Mining.

HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

June 2012
Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Description of Project alternatives
- Summary of baseline study results
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
MoU Deliverables
Committee Meetings

1. Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed: November)
2. Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)
3. Baseline Reports (completed: June)
4. Environmental Assessment (July)
5. Closure Planning (August)
6. Traditional Knowledge Report (October)
7. Submission of the EA Report (November)
MoU Deliverables

Community Feasts

• Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
• Kenora (June 21 2012 – today)
• Dryden
• Fort Frances
MoU Deliverables

• Plain language information materials about the Project
• One mail-out to all Métis households (~1,000)
• Two to three ads in the Métis Voyageur
  • June 8 publication about MoU signing (complete)
Group Discussion

- Dates for community feasts in Dryden and Fort Frances?
- Feedback on Project fact sheet proposed for mail out?
- Advertisement in the Métis Voyageur
  - Next topic and date?
Questions from last meeting

The Consultation Committee brought up the following questions at the meeting in May:

- Total area of Project footprint and location
- Exploration activities
- Fish compensation
- Métis involvement in field programs
- Reliability and routing of slurry pipeline
- Disruption of harvesting access
Project footprint

- The Project Location (Claim boundary) = 369 km²
- The Project Facility Footprint = 14 km²
Exploration activities

- Resource definition (drill program) phase coming to an end
- Focus transitions to finalize the feasibility study by the end of 2012
- Some staff layoffs will occur starting in September 2012
- Normal occurrence in a mining project cycle
- No satellite zone discovered
Fish compensation

• Osisko has had several meetings and discussions with MNR and DFO regarding fish compensation
• The Steep Rock site is one area that has been identified as having potential fish compensation projects
• Osisko toured the Steep Rock site with MNR and DFO on June 19 and will share the results of that meeting
• On-site fish compensation opportunities will also need to be identified in addition to potential opportunities at Steep Rock
Métis summer student

- Summer student position sent to MNO May 9, 2012
- Position to begin June 18 and finish July 22
- Schedule is 14 days on, 7 days off, 10 hours/day
- Includes room and board
- Job duties include assisting with:
  - Environmental activities
  - Site clean-up
  - Camp maintenance
Pipeline reliability

• What is the pipeline routing?
  – Under development, final routing is expected in the coming months
  – Pipeline will be regularly inspected
  – Berming along pipeline route is planned to minimize potential effects
  – Emergency containment areas will also be included at the low points of the pipeline route to allow draining if needed

• How do you stop the tailings from freezing?
  – The pipeline design is not finalized
  – Pipelines are usually insulated and may be heated if needed

• There have not been any pipeline breakages at the Malartic project since operations began in 2011
Harvesting access

• Will employees be allowed to harvest?
  – OHRG currently has a recreational policy
  – Employees are permitted to fish on Sawbill or Marmion
    • Osisko provides two boats for employee use
    • Fishing and boating licenses are required
    • General safety rules must be followed

• Will there be a no firearm discharge zone around the site?
  – No weapons permitted on site
  – Additional security would be required during operations
Group Discussion

Do you know of any areas that need fish habitat improvements?
What do you feel would be the right harvesting policy for Hammond Reef?
Project Alternatives

The federal & provincial permitting processes require the consideration and evaluation of alternatives:

1. Alternatives to the Project
   - The Project vs. “Do Nothing”

2. Alternative Methods for the Project
   - Some alternative methods were pre-screened out because they were technically or economically not feasible (shown in red in following slides).
Alternatives to the Project

The “do nothing” alternative will be used as a benchmark to help determine:

- The extent to which the alternatives address the opportunity
- The benefits of proceeding with the Project

Alternative Methods for the Project

- **Mine development**
  - Underground mining
  - Open pit mining – avoid Mitta Lake
  - Open pit mining – drain Mitta Lake

- **Ore processing**
  - Off site processing facility
  - Non-cyanide processing methods
  - Use of a synthetic cyanide destruction circuit
  - Use of natural cyanide destruction
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

- **Tailings Management**
  - Thickened tailings
  - Conventional tailings
  - Hogarth Pit
  - Lizard Lake
  - Northeast location
  - Tailings location
  - Use of a low permeability liner
  - No installation of liner

- **Power supply**
  - On site diesel generators
  - On site power generation
  - Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road
  - Transmission line along Raft Lake Road
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

• **Water Supply**
  - Discharge to Sawbill Bay
  - Discharge to Lynxhead Bay
  - Source from Turtle Bay
  - Source from Hogarth Pit
  - Source from Marmion Basin
  - No recycling of water
  - Recycle as much waste as possible

• **Waste Rock**
  - Waste rock location
  - Recycling and/or re-purposing of waste rock by third party
Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

• Waste alternatives
  – On site landfill
  – Off site landfill

• Sewage treatment
  – On site treatment
  – Off site treatment

• Support facilities
  – On site worker camp
  – Worker accommodation in Town

• Access road
  – Widening of Sawbill road
  – Widening of Raft Lake road
Group Discussion

Do you have any questions about the Project?
Do you have any suggestions for alternatives?
BASELINE STUDIES

1. Atmospheric
2. Hydrology
3. Water Quality
4. Geochemistry
5. Hydrogeology
6. Aquatic Biology
7. Terrestrial Biology
ATMOSPHERIC BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

To describe and identify, within the defined study areas:

- Climate conditions
- Seasonal variations in weather conditions
- Meteorological conditions
  - Air temperature,
  - Relative humidity,
  - Evaporation,
  - Precipitation,
  - Wind speed and direction,
  - Atmospheric pressure,
  - Solar radiation, and
  - Extreme and rare weather phenomena.
- The influence of regional topography or other features that could affect weather conditions
ATMOSPHERIC BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

To describe and identify:

• Expected air quality, including:
  – Discussion of off-site data used including an analysis of how representative data is of conditions at the Project site.
  – Description of local and regional variability and the geographic locations of any on-site and off site meteorological stations

• Expected ambient noise levels, including:
  – Discussion of expected day and night time noise levels
ATMOSPHERIC
AIR QUALITY DATA SOURCE LOCATIONS
ACOUSTIC

• Existing noise levels are assumed to be quiet
  • 40 dBA during daytime hours and 35 dBA during night time hours
• Specific locations such as cabins will be identified as noise receptors
• Noise modelling will include predictions of acoustic levels at receptors
WATER QUALITY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

Baseline data was collected to meet the requirements of the EA and be consistent with provincial and federal requirements. Specifically, the water and sediment quality baseline study will provide, within the defined study areas:

• a description of water quality and sediment sampling protocols and analytical methods and the quality assurance/quality control program followed;

• a summary of the collected surface water quality data compared to the relevant criteria; and

• an assessment of variation relative to historical data
WATER QUALITY – SAMPLING LOCATIONS

LEGEND
- Surface Water Sample Location
- Surface Water and Sediment Sample Location
- Profile Sample Location (surface water and sediment)
- Raft Lake Car Location
- Weather Station
- Helideck Location
- Trail
  - Road
  - Proposed Site Access Road
  - Hardback/Slawood Access Road Alternative 1
  - Raft Lake Access Road Alternative 2
  - Proposed Raft Lake Flareline Alternative
  - Proposed Hardback Powerline Alternative
- River/stream
- Lake
- Wetland
- Project Footprint
- Project Location

PRELIMINARY
WATER QUALITY

• Acidic to near-neutral pH values with approximately 20% of measured values lower than the criteria
• Almost all measured total aluminum and 35% of total iron concentrations were greater than the criteria
• Sporadic concentrations of total cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc greater than the criteria
• Four total mercury concentrations greater than the CCME criteria were observed
• 20% or less of the observed phenol concentrations were greater than the criteria
GEOCHEMISTRY STUDY OBJECTIVES

• Review of the site geology and general mine location
• Collection of drill core samples
• Static testing of mine material
• Kinetic testing of a selected subset of mine materials
• Data evaluation and characterization of ARD/ML potentials of all collected materials
GEOCHEMISTRY

- Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected
- Metal leaching
  - pH values are neutral to alkaline and higher than the CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria range in short term tests
  - Aluminum concentrations can be greater than CCME/PWQO/MMER criteria in the short-term leach and humidity cell testing
  - Copper can be higher than the PWQO/CCME criteria in the humidity cells for the first five weeks but decreases rapidly to values close to the detection limit
  - Cadmium, silver and uranium concentrations have sporadic exceedences that are only marginally greater than CCME and/or PWQO in all leaches
HYDROLOGY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

• Description of existing surface water management and use
  o Agreements under the International Joint Commission
  o 2004 to 2014 Seine River Water Management Plan
  o Existing MOE Permits to Take Water

• Description of hydrology in the site, local and regional study areas including:
  o Drainage basins;
  o Flow and water level regimes including monthly and seasonal fluctuations and year-to-year variability;
  o Normal, flood and drought properties of streams and lakes;
  o Hydrological components and processes, and their interrelations (e.g. precipitation, evapotranspiration, evaporation, runoff, groundwater recharge/discharge)

• Identification of navigable waterways and water bodies
HYDROLOGY

Measuring cross-section

Staff gauge

Cross-Section 4
25 m downstream of culvert outlets

Reduced Level (m)

Station (m) from left bank

- Channel bed
- Water surface

415.0
414.8
414.6
414.4
414.2
414.0
413.8
413.6

0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
12.00
WATERSHEDS

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water.
HYDROGEOLOGY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Establish groundwater flow paths
- Establish baseline groundwater quality
- Identify key factors that could influence site groundwater quality and or quantity
- Provide input to engineering design, alternatives assessments and other environmental evaluations for the Project
HYDROGEOLOGY
SAMPLING LOCATIONS
HYDROGEOLOGY

- Overburden is generally thin and discontinuous throughout the Project Location
  - Some overburden in Tailings Management Area
- Bedrock is generally tight and massive indicating limited flow through the bedrock
- Two primary zones for groundwater movement in the bedrock
  - Upper weathered zone = surface to 10 metres below ground
  - Sheer zones = at depth

- Groundwater Quality
  - Some parameters in the shallow groundwater have levels above criteria
  - Deep groundwater generally meets criteria and is similar to shallow and surface water
Shear Zones in proposed Open Pits

PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears
AQUATIC BIOLOGY STUDY OBJECTIVES

Characterize local and regional aquatic resources (fish, fish habitat, benthos and sediment chemistry) to support an evaluation of potential effects of the proposed facility and infrastructure access routes, establish mitigation and compensatory measures to offset project effects and to meet federal and provincial regulatory requirements. Component investigations include:

- Fish community sampling – waterbodies and watercourses
- Fish habitat mapping – waterbodies and watercourses
- Benthic invertebrate community sampling
- Fish tissue sampling
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

API: Where the project footprint overlaps with, or is adjacent to an aquatic feature.
Includes;
• Headwater lakes/ponds
• Connecting watercourses
• Receiving bays/mouths of watercourses
• Access road crossings

Table 1: API #11 (pond), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch summaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Effort Location (see Figure 11-1)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gear</th>
<th>Effort</th>
<th>Catch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 26-29, 2010</td>
<td>minnow trap</td>
<td>18 hrs</td>
<td>finescale dace (37 adult, 2 juvenile) northern redbelly dace (11 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 26-29, 2010</td>
<td>minnow trap</td>
<td>19 hrs</td>
<td>finescale dace (36 adult, 10 juvenile) northern redbelly dace (1 adult) fathead minnow (3 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 26-29, 2010</td>
<td>nordic net</td>
<td>18 hrs</td>
<td>finescale dace (9 adult) fathead minnow (2 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 26-29, 2010</td>
<td>gillnet - single panel (16 mm mesh)</td>
<td>18 hrs</td>
<td>no catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 27-28, 2011</td>
<td>broad -scale large mesh</td>
<td>57 hrs</td>
<td>no catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 27-28, 2011</td>
<td>broad -scale large mesh</td>
<td>57 hrs</td>
<td>no catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 27-28, 2011</td>
<td>broad -scale large mesh</td>
<td>57 hrs</td>
<td>no catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 27-28, 2011</td>
<td>broad -scale small mesh</td>
<td>39 hrs</td>
<td>finescale dace (7 adult) fathead minnow (1 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 27-28, 2011</td>
<td>broad -scale small mesh</td>
<td>39 hrs</td>
<td>finescale dace (4 adult) fathead minnow (3 adult)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Table 1: API #11 (pond), Basic Water Chemistry Parameter Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Depth (m)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Conductivity (µmhos)</th>
<th>Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 28, 2010</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 27, 2011</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: API #11 (stream), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch Summaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Effort Location (see Figure 11-2)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gear</th>
<th>Effort</th>
<th>Catch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 23, 2010</td>
<td>bagpack electrofisher</td>
<td>115 m</td>
<td>finescale dace (27 adult, 27 juvenile, 2 YOY) northern redbelly dace (2 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 24, 2011</td>
<td>bagpack electrofisher</td>
<td>641 m</td>
<td>finescale dace (29 adult, 30 juvenile, 1 YOY) northern redbelly dace (5 adult, 5 juvenile) dace sp (2 YOY unk.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: API #11 (Lynxhead Bay), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch Summaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Effort Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gear</th>
<th>Effort</th>
<th>Catch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>August 26, 2010</td>
<td>boat electrofisher</td>
<td>500 m</td>
<td>yellow perch (10 juvenile) northern pike (1 adult)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>September 24, 2011</td>
<td>broad-scale small mesh gillnets (2)</td>
<td>17.5 hrs</td>
<td>walleye (2 juvenile) yellow perch (15 juvenile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>September 24, 2011</td>
<td>broad-scale small mesh gillnets (2)</td>
<td>17.5 hrs</td>
<td>walleye (1 juvenile) northern pike (1 YOY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>September 24, 2011</td>
<td>broad-scale large mesh gillnets (2)</td>
<td>17 hrs</td>
<td>lake whitefish (1 adult) white sucker (1 adult) northern pike (1 adult)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Table 1: Fish Species Captured During Baseline Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family/Subfamily</th>
<th>Species Common Name</th>
<th>Species Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coregoninae</td>
<td>lake whitefish</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeaformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cisco</td>
<td>Coregonus artedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbridae</td>
<td>central mudminnow</td>
<td>Umbra limi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esocidae</td>
<td>northern pike</td>
<td>Esox lucius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>longnose dace</td>
<td>Rhinichthys cataractae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blacknose dace</td>
<td>Rhinichthys straitulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>northern redbelly dace</td>
<td>Chrosomus eos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>finscale dace</td>
<td>Chrosomus neogaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprinidae</td>
<td>pearl dace</td>
<td>Semotilus margarita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fathead minnow</td>
<td>Pimephales promelas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spottail shiner</td>
<td>Notropis hudsonius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blacknose shiner</td>
<td>Notropis heterolepis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brassy minnow</td>
<td>Hybognathus hankinsoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomidae</td>
<td>common white sucker</td>
<td>Catostomus commersoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadidae</td>
<td>burbot</td>
<td>Lota lota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasterosteidiae</td>
<td>ninespine stickleback</td>
<td>Pungitius pungitius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brook stickleback</td>
<td>Culaea inconstans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrarchidiae</td>
<td>smallmouth bass</td>
<td>Micropterus dolomieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pumpkinseed</td>
<td>Lepomis gibbosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percidae</td>
<td>walleye</td>
<td>Sander vitreus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellow perch</td>
<td>Perca flavescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iowa darter</td>
<td>Etheostoma exile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottidae</td>
<td>mottled sculpin</td>
<td>Cottus bairdi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Blacknose Shiner

Chico

Yellow Walleye

Smallmouth Bass

Pump (Dec)
TERRESTRIAL BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

The terrestrial ecology baseline study will describe and identify, within the area potentially affected by the Project:

• Vegetative communities
• Terrestrial species and their habitat
• Wildlife corridors and physical barriers to movement
• Protected and conservation areas established by federal, provincial and municipal jurisdictions
• Use of the mine site by large carnivores, furbearers and small mammals
• Relative abundance, distribution and density of migratory birds
• Raptors and raptor habitat on the mine site
• Relative abundance, distribution and habitat use of wildlife species of conservation concern
• Amphibian habitat inventory
• Ungulate species occurring in the mine site
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
SAMPLING LOCATIONS
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY
Group Discussion

Do you have any questions about the baseline results?
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
**ELECTIONS YIELD RECORD VOTER TURNOUT**

**President Lipinski Re-elected**

MNO President Lipinski re-elected with strong mandate across Province

---

Record number of MNO citizens participated in the 2012 Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) leadership elections at the regional and provincial levels. With a total vote count of 2,286 ballots, three times as many MNO citizens voted in comparison to the 2008 MNO Elections.

Gary Lipinski was re-elected as MNO President with an impressive 87.2% of the total vote. He also had a majority of votes at every polling station, signifying a strong mandate from two citizens and communities province-wide.

“I am honoured and humbled to receive this mandate,” stated President Lipinski. “It is gratifying to know that MNO citizens across the province support the results and momentum we have achieved together over the last four years. I am anxious to keep this momentum going!”

President Lipinski added: “This election has also given me, along with all of the new’s regional and provincial leadership, a strong mandate to continue to push forward on our Métis rights agenda. In my campaign, I stressed that progress needs to be made on this front, and this record voter turnout shows that our people are committed to a united MNO with a strong rights-based agenda.”

All the executive positions on the Provincial Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMO) were contested during the election as well as three Regional Councillor positions and the Postsecondary Student Representative position. “Everyone who ran as a candidate in this election, and those who voted in this election, contributed to making the MNO stronger,” commented President Lipinski. “I want to thank everyone who was part of our democratic process, including all the candidates, our electoral officials and staff, and especially the many volunteers who assisted the various campaigns, worked at polling stations, and assisted in the election in many ways.”

President Lipinski concluded: “I am looking forward to working with the new PCMO and I want to congratulate everyone who was elected and re-elected in this election. We have a lot of work ahead of us, but I believe we are well placed to make even more progress and history over the next four years.”

**MNO leadership meets with Premier and Ministers**

Only a few days after receiving a strong mandate in the 2012 Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Election, MNO President, Gary Lipinski, and MNO Chair, France Picotte, were already meeting with Premier Dalton McGuinty and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Kathleen Wynne, to discuss issues of importance to the MNO Nation.

During the meeting, held on May 17 at Queen’s Park in Toronto, Premier McGuinty and Minister Wynne congratulated President Lipinski and Chair Picotte on their re-election and indicated the government looks forward to continuing its positive relationship with the MNO.

President Lipinski emphasized the progress the MNO has made since signing the MNO-Ontario Framework Agreement in 2009. “MNO communities and people have achieved success after success in all areas right across the board: the Métis Voyageur Development Fund; Memorandums of Understanding with government ministries, universities and colleges; the renewal of the Aboriginal Healing and Wellness Strategy; and the many Duty to Consult and Accommodation engagements across the province—to name only a few items. We have achieved a great deal working with the Government of Ontario.” President Lipinski asserted that it is an MNO priority to renew the MNO-Ontario Framework and continue building on the successes already achieved.

The value of the New Relationship Fund (NRF) to Métis in Ontario was another major area of discussion at the meeting. President Lipinski and Chair Picotte provided a long list of accomplishments that the MNO has realized with NRF funding both at provincial and local levels. The MNO stressed the importance of renewing the NRF so that the momentum already established is maintained.
Métis woman named Personality of the Year

Congratulations to Louise Logue who was recently named “Personality of the Year” by CBC. “I share this story with you,” she said, “because I am so proud of being Métis and I want the experience to serve to make us all proud of our individual accomplishments. Our ancestors worked hard so that we can have such a wonderful life despite any challenges or crosses we bear. In life, I sure feel blessed with more than enough.”

Read the story at: [http://goo.gl/Alja4](http://goo.gl/Alja4)

Métis artist’s design selected for windows on Parliament Hill

On June 11, 2012, it was announced that Métis Nation of Ontario citizen, artist, Christi Belcourt’s design will be used to create stained glass windows for Parliament Hill. The windows will commemorate the lives of Aboriginal people who experienced the Indian residential school system.

The installation of the windows on Parliament Hill is part of the Government of Canada’s 2008 apology to former students of Indian residential schools. A five member selection committee of Aboriginal art experts was established to oversee the artist selection process and ultimately selected the design submitted by Christi Belcourt, the daughter of MNO Founding President Tony Belcourt. “This design depicts healing and reconciliation between Aboriginal people and all Canadians,” explained selection committee Chair, Stephen Ingalls. “The design, entitled ‘Gitiganigamiminaming’ which means ‘Looking Ahead’, tells a story of Aboriginal peoples, cultures and languages through dark images and reflects the healing and resiliency of Aboriginal traditions and languages. This is a story that is an important part of Canadian history, one which needs to be better known.”

“We cannot forget that for over 100 years Aboriginal children were forcibly removed from their families to attend residential schools. The effects of the residential schools era are still felt deeply within our communities, however, our peoples are healing and regaining our strength,” said Christi Belcourt. “This stained glass window is important as it commemorates a significant point in history, when, in 2008 the Prime Minister of Canada apologized to the Aboriginal peoples, and it will forever serve as a reminder to all of Canada and future generations.”

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) President, Gary Lipinski stated: “Being selected for this historic honour is a testament to Christi’s talent and her vision. It is fitting that a Métis artist be selected as many of our people suffered in residential schools, a fact that is not as widely known and recognized as it should be. Christi is a wonderful role model for Métis youth. She shows us all what Métis people can accomplish.”

To view more images of Belcourt’s design along with her description of the work visit the link: [www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1339417945383](http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1339417945383)

MNO leadership meets with Premier and Ministers

continued from page 1

The MNO leadership demonstrated that the NRF and the Framework Agreement have both played significant roles in allowing the MNO to build relationships with industry and resource proponents to promote economic development in Ontario. “We want to encourage economic development in Ontario,” explained President Lipinski, “and resource proponents to promote economic development in Ontario. “We want to encourage economic development in Ontario, but it is very important that Métis people benefit from economic development along with all Ontario citizens.”

Gary Lipinski, MNO President

We want to encourage economic development in Ontario, but it is very important that Métis people benefit from economic development along with all Ontario citizens. — Gary Lipinski, MNO President

An important theme that emerged from the meeting was the need to plant the seeds of interest in acquiring a postsecondary education in Métis students at a young age. It was agreed that education offers the surest way to improve the lives of Métis children and getting Métis youth to start thinking about their futures, even at the grade school level, is important.
Osisko and MNO sign Memorandum of Understanding

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) have formally signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide their working relationship in regard to the development of the Hammond Reef gold project in northwestern Ontario.

The MOU sets out the way in which the local Métis community, as represented by the Treaty #3/ Lake of the Woods / Lac Seul / Rainy River / Rainy Lake Consultation Committee and the community councils that are a part of the committee, will be consulted regarding the development of the project and commits the parties to working together to address any potential impacts the project may have on Métis rights, interests and “way of life.” The consultation committee is made up of Joel Henley, President, Kenora Métis Council; Alvinna Cimon, President, Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council; Marlene Davidson, President, Atikokan and Surrounding Area Métis Council; Clint Calder, President, Sunset Country Métis Council; Dean McMahon, Region One Captain of the Huron, and Theresa Steenland, PC/MNNO Region 1 Councillor, as Chair.

“This agreement is an important step in building a mutually respectful and sustainable relationship between the Métis community and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd in relation to the Hammond Reef gold project. It sets out a consultation process through which Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd can engage with the Métis community at the local and regional levels in order to better understand Métis rights and interests that may be impacted in the local area around the project, through, amongst other things, completing a traditional knowledge study and a technical review of the project,” said MNO President, Gary Lipinski.

Sean Rosen, President and Chief Executive Officer of Osisko added: “The signing of this MOU is the result of a respectful consultation process between the signatories. This agreement represents a milestone in our continuing working relationship with all the local communities in the region and underscores Osisko’s commitment to continue developing a strong relationship with Aboriginal people.”

MNO Regional Councillor, Theresa Stenlund, commented: “Our community looks forward to continuing to work with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd in a positive and productive manner. The MNO has worked hard with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd and we are happy to move forward and are proud of our positive relationship and successful negotiations. There is a real need for economic development in the northwest, and we see MNO’s involvement with Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd as an opportunity to foster opportunities for Métis businesses and citizens, while protecting our traditional values and way of life.”

MNO Business Forum shares resources with Métis entrepreneurs

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) held a Métis business forum on March 30 in Toronto. The Forum attracted over 30 business owners, entrepreneurs, and officials from the Office of the Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-status Indians and the Aboriginal Business Development Program.

“The MNO wants to help provide Métis businesses with tools that will help them succeed,” explained MNO President, Gary Lipinski. “Because encouraging the entrepreneurial spirit of our people is a priority.”

Each participant attending the business forum received a copy of a "Métis Business Tool Kit" including information that every entrepreneur needs to establish and maintain a business. Participants heard from Steven Morse, the Chief Executive Officer of the Métis Voyageur Development Fund; Feiz Sima, with the Aboriginal Business Development Program; and, Jason Li, with the City of Toronto Economic Development. Each described how their organizations could assist Métis businesses.

Bill Zakarow, Director of Procurement for the 2015 Toronto Pan/Para PanAm Summer Games, spoke about procurement opportunities and how Métis businesses can benefit by supplying goods and services to these multi-million dollar games.

Peter Smith, President of the Commerce Assessment Group, provided training in sales and marketing, and Leslie Roberts, the President of the GoForth Institute, presented on the importance of business people having strong mentors.

Presentations from two successful Métis business owners were highlights of the event. Roger Lauzon, owner of Techno Metal Post, and Claude and Rick Seguin, of SRC Mining, shared their insights and experience. Both businesses exemplify success for Métis people looking to start their own businesses.

The MNO has recently posted a Métis Business Directory on the MNO website. An electronic version of the Métis Business Tool Kit is also available on the website. Both can be accessed at:

www.metisnation.org/programs/economic-development
2012 MNO Elections

THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF THE MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO 2012-16

On May 7, Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) citizens went to the polls to elect a new Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO). Mail-in ballots were added to the votes cast on May 7 and counted on May 14. The four senators who serve on the PCMNO will continue in that capacity until the 2012 Annual General Assembly (AGA), when these positions will be selected by their fellow representatives constituting the Chartered MNO Community Councils. The following candidates were elected, re-elected or acclaimed.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

GARY LIPINSKI
Re-elected
MNO President

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) President, Gary Lipinski, hails from Fort Frances, Ontario, where he was born, raised and still resides with his wife Diane, and daughter Rachel. President Lipinski’s Métis roots go deep; his ancestors were part of the group of Métis who negotiated the “half-breed” adhesion to Treaty No. 3, which covers much of northwestern Ontario. President Lipinski comes from a long line of Métis commercial fishermen and traditional resource users and continues today to practice the Métis traditional way of life, hunting, fishing and camping with his family and friends.

President Lipinski holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Lakehead University, a Bachelor of Education from Queen’s University and, Honours in Technological Studies from the University of Western Ontario. He started teaching at Fort Frances High School in 1987 and became actively involved in the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) in 1993. Gary Lipinski was first elected councillor for the MNO Sunset Country Métis Community Council and then the next year to the first Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) as the Regional Councillor for Region 1 (northwestern Ontario). As a PCMNO member, he was an instrumental part of the leadership team that advanced R. v. Powley—the ground breaking Métis rights litigation that in 1990 led to similar agreements with other Métis. The Framework Agreement resulted in an agreement on Métis harvesting rights between the MNO and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in July 2004. Today, this remains the only agreement of its kind in Canada.

Shortly after being elected president in 2008, President Lipinski successfully negotiated the Ontario-Métis Framework Agreement. This agreement represented a notable turning point in Ontario-Métis relations because it recognizes the unique identity, history, culture and rights of Ontario Métis communities, in stark contrast to generations of government policy that denied the very existence of Ontario Métis. The Framework Agreement led to similar agreements with other government ministries, agencies and postsecondary institutions. Among other highlights of President Lipinski’s first term was progress in the area of the “Duty of the Crown to Consult and Accommodate.” This led to regional protocols being signed that permitted the consultation of regional rights-bearing Métis communities on projects and plans that impact their collective rights and interests. It also led to agreements with private sector companies such as Detour Gold, Osisko and Union Gas.

Under President Lipinski, the MNO secured funding through the “Ontario New Relationship Fund”, which allowed the MNO to advance projects on both the provincial and local levels. In 2011, President Lipinski secured a 30 million dollar commitment from the Ontario Government for the “Métis Voyageur Development Fund” (MVDF). Ontario will provide three million dollars a year for ten years through the MVDF to Métis entrepreneurs and businesses. During President Lipinski’s tenure, the MNO’s profile has increased. As a result, the Ontario Legislature declared 2010 “the year of the Métis” and President Lipinski was invited to speak at international, national and provincial conferences and to participate in panels with such renowned speakers as Dr. Don Drummond and to appear on television programs such as The Agenda with Steve Paikin.

In May of 2012, President Lipinski was re-elected with 87.2% of the vote, and carried the majority in every polling station.

MNO President Gary Lipinski.

MNO ELECTION RESULTS - 2012

The following are the results of the 2012 MNO elections. As Chief Electoral Officer, I hereby declare the candidates who received the largest number of votes for each office elected — Paul DeVillers, Chief Electoral Officer.

Name of successful candidate in bold

POSITION CANDIDATE VOTE COUNT

President
Christien, Arnette 292
Lipinski, Gary 1994
Chair
Picotte, France 1279
Rowlinson, Hank 915
Vice-chair
McBride, Sharon 1175
O’Connor, Lawrence 924
Secretary-
Treasurer
Giroux, Roger 682
Pile, Tim 819
Sanzai, Richard 650
Post-Secondary Representative
Henry, Jennifer 1340
Mandy, Phoebe 683
Councillor for Region 5*
Denis, Juliette 211
Sanzai, Maurice 210
Councillor for Region 6
Lawigne, Chris 64
Wass, JoAnne 96
Councillor for Region 7
Saulnier, Pauline 303
Vallee, Allan 110

* A recount was completed for the position on Friday, May 18, 2012, and the vote total was unchanged. Therefore, Juliette Denis is confirmed elected as Councillor for Region 5.

ACCLAIMED CANDIDATES

Pursuant to Section 8.1 of the Electoral Code of the Métis Nation of Ontario, I declare the following candidates acclaimed to office.

— Paul DeVillers, Chief Electoral Officer

PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF THE MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO

Councillor Region 1
Stenlund, Theresa
Counsellor Region 9
Rivers, Peter
Councillor Region 2
Burgess, Cameron
Youth Representative
Case, Mitchell
Councillor Region 4
Galton, Ernest
Councillor Region 3
Lafrance, Merval
Councillor Region 8
Tucker, Anita

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO VETERANS COUNCIL

President
Paquette, Joseph
Sergeant at Arms
Garratt, Greg
Chair
Mandeville, Guy
Treasurer
Plummer, Christopher

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO YOUTH COUNCIL

Representative Region 2
Landy, Janine
Representative Region 9
Young, Alexander
Representative Region 3
Gosselin, Brianne
Representative Region 8
Delhaire-Sawchuk, Nicholas

UNCONTESTED POSITIONS

The following positions remain vacant

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO VETERANS COUNCIL

• Secretary
• Women’s Representative

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO YOUTH COUNCIL

• Representative Region 1
• Representative Region 4
• Representative Region 6
• Representative Region 7
• Representative Region 5

PCMNO Executive continued on page 5
FRANCE PICOTTE
Re-elected MNO Chair

France succeeded President Lippoldt as Chair of the MNO in 2008. Chair Picotte first got involved in Métis politics in Ontario when she served as President of the Timmins Métis Community Council, she then became Vice-chair and later chaired the Council.

French is a strong woman and proud Métis citizen fluent in Michif, English and French. Currently, she is the regional Provincial Secretary for Health and Wellness, as well as Regional Coordinator of the Women’s Secretariat. She has also been active in securing the funding required to carry out the important advocacy and public awareness role of the Women’s Secretariat

SHARON McBRIDE
Re-elected MNO Vice-Chair

Sharon McBride is a regional chair of the MNO Kenora Métis Consultation Committee, first joined the MNO in 2001-08. Sharon, who is also the Chair of the Region 1 Consultation Committee, has been Region 1 Councillor. Theresa, who was a community councilor in Region 1 from 2001-08.

Married with two children, Theresa has sought to see all of his friends at the Annual General Assembly this year.

THERESA STELUND
Acclaimed Region 1

Theresa Stelund has been acclaimed to serve a second term as Region 1 Councillor. Theresa, who is also the Chair of the Region 1 Consultation Committee, first joined the PCMNO in 2008 and served as a councillor on the MNO Kenora Métis Council from 2001-08. She received a Social Services Diploma (Honour Roll) in 1990 and has worked in Child and Family Services ever since. Recently, Theresa completed an Honours Bachelor of Social Work degree at Laurentian University, graduating in June 2012. Married with two children, Theresa believes it is very important that Métis children know their identity at an early age. She tries to make sure that Métis children are immersed in their culture. Theresa has a strong interest in the MNO’s work in child and family services, Métis culture and heritage, children with disabilities and Métis rights.

TIM PILE
Re-elected MNO Secretary-Treasurer

Tim Pile lives in Thunder Bay and has served as Secretary-Treasurer of the region since 2006. Tim is a member of the Finance Committee, Provincial Secretary for Housing and assumes some responsibilities in MNO Health and Wellness, as well as Education and Training portfolios. Born in the northeastern Ontario gold-mining town of Geraldton, Tim traces his Aboriginal roots to Peace River, Alberta, where his paternal great-grandmother, Ida Cameron, was raised.

He has been active in his role representing the MNO as a member of the Aboriginal Management Council and the Aboriginal Reference Group for the Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM) at Lakehead University. He and other MNO representatives have been active in supporting one of the more unique aspects of the NOSM—a one month community placement for students. This program helps to ensure that the annual placements include two students from Métis communities. This promotes student engagement in Métis culture and community.

Cameron Burgess lives in Thunder Bay and has been Region 2 Councilor since 2003. Cam serves on the PCMNO Finance and Economic Development Committee and represents the MNO at environmental meetings at both the federal and provincial levels. He chairs the Consultation Committee in Region 2. In Thunder Bay, Cam sits on four different boards or committees and every May for the last six years has been the local coordinator for two first year medical students. He is involved with them at both the clinical and Métis levels.

Cam’s first PCMNO meeting was prior to the Supreme Court’s handing down the historic Powley Decision in 2003. After meeting with Steve Powley, the PCMNO and MNO staff, Cam was hooked and is very grateful for the extended family he now has in the MNO. He considers it a privilege to work with the three community councils in Region 2 as well as MNO citizens and the PCMNO.

MARCEL LAFRANCE
Acclaimed Region 3

Marcel has been acclaimed to serve a second term as Regional Councillor for Region 3. Marcel was first elected to the PCMNO in 2008, and is also the Chair for the Region 3 Consultation Committee. Prior to his election to the PCMNO he was a community councilor and president.

Marcel lives in Kirkland Lake, has been married for 37 years and has two children. He is very keen on involving and educating youth in the Métis way of life and wants youth to learn from Métis knowledge holders. Marcel looks forward to seeing all of his friends at the Annual General Assembly this year.

JULIETTE DENIS
Acclaimed Region 5

Jaliette Denis is a new member of the PCMNO, elected for the first time as Regional Councillor for Region 5. Juliette is a registered nurse with 35 years experience and holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Laurentian and a Master of Nursing. She is the owner of a management, consulting and translation firm and has served as a deputy reeve, Executive Director of Centre de santé communautaire de Sudbury, and Director of Nursing for the West Nipissing General Hospital.

Juliette has been very involved in her community and as the Women’s Representative on the MNO Sudbury Métis Council. She was a Métis representative for the Northern Ontario Economic Development Pilot Project and recently was appointed a Métis elder at the Sault Ste. Marie Band and a residential school survivor.

JOANNE WASS
Acclaimed Region 6

Joanne Wass has been re-elected as a Regional Councillor for Region 6. Joanne lives in Ottawa where she works in customer service. She was Secretary/ Treasurer of the MNO Ottawa Métis Council for ten years before becoming Region 6 Councilor.

Pauline Saulnier has been re-elected to serve another term as Regional Councillor for Region 7. Pauline was first elected to the PCMNO in 2005 and is a former president of the MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council. She is a member of the PCMNO Finance Committee, Secretary of the MNO Development Corporation, Chair of the Georgian Bay Traditional Territory Consultation Committee and a member of the Michif Council.

Pauline lives in Pentangeshen and is an Ontario Disability Support Program caseworker with the Ministry of Community and Social Services. She was the 2010 recipient of the MNO Suzanne Rochon-Burnett Volunteer of the Year Award and the 2012 recipient of the Ontario Public Servant Employee Union, Tim Brown Award.

Several people have been active in supporting one of the more unique aspects of the NOSM—a one month community placement for students. This program helps to ensure that the annual placements include two students from Métis communities.
**Rain, Wind and Thunder**

MNO citizens take part in all-Aboriginal King Lear at National Arts Centre

By Theresa Hendricks

MNO Finance Officer

OTTAWA

The National Arts Centre (NAC) in Ottawa recently staged the first-ever all-Aboriginal production of Shakespeare's King Lear. The play ran from May 8-31 and was set in 17th century Canada, amidst the pressure of early contact and confrontation, with a cast of Aboriginal actors from across the country, including the renowned August Schellenberg as “Lear.” In this powerful family conflict, an aging father—dividing his kingdom—demands proof of love from his daughters, thereby unleashing a tempestuous tragedy that even a king can’t control.

The NAC made a call for Aboriginal people to volunteer to play non-speaking roles in the performance and MNO Finance Officer Theresa Hendricks and her family responded to the call and were selected to participate.

On November 24, 2011, the Metis Nation of Ontario forwarded an email to all staff indicating that the National Arts Centre (NAC) was reaching out to the Aboriginal community here in Ottawa. They were looking for volunteers to participate in the upcoming production of Shakespeare's King Lear.

After I read the e-mail I forwarded it to my husband saying this would be a great opportunity for our girls, especially since our eldest daughter would be taking drama in high school next fall. We decided to go to the information session to see what it was all about.

The training sessions began on January 8, 2012. The group of volunteers was called the “Four Nations Exchange.” To try to put into words what our experience was like would not do it justice. We worked closely with Suzanne Keepwii, Aboriginal Advisor and Community Liaison, and Peter Hinton, Director. Getting together every Sunday was something the four of us looked forward to every week. Many hours were spent getting to know each other and Suzanne always brought traditional teachings to our workshops.

Before we knew it we moved on to phase two of our training. We were now meeting on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings. Getting together with the Four Nations Exchange was wonderful. What an excellent group of people we had the pleasure of meeting. Each and every one of them became part of our family.

On April 2, we met the entire cast! We sat through the first script reading. What an incredible experience! I tried to read the script when we were first sent it. I couldn’t imagine having to memorize all those lines. The words didn’t even make sense. When the actors read their lines I was in awe of their talent. I was also terrified, knowing we would be sharing the stage with such an amazing group of professional actors. I did not feel worthy.

Many hours were spent in rehearsal. There were a few very long days. I remember how exciting it was the first time we had a live audience! WOW...the rush quickly became addictive.

“Talk backs” were held after some of the performances. That’s when the actors volunteer to stay after the show and answer questions from the audience. One question that kept coming up was, “Where is the play going next?” I was so disappointed to hear that the only theatre that picked up this production was the NAC. As a Canadian I was embarrassed, as an Aboriginal person I was hurt.

The first performances started at the beginning of May. The month flew by in a blur and it was quickly time for our last show—twenty-first performance. Just before our very last show the entire cast and crew were asked to gather onstage. Lorne Cardinal, who played the Duke of Albany, led us in a final smudge to celebrate our last performance together. Once Meegwun Fairbrother, who played the Duke of Burgundy, began to sing and drum I could not hold back any longer: Almost the entire circle was in tears. It was such a moving experience. I was so incredibly sad and was not ready to say “good bye” to my new friends.

The vision of doing an all Aboriginal King Lear has been a dream of August Schellenberg for over 40 years. It felt great to be part of history in the making. Kevin Loring, who played Edmund, wrote this amazing blog post that says it all.

**Augie’s Dream**

By Kevin Loring

When the Estuary of Rita Joe opened at the Vancover Playhouse in 1987, after a pregnant pause, Canadian theatre was born. It was at this time that, Actor/Producer John Juliuni approached his dear friend August “Augie” Schellenberg about how wonderful Chief Dan George would be as King Lear, and the idea of an all-Aboriginal Lear was born.

They asked Chief Dan George if he’d do it. But Dan George said “No.” We asked him, why not? It’s a good part. Dan laughed and shook his head: “Too many lines, too many lines.”

-August Schellenberg

August vowed that one day he would play Lear with a cast of Aboriginal actors, and for the next four decades he and John tried to piece that dream together. The most immediate and obvious obstacle at the time was the lack of professional Aboriginal actors with the chops to pull it off as an ambitious production.

I first heard about the “Native Lear” in 2009 when working with August on the Western Canada Theatre / National Arts Centre co-production of The Estuary of Rita Joe. Directed by Yvette Nolan, this production of Rita Joe, billed as the 20th anniversary production, is the first and only production directed by an Aboriginal director ever to be featured on the main stage of the National Arts Centre, Theatre Hall.

During the run, Augie would tell us stories about his dream of doing an all-Native Lear. A lot has changed since 1987. Today we certainly have the actors to pull it off. What we needed was a director brave enough to take it on, and more important, a producer with the resources to accomplish such a bold and ambitious production. It was clear to us that if anyone were going to do Aboriginal Lear, it would be Peter Hinton at the National Arts Centre of Canada. We just had to convince him that it was as good an idea as we all thought it was.

The Hendricks family in costume for the first all-Aboriginal production of Shakespeare’s King Lear. (Left to right) Marissa, Theresa, Keith and Jordyn Hendricks.
A Research Rendezvous at Lakehead University

The Métis Nation of Ontario recently partnered with Lakehead University to hold a Research Rendezvous. Highlighted research included the key areas of education, healing and wellness, Métis way of life, as well as Métis rights.

Dr. Paci presented on research the MNO Education and Training Branch has engaged in recently. This included a 2010 report sponsored by the Ministry of Education that looked at opportunities and barriers facing Métis students in the K-12 education system. Findings from this research indicated that there is little formal Métis engagement with school boards. Dr. Paci also reviewed research into the postsecondary education system in Ontario sponsored by the Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities. This report identified a number of barriers facing Métis students including lack of dedicated Métis postsecondary funding and an absence of culturally relevant course content and safe places on campus for them. Finally, Paci referenced the research on faculties of education in Ontario universities that suggested they are not providing information about Métis to teacher candidates.

Dr. Russell described the research activities of the MNO Healing and Wellness Branch and its partners. She emphasized the critical need for accurate, Métis-specific data and research, and highlighted the importance of multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary partnerships in carrying out culturally relevant research to address the priority health needs of the Métis people of Ontario.

Dr. Tucker provided an introduction to the Métis Way of Life and the Métis Nation of Ontario’s work in conducting traditional knowledge and land use studies. He also provided information on the MNO’s Duty to Consult initiatives, including Regional Consultation Committees and the Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch.

The Métis rights panel presented an overview of the current state of Métis law in Canada. The panel included Métis lawyers Jean Teillet and Jason Madden, as well as Chair of Métis Research at the University of Ottawa, Dr. Brenda Mac Dougall. A complete video of the Métis rights panel session can be viewed on the MNO website in the news section.

Dr. Tucker provided an overview of the current state of Métis law in Canada. The panel included Métis lawyers Jean Teillet and Jason Madden, as well as Chair of Métis Research at the University of Ottawa, Dr. Brenda MacDougall. A complete video of the Métis rights panel session can be viewed on the MNO website in the news section.

Today’s research rendezvous and the panel on Métis rights are a step forward. Métis are beginning to take our rightful place in Canada.

— Gary Lipinski
MNO President

MNO represented at annual meeting of Women of the Métis Nation


Led by Sharon McBride, the spokesperson for the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action. Three women were presented at the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action. Three women were presented at the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action.


Led by Sharon McBride, the spokesperson for the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action. Three women were presented at the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action.


Led by Sharon McBride, the spokesperson for the Women’s Secretariat of the MNO (WSMNO), the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) sent a contingent of ten women: Alvina Cimon, Juliette Dennis, Pat Taylor, Barbaranne Wright, Lisa Pigeau, Brenda Powley, Pearl Gabona, Joanne Hamlin, and Chris Action.
Métis speakers gather

In the last edition of the Métis Voyageur, on page 6, the picture which accompanied the following article was not taken in Timmins. We apologize for this error.

The Metis Nation of Ontario (MNO) is steeped in our traditions and teachings, and acts as a grounding force within the Métis Nation where they are called upon, not only for their traditional knowledge, but for their spiritual awareness, common sense and grassroots connections. They may walk quietly in their moccasins but they leave a big footprint.

At this year’s AGA the senators will select, from among their ranks four senators to represent them on the Provincial Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMO). One of the four senators will then be chosen to form part of the Executive of the PCMO.

It has been an honour to have been selected to serve as one of our senators and to represent our Nation’s senators on the PCMO. I have learned so much from our senators past and present. Having been involved in the affairs of the MNO since its inception in 1993, I have gained valuable insight into the affairs of the Nation, volunteering over the years at our offices in Ottawa, at our AGAs and at the community level. Our numbers have grown and we have adapted to the ever changing needs and times. Our ability to gather, interact and communicate has greatly enhanced our opportunities to guide and nourish our community councils.

I would like to thank the senators, for their friendship, continued support, and their encouragement. As I reflect on the many accomplishments and great strides we have made over the years, I am comforted in the knowledge that we senators have remained true to our responsibilities and stood firm as beacons in the sometimes troubled waters. I am more confident than ever of the Nation’s bright future.

In constant communication with our senators I am humbled by their kindness and words of support. With their encouragement I wish to advise that I will seek to continue my service on their behalf and to work diligently to further our presence within the Nation.
I am very proud and pleased to inform the citizens of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) that the Credit River Métis Council held its first Annual General Meeting (AGM) on March 30, 2012. The successful afternoon was well attended by many dignitaries and staff from the MNO, as well as citizens and guests.

The council was honoured to have MNO President, Gary Lipinski, who provided inspiring opening remarks. We also acknowledged the presence of the Chair of the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (remc), France Picotte; the Captain of the Huron for Region 8, Gerry Bedford; and remc Veterans’ Council Secretary, Joe Paquette.

Two MNO branches set up displays and provided guests with updates and information. Simon Bain represented the Healing and Wellness Branch while Lands, Resources and Consultation (src) was represented by Hank Bowlinson and Gary Lipinski. Updates were delivered during the meeting and representatives were available after the meeting to answer questions from the citizens.

Other special guests included former Credit River Councillor, Jim Tolles; Grand River Métis Council Senator, Ed Hass; and former Credit River Councillor, Jim Tolles. I assist and support the citizens. They share that report with the rest of council and the reports are filed in the src binder which is held by the Secretary and Treasurer, Joyce Tolles, and myself, President, Richard Cuddy.

At the 2011 remc Annual General Assembly (aga) council presidents received a plaque of the MNO’s Statement of Prime Purpose. During my address, I presented this plaque to the Credit River Council; it will accompany every council meeting and function. A picture of the plaque will become a permanent feature on the Credit River Council website in the near future.

I was proud to share some of the important achievements the council has made over the past year. Signing of the Region 8 Consultation Protocol: The Protocol gives the council access to and assistance from the MNO and its resources to deal with consultations. The Protocol also gives the council a seat on the Region 8 Consultation Committee.

New website: The council recently launched a new, user-friendly website and we encourage you to check it out and check back frequently for important information, news and events.

Acquisition of a trailer that we call the “Consultation Trailer”: It contains a display of fur, traps, hunting and fishing gear as well as historical information. The trailer was assembled through the tireless efforts of former councillor, Jim Tolles, and I would like to acknowledge his contribution to our heritage. The trailer was a hit at all of last year’s events, such as Brampton’s Caribou (multi-cultural festival) Canadian Pavilion and Joe Paquettes Medicine Walk. The Consultation Trailer was used again as a community outreach tool at the MNO youth day in May.

Creation of a Report of Events Attended by Council (arce): Simply, when councillors attend an event they are responsible to the citizens to fill out a report detailing the event.

The Credit River Council holds first Annual Meeting

By Richard Cuddy, President

I was humbled by my alternate on the Region 8 Consultation Committee’s presentation. The council was honoured to have the MNO’s Statement of Prime Purpose. During my address, I presented this plaque to the Credit River Council; it will accompany every council meeting and function. A picture of the plaque will become a permanent feature on the Credit River Council website in the near future.

I was proud to share some of the important achievements the council has made over the past year. Signing of the Region 8 Consultation Protocol: The Protocol gives the council access to and assistance from the MNO and its resources to deal with consultations. The Protocol also gives the council a seat on the Region 8 Consultation Committee.

New website: The council recently launched a new, user-friendly website and we encourage you to check it out and check back frequently for important information, news and events.

Acquisition of a trailer that we call the “Consultation Trailer”: It contains a display of fur, traps, hunting and fishing gear as well as historical information. The trailer was assembled through the tireless efforts of former councillor, Jim Tolles, and I would like to acknowledge his contribution to our heritage. The trailer was a hit at all of last year’s events, such as Brampton’s Caribou (multi-cultural festival) Canadian Pavilion and Joe Paquettes Medicine Walk. The Consultation Trailer was used again as a community outreach tool at the MNO youth day in May.

Creation of a Report of Events Attended by Council (arce): Simply, when councillors attend an event they are responsible to the citizens to fill out a report detailing the event.

I want to do my part to make sure the Métis culture and people survive, not just for generations but forever.

Stay up-to-date with the Credit River Métis Council. www.creditrivermetiscouncil.com
The “Midland Métis Motivators” wearing shirts printed with “Métis Making Moves”, raised $400 for multiple sclerosis on April 22, 2012. The majority of the group of 12 walked five kilometres in about one hour, while the team captain made it to the halfway point in about two hours returning via the “weary wanderers’ bus.” Thanks to all participants.

MNO Council celebrates Earth Day

The Great Lakes Métis Council marks Earth Day with the opening of a community garden at the Métis Centre in Owen Sound.

MNO Council celebrates Earth Day

By Susan Schank
MNO Great Lakes Métis Council
OWEN SOUND

On April 22nd the 100+ Great Lakes Métis Council, citizens and friends, along with susanna suchak from MNO’s Healing and Wellness Branch celebrated Earth Day and the opening of our community garden with prayer and ceremony at the Métis Centre in Owen Sound.

President Peter Coture, 30 council members and guests braved the wind and cold air to join Senator Malcolm Dixon, susanna suchak and the Piyak Ootihi (One Heart) Drummers and Singers, Susan Schank and Ellen Brown.

Senator Malcolm Dixon said prayers of gratitude to the Creator and smudged the garden laying tobacco in the four directions. Piyak Ootihi sang and drummed to the heart beat of Mother Earth celebrating the four essential elements of life: Air, Fire, Water, Earth, and the fifth element, Spirit. Susanna expressed our commitments to Mother Earth and her waters while the changing of the four directional colours took place by members of Piyak Ootihi, Susan Schank and Ellen Brown.

Senator Malcolm Dixon planted an elderberry tree and high bush cranberry in the Medicine Garden.

Afterwards, we all went into the Métis Centre for our Annual General Meeting and Pot Luck.

What an enjoyable day with visitors from as far away as Mount Forest, Midland and Tobermory.

Chii Miigwech to all for celebrating Earth Day 2012 with us!

Lakehead Supports Aboriginal Learners

Lakehead University is committed to helping Aboriginal peoples further their educational aspirations. Aboriginal programs at Lakehead offer academic, research, and cultural support services tailored to Aboriginal needs.

Office of Aboriginal Initiatives
aboriginalinitiatives.lakeheadu.ca
1-807-766-7219 or toll free 1-888-558-3388

Specialization & Access Programs
Department of Indigeneous Learning
Native Nurses Entry Program
Native Access Program

Aboriginal Education
Honours Bachelor of Education (Aboriginal) P/J
Native Teacher Education Program
Native Language Instructors’ Program

Administrative & Support Services
Office of Aboriginal Initiatives
Aboriginal Cultural & Support Services
Lakehead University Native Students Association
Nanabijou Aboriginal Graduate Enhancement
Lakehead University Aboriginal Alumni Chapter
Elders Program

Lakehead University
Métis culture prominent at Aboriginal Heritage Festival

By Cora Bunn
MNO Grand River Métis Council
President

The Second Annual Aboriginal Heritage Festival was held on April 20-21, 2012, at the Wellington Museum and Archives. The MNO Grand River Métis Council was asked to be a member of the organizing committee of this event. The festival is the brainchild of Centre Wellington District High School (CWDHS) teacher, Jack Firth, and Native artisan Naomi Smith. Jack has a special affinity for all things aboriginal and has worked hard to let the school community know of the special place aboriginal people have.

Last year, three aboriginal artists painted columns in the CWDHS cafeteria. Métis artist, Jason Baerg, painted two columns. Inuk artist, Nijanani Novalenga and First Nations artist, Michael Cwynnik, painted the other columns. There is a medicine wheel on the school’s front lawn along with an inukshuk, iron Métis sash and a metal medicine wheel. The festival is the brainchild of Centre Wellington District High School (CWDHS) teacher, Jack Firth, and Native artisan Naomi Smith. Jack has a special affinity for all things aboriginal and has worked hard to let the school community know of the special place aboriginal people have.

Last year’s Aboriginal Heritage Festival held at CWDHS grew to be a two-day Aboriginal Heritage Festival held at the county museum. Friday was devoted to students only, with Saturday open to the community. The name change also signalled a more inclusive nature with the Métis taking a prominent role.

The event began with a pinata breaking ceremony. The pinata was held by CWDHS student and Métis culture prominent at Aboriginal Heritage Festival student, Daryn Cornfield. It was filled with Métis artifacts and candies and the students were asked to break the pinata. The colorful candy spilled out onto the floor and the students had a blast trying to catch the candy. After the pinata breaking ceremony, the students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith.

The second day of the festival was the grand finale. The students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith. The tour included a visit to the museum’s archives, where the students were shown some of the museum’s most treasured artifacts, including a fur coat and a Métis sash. The students were also given a tour of the museum’s gardens, where they were shown some of the museum’s most beautiful plants.

The festival ended with a grand finale. The students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith. The tour included a visit to the museum’s archives, where the students were shown some of the museum’s most treasured artifacts, including a fur coat and a Métis sash. The students were also given a tour of the museum’s gardens, where they were shown some of the museum’s most beautiful plants.

The festival was a great success and the students had a wonderful time. The students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith. The tour included a visit to the museum’s archives, where the students were shown some of the museum’s most treasured artifacts, including a fur coat and a Métis sash. The students were also given a tour of the museum’s gardens, where they were shown some of the museum’s most beautiful plants.

The festival was a great success and the students had a wonderful time. The students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith. The tour included a visit to the museum’s archives, where the students were shown some of the museum’s most treasured artifacts, including a fur coat and a Métis sash. The students were also given a tour of the museum’s gardens, where they were shown some of the museum’s most beautiful plants.

The festival was a great success and the students had a wonderful time. The students were given a tour of the museum by museum volunteer and Native artist, Naomi Smith. The tour included a visit to the museum’s archives, where the students were shown some of the museum’s most treasured artifacts, including a fur coat and a Métis sash. The students were also given a tour of the museum’s gardens, where they were shown some of the museum’s most beautiful plants.
On April 18th, the “Capote Sisters” hosted a luncheon to celebrate the completion of their capotes. Staff members of the Thunder Bay Métis Centre were invited to a traditional feast that included deer stew, moose, wild rice pilaf, baked maple beans, and blueberry tarts. This “Feast and Fashion” lunch was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Special mention must be made of Michelle Pringnetz, a Thunder Bay Métis lady who was the driving force behind the success of the afternoon and the project itself. Michelle approached MNO Community Wellness Coordinator, Joan Panizza, in the winter of 2011 with the idea of teaching a group of interested crafters the art of making capotes. She is a skilled capote maker and has completed many projects for herself and family members. Michelle came equipped with blankets, capote patterns, thread, and yarn. Numerous Wednesday afternoons saw the group hand sewing their projects under Michelle’s generous guidance. We were able to complete nine coats, each with its own unique look. Michelle even gifted each of the participants with a sash to wear with the capote. She also donated and cooked the majority of the afternoon’s menu.

To say that the Métis are a sharing community is an understatement in Michelle’s case. Her commitment and enjoyment in sharing her resources, skills, and know-how is truly appreciated. We will be warmed by more than our capotes while we wear them for many years to come.

Ancestral Voices

By Raymond D. Tremblay
OTTAWA

As I listened to the wind’s incessant howling, my heart skipped a few beats. No, I didn’t collapse! I was fully fascinated by its hypnotizing acrobatics.

“Cheer us on! It’s your aboriginal ancestors making their voices heard! Enjoy your heritage to the fullest. You’re the son of the Thunderbird. Seek no more! Sit still and silently listen to the sound of your drum. Trust your instincts. Let your drum speak to you. Peace will come! Richness will come forth to you in the form of patience and love. Accept your aboriginal identity! You’ll fly with the White Dove. Let yourself be inspired by your ancestors. They are heroes!”

Visions were no longer necessary! My drum kept me on my toes. One sacred beat at a time, my new friend reminded me of my destiny. I finally discovered what my ancestors tried to tell me: “Son, you are Métis! Cherish your traditions and heritage. Your drum is the soul of your Métis being.” Each time I picked up my drum, I did so with respect. It actually gave my life meaning. Surely, Wapiti willingly sacrificed his hide so that my Métis ancestors’ voices could be heard.

Raymond Tremblay was inspired to write the poem below upon his receipt of a wonderful Wapiti/Elk Drum made by Pamela Tremblay and John Hayes of Kilworthy, Ontario.
Infinite Reach
Métis Student Solidarity Network

First Year Métis Students

YOUR MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO INFINITE REACH FACILITATOR CAN HELP YOU!

- Connect with other Métis students at your school
- Help you find bursaries and scholarships
- Access student support services
- Stay informed about Métis Cultural Events
- Meet the local Métis Community Council

Contact an Infinite Reach Facilitator today!

613-798-1488
www.metisnation.org
infiltrereach@metisnation.org
...I am happy I had the chance to do something like this. The historical activities were so much fun. The best part was bonding as a group. Thanks to everyone who gave me this opportunity!
- Katelyn Merling
This past March, Métis high school students from all over the province came together for the first annual Infinite Reach March Break Camp. This camp was organized after the successful launch of the Infinite Reach Métis Student Solidarity Network in September, 2011. The Infinite Reach Network was created as a support program for Métis high school students entering their first year of postsecondary education. In 2011, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Education and Training Branch had 16 Infinite Reach facilitators at 14 different universities and colleges throughout the province. Infinite Reach facilitators are responsible for engaging incoming Métis students at their institution and providing support by connecting students to available student services, Métis cultural events and MNO community council events. First year Métis students can contact Infinite Reach facilitators at their university or college throughout the year with questions or concerns they might have.

Late in 2011, it was decided that in order to fully engage Métis high school students, there needed to be an opportunity for facilitators and students to connect with one another to learn about the program and the many opportunities available in postsecondary education. By January, 2012, the Infinite Reach March Break Camp was being organized by MNO staff and facilitators. In February, the MNO Education and Training Branch invited applications from Métis high school students to attend the camp during March Break.

The Infinite Reach March Break Camp took place from March 10-14, 2012, at Fort William Historical Park in Thunder Bay. The camp was intended to inspire Métis high school students to consider postsecondary education and to learn about exciting opportunities available to them throughout their chosen program. Fifteen Métis high school students and six Infinite Reach facilitators spent four nights at historic Bell House and participated in a variety of educational and cultural activities. Some of the most popular activities among students included snowshoeing, beaded medicine pouch making, forging handmade nails, and finger weaving. Another highlight of the camp was the traditional teachings about medicine and storytelling by MNO Senators and Fort William Historical staff.

Those involved in organizing and implementing the camp were proud of the students’ positive response to the opportunity to connect with one another and learn more about postsecondary education. Phoebe Mandry, an Infinite Reach facilitator from the University of Ottawa, believes the camp was an opportunity for high school students to give voice to their preconceived and often misguided perceptions of university and college. According to Mandry, “The camp was a great opportunity for students to get to know other Métis students from across the province and to learn from experienced students what opportunities are available for them and what to expect in postsecondary.”

For many of the high school students attending the Infinite Reach March Break Camp this was also their first occasion to travel by plane—one of the many aspects of the camp that prepared students for the possibility of travelling outside of their home community for postsecondary education. Complemented by this experience was a tour of Lakehead University campus provided by Lakehead’s Infinite Reach facilitator Janine Landry. Landry ensured that students were made aware of all of the support services available to help ensure their success.

This coming December we will be putting out another call for applications from Métis high school students wishing to attend the 2012/2013 Infinite Reach March Break Camp. The camp is an opportunity for high school students to open their mind during the coming months. Support the Infinite Reach Network by supporting our young Métis students. We hope to see your applications in December!

The Infinite Reach March Break Camp is an integral part of the Infinite Reach. Métis Student Network because it lets students know about the presence of facilitators at their institutions who can assist them during their first year of study. Facilitators are ambitious upper year students who know the ropes of the institution they attend and can help connect new students with support services or just get together with them in the Aboriginal resource lounge for coffee. This year our facilitators hosted over 35 Infinite Reach events across the province in universities and colleges. These events helped to raise awareness about Métis people and Métis culture, while engaging and supporting incoming students.

If you know a student who will be attending university or college this September, contact us to connect them with an Infinite Reach facilitator at their school.

The Infinite Reach program and this year’s March Break Camp received funding assistance through both the Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities and the Ministry of Education.

Contact Us
Benny Michaud
Postsecondary Education Analyst
Métis Nation of Ontario
613-798-1488 ext. 137
infinite@metisnation.org

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263
The Métis Nation of Ontario is looking for INFINITE REACH FACILITATORS

INFINITE REACH FACILITATORS are outgoing students interested in Métis culture who want to assist on their campuses by:

- Connecting with other Métis students
- Assisting new students adjust to postsecondary life
- Getting involved in Métis cultural events
- Connecting with Métis Community Councils

For more information on how to apply visit: www.metisnation.org or e-mail: infinitereach@metisnation.org
Infinite Outreach
Métis student network holds community gathering and celebration

By Tera Beaulieu, Christine Skura and Ginny Gonneau
Infinite Reach facilitators
TORONTO

The Infinite Reach Métis Student Solidarity Network is a Métis Nation of Ontario program that is comprised of incoming and upper year post-secondary students who have the common goal of working together to enrich and enhance the postsecondary education experience of Métis students.

Members form a community of Métis learners within their college or university and connect with each other in their academic pursuits. Infinite Reach facilitators are upper year students who can offer assistance to incoming students by helping them adjust to university life. Infinite Reach facilitators also work to create and maintain a sense of community among Métis students. Throughout the year facilitators host cultural and informative events to connect students to the local Métis Nation of Ontario community councils and other programs, services and events of the MNO Tera Beaulieu (doctoral student in Counselling Psychology) at the University of Toronto, Christine Skura (nursing student at Ryerson University), and Ginny Gonneau (massage therapy student at Sutherland-Chan School) acted as three of the facilitators for the inaugural year of the Infinite Reach Network.

As facilitators of the Infinite Reach Network at the University of Toronto and Ryerson University, we felt that it was important to work collaboratively over the course of the year to host various events for our Métis students, faculty and staff. We were able to find a welcoming space in which to discuss Métis culture and issues, as well as establish friendships and working relationships with one another. The success of our events within the universities led us to believe that there might be many more Métis people throughout the City of Toronto who would be interested in networking and celebrating our rich culture and traditions. We therefore decided that for our final end of year celebration, we would partner with the MNO Toronto and York Region Métis Council to reach out to the Métis community of Toronto at large to join in an evening of socializing and festivities.

On April 26th, 2012, at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, at the University of Toronto, the Infinite Reach Network and the MNO Toronto and York Region Métis Council hosted a Métis social and feast. The first part of the evening included dance instruction in Métis jigging, provided by Infinite Reach facilitator and jig instructor Ginny Gonneau. Elder Joe Paquette offered an opening prayer and teachings, and opening remarks were made by Tera Beaulieu and Robert Bird (President of the MNO Toronto and York Region Métis Council). Individuals in attendance contributed food items to what turned out to be an amazing potluck feast!

We were also fortunate to be joined by Alyssa and Danton Delbaere-Sawchuk of the Métis Fiddler Quartet who played some pieces from their newly released album, while Ginny Gonneau and others jigged along to their performance. As you looked around the room, you could see individuals from all four directions, from both the academy and community, joining in laughter, dancing and celebration.

We felt the evening was a great success, and hope to continue with these social activities in the future. We are so grateful to have had the opportunity to work in our capacity as facilitators for the Infinite Reach Network of the Métis Nation of Ontario and look forward to continuing to enrich our thriving Métis communities.

Ginny is a southern city girl with the roots of a northern town—born in Thunder Bay, raised in Barrie, Ontario. She is an enthusiastic Métis workshop facilitator and performer. Her love for jigging began as early as a young girl at fiddle festivals. She began to jig at Métis youth camps and at community events in the Thunder Bay area, progressing to workshops and presentations at conferences learning from Bruce Dumont and Beverley Lambert. In 2009, she began performing with Yvonne Chartand’s Louis Riel Métis Dancers. She now lives and works in Toronto and facilitates jigging workshops for schools, communities and organizations.

Ginny loves to perform and is actively recruiting for her Toronto Métis community jigging circle.

CONTACT: 416-316-5804 or ggonneau@gmail.com

Métis caterer Julia Durocher.

Ginny Gonneau teaches the belt dance to Danton Delbaere-Sawchuk.

Student draws on Métis heritage for award-winning painting

G

rada 12 student, Kelly Duquette, is the proud recipient of an Ontario Secondary School Teachers’ Federation (OSSTF) Student Achievement Award. The theme of this award is poetry, visual arts, and audio/video animation competition was, “The responsibility to listen.

The federation accepts student entries that are sponsored by their teachers. Kelly chose to depict the “seven sacred teachings” (love, respect, courage, honesty, wisdom, humility and truth) in acrylics. Her painting is titled, “Disconnected” and shows an Elder passing the teachings to a youth; each of the teachings is represented by a different animal. However, the “disconnected” youth, lost in the world of his laptop, does not realize what is going on.

Drawing people and working in acrylics were a big change for Kelly who usually painted animals and scenery in watercolours. Her change of medium was inspired by her mother, artist Krisy Cameron.

Since her success, Kelly has completed other acrylic paintings in the “Aboriginal style” as part of her portfolio for university applications. She has applied to various visual arts programs, but as a high school student who has never taken an art class, because art programs were cut from the curriculum, she finds herself with no graded projects, and assembling a portfolio has been an intimidating task. The fact remains that Duquette won in the Rainy River school board district, and then at the northwestern Ontario regional level and she is one of only four senior students across the province recognized in the “Senior Visual Arts” category of the 27th annual awards.

Kelly Duquette’s award-winning painting titled, “Disconnected”.

Ginny Gonneau teaches the belt dance to Danton Delbaere-Sawchuk.
The Métis: Then–Now–Tomorrow

By Richard Cuddy
President • Credit River Métis Council

On May 24, 2012, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Credit River Métis Council, the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board (DPCDSB) and the Peel District School Board (PDSS) held a Métis Youth Conference for students from the Region of Peel. The title of the conference was The Métis: Then–Now–Tomorrow. The conference was hosted by Principal Jeanne Gray and the Region’s newest secondary school, David Suzuki Secondary School (DSSS), in Brampton. One hundred and thirty students from grades seven through ten (representing 15 schools from across the Region of Peel) were offered the opportunity to learn, explore, and celebrate Métis heritage, culture, and identity.

Ian Pettigrew is the Instructional Coordinator for the run and the conference was the realization of a two year dream for him. Ian had approached the CRMC in late 2011 to submit applications describing their youth across Ontario were invited to submit the applications describing their business or innovation in order to receive business training and compete for prizes in a Dragon’s Den–style competition where they would pitch their business ideas to business leaders who would act as judges. Fourteen business applications were received from young Métis people to participate in the Generation Innovation Challenge with three selected in order to receive training with Dr. Leslie Roberts and GoForth Institute, attended pitch training and competed in the final for cash and prizes for the best pitch.

In addition to the chance to compete, the finalists also received one-on-one business training from the CoForth Institute, attended pitch training with Dr. Leslie Roberts and were coached by Ryan Foley, who was a contestant on the Dragon’s Den and who got a deal with Brett Wilson. As well, the finalists attended the Métis Business Forum in Toronto on March 30. On March 31, the competition took place and was recorded at a television production studio in Toronto. The program will be posted on the MNO website, used by the provincial and federal governments to promote Métis youth entrepreneurship, and will be promoted to stations and organizations for support for the Generation Innovation Challenge and Métis youth entrepreneurship.

The young people made their pitches to a panel of four judges, each a well-respected business leader. They were: Lisa Diamond, President and CEO of Youth in Motion, Chiriney Eriu, National Director of Public Sector and Aboriginal Markets for the Royal Bank of Canada; Aby Alameddine, Co-founder of Core Marketing Strategies; and Peter Smith, President of the Commerce Assessment Group.

The entrepreneurial spirit has long been part of the Métis culture,” explained Lisa Diamond, ”from the early days of fur trading to present day. Nurturing the entrepreneurial spirit among these youth will help them create something valuable for their community while developing their passion.”

Small business is a driving force in Canada’s economic success and Métis people are central to understanding what Canada is, and what Canada can be. Congratulations to all the participants! The CRMC President, Richard Cuddy, CRMC Youth Rep., Talitha Tolles and David Suzuki Secondary School Principal, Jeanne Gray.

Métis youth in the dragon’s den

Métis entrepreneurs impress business leaders at MNO’s Generation Innovation Challenge

In November, 2011, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), in collaboration with the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board (DPCDSB) and the Peel District School Board (PDSS), offered the full support of counsel Talytha Tolles, the CRMC Youth Coordinator, was offered the opportunity to learn, explore, and celebrate Métis heritage, culture, and identity.

“Getting Jiggy with It!” was a history of Métis dance and the opportunity to step to the fiddle music with Ginny Gonneau (Métis youth from project Rep.), “The students really enjoyed the workshop. Even the teachers participated!” Ginny said. The Métis: Then–Now–Tomorrow was offered by Joe Paquette with David Suzuki Secondary School students. CRMC President, Richard Cuddy, CRMC Youth Rep., Talytha Tolles and David Suzuki Secondary School Principal, Jeanne Gray.

Finalists in MNO’s Generation Innovation Youth Entrepreneurship Challenge: (left to right) Kyle Burton, Nicholas Delbaere-Sawchuk, Robert Bates and David Bates. The Finalists in MNO’s Generation Innovation Youth Entrepreneurship Challenge: (left to right) Kyle Burton, Nicholas Delbaere-Sawchuk, Robert Bates and David Bates.
I better understand the circuits. The tools allowed me to better prepare for the coursework, which allows me to build, test, and debug the circuits. With the money that you donated to me, I have been given access to different integrated circuits. For the first time, the Tektronix oscilloscope has allowed me to spend most of my study time practicing. I have designed several different circuits which I will present to employers in February. I have successfully designed and created two separate function generators which use different integrated circuits.

I was able to buy myself the tools I needed, which allows me to build, test, and debug the circuits. I am extremely proud to be Aboriginal. I am a single mother to a wonderful four year old boy named "Joshua". I had my son at 19 and I truly believe he is my inspiration. I am a single mother to a wonderful four year old boy named "Joshua". I had my son at 19 and I truly believe he is my inspiration. I am a single mother to a wonderful four year old boy named "Joshua". I had my son at 19 and I truly believe he is my inspiration.
Thank-you for selecting me for the Métis Nation of Ontario Award. I am truly grateful that all of my hard work and burning passion was recognized through my essay. As a hair stylist I encounter different situations each day that I must problem solve in a timely matter. Throughout the last year I had many opportunities to see the many sides hairstyling offers.

I styled wigs for the Canadian Cancer Society, which was later featured in the Canadian Hairdresser magazine. I volunteered at the International Women’s Day fashion show which displayed women’s fashion and achievements over the last century. This event was a huge success. I also worked on two local movie productions last year: Edwin Boyd and Fox Fire. It was my job to style all background actors and actresses into 1950s styles. Most mornings consisted of 50+ BG’s with only two hours to complete. I’ve also gone to many hair shows—such as one hosted by Wella in Sudbury.

This past January I had the opportunity of a lifetime. Joico/Iso were offering for the first time ever, a Caribbean cruise with education called, “Destination Education”. Over seven days we had six classes teaching us new hair cutting techniques, new colour placements, and how to bring it from Hollywood to your salon. We also had a three hour seminar with world renowned hairstylist, Tabatha Coffee.

I plan on furthering my education in the future by specializing in colour. Once again, thank you for selecting me as the recipient for the MNO Award.

Chantal Gravel

Kenora Museum artefact a part of Métis history

Based on an article published in the Kenora Daily Miner and News

The Lake of the Woods Museum in Kenora recently hosted a series of speakers. Among these was Dr. Sherry Racette, an associate professor at the University of Manitoba, and the curator of the art exhibit in Batoche Saskatchewan in 2011. Titled, “Resilience/Resistance: Métis Art, 1880-2011”, the exhibit featured a jacket that had been donated to the museum by the Beacham family of Kenora. It was this jacket that Dr. Racette spoke about.

The coat had belonged to Arthur Beacham (1889-1938), and was created by his mother, Maria Crate Beacham, and sister Eleanor in 1907. Mr. Beacham was among the famed northern “runners” who travelled in two-man dog sled teams to deliver the mail. While one man broke trail by snowshoe, the other ran beside the sled—up the frozen Red River to Lake Winnipeg and on to Norway House, a 1000 km journey that took eight days. Arrival at their destination was cause for celebration.

The runners were known to be flashy dressers, but the jacket is also practical. The fringe deflects moisture and sheds snow. The seams are sandwiched with leather trim to keep the stitches dry for strength and wind proofing. The ornamental mink and caribou hide chest plate provides ventilation while preventing drafts. Rather than using coloured beads for decoration, which would transmit cold to the wearer, the intricate designs are ‘button’ stitch embroidery in silk thread.

According to Dr. Racette, “The embroidery style is unique to the region and specific area but unlike bead and quill work, a revival of the craft has yet to occur. It’s very fine work…”

A Métis man, circa the 19th century, sporting the colourful dress for which the Métis were well known.

Dr. Sherry Racette (left) examines a jacket worn by Métis northern runner Arthur Beacham with two of his descendants: granddaughter Linda Beachman and great-granddaughter Chamain Romanik.
Métis youth go out on the land for Traditional Knowledge training

Working in challenging outdoor conditions, youth use video to document the Métis way of life

By Dr. Brian Tucker
MNO Manager of Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use

On March 23rd and 24th, Métis youth from across Ontario participated in immersive “Advanced Traditional Knowledge Collection Training” near Thunder Bay. Hosted by the MNO Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch, the session was intended to further train youth in the collection of traditional knowledge. Working in challenging outdoor conditions, the young people documented and participated in “way of life” activities throughout the day. This training specifically introduced the use of video to document the Métis way of life, and the youth questioned the facilitators and each other as the session unfolded to augment the video record. They also recorded their own thoughts on the Métis way of life by interviewing each other in small groups.

The importance of land use mapping was also discussed. During the day, the youth worked in teams to build fires, encountered spring ice conditions, and observed and took part in cleaning fish. They also experienced a trapping demonstration from a Métis trapper. The session was concluded in the evening as the youth shared their thoughts on the day during a fireside meal of whitefish.

Scenes from the MNO advanced Traditional Knowledge training event.

ENIRONMENT | NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Métis Traditional Knowledge holders meet across province

Transmission and preservation of Métis “Way of Life” discussed

During the month of March, Métis traditional knowledge holders from across the province met to share their knowledge and stories pertaining to the Métis “way of life.” Whether in Fort Frances, Kenora, or Thunder Bay, they shared their insights on traditional plant use, the best way to share knowledge with youth, the preservation and sharing of Métis traditional knowledge, and the importance of Métis traditional knowledge. The thoughtful contributions and discussion offered by the knowledge holders during these events will be used to help guide the preparation of upcoming elder-youth traditional knowledge sessions being planned by the MNO Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch within the Way of Life Framework (WOLF).

The LRC Branch, working with MNO communities and knowledge holders, continues to actively collect, preserve and share Métis traditional knowledge in order to protect and promote the way of life for the benefit of all Métis.

CONTACT: Melanie S. Hamilton
Nuclear Waste Liaison
380 9th Street East
Owen Sound, Ont., N4K 1P1
Tel: 519.370.0435

Studies have shown that plants have the ability to recognize one another through constant communication either through root interactions, subtle changes in light or chemical detection. Research performed at McMaster University indicates that plants actually sprout more roots to compete for soil nutrients when growing beside unrelated neighbours1. Their research illustrates that some plants are more willing to cooperate with plants of their own family as opposed to foreign plants deemed “competitors”2. Our interaction with everything has an impact that is far greater than the limit of our understanding. After all, we are all connected.

2. www.conline.com/Extension_Notes_English/pdf/12ct.pdf


By Melanie Hamilton
Nuclear Waste Liaison
MNO LRC Branch

We share relationships with, and have an impact on, everything with which we come into contact. These impacts could even influence the livelihoods of people or things that appear unrelated. We are all connected.

A subtle influence on an abundant species may have dramatic repercussions on the surrounding environment. The Environmental Impact Statement released by Ontario Power Generation (OPG) for the proposed Deep Geologic Repository (DGR) located at Bruce Power states that there will be a removal of vegetation including the common eastern white cedar (Thuja occidentalis) and the widespread cattail (Typha latifolia). If you were to consider each species a separate entity unto itself and not connected through an extensive network of ecosystems, the impacts of removing them might be minimal.

Cattails along lake margins are considered a nuisance by many. However, they perform a vital role in keeping our lakes healthy. They filter runoff as it flows into the lake; protect the shoreline; prevent shoreline erosion and provide valuable habitat for wildlife and birds. Beeding blackbirds and many ducks and geese nest in them, and some animals such as muskrats, use them. Even upland songbirds use fluff from the flowers to line their nests. Both the waterway and animals would be affected by the removal of cattails, and so the impact shouldn’t be considered minimal. The effects would be felt for an indefinite distance.

The Métis connection with the eastern white cedar, known as the “tree of life,” cannot be disputed. It, along with other species, links us to the natural world. Before science had the ability to analyze the properties of the cedar tree, we were able to recognize its cleaning capabilities, and often relied on it for medical purposes, transportation, housing, spiritual healing and as a food source. The healing attributes of the cedar also benefit wildlife. Métis knowledge holders have seen white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) ingest cedar bows in the winter months to ward off viral infections. Small mammals, like snowshoe hares, porcupines and red squirrels, also rely on cedar for food and shelter. Many species of birds use white cedar groves in the summer. Among them are white-throated sparrows, hermit thrushes and several warblers, including the yellow-rumped, the black-throated green, the black and white and the Nashville warblers. Pileated woodpeckers create cavities in mature white cedars, and so the impact could even influence the livelihoods of people or things that appear unrelated. We are all connected.

Métis Traditional Knowledge

MNO continues learning about Canada’s plan for the safe long-term management of used nuclear fuel

By Melanie Hamilton
Nuclear Waste Liaison
MNO LRC Branch

Métis youth from across Canada participated in immersive “Advanced Traditional Knowledge Collection Training” near Thunder Bay. Hosted by the MNO Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch, the session was intended to further train youth in the collection of traditional knowledge. Working in challenging outdoor conditions, the young people documented and participated in “way of life” activities throughout the day. This training specifically introduced the use of video to document the Métis way of life, and the youth questioned the facilitators and each other as the session unfolded to augment the video record. They also recorded their own thoughts on the Métis way of life by interviewing each other in small groups.

The importance of land use mapping was also discussed. During the day, the youth worked in teams to build fires, encountered spring ice conditions, and observed and took part in cleaning fish. They also experienced a trapping demonstration from a Métis trapper. The session was concluded in the evening as the youth shared their thoughts on the day during a fireside meal of whitefish.

Scenes from the MNO advanced Traditional Knowledge training event.

Méti's youth share their thoughts on the Métis way of life activities throughout the day.

During the month of March, Métis traditional knowledge holders from across the province met to share their knowledge and stories pertaining to the Métis “way of life.” Whether in Fort Frances, Kenora, or Thunder Bay, they shared their insights on traditional plant use, the best way to share knowledge with youth, the preservation and sharing of Métis traditional knowledge, and the importance of Métis traditional knowledge. The thoughtful contributions and discussion offered by the knowledge holders during these events will be used to help guide the preparation of upcoming elder-youth traditional knowledge sessions being planned by the MNO Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch within the Way of Life Framework (WOLF).

The LRC Branch, working with MNO communities and knowledge holders, continues to actively collect, preserve and share Métis traditional knowledge in order to protect and promote the way of life for the benefit of all Métis.
MNO Captain of the Hunt concerned about local environment

A captain of the Hunt for the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) in Region 5, Richard Sarrazin, ensures two harvesters respect the environment while they’re out hunting and fishing in their traditional territories. Among other things, he teaches young people they should never leave garbage behind in the wilderness. That’s why he was so upset when he saw numerous piles of garbage left out on the ice during a recent visit to Whitson Lake.

Sarrazin said the debris was likely left on the Val Caron-area lake by the “little village” of ice fishermen who occupy it during the winter. “There’s no reason for it, neither,” he said. “If you can carry it out there, you can take it back.” Sarrazin said he’s spotted blocks of wood which were used as bases for ice huts, garbage bags and other debris out on the ice. Because he only noticed the garbage March 24, when the ice was already unsafe to walk on, there was no possibility of picking it up. He said the garbage is going to end up in the water, where it will become a hazard to boats, planes and swimmers using the lake during the summer, not to mention wildlife such as birds and fish.

Sarrazin said he’s noticed broken ice on the lake shore last year. “Those chunks of kerosene are going to burst eventually, then they’ll be leaking all over the place, right into the lake,” he said. Sarrazin said he’s phoned the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) about the garbage, and officials said they’d investigate and find the people who left the debris behind. People probably figure “it’s no big deal,” to leave garbage on the lake, a move which he said is “selfish.” “There’s no reason to leave tarps and garbage bags and whatever else on the ice.”

Sarrazin said garbage left on Whitson Lake, as well as on the Val Caron lake, has caused a lot of upset in the “little village” of ice fishers who leave on Whitson Lake.

Formal notice found here: www.lifenews.ca/guelphmercury/profile/275264--lavallee-gisele

Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) & Métis Awards Committee (MAC)

The Métis Nation of Ontario Education and Training (MNOET) Branch is seeking Métis community members who are interested in volunteering their time as members of Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) or Métis Awards Committee (MAC). These roles offer an opportunity to make a valuable contribution to the Métis community across Ontario. RAC and MAC members assist in the review of employment and training services in keeping with program principles, policies and procedures.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- RAC members review and recommend training proposals through an anonymous review process with the assistance of the Regional Employment and Training Coordinator (RET). Reviews are ongoing throughout the commitment period and may extend beyond the initial term.
- MAC members are trained to review bursary applications once or twice a year.
- All RAC and MAC business is to be completed by fax, email and/or in person wherever possible. MNOET will provide the tools necessary to assist us with making informed decisions.
- RAC/MAC work is strictly voluntary.

If you are interested in this position or would like to know more please contact:

Guyline Merin Cleroux
guyline@metisnation.org
1-900-253-4893

Margaret Olive Christensen
July 6, 2024 – December 27, 2011

Margaret warmly pursued her heritage and immediately became a citizen of the Métis Nation of Ontario. Her children and grandchildren also have become MNO citizens. Her daughter, Marilyn Hew is the Secretary/Treasurer of the Toronto and York Region Métis Council. Celebrations of Margaret’s life and faith were held with her family and friends in Toronto at Erb & Good Family Funeral Home with her Pastor Robert Snell of First Baptist Church officiating and also in Toronto at Bethany Baptist Church with Pastor Jim Parker officiating.

Expressions of sympathy and/or donations may be made to The Kidney Foundation and Alzheimer Society of Canada. I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.” Psalm 23:6
Back in the Forces

MNO Senator and Canadian Forces veteran Alis Kennedy was recently asked to be part of a recruiting information tour for women considering the possibility of a career in the Regular Force or Reserve.

By Senator Alis Kennedy, C.D.

Last March, I had the honour of being invited by the Canadian Forces (CF) to attend a recruiting information tour for women in Halifax. I was amongst 100 women selected from various leadership backgrounds. Our mission was to be ambassadors for women, chatting with them to consider the possibility of a career in the Regular Force or Reserve and the opportunity to attend one of the military colleges or other universities approved by the CF.

I joined the military as a naval reservist in 1970, with some regular forces time. In one of the pictures I was a slim Petty Officer Second Class (PO2/WO), sitting on the grass, at CFB Cornwallis. I was instructing basic military training to recruits. I retired in 1983, with the rank of Petty Officer First Class (PO1/WO), due to the increasing demand of my university studies and part-time jobs. I served again in 2004 with the Forces time. In one of the pictures I was a reservist in 1970, with some regular forces time. In one of the pictures I was a reservist in 1970, with some regular forces time.

When I joined in 1970, women had basically two trades and both were confined to office-type duties. The officers had more professional classifications (physician, nurse, pharmacist, etc.), but still “office-type” positions. I also highlighted other major differences including a pension for the reservists and women serving on-board ships. Back in the 70’s women were not allowed to be on board after sundown!

On Monday, we spent most of the day at sea, we were aboard a frigate named “HMCS St. John’s”. This type of vessel is the fastest and the most manoeuvrable of the CF War Ship Fleet; it can attain a top speed of 30 knots (56 km/h) and come to a full stop in one length and a half. We did it; it is true! We took a group picture at the end of the day even though it snowed most of the day and we were wet and cold. Still, most of us enjoyed the day at sea and in the Bellford Basin. We were back at the base for dinner; we had a great dinner and very interesting guest speakers. What a day!

On Tuesday, we had more information sessions in the morning including, “The History of Women in the Canadian Forces”, and, “Paid Education Opportunities”. Not only are recruits paid to attend university but the whole cost is covered by the CF and the time that you spend in school counts towards your pension!

We spent the afternoon touring the Damage Control School, witnessing various exercises including the extinguishing of a helicopter on fire and the rescue of the pilot. We had our last dinner at the base listening to two more very eloquent speakers.

Before returning home we again hit downtown and did a bit of shopping and had a delicious lobster lunch. Maritime-style, no butter! Then we returned to the base and were bused to the airport.

It was a wonderful experience to be back in the military for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

Before returning home we again hit downtown and did a bit of shopping and had a delicious lobster lunch. Maritime-style, no butter! Then we returned to the base and were bused to the airport.

It was a wonderful experience to be back in the military for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

Before returning home we again hit downtown and did a bit of shopping and had a delicious lobster lunch. Maritime-style, no butter! Then we returned to the base and were bused to the airport.

It was a wonderful experience to be back in the military for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

Before returning home we again hit downtown and did a bit of shopping and had a delicious lobster lunch. Maritime-style, no butter! Then we returned to the base and were bused to the airport.

It was a wonderful experience to be back in the military for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.

By adopting a “no exclusion policy,” the CF has become one of the only militaries in the world for a few days, if only as a civilian. I served mostly in the Navy. It was great to see women in command positions, for example the Officer of the Watch on the Bridge was a female Lieutenant (N) in charge of an all-male crew.
C arol Levis is the Treasurer of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Grand River Métis Council and a long-time volunteer. In addition to donating her time to the local Métis council, she also volunteers with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Marillac Place (a shelter for homeless young mothers), and the David Suzuki Foundation of Canada.

On May 26th, close to one hundred women from western Ontario—all dressed as brides—descended upon Niagara Falls to attract public attention and donations to their favourite charity, the Children’s Wish Foundation of Canada. The ‘brides’ saw in teams of 20-25 women—married or unmarried—it doesn’t matter. The only stipulation is that participants must wear a wedding dress, own a wedding gown, or maybe dress up as a friend, or maybe second hand dress.

Carol admits that she has worn her Value Village wedding gown five times, but never to the altar. However, soon she may need to invest in a ‘new’ dress. Carol has lost 170 pounds over the last year which might necessitate more room for a tuck or two in her gown. ‘I’ve been huge all my life,’ she said. “I got tired of being huge.” In March, 2011, Carol underwent bariatric surgery (stomach stapling). She had physically recovered in a month’s time, but says that changing her eating habits is a life-long project.

Amazed by the change in her health, Levis commented, ‘You know, the energy level is just unbeli- evable!’ This is from a woman with a full-time job and a string of volunteer activities. ‘It’s the feeling of loving to give back. I enjoy giv- ing back,’ she explained. ‘That’s what God wants me to do.’ So with all of this new-found energy, what’s next? If you would like to donate or become a ‘bride’, visit the web site www.bridesonheloose.com.

The Children’s Wish Foundation of Canada grants sick children an exceptional wish such as a trip to Disney World or a meeting with a favourite celebrity. Each wish can cost as much as $10,000 and the groups goal this year is $40,000.

Closing remarks were provided by Ian Pettigrew who again thanked the ‘brides’ for their efforts: “How many people in this room now are certain that they know someone who is Métis? Look around you!”, he said.

Richard Cuddy and Talitha Tolles wowed up the session with the presentation of a book accepted by MNO Principal, Jeanie Gray Richard said: ‘In March of this year, I attended a conference in Saskatoon called ‘Nobodies Children – A Métis Nation Resi- dential Schools Conference’ I received a copy of the book Métis Memories of Residential Schools. On behalf of the Credit River Métis Council and our Youth Rep Talitha Tolles, we would like to donate this book to the school and would like to thank you for the use of your library in our research.”

Principal Gray thanked Talitha and said she was pleased to have received the library’s first indigenous resource for the new Naive Studies cur- riculum that will be introduced next year.

The MNO commends all those involved including the Credit River Métis Council, William and citizen; Talitha Tolles; the MNO staff and citizens; Ian Pettigrew (retire), Dan Mandeville (retire), the Ontario Ministry of Education, the Duf- ferin-Peel Catholic District School Board, the Peel District School Board, the David Suzuki Second- ary School staff and the 130 stu- dents who came to learn with open hearts and minds.

CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
Acclaimed • Treasurer

Bride on the Loose
Can you believe it! I went grocery shopping on Saturday in a wedding gown!

Joseph Paquette, a proud Métis, was born in Kapuskasing (Cree Territory), in northern Ontario. As a youth, he served with the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada, 1st Battalion, and was stationed at Workpoint Barracks in Victoria, BC. He also served with the Lincoln and Welland Regiment as a reservist prior to the regular forces. From 2008 to 2010, he was a councillor/veteran with the Credit River Métis Council. During that time he spear-headed the sub- committee for the Maanjidowin Gath- ering in Missassauga which showcase- ed the Métis, First Nations and fruit. The gathering saw over 10,000 visitors during the two day event.

Joe strives to establish good relations with local history organ- izations, Aboriginal veterans’ organizations and promotes the Métis way of life. Since 2009, he has served as Secretary for the MNOVC and was instrumental in maintaining and updating the veter- ans’ registry, veteran registra- tions, Métis Veterans’ Wreath and the Veterans’ Community Charter. In 2011, Joe established the MNOVC website to better serve MNO veterans throughout Ontario. Joe sits on several com- mittees from local educational establishments to faith leaders’ groups. He has participated in cul- tural presentations for the past 25 years and continues to be active locally. As a huntress/he, he enjoys the outdoors and is involved in gathering, processing and teaching about indigenous plants.

Joe has earned the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Ontario Heritage Trust, 2008, and many presentations from the Mississauga Heritage Foundation. He continues to research Métis history in Ontario. As a member in good standing of the National Aboriginal Veterans Association, Joe also participates in provincial and national events with our cherished veterans.

Meet the MNO Veterans’ Council
Four Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) veterans have stepped forward to serve executive positions on the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council (MNOVC). These dedicated individuals are:

Joseph Paquette
Acclaimed • President

T amarra Shepherd
Regional Employment and Training Intake Office
TORONTO

The MNOE elections have been worked successfully through the competitive field of teaching when he decided he wanted to expand his opportunities for advancement. Not one to rest on his laurels, Deschatelets decided the best way to achieve the most from his chosen career would be to upgrade his skills. With assistance from the Métis Nation of Ontario Education and Training (MNOET) Branch, he enrolled in an accred- ited course at Laurentian College, realizing that once he had successfully completed the program, he would be qualified to teach at all levels.

While the experience was not without challenges, as Deschatelets notes, “The main challenge was to juggle the course with my work.” I took it during the last two months of work. I needed to make sure to be organized.” He secured his own success by staying ahead of his new work, often completing projects well before due dates, so as not to fall behind in his teaching.

“From financial support of the Métis Nation of Ontario, many of the would-be economic worries that come with being both a part-time student and full-time employee were alleviated.

Now, Deschatelets finds himself in a position he loves, doing work he knows is meaningful: “I always knew I wanted to be in this field of work so I can make a difference amongst others and pass down my knowledge to help and guide the students in achieving their goals and surpass their abilities. The most rewarding aspect of my occupa- tion is when a student demon- strates that he or she can apply what they learned to their everyday life.”

BY TAMARRA SHEPHERD

Meet the MNO Veterans’ Council
Four Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) veterans have stepped forward to serve executive positions on the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council (MNOVC). These dedicated individuals are:

Joseph Paquette
Acclaimed • President

Guy Mandeville
Acclaimed • Chair

Greg Garratt
Sergeant at Arms

Greg Garratt from Penan- guishene joined the Navy in 1961 and was stationed in Hal- tian until 1969. He returned to his home town, where over the past 23 years he has been active in many organizations. Currently, he sits on the Geoguan Bay Métis Coun- cilller. Heather, Greg’s wife of 20 years, is also Métis and together they do what they can to support the Métis community—from refurbishing old companies for free to volunteering at community events, parades etc. Greg sits on several committees and sub-committees, including downtown development, the local organizing committee for the 2013 Ontario Heritage Conference, and the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) as a board member.

Guy was born in Kenya, born in Korea, in Canada (Ontario), Rwanda, and, East Timor. He has earned three bars to the Cana- dian Decoration (CD). Currently, education is an important aspect of Guy’s life. He presents weekly at local high schools on topics of French, Inuit, and Inuit cultures. Guy has also been involved with Scouts Canada since 1969 in various positions. He volunteers with his old military unit as curator for the Military Postal Museum located at the Postal Unit CFB Trenton.

Guy is married to Marion, his spouse of 43 years and has four chil- dren, Tegan, a student at Loyalist College; and, Faith and Tioga, a student at Loyalist College. He has seven grandchildren.

Guy is committed to fulfilling his role as Chairman of the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council to the best of his ability and to represent- ing the interests of all Métis veterans in the Métis Nation of Ontario.

No biography for Mr. Plummer is available at this time.
Augie’s Dream | All-Aboriginal King Lear

continued from page 6

Augie met briefly with Peter during the run of the Esatay of Risa Joe, and pitched the idea, but he left the meeting feeling that Peter wasn’t all that interested.

While I was a member of the National Arts Centre English Theatre Acting Company in 2010-11, I made a point to remind Peter Hinton and Paula Danckert, the company dramaturge, about the Native Lear. In my research I came across a series of Manga versions of Shakespeare’s plays written by postmodernist Professor Richard appignanesi. One of the Manga’s featured a Mohican Lear. I brought the book to Danckert in the hope that it would inspire them, to see the merit of such a production. The dramaturgy of the Manga was quite sound. The narrative fit neatly into the context of a North America where the French, the English, and the Native tribes at relatively equal strength and the colonial powers were vying for land and title. To me the comic book presented an example of how this story might fit an Aboriginal cast.

Whether or not the comic book influenced them, I don’t know. However, it is one of many reference books sitting in the rehearsal hall today. And at long last August Schellenberg is playing King Lear with an all Aboriginal cast supporting him, and John Jullianist son, Alessandro, is designing the sound for the show.

An Aboriginal community group called the “Four Nations Exchange” is also part of the production. Making up the “village” are 27 community members; add that to the cast of 13 and there will be 40 Aboriginal actors on the main stage of the National Arts Centre on opening night!

The rehearsal have been electric, demanding, exhilarating. Everyone is meeting the challenges that the text requires, the weird Shakespearan syntax, the emotional scale of the piece and the mountainous speeches. For Tantoo Cardinal (Regan) and Billy Merasty (Gloucester) English is their second language! We are all excited andterrified of the enormity of this show and we all recognize the significance of it.

I am humbled to be amongst the actors in the room.

I have never felt so honoured to be a theatre artist. For me, playing Edmund in this production is the role of a lifetime. I can only imagine what it is like for August, to have carried this dream for so long to finally be doing it, in the best possible way. In the rehearsal hall the other day, we had all the village members and the speaking actors together rehearsing act 1 scene 1 for the first time.

The large rehearsal hall at the NAC was full. August came over to me before we were about to begin. He had this sheepish grin on his face and he asked me if this was what I envisioned when we were talking about doing Lear in 2009. I looked around the room, people were preparing themselves, smoke from the cigarette bowl was filling the rehearsal hall and lowing down the halls of the NAC, forty smiling, laughing, beautiful, Aboriginal people gathered in a circle for one purpose: to tell one of the greatest stories ever told.

Was this what I envisioned? “No Augie” I said, “I couldn’t have imagined this in my wildest dreams.”

continued from page 5

ANITA TUCKER
Acclaimed • Region 8

Dr. Anita Tucker was first elected to the PCMNO in 2004 as the Postsecondary Representative and was acclaimed in this election to the position of Region 8 Councillor. Dr. Tucker holds a Bachelor of Science in wildlife biology, a Master of Science in wildlife toxicology, and a Doctorate in animal behaviour, all from the University of Guelph. Anita lives in Milton and is a researcher at the University of Guelph in the field of animal behaviour, physiology and welfare. She plans on combining what she has learned through her education and her Metis heritage to help make our lives (as both Metis and global citizens) better. She feels fortunate to have grown up in a traditional Metis family where trapping, commercial fishing and logging were a huge part of her life.

PETER RIVERS
Acclaimed • Region 9

Peter Rivers has been acclaimed to serve a second term as Regional Councillor for Region 9. First elected to the PCMNO in 2008, Peter is also Captain of the Hunt for the MNO Oshawa Durham Region Metis Council since 2009 and plans on combining what she has learned through her education and her Metis heritage to help make our lives (as both Metis and global citizens) better. She feels fortunate to have grown up in a traditional Metis family where trapping, commercial fishing and logging were a huge part of her life.

MICH T CASE
Acclaimed • Youth Rep

Mitch Case is currently President of the Metis Nation of Ontario Youth Council (MNOYC) and the Youth Representative on the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Metis Council. He is a member of the RCNO and has been acclaimed as Youth Representative.

JENNIFER HENRY
Acclaimed • Post-Secondary Rep

Jennifer Henry is a new member of the RCNO, acclaimed to the position of Postsecondary Representative. Jennifer is an education student concurrently attending Trent and Queen’s Universities. She has been the Youth Representative on the MNO Oshawa Durham Region Metis Council since 2009 and looks forward to working in her new position on the RCNO to encourage Metis to push forward toward higher education and continue to develop a forward moving nation.
Get your socks off and get healthy

By Lisa Scott
Community Healing and Wellness Coordinator • HAMILTON

It was a cold and rainy day in downtown Hamilton, but nearly 200 people came out to the 7th Annual Health & Wellness Day on March 8th. The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and the Southern Ontario Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (SOADI) hosted the daylong event.

The community was treated to foot care services from the SOADI foot care team. Services included a visit with a chiropodist, who provided community members with an assessment of their foot health, and a 10-minute reflexology treatment complete with a sweetgrass oil infused massage—talk about a great way to spend half an hour. Relaxation gave way to excitement as each person left the treatment area and received SOADI’s Foot Care Resource grab bag.

The Self Care Resource Kit was created to assist our Aboriginal, Métis, and Inuit community members practice daily self care. This kit has many tools that teach about preventative care and daily self care (see sidebar).

The crowd was then treated to a traditional feast that consisted of diabetic friendly foods, such as three sisters soup, chilli, salad, wraps and sandwiches. And what feast would be complete without dessert? We all relished the berry medley crisp and strawberry juice.

The afternoon was full of presentations from many of the area’s Aboriginal agencies including the wico, southern Ontario urban Native homes, Healing and Wellness Program, and the Ontario Aboriginal HIV/AIDS Strategy. Many thanks to these great agencies and their passionate workers who helped make the day a success!

A drum circle at Health and Wellness Day in Hamilton.

FOOT CARE SELF CARE RESOURCE KIT:
• DVD
• diabetic socks
• large mirror
• SOADI pamphlet series
• lotion
• soap
• plus other preventative care products such as a magnet, pen, foot care directory and inspirational stone

The Foot Care Program Self Care Resource Kit can be ordered online through the Southern Ontario Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (SOADI) main website: www.soadi.ca.

Who wouldn’t kiss this man?

Past President of the MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council, Allan Vallee, worked very hard to establish a partnership with Ram’s Casino. Every holiday, the casino offers their employees turkeys and hams as a gesture of thanks. Many of these frozen gifts never get picked up, leaving the casino in a predicament because the left-overs are essentially wasted.

Even after renting from his position as president, Allan has maintained his relationship with the casino and has worked as a volunteer for the Midland Healing and Wellness Branch. Every Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter for the past two years, many of the citizens in the Midland-Penetanguishene area have benefited from Allan’s dedication.

Different people have different ideas about what makes them healthy, but no one argues that healthy eating is an important part of keeping fit. In Canada, about 40% of adults are overweight or obese.

Fortunately, there is a way to eat well, stay healthy and not break the bank. Some important tips include:

• Get large pails or a barrel to collect rain water to keep your garden from drying out and everything breaks down.
• Get large pails or a barrel to collect rain water to keep your garden from drying out and everything breaks down.
• Plus other preventative care products such as a magnet, pen, foot care directory and inspirational stone.

The Foot Care Program Self Care Resource Kit can be ordered online through the Southern Ontario Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (SOADI) main website: www.soadi.ca.

Every Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter for the past two years, many of the citizens in the Midland-Penetanguishene area have benefited from Allan’s dedication.

able to get some beautiful blankets, duvets, and sheet sets. Securing these holiday gifts is never a sure thing. Allan never knows if his hard work will pay off because he is never certain how many items he will return with, if any. It really is the luck of the draw and we feel very fortunate that Allan continues to gamble on behalf of our citizens.

Who wouldn’t kiss this man?
A New Choice for Métis Entrepreneurs in Ontario

Potential financing to $500,000 for resource and resource-related businesses

Rates and security customized to promote Métis businesses

Contributions for business plans and ongoing aftercare

mvdf.ca
The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is accepting nominations from MNO women citizens interested in standing for election as representatives in the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

In accordance with the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario Terms of Reference Article 4.1.3, the nominees must be women who have been verified as MNO citizens and have been residents of Ontario for a minimum of one year.

The committee of four women representatives will be elected for a term of four years by the women citizens of the MNO who are registered for the MNO 2012 AGA being held in Sault Ste. Marie. These ballot box elections will be held on August 26, 2012 between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM during the WSMNO Annual Meeting.

Nomination forms are available on the MNO website (www.metisnation.org) in the AGA section and in the WSMNO section.

Nominations close August 13, 2012 at 5:00 PM EST.

Please send nominations to:
Hank Rowlinson
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer
500 Old St. Patrick Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 9G4
Fax: 613-722-4225
hankr@metisnation.org

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is accepting nominations from MNO Senators interested in standing for election as Senators on the PCMNO.

In accordance with Article 6.10 of the Métis Nation of Ontario Electoral Code Part A: Each community council may select a Senator. Those Senators selected by their community councils, together with the Senators currently serving on the PCMNO, and any Senators who have served in the past on the PCMNO, who are in attendance at a general assembly, shall choose from among themselves four Senators to sit on the PCMNO, and from among those four shall also choose a Senator who shall sit on the executive committee. Senators will be elected for a term of four years and only those Senators registered for the MNO 2012 AGA being held in Sault Ste. Marie may vote for those candidates nominated as a PCMNO Senator.

These ballot box elections will be held on August 26, 2012 between 1:00 PM and 4:00 PM during the Senators Annual Meeting.

Nomination forms are available on the MNO website (www.metisnation.org) in the AGA section and in the Senators section.

Nominations close August 13, 2012 at 5:00 PM EST.

Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario Elections

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is accepting nominations from MNO women citizens interested in standing for election as representatives in the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

In accordance with the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario Terms of Reference Article 4.1.3, the nominees must be women who have been verified as MNO citizens and have been residents of Ontario for a minimum of one year.

The committee of four women representatives will be elected for a term of four years by the women citizens of the MNO who are registered for the MNO 2012 AGA being held in Sault Ste. Marie. These ballot box elections will be held on August 26, 2012, between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM during the WSMNO Annual Meeting.

Nomination forms are available on the MNO website (www.metisnation.org) in the AGA section and in the SENATORS section.

Nominations close August 13, 2012, at 5:00 PM EST.

For more AGA information:
aga2012info@metisnation.org
wwwmetisnation.org

PCMNO Senator Elections

Location: Comfort Suites and Comfort Centre
229 Great Northern Road
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6B 4Z2
705-942-2500
www.comfortsuites.com

Camping: Bell Point Beach Campground
158 Highway 17 East
Garden River First Nation
1-866-292-9902
www.bellspointbeach.com
When making reservations, be sure to identify yourself as being with the MNO to get our reduced rate.

Campingfire:
Welcome to the AGA - Saturday Join President Lipinski and the PCMNO around the campfire at Bell’s Point Beach Campground. Be sure to bring your musical instruments and jigging shoes!

Trade Show:
MNO Trade Show
All day Sunday and Monday
Visit our many exciting vendors and cultural and heritage displays.

Entertainment:
Evening with Métis Entertainers (Sunday Evening)
Kawartha Community Theatre Centre
1007 Trunk Road, Sault Ste. Marie
See some of the best Métis entertainers in Ontario and be part of the swearing-in of the new Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Cultural Evening (Monday Evening)
Hosted by Historic Sault Ste. Marie
Métis Council at the Roberta Bondar Pavilion (99 Foster Drive)
Enjoy an evening of traditional Métis culture.

 Métis Games, Cultural Workshops and Activities (Monday Afternoon)
Compete in traditional voyageur activities and/or learn about different elements of our rich Métis culture.

Métis Cultural Evening
(Monday Evening)
Hosted by Historic Sault Ste. Marie
Métis Council at the Roberta Bondar Pavilion (99 Foster Drive)
Enjoy an evening of traditional Métis culture.

Seasons of the Past: A Cultural Experience
(Monday Afternoon)
Enjoy a unique and informative presentation on Métis history.

Métis Games:
Métis Games, Cultural Workshops and Activities (Monday Afternoon)
Compete in traditional voyageur activities and/or learn about different elements of our rich Métis culture.

For more AGA information:
aga2012info@metisnation.org
wwwmetisnation.org

Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario Elections

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer is accepting nominations from MNO women citizens interested in standing for election as representatives in the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

In accordance with the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario Terms of Reference Article 4.1.3, the nominees must be women who have been verified as MNO citizens and have been residents of Ontario for a minimum of one year.

The committee of four women representatives will be elected for a term of four years by the women citizens of the MNO who are registered for the MNO 2012 AGA being held in Sault Ste. Marie. These ballot box elections will be held on August 26, 2012, between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM during the WSMNO Annual Meeting.

Nomination forms are available on the MNO website (www.metisnation.org) in the AGA section and in the Senators section.

Nominations close August 13, 2012, at 5:00 PM EST.

For more AGA information:
aga2012info@metisnation.org
wwwmetisnation.org
MEETING NOTES
MNO Consultation Committee Meeting
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Site
August 3, 2012

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Val Pepelz (for Clint Calder)</td>
<td>MNO Sunset Country Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Alvina Cimon</td>
<td>MNO Northwest Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Marlene Davidson</td>
<td>MNO Atikokan and Area Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Joel Henley</td>
<td>MNO Kenora Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td>MNO Region 1 Councilor, Regional Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 James Wagar</td>
<td>MNO Lands Resources and Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Dean McMahon</td>
<td>MNO Captain of the Hunt, Region 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Alix Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Tour
All meeting participants traveled to the Hammond Reef Site via the Hardtack/Sawbill Road directly to Mitta Lake. At Mitta Lake, the vehicles were parked and participants had a chance to observe Mitta Lake from the shore. Participants were transported back to the Exploration Camp for refreshments and a presentation (Minutes of the meeting follow). Participants were then toured by boat from the Exploration Camp to the Sawbill Bay area, Trap Bay and the lower part Marmion Reservoir before being dropped off at Anderson Dam.

Logistics
- Next meeting topic: EA methods
- To be held in Dryden with Community Feast
- Set date as September 16
- Subsequent meeting in Fort Frances on October 11 to be confirmed

Answers to Past Questions
- Closure planning question to be carried forward to future meeting.

Q: Have you thought of using a cogeneration plant for power supply?
A: We are planning to use an electrical transmission line for power and perhaps natural gas for heating.

Q: How wide is the right of way (ROW) for power lines?
A: It is 150 feet which is approximately 50 metres.
Comment: This area will be lost for Métis citizens to hunt.

Q: The total length of your transmission line across Sawbill Bay says 6 km but the figure shows 2.3km + 2.3km = 4.6 km – there appears to be 1.4 km missing of the transmission line. Can you please check?

Q: Are you studying neighbouring water bodies?
A: The Aquatic Biology group has studied 55 Areas of Potential Impact in the vicinity of the Project and are conducting additional baseline study collection this summer based on the new project layout and transmission line. We hope that by the end of the fall season, we will have studied all of the neighbouring water bodies.

Report Review Process

- Osisko asked for clarification regarding report review process
- MNO wants reports to be sent as they are released
- Osisko to mail 3 hard copies of the Aquatic Biology Interim Baseline Report to MNO:
  - Toronto, Kenora and Atikokan (sent)

Project Alternatives

Q: Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town’s new planned location?
A: Yes, there is. The design for the landfill envisions 40 years at current deposition rates with a possible expansion of 20 years at current deposition rates.

Q: What will be the shift rotation for workers during operations? 2 weeks on/2 weeks off?
A: We have not finalized the shift rotation schedule.

Q: Is there a workers camp at Malartic?
A: No, there is no camp at Malartic, because the mine site is directly adjacent to the Town.

Q: 1,000 people is a lot of people, a lot of water and a lot of waste. Do you anticipate there would be room for a lot of malicious intent (for example: malicious environmental damage)?
A: No. The camp will have security. Mining camps are common throughout Canada. We have not heard of experiences reflecting this concern.

Comment: The whole region was previously mill-focused. Osisko should offer a Bearskin flight to people from Kenora, Fort Frances in an effort to keep the employment force local.

Comment: We have four vibrant communities in the Northwest. If the workforce was drawing from the local communities, it would help this part of the province grow.

Métis Household Mail Out and Voyageur Ads

- MNO plans to contract out the production and distribution of the mail-out.
- Osisko to work with James and present a draft to the Consultation Committee on September 16
- The mail-out topic will be Project details with a Métis community focus
- Métis Voyageur – 1-2 publications remain: focus on jobs and Mitta Lake
- James to provide publication deadlines

Traditional Knowledge Study

- Beginning the week of August 6 to arrange interviews
- The final deliverable must meet the OHRG ToR and EIS Guidelines
- Cathryn to ask Brian Tucker for the questionnaire (received)
Presentation Overview

• Review of MoU goals and deliverables
• Follow up on questions from last meeting
• Description of site and Project layout
• Environmental assessment methods
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
MoU Deliverables
Committee Meetings

1. Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed: November)
2. Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)
3. Baseline Reports (completed: June)
4. Environmental Assessment (today: August)
5. Closure Planning (Dryden: September 15)
6. Traditional Knowledge Report (Fort Frances: October 11)
7. Submission of the EA Report (November)
MoU Deliverables

Community Feasts

- Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
- Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
- Dryden (September 15 2012)
- Fort Frances (October 11 2012)
Questions from last meeting

The Consultation Committee brought up the following questions at the meeting in June:

- Open pit closure and rehabilitation
- Transmission line details
- Fish habitat compensation planning
- Landfill details
- Details of Chemical Use (Question from Kenora Feast)
Open pit closure and rehabilitation

- Q - When operations phase is done, will the pits fill with water and act as quarry lakes? Or will you add soil/organics to help things grow?

- A – Closure Planning has not yet commenced. We will share details when they become available.
Transmission line details

- 100 MW of power per year
- Total length of 20 km
- Estimate 85 towers

- First 14 km composed of wood structures
- Second 6 km section will use steel towers to allow longer spans

- Considering natural gas for heating (15 MW of 100 MW)
Transmission line details

- Hardtack Road to Sawbill Bay = 2 km
- Across Sawbill Bay = 2 km
Fish compensation planning

- Finalizing Habitat Accounting Approach with DFO/MNR.
- Quantifying lost habitat from project layout.
- Looking for fish compensation opportunities as per DFO hierarchy.
- Osisko toured the Steep Rock site with MNR and DFO on June 19, 2012.
  - Could be opportunities for fish compensation at Steep Rock.
Fish compensation hierarchy (DFO):

- Creation of similar habitat at or near the Project site within the same ecological unit; that is, replace natural habitat with the same type of habitat at or near the site.
- Create similar habitat in a different ecological unit that supports the same stock or species.
- Increase the productive capacity of existing habitat at or near the development site and within the same ecological unit.
- Increase the productive capacity of a different ecological unit that supports the same stock or species.
- Increase the productivity capacity of existing habitat for a different species of fish either on or off site.
Off site landfill details

• Town of Atikokan conducted an EA in 2006
  o EA for new landfill site location is still valid
  o Preparation of application and technical supporting documents is underway
• Estimated forty year life span (with possibility of 20 year expansion – based on current volumes)
• Landfill footprint was calculated to be 5.2 hectares
• Located on the northeastern corner of the Township of Atikokan on the south side of Pipeline Road
• Total site dimensions are approximately 42 hectares
## Chemical Use Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagent (Chemicals)</th>
<th>Process Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steel grinding balls</td>
<td>Grinding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX)</td>
<td>Bulk Flotation of ground slurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylisobutyl Carbinol (MIBC)</td>
<td>Bulk flotation of ground slurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium cyanide</td>
<td>Leaching of gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>Cyanide destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper sulphate</td>
<td>Cyanide destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
<td>Cyanide destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic grinding balls</td>
<td>Re-grinding of flotation concentrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-scale</td>
<td>Process water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Leaching of gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>Acid wash of the carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic</td>
<td>Stripping of carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>Carbon in pulp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flocculant polymer (Anionic)</td>
<td>Tailings and concentrate thickening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT
Site Layout (2012)
Close-up – Site Layout (2012)
Camp Layout (2012)
EA METHODS
Study Existing Environment

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Air and noise
- Fish and fish habitat
- Vegetation and wildlife
- Socio-economics
- Cultural resources
Identify Valued Ecosystem Components

• What major or special ecological features of the Project Site or surrounding area should be protected from adverse effects from the Project?
• What aspects of the physical environment could be sensitive to the effects from the Project?
• What individual species or range of species, of wildlife and plants could be sensitive to the effects of the Project?
• What aspects of the socio-economic environment should be considered in assessing the Project?
Conduct Environmental Assessment

1. Screening of Project activities with the potential to interact with identified VECs for each Project phase
2. Evaluation of identified effects in terms of the established assessment criteria
3. Identification of mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate effects
4. Assessment of whether adverse effects remain after mitigation
5. For effects that remain, determine significance
Discussion Points

1. Environmental Review
   • MNO’s process regarding report review?

2. Mailout
   • Revised Project fact sheet
   • Include a focus on Métis communities

3. TK Study
   • Interviews beginning August 6?
   • Are requirements for EIS/ToR being met?

4. Metis Voyageur publications
   • Details about Mitta Lake and plan for draining
   • Jobs and opportunities for Métis
   • Project description FAQs
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
As it does every year, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) kicked-off its Annual General Assembly (AGA) by re-living the traditions of the Métis voyageurs. On the evening of August 23, voyageur canoes carrying members of the Provincial Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) and special AGA guests travelled down the St. Mary River at Bell’s Point Reach Campground near Sault Ste. Marie. The journey concluded on a beach near the campground where the modern voyageurs were enthusiastically greeted by a cheering crowd of MNO citizens.

2012 marks the bicentennial of the War of 1812, and Métis contributions during the war were commemorated in the ceremony. Waiting for the canoes was a group of Sault Ste. Marie military re-enactors portraying British soldiers. The soldiers fired two musket volleys to salute the voyageurs as they arrived, and following the landing, MNO President, Gary Lipinski, flanked by Métis youth in colourful traditional clothing approached the soldiers where their leader, Brian Tremblay stated:

Thank you for joining us hardy voyageurs. We are here to recognize your service in the Corps of Canadian Voyageurs and the Provincial Commissionary Voyageurs and to thank you for your bravery in the historic battlefields of the War of 1812-14. You were in the front of battle during the stirring scenes of Plattsburgh, Mackinaw, St. Joseph Island, Sault Ste. Marie and other bloody points during the war. You carry the wounds received while gallantly defending our territory and these are a testimony more eloquent than words to the loyalty and valour of the Métis. We are proud to be Métis: Watch a nation rise again Never more forgotten people We’re the true Canadians.

When the procession reached the campground, several hundred citizens and friends of the MNO joined the singers in another stirring rendition of the anthem.

After the song, a ceremony swearing-in the new PCMNO was held. The swearing-in included all the executive positions: Regional Councillors, Senators, Youth and Postsecondary Representatives. The oath was administered by Clément Chartier, the President of the Métis National Council and was followed by each PCMNO member signing his or her own Oath of Allegiance.

After these formalities, the AGA delegates enjoyed a rousing campfire celebration and a feast of corn prepared by former PCMNO Regional Councillor, Art Bennett.

Top: Delegates to the 19th MNO AGA arrive via voyageur canoe.

Above: Royal Newfoundland Regiment- Armstrong’s Company fires a volley to greet arriving delegates.

MNO President, Gary Lipinski confers with Armstrong’s Company as part of a commemoration of Métis contributions in the War of 1812.
Former PCMNO member, Donna Lee, passes

Donna Lee (Sassy Crowe) 1952-2012

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) has lost a good friend and strong defender of Métis rights. Former Provincial Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) Region One Councillor Donna Lee (Sassy Crowe) passed away in Fort Frances on August 5, 2012, after a courageous battle with cancer.

Donna served on the PCMNO from 1999 to 2002 and during her term earned the respect of all of us in the MNO for her dedication to the Métis cause and her hard work to advance Métis issues. Donna is also remembered by all who knew her for her gift of storytelling and the hours of volunteer work to advance Métis rights.

Pauline Saulnier, received the Tim Brown Award at the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU) Annual Convention from OPSEU President, Warren “Smokey” Thomas.

Obituary

Glen Higgins 1935-2012

Glen Higgins was born August 23rd, 1935, and passed away May 25th, 2012, in a plane crash at Lillooet Lake in Cochrane ON at the age of 56. He is survived by his wife Nancy and his children Rob (Ruthann) and Jennifer (Craig Vanier). He was the beloved grandfather of Mikayla, Evan, Stu-art, Kailyn, William and Abigail.

He is also survived by his parents, Murray and Marie-Ange Groulx. Glen was predeceased by his brothers, Rudi-Bae, Justin, Carlee-Bae, Braden, (her children) Tracey Baldwin, Aimee, Greg Bealey, (her mother?) Minnie Crowe, (her sister) Betty Manville, (brothers) Ray, [Wendy] Crowe, Fred [Lori] Crowe, Tom [Rein] Crowe, Darrell Crowe, and Bob [Tammy] Crowe, along with numerous nieces and nephews. She is predeceased by her husband, Wayne; father, Wallace Crowe, as well as her grandparents, Margaret and Luke Calder.

A celebration of her life took place on Saturday, August 11, 2012.

Obituary

PCMNO Councilor Pauline Saulnier receives OPSEU Tim Brown award

On April 21, Provincial Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) Region 7 Councillor, Pauline Saulnier, received the “Tim Brown Award” at the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU) Annual Convention. In 2007, Pauline joined the OPSEU Abor-ginal Circle under Tim Brown’s leadership and became Vice-chair in 2008. With Tim Brown’s passing, she was elected Chair of the Circle. Pauline was honoured both for her work with the MNO and her role in the OPSEU Aboriginal Circle.

Pauline became an MNO citizen in 1996 and by 2000 was elected President of the MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council. In 2005, she was elected Region 7 PCMNO Councillor and re-elected to that position in the recent MNO election.

Award Winner

South of the border

Ken Simard, (right) Métis Nation of Ontario Captain of the Hunt for Region 2, attended the “Honour our Elders Pow Wow” on the Grand Portage Indian Reservation in Minnesota where he was one of the dancers, and was also asked to carry the Métis Nation flag in the grand entry.

Community Outreach

Congratulations to Kirby-Lynn Wright, who recently graduated on the President’s Honour Roll from a two year program in Recreation Therapy at Niagara College, Welland Campus. Kirby-Lynn will continue her studies at Brock University. She is the daughter of Barbaraanne and Harry Wright.

Barbaranne, Kirby-Lynn and Harry Wright.

Great job, Judy!

The MNO Niagara Region Metis Council Secretary/Treasurer Judy Baxter, has successfully completed the Quick Books Premier 2010 Level 1 course at Niagara College. This training was made possible by the New Relationship Fund (NRF) and will enhance Judy’s success in her role on council. “On behalf of the NBMC, I would like to congratulate Judy for achieving her goal,” said President Quin elic.
Métis entrepreneurs in Ontario have a new “financier of choice” with the Métis Voyageur Development Fund (MVDF) commencing operations August 14.

The MVDF’s formal launch was attended by the Honourable Paul DeVillers, PC, and Chair of the MVDF Board of Directors; the Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs for Ontario; as well as many private sector companies and Gary Lipinski, President of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO). The MNO initiated the formation of the MVDF last year with the Province of Ontario who agreed to provide 30 million dollars over ten years to fund the MVDF.

“Today’s announcement represents a historic breakthrough for Ontario Métis. We will finally be able to provide much needed support and assistance to Métis entrepreneurs and businesses in building the economies of Métis communities, while also contributing to Ontario’s overall economic growth,” said President Lipinski.

The MVDF is an independent Métis owned and controlled agency that provides funding and support for resource or resource-related Métis businesses. “Métis are one of the youngest and fastest growing demographic groups in Ontario,” explained the Honourable Paul DeVillers. “Our fund is in a position to ensure that Métis people also play a growing role in the Ontario economy: something that will benefit all Ontario people.”

The Ontario Government is proud to support the Métis Voyageur Development Fund,” stated the Honourable Kathleen Wynne. “This fund will help Métis entrepreneurs and businesses in the resource sector start and expand their business. These investments will support economic growth for Métis families and communities, and Ontario’s economy.”

“Investing through the MVDF will extend financing options available to Métis for resource projects in Ontario, making secured and mezzanine debt available to fund projects that support sustainable growth. The financing will either supplement existing debt or sit alongside the entrepreneur’s equity with the aim of allowing the development of sustainable projects that the financial markets might not finance at the required level. Investing through such a revolving fund instrument helps increase the impact and extend the availability of Ontario’s investment.”

“We can help Métis people propel their businesses forward,” stated DeVillers, “because we are in a position to offer customized financing and on-going support that is designed to significantly increase their business’s chances of success and opportunities to grow.”

Métis Voyageur Development Fund opens it’s doors

Aboriginal Support services
Aboriginal Resource Centres are available at the Barrie, Midland, Orillia and Owen Sound Campuses and we offer Academic and Personal Counselling, Career/Life, Elders Support, Peer Mentoring, Tutoring and Social/Cultural Events.

Program Opportunities
Aboriginal Education: Community and Social Development Two-year co-op diploma program
Pre-Health Sciences — Aboriginal stream
Shii Mikith — New Roads Onearth certificate program

More Information
Community/Life Education Office Barrie/Oss/Orillia/Owen Sound/Midland
Phone # 705-729-1908 ext # 3137
Fax # 705-726-1527
www.georgian.on.ca

Georgian offers a wide range of program opportunities that will meet your future goals!

Seeking Tenders for REPAIR WORK ON HOUSING UNITS

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) provides property management services for Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) Rural and Native Housing (RNH) units. The MNO is seeking tenders from contractors interested in carrying out repair work on these units.

CONTACT:
John Falvo
Maintenance and Systems Coordinator
Métis Nation of Ontario
226 South May Street
Thunder Bay, ON P7E 1B4
johnf@metisnation.org
Ph: 1-800-891-5882
Fx: (807) 626-9030

The Métis Voyageur Development Fund is an independent Métis owned and controlled corporation, founded in 2011, that provides funding and support for resource or related sector Métis businesses.

346 Frank Street
Ottawa, ON K1P 0Y1
Tel: 613-798-0133
Toll-free: 1-855-798-0133
info@mvdf.ca
www.mvdf.ca

Métis Voyageur Development Fund
Support for Métis Entrepreneurs

The Honourable Chris Bentley, Minister of Energy; Gary Lipinski, MNO President; Steven Morse, Executive Director of the MVDF; the Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Paul DeVillers, Chair of the MVDF Board of Directors.

Métis Nation News
First meeting of new PCMNO

The recently elected and re-elected members of the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) held their first meeting the weekend of June 15-17 in Ottawa. The meeting included extensive orientation sessions to prepare the PCMNO for its responsibilities as well as detailed briefings from all the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Branch Directors. We are here to solve problems for our citizens and our communities,” said MNO President, Gary Lipinski, as he spoke passionately about the role of the PCMNO. He stressed the importance of its role in ensuring that the MNO is properly recognized as the government of Métis people in Ontario and the protector of Métis rights.

The newly elected Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario meets in Ottawa in June 2012.

We are here to solve problems for our citizens and our communities. — President Gary Lipinski

The recently elected and re-elected members of the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) held their first meeting the weekend of June 15-17 in Ottawa. The meeting included extensive orientation sessions to prepare the PCMNO for its responsibilities as well as detailed briefings from all the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Branch Directors. We are here to solve problems for our citizens and our communities,” said MNO President, Gary Lipinski, as he spoke passionately about the role of the PCMNO. He stressed the importance of its role in ensuring that the MNO is properly recognized as the government of Métis people in Ontario and the protector of Métis rights. He reminded the PCMNO that the founding document of the MNO, The Statement of Prime Purpose, outlines clearly the objectives of the MNO as pursuing Métis rights, improving social conditions for MNO citizens and promoting Métis culture. “We are at a wonderful time to make sure these things happen,” he added.

The theme of ‘unity’ also emerged strongly from the meeting. “Our communities are part of the MNO,” explained President Lipinski, “as are women, veterans, youth and senators. Our community council charters and regional protocols bind us together. We are not separate entities.”

President Lipinski, addressed the Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples. President Lipinski’s report was very well received and drew many questions from the committee members. In his opening remarks President Lipinski commented: “Far too often the story in Ontario as part of the larger Métis Nation narrative is overshadowed or overlooked by some. This is a mistake, and I am glad to see the Senate Committee will not fall into the same trap.”

President Lipinski provided the senators with a history of the Métis people in Ontario and information about the role the MNO plays as the government of Métis people in the province. A major focus of his presentation was the struggle for Métis rights. “Since Ontario Métis were, for the most part, refused entry into the historic treaties,” he explained, “Métis rights and title remain ‘unexplained’ and ‘existing’ in this province. Our rights’ claims must be dealt with. Presently, reconciliation through negotiations leading to agreements required by section 35 of The Constitution Act is not happening with the Métis Nation generally, or the Métis Nation of Ontario specifically.”

The question and answer period following his presentation lasted approximately an hour. President Lipinski fielded a broad variety of questions that included the origin of the name “Métis”, harvesting issues, and protecting the Michif language. In an exchange with Senator Don Meredith of Ontario, who asked about the role of youth in the MNO, President Lipinski answered: “I was just speaking to all my directors and managers on one of our priorities (youth) certainly going forward in this term. I have had this discussion with the Premier here in Ontario. Without question, our focus will be on children and youth over the next number of years. Prior to entering Métis politics, I was a teacher. There is always a certain number of students who will make it, almost regardless of what happens, but you also have a number of students who, for whatever reason, whether it is not having the support structures in place or the proper role models, run into difficulties. Those are the ones we want to reach and try to help, because if you can encourage them to get their high school graduation and look at post secondary, they will be able to get into business opportunities or a good job, be able to provide their own housing, live a healthier lifestyle, and raise their children in a much better way. That is a priority the MNO will be putting a lot of attention on over the next four years.”

For a complete transcript of President Lipinski’s presentation to the Senate Committee or to view a video visit the MNO web site: www.metisnation.org
The Americans are coming!

The Métis Voyageur, spring edition (70), featured a story about Métis involvement in the War of 1812 and commemorations that were planned for July, 2012. As expected, Fort St. Joseph was invaded again! This time, hundreds of re-enactors brought Algoma's history to life for the crowds in attendance.

The British troops, who successfully took Fort Michilimackinac two hundred years ago, did so with the assistance of First Nations and Métis.

On July 17th, two hundred years after the attack on Fort Mackinac, an estimated 1,200 to 1,300 people descended upon Fort St. Joseph to remember those who were part of the War of 1812. A moment of silence was observed. Senator Brenda Powley opened the ceremony with a prayer. She also presented sashes and other items opened the ceremony with a prayer. She also presented sashes and other items presented by the voyageurs, such as the clay pipe, explaining that the distance travelled was calculated by the number of pipes smoked along the way.

Métis dignitaries seated on the platform were PCMNO Region 4 Councillor, Ernie Gatien; President of the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Council, Kim Powley; and, Councillor Stan McHale.

Many other Métis attended and volunteered; these included PCMNO Senator, Ruth Wagner, and MNO/Historic Sault Ste. Marie Council Vice President, John Konawalchuck.

Other special guests were Mr. Bryan Hayes, MP for Sault Ste. Marie; Carol Hughes, MP for Algoma/Mansfield/Kapuskasing; David Orazietti, MPP for Sault Ste. Marie; Isaac Murdoch, MHA for Algoma/Manitoulin/Kapuskasing; David Orazietti, MPP for Sault Ste. Marie; Carol Hughes, MP for Algoma/Mansfield/Kapuskasing; and Stan McHale, and MNO employees and volunteers like Anne Trudel, Lynne Sinclair and Heather Armstrong. This gave the local community a voice and an opportunity to sit on sub committees such as “research” and the “canoe zone”. The canoe zone, a great success, was lead by Mark Croft and Wally van Dyke of Blind River. The Métis were well represented on this committee by former PCMNO Councillor, Art Benoit and current PCMNO Councillor, Erin Gatien, and from the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council, Councillor Steve Gjos; President, Kim Powley; and Senator, Brenda Powley, Hollie and Stan McGale from the MNO North Shore Métis Council and other MNO citizens.

On July 15th re-enactors wearing voyageur and period attire had begun with an early morning presentation at the Sault Ste. Marie Yacht Club where the sash, its functions and essential role in the fur trade were introduced to spectators and participants. Kim Powley then presented sashes to all 65 re-enactors individually. Many of the people said that they had a new understanding of the significance of the sash.

Following the re-enactments at St. Joseph’s Island, the activities moved to the “Old Stone House” in Sault Ste. Marie where visitors enjoyed a different kind of “re-enactment”. Domestic skills, such as beading, rug hooking, embroidery, candle making, period games and more Métis dancing were demonstrated by the many Métis volunteers. The youngest dancer was Savannah Hansen, daughter of MNO employee Shawna Hansen, at four years of age, is already teaching her daycare peers the rabbit dance.

Over the next three years, the 1812 Bicentennial will be recognized on both sides of the Americans and Canadian border by celebrating 200 years of friendship. The talking of Fort Mackinac on Mackinaw Island is recognized as the first strong move after the Americans declared war on Great Britain. In the Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma region, the Algoma 1812 executive is focusing on true friends, true stories and true heritage.

Two hundred years after the attack on Fort Mackinac, over 1,000 people descend upon Fort St. Joseph to remember those who were part of the War of 1812.
Members of the MNO Great Lakes Métis Council with dignitaries at their third annual Fish Fry.

**On the shores of Huron**

**MNO Great Lakes Métis Council third annual fish fry**

By Madison Goodwill
Summer Youth Community Worker

On July 21st the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Great Lakes Métis Council (GLMC) held its third annual fish fry at the Grey Sauble Conservation Area Hibou Park located on the site of an original Métis settlement. The event was well attended and demonstrated a thriving Métis presence in the area around Grey, Bruce and Owen Sound.

The MNO Great Lakes Métis Council would like to thank the Ontario Power Generation’s (OPG) Deep Geologic Repository Projects Sensor Communication Advisor, Kevin Orr; MPP Bill Walker; Deputy Mayor of Meaford, Harley Greenfield; MNO Training and Post Secondary School Program Representative, Jo-Anne Parent; Manager of Community Relations, Hank Rowlinson; Chair of Georgian Bay Traditional Territory Consultation Committee, Pauline Saulnier; Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (GSCA) trail guide, Krista McKee; the Home Depot of Owen Sound ( Ruth Adams); all the vendors; and of course, all of our citizens and friends. Without you, the day would not have been such a success. Chii miigwech!

As they entered the park our guests were given a “swag bag” full of useful Métis items provided by the MNO. Our day included an opening parade and ceremony to introduce all of our dignitaries and to give them a GLMC t-shirt. President, Peter Couture, and his cohorts fired up all of the yummy local white fish, and Donna Hillyer provided the delicious dinners. In the afternoon Krista McKee from GSCA took the citizens on a hike through the conservation trails. Johnny Borton from Listowel entertained with his musical talents, and the vendors and display tables were a huge hit! Home Depot was there to build nifty little brûlé feeders with children and their parents. Citizens and friends spent the afternoon swimming and canoeing along the shore of Lake Huron, catching up with relatives and old friends, and making new ones.

Kevin Orr pulled the winning ticket for our canoe raffle; the winner was Keith Wilson of Markdale! Keith decided to donate the canoe back to the GSCA. We will be holding another raffle in the near future! Thank you Keith! President Couture would like to send a big thank you to the GSCA Council, and to all the citizens and friends that helped organize, plan, set up, facilitate, and clean up. Without everyone’s help and cooperation the Great Lakes Métis Council’s 3rd Annual Fish Fry would not have been so successful, and the best fish fry the council has put on! Baa maa pit!

SOME CITIZENS CAME FOR THE WEEKEND, AND ENJOYED IT SO MUCH THEY WANTED TO STAY LONGER. THE COUNCIL HOPES TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS NEXT YEAR TO HAVE THE ENCAMPMENT STAY FOR A WEEK AND GIVE CITIZENS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CAMP FOR TWO OR MORE DAYS IF THEY WISH. “I WANT TO THANK THE CITI-ZENS AND COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO CAME OUT TO HELP WITH THE SET-UP AND THE TAKE-DOWN OF THE ENCAMPMENT, WITHOUT THEIR HELP IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE,” SAID QUESNELLE.

Stephen Quesnelle, President of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Niagara Region Métis Council, has been doing presentations on Métis culture and history to schools and other interested groups for years now. Back in 2009, his grandson requested that he speak to his grade six history class. “It was open to the public. (See November 19th, 2011, the display . The ball was rolling. By November 19th, 2011, the display was open to the public. (See Métis Voyageur #90)

Now, Ontario’s first Métis museum display is inspiring others. In June, 2012, Cora Bunn and Jennifer Parkinson of the MNO Grand River Métis Council examined the three-part exhibit at the Welland Historical Museum because their council hopes to set up a Métis exhibit in the Waterloo Region Museum. While it may not be as elaborate as the Welland one, they said they were looking for guidance and ideas.

Stephen Quesnelle told the Welland Tribune that the display is strengthening the local Métis community as well as telling its story to school children and other visitors. “The whole community has gotten involved in the exhibit,” he told the Grand River visitors.

Curator, Penny Morningsun, guided the group through the semi-permanent exhibit and explained the council’s desire for “touchable” displays. “As a curator, it was a challenge,” she said about the canoe, fur, blankets, Red River cart, boxes and other objects that visitors can feel, handle, smell, see and hear.

With an entrance area and two rooms in the museum’s lower level, it tells the story of the Métis in Canada through sight, sound, pictures, clothing, tools, weapons, blankets, music and computerized puzzles.

Morningsun explained how the museum worked with Jean Vanier Secondary School students to build a scaled-down Red River cart. “Schools are very co-operative as long as you give them time to work with you,” she told the visitors.

In fact, the Métis exhibit is popular with school tours. The museum runs an educational program that provides teachers with background information and staff explain the history of the Métis, the significance of symbols on clothing, the flag, and the practical designs of canoes, carts and boxes.

Now the MNO Grand River Métis Council wants to raise the profile and understanding of the Métis community in its area. Who’s next? Let’s keep the ball rolling.

**Métis encampment at Fort Erie**

Some citizens camped for the weekend, and enjoyed it so much they wanted to stay longer. The council hopes to make arrangements next year to have the encampment stay for a week and give citizens an opportunity to camp for two or more days if they wish. “I want to thank the Métis citizens and council members who came out to help with the set-up and the take-down of the encampment, without their help it would not be possible,” said Quesnelle.

Stephen Quesnelle, President of the MNO Niagara Region Métis Council, shows Cora Bunn and Jennifer Parkinson of the MNO Grand River Métis Council a Métis exhibit at Welland Historical Museum, (see Welland Tribune).
T he Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Credit River Métis Council in partnership with the Mississauga Halton Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) and Conservation Halton were hosts to “A Métis Medicine Walk” at the gorgeous Crawford Lake Conservation Area on Sunday, September 9, 2012. Thanks to these partnerships the event was free of charge to over 50 registered guests, 15 of which were youths. The Métis Medicine Walk was fashioned to inspire our youth and promote Métis traditional knowledge throughout our community.

People gathered in the parking lot by the Iroquoian village where the Credit River Métis Council had set up the Consultation Trailer. Jim Tolles, Credit River Council traditional resource person and Talitha Tolles, Credit River Youth Rep., set up a trapping, fun and fire starting display. Mississauga Halton LHIN Representatives Ariane Tilstra, Lead Health Systems Development and French Language Services and Liane Fernandes, Director, Health System Development and Community Engagement, offered a display where everyone was invited to stop by and learn about the health initiatives in their community. The Mississauga Halton LHIN is actively working to get to know the needs of the Métis community and welcomed their comments regarding healthcare for Métis citizens.

Credit River Senator, Ray Bergie, opened the Medicine Walk with a prayer, thanking the Creator for the safe, happy gathering and beautiful venue. Richard Cuddy, Credit River President, introduced the MNO Credit River Métis Council and acknowledged the importance of friends like the Mississauga Halton LHIN and Conservation Halton.

He welcomed Sharon McBride, Métis Nation of Ontario Vice-chair, and Métis brothers and sisters from across the nation as well as representatives from Environment Canada, the Dufferin Peel District Catholic School Board, the Peel Children’s Aid Society and the Ministry of Transportation. His main message to the gathering was: “The Credit River Métis Council is not an Aboriginal group, club, committee or network. The Métis Nation of Ontario is the only provincially recognized governance in Ontario for Métis citizens. The Credit River Métis Council is the official local government representation for Métis citizens authorized by and responsible to the Métis Nation of Ontario and its citizens. The council is working hard to promote Métis traditions, culture and heritage in our community and to inspire generations to come.”

Before President Cuddy finished, he had the pleasure of introducing the true star of the event, the Métis Medicine Walk facilitator, Mr. Joe Paquette, President of the Métis Nation of Ontario’s Veterans’ Council, Métis Elder and Credit River citizen. Joe captivated the crowd, beginning his stories at his display table. He has a unique ability to share traditional knowledge and heritage with respect, charm and humour. The group was fascinated by his stories and impressed with his technical knowledge. Passing around samples of what Mother Earth provides to us, he held everyone’s interest. As he shared his extensive traditional knowledge he encouraged the participants, especially the youth, to touch and smell the samples being passed around. If you haven’t had the opportunity to attend one of Joe’s presentations, you don’t know what you are missing.

After his short introduction, Joe guided the gathering on a two hour Métis Medicine Walk around Crawford Lake, starting at the Iroquoian village. Joe used the boardwalk that surrounds Crawford Lake to carry out the tour in a way that was safe for the visitors and protected the fragile ecology of the conservation area.

The MNO Credit River Métis Council would like to thank the following organizations and people for collaborating on an inspirational and stimulating event: Joe Paquette, the Mississauga Halton LHIN and their Reps., Ariane Tilstra and Liane Fernandes, Conservation Halton and the staff at Crawford Lake; Simon Bain, the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 8 Healing and Wellness Coordinator, the Métis Nation of Ontario and last but not least, all of our friends and participants.
In Search of Birch

Métis crafters venture into Thunder Bay’s Centennial Park collecting birch bark from fallen trees to sew birch bark baskets

By Joan Panizza
Community Wellness Coordinator
Thunder Bay

On June 6th a group of Métis crafters visited Centennial Park in Thunder Bay. The city was very accommodating in allowing our group to go to the park and collect birch bark from fallen trees. Spruce roots were also collected and cleaned, then split and soaked prior to being used as cordage to sew the birch bark baskets together.

The weather was ideal and the bugs were few. Within an hour we had more than enough bark to complete a couple of baskets each. It was superb to sit outside and clean and prepare the bark for the basket-making project.

The warm sunshine and fresh breeze contributed to the stories and laughter. “This setting is good for all of me,” one of the women commented. We all agreed that being outside in the fresh air and making something useful with our hands is indeed “good for all of our parts.”

No open fires are allowed at Centennial Park, but we were able to bring a small b Queyette style BBQ for a lunch of delicious “smokies”.

We started a few baskets that afternoon but talking and storytelling being what they are, we ran out of time to complete our work. Everything was brought back to the Métis Centre for the next Wednesday when we would continue our basket-making project.

Peacemaker

Métis artist recognized in national competition

K elly Duquette, the Youth Representative for the MNO Atikokan Métis Council, is in the news again. (She was recently featured in Voyageur 71, page 17.) This time she has placed second in the 2012 Canadian Aboriginal Writing and Arts Challenge sponsored by Enbridge.

Kelly’s winning piece features Poundmaker, the mixed-blood Cree chief who was convicted of treason at Batoche in 1885 because of his connection to Louis Riel. Kelly says she chose Poundmaker because, “He exemplified the teaching of courage by standing up for what he believed was right, despite the overwhelming government forces to create sub-missiveness.” Her creation not only honours Poundmaker and his values, it also demonstrates the breaking apart and loss of Aboriginal culture.

“Recreating Poundmaker’s image helps us to remember and learn from our past, so that everyone will be encouraged to stand up for what is right and so others will respectfully listen. Then we will be heeding the message of our peacemaker, to walk in the path, instead of sitting beside it,” she says.

The granddaughter of MNO Atikokan Métis Council President, Marlene Davidson, Kelly Duquette plans to attend the University of Ottawa this fall.

School of Rock

Métis lead band Street Pharmacy recently featured on MuchMusic’s DisBand release fourth album

Street Pharmacy is a four-piece reggae rock band hailing from Welland, Ontario. Led by Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) citizen Ryan Guay, the band has written and recorded four full length albums since its start in 2009 and has gained a cult following in much of southern Ontario. Street Pharmacy offers a fresh sound that combines 90s alternative rock with reggae grooves and lyrical flow reminiscent of Golden Age Hip Hop.

Street Pharmacy was a recent co-winner of the popular MuchMusic series DisBand. The band released its fourth album, “Drivetime”, on the Handsome Boy/Fontana North label in 2011 and is just about to release a fifth album titled, “Alimony”.

Lead singer and songwriter Ryan Guay started Street Pharmacy right after he was released from a Hamilton mood disorder clinic. This came after the discovery that he had been misdiagnosed with schizophrenia following a physical illness that had caused brain swelling. Ryan began writing songs about these experiences, which also inspired the band’s name.

As a teacher in his native Welland, ON, Ryan Guay goes the extra mile to share his knowledge and passion for music with students. A “School of Rock”-style music club he started released a single on iTunes to raise money for music education and was recently featured in National Youth Arts Week (http://goo.gl/cyrzy).

Street Pharmacy is: Ryan Guay on vocals/guitar; Nate Triano on bass and Dan Frentz on the drums.

On the shores of infinity

Micheline Marchand was born and raised in Lafontaine, Ontario, where she still lives. After obtaining a BA in history from the University of Ottawa, she received her MA from Laurentian in Sudbury. She has taught French and history at the secondary level since 1987.

A citizen of the MNO, Micheline Marchand has recently published a new work of historical fiction titled, “Sur les berges de l’Infini.” Written in French, the book consists of nine short stories that recount the history of the Métis of Georgian Bay.

For Marchand, her own French Canadian and Métis roots are an inexhaustible source of inspiration. She builds her stories around historical facts, some are funny, some are dramatic, but all are written with verve and passion. From the War of 1812 to the recent clashes over fishing rights, Marchand shares the struggles of a Métis family living on the shores of Lake Huron.

Micheline Marchand is the granddaughter of MNO Atikokan Métis Council, Representative for the Aboriginal culture.
Métis beadwork reduces stress

By Tera Lynn Copegog
Community Wellness Coordinator
MÉTIS VOYAGEUR
Fall 2012, Issue no. 72

Métis beadwork reduces stress

By Tera Lynn Copegog
Community Wellness Coordinator

Midland

My heart pulsed much faster as I listened to the music of my ancestors. Each one of their vibrations gently massaged my being for many hours. It felt as if I’d returned to my village of youth: Mattagami Heights.

Fiddlers and guitarists playing Métis music. I felt in heaven!

Raymond D. Tremblay

I wish to thank the Métis Fiddler Quartet for your splendid performance on March 26th, 2012. As always, you brought me right back to my youth. For the very first time on March 26th, 2012, when they made a special appearance at the University of Ottawa.

Many Métis families speak.

I wish to thank you all for the very first time on March 26th, 2012, when they made a special appearance at the University of Ottawa.

Did you know that you all touched my Métis soul?

Unprecedented artists you’ve become.

Today, as you played, I felt proud to be Métis.

Remember, you are now my heroes, truly!

Eager to thank you, I applauded you heartily.

Really, you reconnected me to my ancestry.

Energy flowed from your souls, only pure beauty!

Love shone throughout your music. I felt whole.

Question not where you came from.

Ah, your art profoundly mesmerised me!

Did you know that you all touched my Métis soul?

Unprecedented artists you’ve become.

Today, as you played, I felt proud to be Métis.

Energy flowed from your souls, only pure beauty!

Thank you, Métis Fiddler Quartet, for celebrating life.

Raymond D. Tremblay

The title has no relation to the beat poet Allen Ginsberg’s long poem, “The Howl”, published in 1955, nor George Morissette’s “The Prairie Howl”, published 22 years later, which was indeed Métis homage to Ginsberg’s poem. Comparisons aside, Raymond Tremblay continues to offer a large family in 1950s northern Ontario, spirituality and Christianity, language, and the richness of life. As Raymond says, “the collection includes poems written in English, in French and in both French and English mixed together like so many Métis families speak.”

The Foreword is written by Senator Rita Gordon who wholeheartedly endorses Mr Tremblay’s contributions to the Métis Nation. While perhaps not as well developed as past publications, this sprawling 114 page collection is sure to elicit many emotions. Some made me laugh and one or two brought a tear to my eye.

The title has no relation to the beat poet Allen Ginsberg’s long poem, “The Howl”, published in 1955, nor George Morissette’s “The Prairie Howl”, published 22 years later, which was indeed Métis homage to Ginsberg’s poem. Comparisons aside, Raymond Tremblay continues to offer a prolific view of Métis life in Ontario and his poetry will surely encourage the Nation to stand up, be proud, and to tell our stories.

To order a copy of Raymond Tremblay’s book (cost is $20 plus $5 shipping), e-mail him at: weil-miro@sympatico.ca

Participants in the traditional Métis beadwork workshop in Midland display their finished products (left to right): Sydney Parent, Kathy Parent, Jeanette Brunelle, Cathy Fournier, Lorraine LaCroix, Judy Lundy, Susan Sam, (front row) Kathy Morgan, Barb Beaman.

Creating a circle of prosperity together.

Whether you’re looking to finance a home, start a business or support your community, we can help.

Whether you’re looking to finance a home, start a business or support your community, we can help.

With eight First Nations branches, two First Nations agencies and six North of 60 branches, as well as a national team of Aboriginal banking specialists, you can trust us to provide the complete financial expertise and resources you need to succeed and prosper.

Banking | Community | Employment | Procurement

Visit us at rcbroyalbank.com/aboriginal to learn more.

For personal banking inquiries, call us at 1-800 ROYAL® 11.

For business banking, call us at 1-866 ROYAL® 20.

RBC Royal Bank

Advice you can bank on™
Justice for all?

Donn Fowler gives some thought to the importance of “access to justice”

Following up on my “Culture Clash” piece—where I deliberately did not name the major culprits, (two 1840s senators, one land registrar, one Anglican priest, and a few other members of the Family Compact and Chateau Clique in the pre-1841 new Province of Canada), has made me give some thought to the importance of understanding exactly what is meant by the phrase “access to justice”, so here goes...

By Donn Fowler

In the early 2000s, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Right Hon. Beverley McLachlin, began appealing to Canadian groups and individuals to give serious thought to the problem of “access to justice.” That appeal in the person of the Chief Justice of Canada prompted a whole series of discussions and debates. However, other than a number of advisory and advocacy papers written on the topic, very little appears to have been accomplished.

First, there are two aspects to such access: on the one hand, access to criminal justice, and on the other hand, access to civil justice. Moreover, emphasizing the situation on the short access, the civil aspect of justice. More than on the well-established access to criminal justice, and on the other side of the coin, access to civil justice. That's what I am going to write about.

The situation is quite different in a civil court action, because a major and överpowering problem exists concerning the entire question of access to civil justice. That's why court actions take on a different meaning. Usually, when a respectable, law-abiding citizen becomes a plaintiff in a personal civil court action, there are two possible means of dealing with the extremely expensive legal and court costs. A person who is too poor ever to pay such exorbitant legal and court costs, can qualify for Legal Aid assistance. Another person may be sufficiently affluent not to qualify for Legal Aid, but not affluent enough to pay for a competent lawyer and court costs without mortgaging their home and possibly having to draw their bank accounts.

The majority of Canadians today are in the latter category—too affluent to qualify for Legal Aid but not affluent enough to afford legal and court costs. If access to Civil Justice means one must sell all of one's possessions in order to pay legal costs of hundreds of dollars per hour, and also pay the horrendous court costs for taking civil litigation, what then is the justifiable situation for the middle class family who truly needs real access to justice?

Is there a possible fiscal solution for certain qualified and full spectrum civil court actions in a Lower, Superior, Appeal, or even (if necessary) Supreme Court of Canada? Middle-class citizens who are debt-free home owners should somehow fit within the national matrix of entitlement to real access to justice. It does not presently apply to them unless they are prepared to undergo a financial gamble—an impossible family sacrifice—in order to get justice.

UPDATE: On August 11, 2012, Supreme Court of Canada Chief Justice, Beverley McLachlin, again addressed the Bar Association's council meeting in Vancouver on this subject, saying in part: "Being able to access civil justice is fundamental to the rule of law..." Her speech is available at the link below:
http://bit.ly/PMU7i

Donald (Donn) Fotherby exhibited as a 14-year-old in the Canadian army in June, 1942. As a member of the Glengarry Highlanders, he landed in Normandy, France with a wave of D-Day reinforcements in 1944.
Many people would agree that gambling is a fun form of entertainment, but it may become a problem. In this article we provide brief definitions of some of the terms used when that happens.

**PROBLEM GAMBLING**

An individual involved in “problem gambling” is often referred to as being “at-risk” because she has an urge to gamble despite being aware of the harmful consequences. Gambling becomes a “problem” when the consequences of gambling interfere with or affect a person’s family, job or lifestyle in a negative way.

**PATHOLOGICAL AND COMPULSIVE GAMBLING**

The terms “compulsive,” “pathological” and “addictive” can be used interchangeably. However, pathological gambling is considered an impulse control disorder and is not the same as problem gambling. Pathological gambling is when someone has an ongoing inability to resist the impulse to gamble and continues to gamble even when gambling causes serious damage to them socially, vocationally, or financially. Such a person is usually in denial, experiences mood changes, and the behaviour is chronic. Then, if the gambling is discontinued, the victim suffers symptoms of withdrawal and depression. Compulsive/pathological gamblers do not necessarily enjoy gambling. They are addicted to the risk and the thrill. “Profiles” of pathological gamblers are likely to have some commonalities:

- May be spousal and/or child abusers;
- May have spent long periods unemployed;
- May be suicidal or have attempted suicide;
- May have been convicted of offences.

For assistance please contact a Healing and Wellness Worker in your area. If you would like more information you can reach the Provincial Aboriginal Responsible Gambling Coordinator at 613-798-1488 xt 150.

**WHAT IS RESPONSIBLE GAMBLING?**

“Responsible Gambling” is when you realize that gambling is not a way to make money and the money spent gambling comes from your entertainment budget. A responsible gambler is aware that uncontrolled gambling creates problems not only for the gambler but also in the family, workplace and community at large. A responsible gambler is able to stick to a gambling budget without the urge to spend more money or time than originally intended. How can we ensure that our entertainment does not become a problem? Here are a few helpful tips:

- **Set a budget and stick to it.**
- **Do not withdraw more money or borrow money when you run out.**
- **Remember that the “house” always has the advantage.**
- **Do not “chase” your losses. Be willing to accept them as the cost of entertainment.**
- **Take frequent breaks.**
- **Balance gambling with other leisure activities.**
- **Know the warning signs of problem gambling.**

**GETTING BACK TO OUR ROOTS**

S

During the second week of June, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) partnered with the Native Youth Sexual Health Network for a three-day HIV workshop in Sudbury that was geared to educating Métis women and youth.

Despite the downward trend of the disease globally, experts at the workshop say HIV rates in remote, northern communities continue to rise.

Dale Xilon, Aboriginal Healthy Babies Healthy Children Coordinator (AHBHC) for the MNO brought her two young children to the event.

“I want to be able to have the knowledge to pass on, so they stay safe, so we can stop this epidemic of HIV from spreading,” she said. She went on to say that a lack of understanding of northern communities exacerbated the problem.

To go to a corner store and pick up a pack of condoms, you’re dealing with your auntie; you’re dealing with your uncle...
Giant Hogweed
An Invasive Species in Ontario

By Markus B. Tuohimaa
Traditional Knowledge Technician
MNO UAC Branch

Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum) is a non-native species that has been invading areas throughout Ontario. The plant has taken a strong hold in southern Ontario and the northern United States, and there are even reports of its appearance as far north as Elliot Lake. A hardy species, it is able to out-compete native species for territory.

The giant hogweed is a perennial herb from the carrot/parsley family and is closely related to several native species in Ontario. Its preference for rich, moist soils makes it a common sight along stream banks, drainage ditches, and other moist disturbed sites. However, the plant’s drainage ditches, and other moist areas are suitable habitats for giant hogweed. Long against physical contact with the plant’s sap causes the exposed skin to become sensitive to the sun, which in turn can cause severe burns, blistering, painful sores, and purple/black scarring. In cases where there is contact with the eyes, temporary blindness and, in some cases, permanent blindness can result (CLOCA, 2012).

If you, or anyone you know, has come into contact with the giant hogweed it is important to get in touch with your local Ministry of Natural Resources office or the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (OPAH) to report the plant.

Heracleum mantegazzianum

Further Reading
www.ec.gc.ca/environs/50/04/1332318570.pdf
www.metsnation.org/programs/lands,-resources--consultations/traditional-knowledge

MÉTIS CULTURE | TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

MNO Traditional Knowledge study recognized by Consulting Engineers of Ontario

The CEO, which represents more than 200 consulting engineering companies in Ontario, presented the Award of Merit to AECOM during its 10th anniversary celebration. Each year the CEO recognizes Ontario projects that best demonstrate the important contribution of consulting engineering to the economic, social and environmental quality of life in Ontario.

The purpose of the Aboriginal Traditional Ecological Study was to document Métis traditional uses of terrestrial and aquatic plants in southern Ontario, and to present some of the unique traditional and medicinal practices of Métis people. This study was conducted on behalf of the MNO and was funded by Ontario Power Generation (OPG). OPG will use this information to identify potential consequences to the Métis way of life in its proposed “New Nuclear” project in Darling,

A Fresh Outlook on Mining.

MÉTIS CULTURE | TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Nuclear” project in Darling

Ontario is funding grants for community projects that protect and restore locales within the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Basin area. The basin includes: Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Ontario, Lake Superior, the St. Lawrence River, the Ottawa River, and their watersheds. Examples of projects that could qualify include:

- Cleaning up a shoreline or beach
- Building a coastal or riverside trail
- Protecting or restoring fish, plant or wildlife habitat

You can receive up to a $25,000 grant for your project. Smaller projects are also encouraged. Apply as early as possible. Applications meeting the fund’s criteria will be awarded grants in the order they are received. Grant applications must be received by October 12, 2012 at 5:00 p.m. E.D.T.

Applications meeting the fund’s criteria will be awarded grants in the order they are received. Grant applications must be received by October 12, 2012 at 5:00 p.m. E.D.T.

More information is available at
www.ontario.ca/GreatLakesFund
Should you have any questions:
GreatLakesFund@ontario.ca

See the video here:
www.metisnation.org/programs/lands,-resources--consultations/traditional-knowledge

See the video here:
www.metisnation.org/programs/lands,-resources--consultations/traditional-knowledge

MÉTIS CULTURE | TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

MNO Traditional Knowledge study recognized by Consulting Engineers of Ontario

The CEO, which represents more than 200 consulting engineering companies in Ontario, presented the Award of Merit to AECOM during its 10th anniversary celebration. Each year the CEO recognizes Ontario projects that best demonstrate the important contribution of consulting engineering to the economic, social and environmental quality of life in Ontario.

The purpose of the Aboriginal Traditional Ecological Study was to document Métis traditional uses of terrestrial and aquatic plants in southern Ontario, and to present some of the unique traditional and medicinal practices of Métis people. This study was conducted on behalf of the MNO and was funded by Ontario Power Generation (OPG). OPG will use this information to identify potential consequences to the Métis way of life in its proposed “New Nuclear” project in Darling.
Success of MNO partnerships highlighted at AGA

When we extend our hand, it is warmly received

The MNO is enjoying increasingly positive relationships with a large number of government and private agencies across Ontario. During the Annual General Assembly (AGA) Opening Ceremonies, the morning of August 26, MNO President Gary Lipinski commented on these relationships stating that, “When we extend our hand, it is warmly received.”

One of the strongest partnerships that has evolved and strengthened over the last several years has been with the Government of Ontario. The Honourable Chris Bentley, Minister of Energy, represented the provincial government at the AGA while both Premier Dalton McGuinty and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA), Laurie LeBlanc, also represented at the AGA by MAA Deputy Minister, Laurie LeBlanc.

In his remarks, Minister Bentley spoke of the growing strength of the MNO-Ontario relationship that was cemented in 2008 with the signing of the MNO-Ontario Framework Agreement. “The relationship was not always thus [as positive as it is now] and sometimes a reminder has been needed, but building on the Framework the Mētis have done an enormous amount of very good and lasting work.”

Both Minister Bentley and President Lipinski noted that the Métis Voyageur Development Fund (MVDF) had commenced operations on August 1 this year with the support of the provincial government, which has committed to contributing $30 million in funding over the next ten years. The MVDF will provide financial support for Métis entrepreneurs, such as Union Gas. The MNO and Union Gas signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2010 and at this AGA, the MOU was renewed. The renewed agreement was signed by MNO President Lipinski, MNO Chair France Picotte and Mel Ydrees, Vice-president of Government and Aboriginal Affairs for Union Gas. In his remarks before the signing, Mr. Ydrees said: “We are very proud of the work done together with the Métis Nation to build the kind of win-win relationship based on respect and economic opportunity.”

In addition to renewing an existing agreement, the MNO also signed a new MOU at the AGA with the Office of the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth. Irwin Elman, the Chief Advocate with that Office and Mel Ydreos on that relationship, recognizing the great strengths found in history that the Métis have always brought to the development of this country and will always bring in the future.”

While the MNO has built successful relationships with government, it also has many great partnerships with private sector companies such as Union Gas. The MNO and Union Gas signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2010 and at this AGA, the MOU was renewed. The renewed agreement was signed by MNO President Lipinski, MNO Chair France Picotte and Mel Ydrees, Vice-president of Government and Aboriginal Affairs for Union Gas. In his remarks before the signing, Mr. Ydrees said: “We are very proud of the work done together with the Métis Nation to build the kind of win-win relationship based on respect and economic opportunity.”

In addition to renewing an existing agreement, the MNO also signed a new MOU at the AGA with the Office of the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth. Irwin Elman, the Chief Advocate with that Office and Mel Ydreos on that relationship, recognizing the great strengths found in history that the Métis have always brought to the development of this country and will always bring in the future.”
MNO President calls for focus on children and youth

We Can Change the World

In his State of the Nation address in Sault Ste. Marie, MNO President Gary Lipinski called on everyone in the MNO to increase attention on helping and supporting Métis young people. “We all need to put more emphasis on how we support Métis children to dream the dream,” he said.

Underscoring President Lipinski’s remarks was the signing during the AGA of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the MNO and the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth. The president pointed out that everyone can influence one or two children by becoming a mentor and if everyone in the MNO becomes a mentor, then “we can change the world.”

We all need to put more emphasis on how we support Métis children to dream the dream.

MNO Staff called for great work throughout the year

President Lipinski, MNO Chair France Picotte and other speakers at the MNO Annual General Assembly (AGA) consistently took the time during their remarks to recognize the hard work and dedication of MNO staff members. “Wherever I travel,” stated President Lipinski, “I always hear from citizens is how hard our MNO staff are working for the Métis people. We are fortunate to have such talented and energetic people doing the work of the MNO.”

Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee medals were presented to Senator Bob McKay; MNO Chair France Picotte; Althea Cimon; Senator Joe Poitras and Senator Ruth Wagner. A special presentation of a Queen’s Jubilee Medal was made to Jason Madden by Métis Nation of Alberta President, Audrey Poitras.

MNO Historic Sault Ste Marie Métis Council

Congratulations to our gracious hosts

Congratulations and thanks go to the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council for hosting a successful Annual General Assembly!
During the evening of August 26, at an event sponsored by Union Gas, those attending the 2012 MNO Annual General Assembly (AGA) enjoyed some of the top Métis entertainers in Ontario and heard stories about the Métis contribution to the defence of Canada during the War of 1812.

Sharing Our Pride: An Evening of Métis Storytelling and Cultural Performance was a star-studded gala hosted by James Kirkham, a comedian and impressionist. He kept the audience laughing and engaged with sing-a-longs to popular songs and did not shy away from going into the crowd to serenade individuals, which usually resulted in hilarity.

The first act of the evening was local to the Sault Ste. Marie area. The Métis Dancers featured children as young as four right up to senior citizens, who performed three traditional Métis dances under the guidance of mentors Senator Brenda Powley and former MNO Regional Councillor, Anne Trudel. Accompanied by Senator Ruth Wagner on fiddle, the young children particularly impressed the audience who gave them a rousing standing ovation.

Following the Métis Dancers, the renowned Métis Fiddler Quartet played several traditional Métis songs, but also adapted other music to the Métis style including Johnny Cash’s Folsom Prison Blues. The Quartet demonstrated why they are a growing force in the Ontario and Aboriginal music scenes.

Following an intermission, the Suzanne Rochon-Burnett Volunteer of the Year Award was presented by MNO President, Gary Lipinski. This year the selection committee chose two winners because the quality of both candidates was so high. Senators Martine Greenwood and Olivine Tiedema were both recognized for their many years of dedicated service to the MNO, Métis rights and self-government.

The storytelling part of the program followed. In a panel chaired by Dr. Chris Paci (MNO Manager of Education), Senator Bob McKay, Barbaranne Wright and Genevieve Routhier told stories that highlighted Métis contributions during the War of 1812. Their stories increased awareness of the important role of the Métis during the war and the need to make more people aware that the Métis were fighting for Canada before there was a Canada.

The evening was brought to a successful conclusion by two singers from Fort Frances: both have experience performing across Canada and the United States. Pat (Calder) Cupp and Brittney Hayes entertained the audience with a series of classic staples as well as some favourite new country hits. Guest appearances were made by Fort Frances Community Councillor, Wanda Botsford, and two members of the Métis Fiddler Quartet.

By the end of the evening, all in attendance were indeed filled with pride in their Métis heritage!
On August 27, in a ceremony held at the Annual General Assembly (AGA) of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), 18 MNO citizens received Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medals. The awards were presented by MNO President, Gary Lipinski, during a special ceremony at the Roberta Bondar Pavilion in Sault Ste. Marie.

Ten of the medals went to MNO veterans, and recognized the long tradition of Métis service in defence of Canada going back as far as the War of 1812, as well as the dedication and sacrifice of each veteran. The veterans honoured included MNO citizens who had served in World War II, the Korean Conflict and numerous Canadian peacekeeping missions. The veterans who received medals are:

- Chris Plummer (Courtice);
- Senator Rene Gravelle (Val Caron);
- Guy Mandeville (Trenton);
- Senator George Kelly (Ottawa);
- Senator Earl Scofield (Lasalle);
- Senator Elmer Ross (Robcaygeon);
- Greg Garrett (Penetanguishene);
- Kerry McLaughlin (Thunder Bay);
- Gerry Bedford (Orangeville);
- Senator Ray Bergie (Brampton);
- Jean Camirand (Thunder Bay); and,
- Maurice Sarrazin (Val Caron).

Medals were also presented to five MNO citizens to acknowledge their long-term dedication to the cause of achieving Métis rights and self-government. Each of these individuals had served in leadership positions in the MNO at both the local and provincial levels for many years and helped build the foundation of the MNO. Much of the MNO’s current success is due to their efforts to build the nation. These medal recipients are: Alvin Cimon (Dryden);

- Senator Ruth Wagener (Bracebridge);
- Senator Joe Poitras (Scarborough);
- Senator Bob McKay (Thunder Bay); and,
- MNO Chair, France Picotte (Timmins).

A special presentation of a Queen’s Jubilee Medal was also made to Jason Madden by Métis Nation of Alberta President, Audrey Poitras. Jason was recognized for his on-going and long-term dedication to Métis rights starting in his youth when he served as the Postsecondary Representative on the PCMNO, and continuing to this day. Jason is a lawyer and one of the leading defenders of Aboriginal rights in Canada. The many other Métis citizens in the audience who had previously received the Queen’s Jubilee Medal were asked to stand and be acknowledged as well; they did so to a well-deserved round of applause.
Senator Marlene Greenwood and Senator Olivine Bousquet-Tiedema named 2012 Volunteers of the Year

During the Sharing Our Pride: Métis Storytelling and Cultural Performance evening of the Annual General Assembly, the 2012 Suzanne Rochon-Burnett Volunteer of the Year Award was presented by MNO President, Gary Lipinski.

This year, the selection committee chose two very worthy winners, because it was impossible to decide between them. What follows is an excerpt from the remarks of MNO President Lipinski during the award presentation.

Senator Marlene Greenwood

“Senator Marlene Greenwood has been volunteering and devoting her time, knowledge and wisdom to the North Bay Métis Council and Métis Nation of Ontario since the inception of the MNO and North Bay Métis Council in 1994/95. Marlene is present at every council meeting and at every event being held by the North Bay Métis Council, such as Remembrance Day wreath laying ceremony, First Nation powwows, etc.

“Marlene is a soft-spoken lady who has a big heart and who is loved by many. She is often referred to as ‘Aunt Marlene’. Senator Greenwood is an honest and genuine Métis person who is valued for her volunteerism, her charisma and her devotion in moving forward the MNO agenda.

“One example of Senator Marlene Greenwood’s generosity is when Credit River Métis Council was holding a Youth Capote Workshop, they did not have at that time a Senator on council. Senator Marlene without hesitation accepted the offer to come to the Capote Workshop in Mississauga at her own cost.

“To thank Senator Greenwood for coming and providing her knowledge, her mentorship and being a role model, the Métis Youth gave her a red capote.

“By Senator Marlene Greenwood fashion she donated this red capote with great pride to the Greenwood Room of the North Bay Métis Office.

“Marlene is a well-known senator and elder throughout the Province of Ontario. Her presence within the Métis Nation of Ontario has positively impacted our Nation. Senator Greenwood continues to volunteer significant time and enthusiasm and has truly been a catalyst throughout the Métis Nation.”

Senator/Older Olivine Bousquet-Tiedema

Olivine Germaine Marguerite Marie Bousquet was born in St. Boniface Manitoba. She grew up in Toronto when she was a young lady. She was so lonely for her Métis culture and language that she would stand on street corners looking at the people as they passed by, hoping to see a Métis face.

“Olivine has a family and brought up her children telling them about speaking Michif and dancing jig with all of her family in Manitoba from an early age. When Olivine heard about the Métis Nation of Ontario, she was instrumental in running ads to find fellow Métis people and in founding the first Toronto Métis Council.

“Later as a PCMNO Senator, Olivine was instrumental in founding both Credit River Métis Council and the Oshawa Métis Council. Olivine’s enthusiasm and work for her Métis culture knows no bounds. As Senator of Oshawa Métis Council, Olivine did the entire calling and organizing to invite the Oshawa Métis Council to a potluck supper at New Year’s time. This annual pot luck has grown in size and popularity.

“When Oshawa Métis Council held a four-day jigging workshop for our citizens and youths in 2007, Olivine offered encouragement daily and gave gifts to the participants.

“The Oshawa Durham Métis Council in that same year honoured Olivine by naming our new dance troupe the Olivine Bousquet Métis Dancers (OBMD).

“Since then, to show her pride and support of this troupe, Olivine wholeheartedly wears the Olivine Bousquet Métis Dancers sash, which displays her picture and has made countless medicine bags to give to new dancers and dignitaries and to help fundraise for the dancers.

“This is why the Volunteer of the Year Committee was not able to choose between these two truly proud, devoted, dedicated, and knowledgeable pioneering women that have impacted the Métis Nation of Ontario in such a positive manner.

“Therefore, the only conclusion that was evident to us was to award both candidates a 2012 Suzanne Rochon Burnett Volunteer of the Year Award.”
RESOLUTION ON MNO AGA CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

The bison are in the process of filing a complaint with the Canadian Anti-Corruption Bureau (CCB) regarding the handling of their grievances and concerns.

The CCB has accepted the complaint and is currently investigating the matter. The bison are hopeful that the outcome of the investigation will lead to positive changes and increased accountability in the handling of their grievances.

RESOLUTION ON MNO AGA CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

The resolution is to be presented to the MNO AGA for consideration and approval.
Métis veterans recognized at MNOVC AGM

On August 25, prior to the start of the MNO Annual General Assembly, the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council (MNOVC) held its Annual General Meeting (AGM). This was one of the best attended MNOVC AGMs ever with approximately 20 Métis veterans in attendance.

MNO President, Gary Lipinski, attended the meeting and extended his thanks to the veterans for their dedication and sacrifice, both through their military service and service to the Métis Nation. In addition, President Lipinski presented Louis Reid Medals to Métis veterans Guy Mandeville, Jack Bouchard, Chris Hummer, Senator Earl Scolfield, Joseph Paquette, Senator Dr. Alia Kennedy, Jean Camirand, Senator George Kelly and Greg Garratt.

In addition, Senator Rene Gravelle and MNOVC President, Joe Paquette, accepted a decorated canoe paddle from MNO Education Officer, Benny Michaud. The paddle had been designed and drawn by Senator Gravelle, Tara Warner, Danielle Secord, and Melody Chislet-Morris as part of a project that brought Métis youth and elders together. This paddle was one of a number that were on display throughout the AGA.

When we extend our hand, it is warmly received

continued from page 13

Dr. Allen Prowse, Vice-president of Patient and Client Care and Chief Nursing Executive with Providence Care, also spoke to AGA delegates. The MNO has had a long and successful relationship with Providence Care in delivering healing and wellness programs to Métis throughout Ontario. Dr. Prowse commented: “We are very pleased to be a partner of the Métis. We have learned a great deal, and we have shared a great deal with each other.” He also stated: “As we move forward, we hope to identify emerging opportunities together, to enlarge our partnerships, to address broader needs like those of children, youth and seniors.”

The MNO has successfully established partnerships with many Ontario postsecondary institutions, and has signed MOU agreements with over a dozen, including the University of Sudbury, which was represented at the AGA by its President, Dr. Pierre Zundel. Dr. Zundel described Métis oral history projects and a course on Métis culture that are being developed at his university and congratulated the MNO on its increasing success. “You can feel the winds of change coming,” he explained, “and it has been wonderful to see how these winds have really been filling your sails. You have been able to speak with a unified voice and I think that is going to take you a long way.” We are happy to sail along with you on this journey.

Equally important to the MNO are the relationships it continues to enjoy with other Métis governments. Both Mètis Nation of Alberta President, Audrey Poitras, and Mètis Nation Council President, Clement Chartier, attended the AGA and spoke to the delegates during the opening ceremony. These governments, along with the MNO, had intervened in the Manitoba Métis Federation’s benchmark land claim case that went before the Supreme Court of Canada in December, 2011. “If this case is successful, the federal government will be forced to create a process to deal with our historic grievances,” explained President Lipinski. “We are the only Aboriginal people without a process and so it was important that the Supreme Court heard our voice.”

In addition to these representatives the AGA also heard from Dr. Carolyn Bennett, the Member of Parliament for St. Paul’s and Kim Powley, President of the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council. As host, President Powley welcomed the delegates and guests to Sault Ste Marie while Dr. Bennett indicated she appreciated all she had learned at these gatherings and said she planned on using the information to educate her parliamentary colleagues about the Métis. All in all, the AGA delegates listened to an impressive array of speakers representing Métis, federal and provincial governments, business, health, education and social services. It is clear that the MNO has been very successful in building partnerships that benefit the Métis citizens in Ontario.

Senators’ and Women’s Secretariats hold elections at AGA

On August 25, prior to the start of the MNO Annual General Assembly, the MNO Senators and the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario (WSMNO) met to hold elections for the 2012-13 term. Senators representing each charter MNO Community Council were entitled to vote for four Senators to serve on the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO). Nine Senators had been nominated prior to the vote with eight standing for election. Senators Reta Gordon, Joe Poitras, Vermil Porter and Rene Gravelle were chosen. Senator Ruth Wagner and Senator Gerry Bedford, both of whom had served on the PCMNO from 2008 to 2012, chose not to stand for election this time but will retain the title of Senator due to their service on the PCMNO.

Senator Reta Gordon was asked by the other three PCMNO Senators to continue serving in the capacity of “Executive Senator” on the PCMNO Executive.

It wasn’t all business for the Senators; they also enjoyed their traditional “Meet and Greet” the evening of August 24. This gathering gave the Senators some well-deserved relaxation and time to catch up with each other’s activities since the last AGA.

The WSMNO has four representatives who were selected at the meeting on August 25. All four positions were acclaimed. These representatives are Pearl Gabona and Shirley Lynn Pannaso, who previously served terms as representatives, and Barbara Anne Wright and Candace Lloyd, who are starting their first terms with the WSMNO.

When we extend our hand, it is warmly received

continued from page 13

Dr. Allen Prowse, Vice-president of Patient and Client Care and Chief Nursing Executive with Providence Care, also spoke to AGA delegates. The MNO has had a long and successful relationship with Providence Care in delivering healing and wellness programs to Métis throughout Ontario. Dr. Prowse commented: “We are very pleased to be a partner of the Métis. We have learned a great deal, and we have shared a great deal with each other.” He also stated: “As we move forward, we hope to identify emerging opportunities together, to enlarge our partnerships, to address broader needs like those of children, youth and seniors.”

The MNO has successfully established partnerships with many Ontario postsecondary institutions, and has signed MOU agreements with over a dozen, including the University of Sudbury, which was represented at the AGA by its President, Dr. Pierre Zundel. Dr. Zundel described Métis oral history projects and a course on Métis culture that are being developed at his university and congratulated the MNO on its increasing success. “You can feel the winds of change coming,” he explained, “and it has been wonderful to see how these winds have really been filling your sails. You have been able to speak with a unified voice and I think that is going to take you a long way.” We are happy to sail along with you on this journey.

Equally important to the MNO are the relationships it continues to enjoy with other Métis governments. Both Mètis Nation of Alberta President, Audrey Poitras, and Mètis Nation Council President, Clement Chartier, attended the AGA and spoke to the delegates during the opening ceremony. These governments, along with the MNO, had intervened in the Manitoba Métis Federation’s benchmark land claim case that went before the Supreme Court of Canada in December, 2011. “If this case is successful, the federal government will be forced to create a process to deal with our historic grievances,” explained President Lipinski. “We are the only Aboriginal people without a process and so it was important that the Supreme Court heard our voice.”

In addition to these representatives the AGA also heard from Dr. Carolyn Bennett, the Member of Parliament for St. Paul’s and Kim Powley, President of the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council. As host, President Powley welcomed the delegates and guests to Sault Ste Marie while Dr. Bennett indicated she appreciated all she had learned at these gatherings and said she planned on using the information to educate her parliamentary colleagues about the Métis. All in all, the AGA delegates listened to an impressive array of speakers representing Métis, federal and provincial governments, business, health, education and social services. It is clear that the MNO has been very successful in building partnerships that benefit the Métis citizens in Ontario.

Senators’ and Women’s Secretariats hold elections at AGA

On August 25, prior to the start of the MNO Annual General Assembly, the MNO Senators and the Women’s Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario (WSMNO) met to hold elections for the 2012-13 term. Senators representing each charter MNO Community Council were entitled to vote for four Senators to serve on the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO). Nine Senators had been nominated prior to the vote with eight standing for election. Senators Reta Gordon, Joe Poitras, Vermil Porter and Rene Gravelle were chosen. Senator Ruth Wagner and Senator Gerry Bedford, both of whom had served on the PCMNO from 2008 to 2012, chose not to stand for election this time but will retain the title of Senator due to their service on the PCMNO.

Senator Reta Gordon was asked by the other three PCMNO Senators to continue serving in the capacity of “Executive Senator” on the PCMNO Executive.

It wasn’t all business for the Senators; they also enjoyed their traditional “Meet and Greet” the evening of August 24. This gathering gave the Senators some well-deserved relaxation and time to catch up with each other’s activities since the last AGA.

The WSMNO has four representatives who were selected at the meeting on August 25. All four positions were acclaimed. These representatives are Pearl Gabona and Shirley Lynn Pannaso, who previously served terms as representatives, and Barbara Anne Wright and Candace Lloyd, who are starting their first terms with the WSMNO.
MÉTIS BUSINESS | SUDbury

Métis owned business wants to give clients value for money

Two years ago Dan Boulard’s company, FERUS Industrial Contracting, did not exist. Now, this Métis entrepreneur is the lead contractor for a $45-million project, and the recipient of $234,000 provided by the province to help create 31 new jobs at the company over the next three years. The announcement was made August 22 by Sudbury MPP and Minister of Northern Development and Mines, Rick Bartolucci. “I was always impressed with Dan, and his dedicated approach to the work,” he said. “This is really an incredible day in the economic expansion of how we view Sudbury.”

FERUS is a general contracting company that specializes in project management, new construction, and rebuilding industrial equipment for the mining, pulp and paper and hydro industries throughout the region. A civil engineer technician and a journeyman iron worker, worked his way up to become a project manager on major projects. “I’ve been in the industry for 28 years, always working for someone else,” he said. “I came to a point where I said I wanted to do it for myself, with a business plan I created.”

Dan Boulard summarized his business philosophy this way: “We are an integrity company. We want to be compensated fairly, but we also want to give the client value for their dollars. We don’t operate with high profit margins, but we want to help people, and we want to help our clients.”

“We don’t operate with big profit margins, but we want to help people, and we want to help our clients.” - FERUS owner Dan Boulard

By Larry Ferris
Georgian Bay Métis Council

The Métis youth from the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Georgian Bay Métis Council and one councillor attended YMCA Camp Kitchiker- wara on Beausoliel Island for three days and two nights. They shared their camping experience with campers from Georgina Island First Nation, became friends and were invited to visit Georgina Island First Nation this fall as part of a cultural exchange.

The YMCA camp councillors provided the children with laughs and learning experiences from 7:00 in the morning until 9:00 at night. Georgian Bay Islands National Park gave lessons on the wildlife, as well as the history of the islands including artefacts that connect to both First Nation and Métis people. The campers had a chance to try kayaking, drumming, orienteering, hiking, swimming, archery, darts, games and much, much more.

The MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council is planning a return trip next year and invites other councils from Region 7 to send children and councillors. Anyone interested should contact Larry Ferris (ferris.larry51@gmail.com).

Larry would like to thank D. Saultier’s Metal Recycling and local MPP Garfield Dunlop for financial support. This event was first made possible by the late Senator Helen Bradley, she is still remembered by staff with a smile and a little chuckle.

“Yukon Metis Youth”

The MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council and one councillor attended YMCA Camp Kitchikewara on Beausoliel Island for three days and two nights. They shared their camping experience with campers from Georgina Island First Nation, became friends and were invited to visit Georgina Island First Nation this fall as part of a cultural exchange.

The YMCA camp councillors provided the children with laughs and learning experiences from 7:00 in the morning until 9:00 at night. Georgian Bay Islands National Park gave lessons on the wildlife, as well as the history of the islands including artefacts that connect to both First Nation and Métis people. The campers had a chance to try kayaking, drumming, orienteering, hiking, swimming, archery, darts, games and much, much more.

The MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council is planning a return trip next year and invites other councils from Region 7 to send children and councillors. Anyone interested should contact Larry Ferris (ferris.larry51@gmail.com).

Larry would like to thank D. Saultier’s Metal Recycling and local MPP Garfield Dunlop for financial support. This event was first made possible by the late Senator Helen Bradley, she is still remembered by staff with a smile and a little chuckle.

“I would also like to thank the kids for doing such a good job representing the Métis people and culture and for making it a fun trip—and remembering things, they learned to wash tables, set tables, sweep the floor, clean the cabin, make their bunk and much more,” said Ferris.

By Larry Ferris
Georgian Bay Métis Council

The Métis youth from the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Georgian Bay Métis Council and one councillor attended YMCA Camp Kitchikewara on Beausoliel Island for three days and two nights. They shared their camping experience with campers from Georgina Island First Nation, became friends and were invited to visit Georgina Island First Nation this fall as part of a cultural exchange.

The YMCA camp councillors provided the children with laughs and learning experiences from 7:00 in the morning until 9:00 at night. Georgian Bay Islands National Park gave lessons on the wildlife, as well as the history of the islands including artefacts that connect to both First Nation and Métis people. The campers had a chance to try kayaking, drumming, orienteering, hiking, swimming, archery, darts, games and much, much more.

The MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council is planning a return trip next year and invites other councils from Region 7 to send children and councillors. Anyone interested should contact Larry Ferris (ferris.larry51@gmail.com).

Larry would like to thank D. Saultier’s Metal Recycling and local MPP Garfield Dunlop for financial support. This event was first made possible by the late Senator Helen Bradley, she is still remembered by staff with a smile and a little chuckle.

“I would also like to thank the kids for doing such a good job representing the Métis people and culture and for making it a fun trip—and remembering things, they learned to wash tables, set tables, sweep the floor, clean the cabin, make their bunk and much more,” said Ferris.
White pine planted for MNO citizen

By Raymond D. Tremblay

OTTAWA

I

t gives me great pleasure to inform our readers that, on June 18th, 2012, my 81 year old-young brother, Fern Tremblay of Timmins, an MNO citizen, was selected this year's inductee at the École secondaire catholique Theriault arboretum.

This annual recognition was started in 2000 when Theriault's parent advisory council created an arboretum with the goal of honouring individuals who have made significant contributions to the school or towards francophone culture within Timmins. The criteria for those honoured is that they have demonstrated a clear impact in educating the community’s youth; have devoted themselves to the French catholic mission; and are deemed to be an ideal role model for today’s youth.

Throughout his life, Fern always placed the needs of others ahead of his own. He’s been involved on the political scene as Reeve of Mountjoy Township and an Alderman on Timmins City Council as well as an active member of various organizations such as St. Dominic Parish, Le Centre culturel La Ronde, the Porcupine United Way, a local eye donor program, the Jean-Paul Beaudet Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is also the founding and current President of the Joseph Fortin Foundation, which provides financial assistance to low-income families who have to travel to other communities for life-saving medical treatments.

And that's only a few.

The white pine chosen by Fern to be transplanted in the arboretum this coming fall is one that he had planted in his own front yard from a seedling five years ago. A plaque was unveiled on the grounds. The words translated from French, convey his willingness to “wake up every day to serve others just like our Lord.”

His four children took turns in highlighting some of the precious values and principles their father inculcated in them. As Fern's baby brother, I'm very proud of him and I'm not the least surprised that he felt both honoured and profoundly humbled to be selected for this special recognition.

Métis Veterans participate in national War of 1812 ceremony

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) veterans represented the MNO and the Métis National Council (MNC) in a ceremony on May 22 at the Fort York Armouries in Toronto. The event commemorated combatants who fought on the Canadian side during the War of 1812 including Métis and First Nations as well as 31 current regiments of the Canadian Armed Forces that trace their origins to the War of 1812.

His Royal Highness, Prince Charles, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Defence Minister, Peter McKay, Aboriginal and Northern Development Minister, John Duncan, and Chief of Defence Staff, General Walter Natynczyk, were among the dignitaries participating in the ceremonies.

During the ceremony, the commemorative banner and medal that will be presented to Canadian Forces units and Métis and First Nations communities involved in the War of 1812 were unveiled. This follows the tradition established after the War of 1812, when banners and medals were presented to Aboriginal communities following the end of the war. An 1812 Commemorative Banner and Medal Ceremony for Métis and First Nations communities will take place later in 2012 in Ottawa.

MNO veterans in attendance included Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans Council (MNOVC) President, Joseph Paquette, MNOVC Sergeant-at-arms Greg Garratt and Senator Alis Kennedy. Métis National Council (MNC) Vice-President, David Charrand also attended.

MÉTIS Voyageur fall 2012, issue no. 72

Metis Cookhouse

Barbecue Grilled Veggies

3 cans of corn cut in 3 pieces
1 cup baby carrots
1 large cubed pepper
1 large cubed red pepper
1 med quartered sweet onion
1 envelope onion soup mix
3 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons dried basil
1 tablespoon tarragon

Wash all vegetables first. Then, in a large bowl, combine all ingredients and toss until all veggies are coated. Place on a double thickness heavy-duty foil. Fold foil to seal the mixture. Make sure it's tightly closed. Grill over medium heat for 25-30 minutes or until potatoes are tender, turning once. Serve with your favorite grilled meats. Enjoy!
Two join ranks of Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans Council

In the last edition of The Métis Voyageur (page 24, No. 71, Summer, 2012) we introduced the newly chosen Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council (MNOVC) executive and provided three short biographies. Since then, George Kelly has joined the ranks as “Senator.”

The MNOVC executive is now comprised of five members: President, Joseph Paquette; Chair, Guy Mandeville; Sergeant General Meloche, CFB Borden; the MNO Veterans’ Council President participates in Change of Command Ceremony at CFB Borden.

Senator George Kelly

Senator George Kelly was born September 25, 1934. He was raised and educated in Ottawa, with his four brothers and three sisters. George joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1952 at the age of 17 and was honorably discharged (rank LS. LR.) in 1952 at the age of 17 and was honorably discharged (rank LS. LR.) in 1952 and was still involved. He has volunteered at the Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario, voluntarily stood in for Santa Claus at community events for 20 years, been a director of the Central Canada Exhibition Board, helped children with special needs achieve their wishes through the Children’s Wish Foundation, played benefit hockey with the Ottawa Police from 1970 until 1980 (for children with special needs). In 1988 the East Ottawa Optimist Club presented George Kelly with the highest award that can be bestowed upon a community volunteer by a service club, the Humanitarian Award for Dedicated Unselfish Service.

In 1994 Mr Kelly attended the MNOC Founding AGA Meeting in Toronto.

Christopher Plummer

MNOVC Treasurer, Christopher Plummer, was born in Oshawa, and joined the Canadian Army in May, 1981. He served with the Ontario Regiment for 31 years, achieving the rank of Master Warrant Officer. For the duration of his military career, Mr. Plummer served with the Canadian Armoured Corps (RCAC) and the Royal Canadian Dragoons battle group on Operation Cavalier in Bosnia. Chris was also the last Squadron Sergeant Major for the Ontario Regt II Sqn (Cougar Squadron) prior to the reserve unit’s re-roll to a solely reconnaissance unit. Chris Plummer has been presented the Canadian Decoration (CD).

Presently Chris is actively involved with the Canadian Ski Patrol as part of the education team in the Kawartha Zone. He is married to Linda, his spouse of 18 years, and has two children, Kenneth and Liam. Both Chris and Linda are Métis and trace their roots back to the families, Solomon, Sylvester, Mackay and Taillon. The Plummer first discovered their family history in 2002, so they are looking forward to learning even more about their heritage.

CBF BORDEN | JUBILEE MEDALS

Jubilee medals awarded to Métis vets at CFB Borden

By Joseph Paquette

The Black Bear Program was instituted four years ago at CFB Borden, Ontario. It was means to be an extension of the Raven Program in BC and the Bold Eagle Program in Alberta, and for the past three years it has exceeded expectations. A total of 94 participants registered for the last Black Bear Program held from July 10th to July 14th. This camp was special, and not just because it was the last one in Ontario. Dr. Alis Kennedy CD, a veteran with the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans’ Council (MNOVC), the National Aboriginal Veterans Association (NAVA) and Senator for the MNO Toronto and York Region Métis Council (TYRMC), joined Joseph Paquette, President of the MNOVC, a citizen of the MNO Credit River Métis Council and member of the National Aboriginal Veterans Association. Both received the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee Medal (QJMM) from NAVA Vice-president, Robert Thibeau CD.

"It sure has been exciting working with the Aboriginal Youth from across Canada for the past three years,” said Joe Paquette. “Good back to all of you. I will sure miss them all.”

Barbaranne Wright

MNO citizen receives Jubilee medal

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) citizen, Barbaranne Wright, received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal during a ceremony at the National Aboriginal Veterans Monument in Ottawa on National Aboriginal Day, June 21, 2012.

Barbaranne was one of several Aboriginal people to receive the medal at a ceremony commemorating 200 years of Aboriginal voluntary military service in the defence of Canada. Barbaranne is the women’s representative on the MNO Niagara Region Métis Council and her medal recognized her work in a number of veterans’ projects. Barbaranne is the daughter of a Métis veteran and several of her ancestors fought in the War of 1812.

The medals were presented by the Honourable Steven Blaney, Minister of Veterans Affairs for Canada. “What a great day to be proud Métis Woman,” Barbaranne said.
Sault College presents first MNO Powley Electrical Award

Award commemorates Steve Powley who had championed Métis harvesting rights

In 2008, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) secured $25,000 from the Power Workers’ Union (PWU) to be used at Sault College for an academic award named after Steve Powley; the Métis hero who had championed Métis harvesting rights at the Supreme Court of Canada. Sault College matched these funds and the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities then matched the combined total funds contributed by PWU and the college.

The total amount was then invested by Sault College to create an endowment, so that the interest could be used to create an annual award for Sault students. The MNO investigated what field the most Metis students were entering at Sault College and found that these were electrical programs. Based on this research it was determined that the award would go to a self-identifying Métis student registered in electrical programs at the college.

Earlier this year, the MNO Steve Powley Electrical Award was presented for the first time. The recipient was Sara Ingram who received $3500. The award was presented by Kim Powley, the daughter of Steve Powley and the President of the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council.

"Your contribution has touched me; you can be assured that it will be put to good use. You should be grateful for organizations such as yours that offer such assistance—it’s really great!"

A change in outlook on success

By Meghan Skyum

I would like to extend my deepest thanks to the Métis Nation of Ontario for your donation and contribution towards my goal. Since growing up in a small town (Hawk Junction) as well as the Sault, I've always been determined to experience the bigger world. When I was in high school at Korah Collegiate, I started out slowly and then began to realize that I wasn't even using half of my learning capacity. After this epiphany, I began to rank among the top of each class, and at a university level. My main studies were history, philosophy, English, world issues, and lastly, law. Humanities-related studies are definitely my thing. I excelled in each class but remained mediocre in law. The subject has always fascinated me, so I decided to focus my studies on it in college—to prove to myself that I can succeed. If this is the perfect fit for me, I know that the studies in this field are essential. My passion is currently doing to develop my studies on it in college--to prove to myself that I can succeed.

Success comes one client at a time

I late spring this year, Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Education and Training Branch staff members Tommmy Webb and Kristen Stewart presented at the Eskilon Learning Solutions Conference.

"This conference really reinforced that the MNO is on the right path in our ability to be able to easily assess a client's essential skill level based on their occupation goal. We also suggested that when clients have the appropriate skill set, they can keep working in a job they have a passion for. Success comes one client at a time," she added.

"Tommmy and I had the opportunity to present to other service providers from across Canada at this conference," Kristen Stewart commended. "We discussed what the MNO is currently doing to address essential skills when working with clients. I found this opportunity very valuable in the sense that we were able to listen and discuss what other organizations are doing with their clients. I also gained more knowledge about essential skill levels in general and how to ensure we are setting our clients up for success."
Think, reflect and dream
from page 23

Proving that he is a well-rounded and intelligent young man, Tess made this interesting point: “The modern axiom that a degree in the liberal arts does not provide an obvious foundation for today’s careers is absolutely true, but it is a consolation, not a curse; who are more likely to change things than those who do not have an investment in the way things currently are? In a world that can no longer exist in its current formulation, its best chance for the future is not a collection of rapacious business majors struggling to learn Mandarin, but people who think, reflect, and dream, whose palettes possess colours we have yet to see.”

www.sault.on.ca/2012-validity-address

Strong winds from the east
By Scott Parent

On August 3, 2011, I departed on a 14’ cox run hollow stand up paddleboard (SUP) that I had named “Papanaatyhianoncoe”, from Lion’s Head Harbour. I set out at 6:00 A.M. and paddled out to Gun Point. There, I spent an hour observing the weather, and open water conditions. The winds were strong, around 10 to 12 knots out of the northwest. Weather was in a stable period. I set out from Gun Point sometime after 7:00 A.M., toward an east heading. Though it was east, my actual line of paddle calibrated as northeast power zig and southeast paddle surf zags. Points along the Bruce Peninsula soon appeared as islands. I used the Ishinema Bay as a tall sight reference. Only Cape Croker and Griffith Island south of the Cape were visible by mid-afternoon.

Cape Croker was almost out of view when Christian Island appeared far to the southeast. I paddled on a supportive swell over most of the distance. By late afternoon, Cape Croker had disappeared, and only the distant Christian Island was visible. I used the visible sight reference of Christian Island, with my memory of Cape Croker’s location, and triangulated where I thought the Westerlies should be. The swell had augmented into choppy peak waves as strong north and west winds converged.

Sometime during early dusk, I reckoned the Western’s lighthouse on Double Top Island, to the east. It would be a long while yet before I actually reached the Westerns Island. I suited up and secured my paddle with a line. Though the winds were high, weather was quite stable, and the water temps were warm. At late dusk, the lighthouse beacon became visible. Over the next hour or so, multiple lighthouse and busy lights along the eastern shore and southern islands came into view. A half hour of resting in the falling night, upon the “moshing” liquid bull, had rendered me a little south. I had adjusted my direction toward my beacon and paddled onward into a strong wind. (The Westerns’ buoy had marked 17 knot gusts that night.) I fixed my sight on the beacon, counting as it disappeared in the black night behind the peaks and troughs of the dark water. Because the beacon only illuminates every 10 seconds, there would be many extended periods between sightings.

As a heading I would choose a random star above the lighthouse, and change stars as the hours of the night passed. After a long crossing, I was beneath the Westerns’ lighthouse riding out the peaks and troughs. With my headlamp, I could see the granite boulders underwater. I knelt on the Papanaatyhianoncoe, in search of an exit site. I paddled into the fold between the two isles of Double Top, and threw my dry bags high on the main island. Then I jumped in the waves and escorted the board and paddle into the island in a crash landing. While I was securing the board, the waves toyed with my belongings by swiping them back into the water. The next day I saw that the waves would have to climb four meters up the shore to reach my bags. I stopped my SPOT device (A “SPOT” connects a smartphone to a global satellite network that lets you send messages and GPS coordinates from virtually anywhere on the planet.) and checked my phone for reception. I found “ink” reception with a tower on the island. My arrival time was around 3:30 A.M. I explored the island under the charming bustle of the lighthouse beacon and a wealth of stars. The warm summer winds and high waves roared about me. After a while, I lay down to sleep.

A few hours later I awoke to calm weather and flat water. It would be another hot summer day I swam at Double Top and paddled up the chain of the Western group. I explored a couple of the islands and paddled further northeast toward Frying Pan Island. This 15 km line had a supportive tail wind with calm water, and I arrived at the north end of Frying Pan around +30 P.M. I camped out my second night on the shore of Frying Pan, and ate all I could at Henry’s Fish Restaurant, having completed my crossing of Georgian Bay at Henry’s. Over the next few days I paddled south from Frying Pan to Manitou. From Manitou, I paddled to the Gilford Rocks; to the Pine Island chain, across the Gull Rocks; and, south to the Giant’s Tomb. Then from the Giant’s Tomb, I paddled east over to Beecroft Island. Here I portaged across Beecroft, and continued paddling over to Christian. Then I continued south into the Nottawasaga where I completed my sojourn at Wasaga Beach that evening.

I paddled over the course of five days, unable to paddle day three, due to strong winds from the east carrying a persistent rain. I was paddling with a Werner bent shaft paddle. I highly recommend the use of this paddle on long distance runs, due to its light weight, and extended purchase on paddle strokes. I was using a SPOT tracking device that allowed friends to monitor my progress along the distances. I saw dolostone cliffs, expanses of inland freshwater sea in action, granite island groups and shallow passages, as well as pine stands upon pink islands surrounded by open water, long eroded dune islands, and the world’s longest fresh water beach. I swam, cliff jumped, fished, and dove, not to mention the capes, rocky and grassless fin snags along the shallow shorelines of Wasaga. I experienced a wealth of weather intimately, and met interesting people, including family I had not previously known.

Scott Parent is the son of MNO citizen, Jo-Anne Parent, who works in the MNO office in Midland.

The Métis Nation of Ontario’s new Métis Northern Mining Strategy will provide funding to 30 eligible students for the next three years. To qualify for this support, their education or training must be relevant to a career in mining. The MNO Northern Mining Strategy can fund college, university and graduate programs.

Applications will be considered in September and work placements at a mining company will be considered a requirement of the program.

Scott Carpenter / MNO Manager of Projects and Partnerships
scottc@metisnation.org or 705-527-9363

More on this voyage at: www.marksncriver.wordpress.com/2011/12/02/5-day-georgian-bay-sup-trip-report-by-scott-parent
Portage in the park
Voyageur Games demonstrated on National Aboriginal Day

On June 23rd and 24th, the MNO Oshawa & Durham Region Métis Council (ODRMCC) hosted its sixth Annual Métis Heritage Celebration at Memorial Park in Oshawa. Robert Pilon, President of the ODRMC, estimated that about 2,000 people attended the weekend event.

Métis volunteers and MNO staff facilitating the Métis games and working in the MNO information tent were Hank Rowlinson, Scott Rowlinson, Guylaine Motin-Cleroux, Carment Pregent, Shannon Davis and Marguerite Paulin.

CONGRATS

SSM’s Métis Dance Club performs at Passport to Unity

Based on a story from www.sootoday.com by Donna Hopper

P

resented annually by the Sault Com-

munity Career Centre, was

a great success again this year. On

the third and final day of the
event, cultural foodies flocked to

the Essar Centre to sample tasty

offerings from around the globe.

Sushi from Japan, pierogies from

the Ukraine, pupusas from Latin America, and

natas from Portugal, are among the offerings from around the globe.

A hunka hunka burnin’ Golden Anniversay

On July 21st, 2012, the PCMNO Senator Gerry Bedford and his wife Carol renew their vows with Elvis impersonator, Reverend Dorian Arthur Baxter.

A hunka hunka burnin’ Golden Anniversay

O

n July 21st, 2012, PCMNO Senator Gerry Bedford and his wife Carol were surprised by their daughter Coral with a 50th anniversary poolside party in their backyard. Coral’s husband, Darryl, and their son, "Sir" Carter, were in attendance along with approximately 60 friends and family members.

Carol and Gerry renewed their vows with Elvis impersonator, Reverend Dorian Arthur Baxter—a special surprise known only to Coral and one other person.

Another successful Métis graduate

O

n 2012 Métis across the Homeland celebrated National Aboriginal Day. In Ottawa, this included a four-day Solisicte Festival in Vincent Massey Park. During this festival Métis volunteers and MNO staff members staged the Métis games. These games, which are a popular part of MNO Annual General Assemblies and other special events, offer participants the chance to learn about Métis culture and have fun at the same time!

The Métis games feature a series of contests based on the lifestyle and work of the Métis voyageurs. They include relay races, carrying weights to simulate the arduous portages that voyageurs once endured, as well as tests of strength using traditional Métis sashes. Hundreds of students from Ottawa schools participated on National Aboriginal Day and in the following days members of the general public also took part. MNO staff and volunteers operated an information tent and distributed educational and promotional items.

Métis volunteers and MNO staff instructing would-be voyageurs at Vincent Massey Park in Ottawa.

Members of the Olivine Bousquet Métis Dancers perform at Memorial Park in Oshawa.
Walking her own path

Julie Vermette details in her own words how the Métis Self Employment Program allowed her to succeed at personal goals and establish a life she never thought possible.

By Julie Vermette

Before I applied for the Self-Employment Program at the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO), I was a graduate from George Brown College and a part-time contractor working as a Life Skills Coach. While I found some fulfillment as a life skills coach, I had a desire to expand, growing my own business that included life skills. I didn’t want to work full-time for someone else and I think I always had more of an entrepreneur spirit. Also, I found by working only part-time on a contract basis, I didn’t have the resources to do the marketing that it takes to build a business, nor did I have the financial backing to support myself while handling the time and expenses of business startup.

The financial support was valuable in allowing me the time for startup, such as building my website, developing my programs, and helping me the time for startup, was valuable in allowing me to convey in my work. My mentor has become my associate and I guess you could say we are an alliance, helping each other in business. My first retreat was very successful and helped to increase my confidence substantially. The positive feedback helped me to know what I was doing in my program, and what I needed to improve. The financial support was valuable in allowing me the time for startup, such as building my website, developing my programs, and getting more familiar with the social media, marketing, etc. These things are very time consuming and had I not had the financial support, I would have found it very challenging to complete the tasks in due time.

In 2011, I applied for the Self-Employment Assistance Program, through the MNO Education and Training Branch and was accepted. Part of the agreement in the Self-Employment Program was that I needed a business mentor. I found the regular conversations I had with my mentor valuable in helping me gain clarity and focus on what I really wanted. It also helped in stressful times when I felt discouraged and frustrated. She was able to give ideas I might never have thought of. By careful reflection, I acquired a clearer picture of my business and the message I wanted to convey in my work. My mentor has become my associate and I guess you could say we are an alliance, helping each other in business. My first retreat was very successful and helped to increase my confidence substantially. The positive feedback helped me to know what I was doing in my program, and what I needed to improve.

I own and operate Wind Whisper Retreats and Workshops. I am a retreat coordinator and group facilitator. I offer workshops to help people, mostly women, find their voices and connect with their spirit and to walk their own paths. My main message in my work is self-awareness and self-empowerment—connecting with the spirit. There is a great need in our world today and my desire is to be part of this movement—to make a positive difference. My work is offered to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

I have been aware of many women’s issues since I was very young and felt a passion for something different, something more self-empowering for women. Much of what I saw I just could not accept. This work encompasses who I am and what I am passionate about. I also have a love for nature and feel its healing power when outside. I do retreats to allow women to have a place to get away from everyday life to connect with nature and gain some tools to include in their healing journeys.

What I’m experiencing is that when in business for yourself you need to love what you do and believe in yourself and what you do one hundred percent. I have reached a stage in my life where I need to be who I am to express my purpose in this life. The challenges are not behind me—not by long shot. I still have a long way to go and much work to do and I find the most important thing is to surround myself with people who support what I am doing and understand my perspective. The most rewarding aspect of what I am doing is following my own path for the purpose of making a positive difference in others’ lives. I am very grateful for the help the MNO has given me.

For information on Julie’s Retreats: www.windwhisperretreats.com

Reaching our full potential

An MNOET client offers thanks for the “love and support”

By Aqua Rennie

I am writing to offer my biggest and greatest thanks for the funding I received for my education. I am happily working in my field of study and thought it appropriate to thank those who work within the organization that supports Aboriginal youth.

I was funded for the Theatre Arts program at Algonquin College for acting for film and television program at Humber College. I graduated from both colleges on the Dean’s List and appreciated the opportunity to study without financial stressors. This allowed me to reach my full potential. I am grateful I was able to devote all my time to my studies, as so many of the students I studied with were torn between giving it their all and maintaining a part-time job. I am currently working at Native Earth Performing Arts as the Community Liaison. I fulfilled my goal of working at an Aboriginal arts company, and it’s the oldest professional Aboriginal arts company in Canada to boot! I am proudly working within my community, as an artist, role model, and support to those who are struggling on their journey as I did in the past.

My hopes and dreams were made possible through the training initiative at the Métis Nation of Ontario. I am a proud Métis woman and look forward to continuing my work within my Aboriginal community. I am truly grateful for all the love and support I received from the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Aqua Rennie is the Community Liaison for Native Earth Performing Arts: www.nativeearth.ca

Hard work and burning passion meet success

By Chantel Gravel

Thank you for selecting me for the Métis Nation of Ontario bursary award. I am truly grateful that all of my hard work and fire burning passion was recognized through my essay. As a hair stylist I encountered different situations each day that I must problem solve in a timely manner. Throughout the last year I had many opportunities to see the many sides hairstyling offers.

I also worked on two local movie productions last year; Citien Gangster and Fox Fire. It was my job to style all background actors and actresses into 1950s styles. Most mornings consisted of 50’s back-ground actors with only two hours to complete. I’ve also gone to many hair shows—one hosted by Vella in Sudbury.

This past January I had the opportunity of a lifetime. Joscia/locs were offering for the first time ever, a Caribbean cruise with education called, “Destination Education”. Over seven days we had six classes teaching us new hair cutting tech-niques, new colour placements, and how to bring it from Hollywood to your salon. We also had a three hour seminar with world renowned hair-stylist, Tabatha Coffey.

I plan on furthering my education in the future by specializing in colour. Once again, thank you for selecting me as the recipient for the MNO bursary award.

Native Earth is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year by moving to the Regent Park Arts & Cultural Centre. As a fund-raiser, seats are being sold in the new venue. The price of a seat is $300. Native Earth will honour that contribution with a plaque engraved with a name of the donor’s choice and in the Indigenous language of the donor’s choice. As a charitable, not-for-profit organization Native Earth will issue a tax receipt for your contribution. To purchase seats contact Aqua at 416-531-1402 or aqua@nativeearth.ca.

For more information on Native Earth’s 30th anniversary celebrations, visit www.nativeearth.ca.
I am writing to provide MNO citizens information on a consultation process that has been initiated on the 2012 MNO Elections generally and the MNO Electoral Code specifically. At the recently held 2012 MNO AGA, the MNO’s Chief Electoral Officer presented his Elections Report. This report included an overview of the 2012 MNO elections process as well as a series of recommendations for the MNO to consider in relation to future elections. A copy of this report is available at www.metisnation.org.

The 2012 MNO AGA passed a resolution which sets out a multi-year process to consult MNO citizens on the Chief Electoral Officer’s report, the 2012 elections and the current MNO Electoral Code. This resolution is attached to this memo as APPENDIX A.

Specifically, the MNO AGA established an independent Committee consisting of Joanne Young (Hamilton/Wentworth Métis Council), Janine Landry (MNO Youth Council) and Senator Verna Porter. This Committee will be supported by the MNO’s Legal Counsel (Jean Teillet) and myself, as the MNO’s Chief Operating Officer.

Over the next 8 months, MNO citizens are encouraged to provide their comments, input and suggestions to the Committee about the Chief Electoral Officer’s report, the 2012 election, the MNO Electoral Code, etc. Comments can be sent via email to mnoelection@metisnation.org or please feel free to contact members of the Committee directly. All comments received prior to April 30, 2013 will be considered by the Committee when they meet in May 2013.

Based on the comments received, the Committee, with the support of MNO’s Legal Counsel and Chief Operating Officer, will prepare a report as well as propose changes to the MNO Electoral Code. These documents will be tabled with the 2013 MNO AGA and circulated to all MNO citizens for feedback.

From September 2013 to April 2013 (8 months), the Committee will receive input and feedback from MNO citizens to the proposed changes to the MNO Electoral Code. These consultations, the Committee will prepare a Special Business Resolution for the consideration of the 2014 MNO AGA that proposes changes to the MNO Electoral Code. The 2014 MNO AGA will then consider and vote on these proposed changes. If these changes are adopted, the revised MNO Electoral Code will then be circulated to all MNO citizens. After the 2014 MNO AGA, no additional changes to the MNO Electoral Code will be considered or made prior to the 2012 MNO Election. The chart below sets out the timeline and deadlines for these consultations.

If you have any questions about the process please feel free to contact me or any member of the Committee.

### Date | Deadline
---|---
September 2012 | Consultation process begins
2013 MNO AGA | Committee Report tabled with 2013 MNO AGA and circulated to MNO Citizens
September 2013 | Consultation Process on proposed changes to MNO Electoral Code begins
April 30, 2014 | Deadline for comments on proposed changes to MNO Electoral Code
June 2014 | Committee prepares and files Special Business Resolution on proposed changes to MNO Electoral Code for consideration of 2014 MNO AGA
2014 MNO AGA | Considers proposed changes to MNO Electoral Code and revised MNO Electoral Code takes effect
May 2016 | Next MNO Elections

### News Brief

**Title:** Atmospheric and Acoustic Baseline Results

**Content:**

One of the components that will be assessed as part of the Environmental Assessment for the Hammond Reef Gold Project is the Atmospheric and Acoustic Environment. This includes air quality, noise levels, and climate.

Osisco has been collecting weather data at the Hammond Reef site since the spring of 2011. Nearby climate stations with longer recording times will also be used to describe the local climate, and a trend analysis will determine how the climate may affect the Project. Existing air quality at the site will be estimated based on information collected by eight long-standing air quality monitoring stations. Existing noise levels will be assumed to be “quiet” which is typical of a rural area in Ontario.

Air and noise impacts will create computer models to estimate the potential changes to air quality and noise levels from the Project.

The air quality assessment will include modeling of the following indicator compounds:

- Particulate matter (PM);
- Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2);
- Sulphur dioxide (SO2);
- Carbon monoxide (CO);
- Metals, including arsenic, antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, tellurium, tin and vanadium.

These computer models use Project-specific engineering and design details to predict how the Project could affect air quality and noise levels at specific points of reception. Points of reception are nearby people or wildlife that have been identified during consultation, field work and background research.

We will continue to share the details of our work with you as we move forward in the Project planning process. Please contact us if you have any questions about the Project.

---

**Date:** March 24, 2011

**Location:** DHRR Weather Station Tower Installation
On August 27, MNO AGA delegates of all ages took part in Métis cultural activities and the Métis Voyageur Games at the Roberta Bondar Pavilion in Sault Ste. Marie. The proceedings featured athletic skill events representing the historic activities of Métis voyageurs during the fur trade era. Specific components included air rifle, hatchet throw, pole carry and sling shot.

Those present also enjoyed demonstrations of traditional dance and children’s games, presented by the MNO Summer Youth Cultural Program students as well as workshops from MNO staff on traditional cultural activities such as fiddle making, bannock making, finger weaving, beading and embroidery.

Crews from Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) were on hand to film events for a new show called “Warrior Games.”

In the evening, the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council hosted a delicious pig roast accompanied by local Sault Ste. Marie area entertainment: the Métis Dancers and the popular country band, the Wild Turkeys.
September 4 2012

Ms. Alexandra Drapack
Manager, Sustainable Development
Osisko Mining Corporation
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440
Toronto, ON
M5H3B7

RE: Métis Mining Strategy Steering Committee

Dear Ms. Drapack,

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) is pleased to inform you that the Métis Mining Strategy (MMS) proposal made to the Government of Canada’s Strategic Partnership Fund (SPF) has been approved. We want to thank you for your initial expression of support. As you recall the project will provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over the next three years. Our main focus areas will be to raise the awareness of career opportunities in the mining sector and to support training that will lead to careers in Mining.

The training funds are able to address skills development in a wide range of fields at both college and university levels. This could include programs ranging from accounting, engineering, apprenticeship and beyond as long as the ultimate goal is working within the mining sector. The project will also be seeking and supporting placement opportunities that will better prepare these students for employment. We will be looking to industry partners to explore their labour market needs and secure opportunities for placements on mine sites, in corporate and satellite offices, with contractor companies and other opportunities as identified.

As a key partner in the project, MNO welcomes your ongoing partnership in this innovative project by participating on the provincial project Steering Committee. The first meeting is to be scheduled in late September. The Steering Committee will be comprised of postsecondary and industry partners as well as MNO representatives to provide ongoing support, guidance and feedback on project implementation and delivery.

Currently, the MNO has advertised the positions of a project coordinator and job developer to be housed in Toronto and Thunder Bay. We expect to have these in place by September 2012. MNO is also working on a draft communications strategy. Initial promotion has taken place in the MNO’s Voyageur newspaper to raise awareness of this opportunity for 2012 academic year.

We look forward to working with you and will be in touch very soon to discuss further. If you have any questions please feel free to contact our Manager of Projects and Partnership Scott Carpenter, at 705-527-1228 or myself at 1-800-263-4889.

Sincerely,

<Original signed by>

Jennifer St. Germain
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
METIS CONSULTATION COMMITTEE MEETING
SEPTEMBER 16 2012

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Wagar</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Henley</td>
<td>Kenora Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvina Cimon</td>
<td>Northwest Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean McMahon</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario, Captain of the Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlene Davidson</td>
<td>Atikokan Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Griffin</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purpose:
As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko travelled to Dryden to meet with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee’s questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members – the third of four feasts envisioned in the MOU.

Protocol
Prayer given by Alvina Cimon at the opening and closing of the meeting.

Welcome and Meeting Goals
- Assist committee in obtaining information about the Project
- Update on Project development
- Continue building positive relationships

Review of MOU Goals and Deliverables
- Foster trust between Osisko and MNO and potential support for the Project by the MNO
- Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests
- Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated

Suggested dates for remaining committee meetings and community feasts?
- October 21st in Fort Frances may not work because of travel time from Toronto
- Final meeting planned for November
- Committee may be travelling to Toronto for CAMA November 18 to 21

Presentation (attached)
Cumulative Effects Assessment
Q: Are you taking into consideration tourism places?
A: Potential effects to tourism are considered in the socio-economic component of the environmental assessment.

Q: How will CEAA 2012 impact cumulative effects?
A: The Hammond Reef Project is not subject to CEAA 2012.

Traditional Knowledge Study
Q: Will our Aboriginal interests and knowledge be made public?
A: Osisko will follow MNO’s lead on what should be made public and what should remain private. Osisko plans to present the government with a level of information that we are all comfortable with. Osisko is leading the consultation component of the environmental assessment because we know the information is sensitive.

- We need to be able to control the information because it’s sensitive and confidential. Sharing it with a large company is dangerous because it can get passed around without permission.

Socio-Economic Assessment
Q: Doesn’t any of the socio-economic include how the Project could affect people and individuals?
A: Yes. The VECs are intended to be those components that are valued by people. The VECs were developed in consultation with

Q: It will affect the way I feel. The socio-economic components are too cold. Where am I in there?
A: We can give more detailed information about the socio-economic components. It is summarized here. You and all individuals will have the opportunity to comment at specific times during the EA process. If the reports don’t meet your expectation you should provide formal comments.

Q: I noticed camping spots during the site tour. Are there spots near the open pit where blasting will take place?
A: We are in the process of verifying the receptors we have mapped. There aren’t any shore camps on the peninsula; they are located near Lynxhead Bay.

Q: Did you determine where the POW camp on Sawbill Bay is? There used to be one up there.
A: No, our initial research has not identified a POW camp in the Project area. We will speak with our cultural heritage lead on this topic.
**Assessment of Significance**

**Q:** Irreversibility is subjective. For an elder, the effects may never be reversed in their lifetime.

**A:** The measures are meant to be objective so that they can be measured in a repeatable manner. Specific concerns of individuals can be addressed through consultation or through formal comment periods.

**Q:** With regards to low, medium and high effects are there specific amounts of medium or high that are allowed?

**A:** No, however Osisko will strive to mitigate any significant impacts through specific measures identified by our environmental consultant and through consultation with the public and our Aboriginal partners.

**EA Report Review**

**Q:** As soon as the EIS/EA Report is finished will you release it to the public and the government right away? Why wouldn’t you get the Aboriginal comments done first?

**A:** We will likely release the reports to all stakeholder groups at the same time. The MNO Consultation Committee does have an advantage because we have regularly scheduled meetings to share Project details and discuss specific concerns. We hope to give the committee some preliminary results during the November meeting. We plan to do an internal review of the report in December 2012 and release the report to government, public and Aboriginal partners in Q1 2013.

**Closure Plan**

**Q:** Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees?

**A:** Yes, we will plan to revegetate by community.

**Q:** Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn’t going as planned.

**A:** We are in the initial planning stages of the tailings management design and do not have specific information about potential parameters of concern at this time.

- Just because a mine is closed successfully doesn’t mean there haven’t been any impacts to Métis communities.
- Osisko should consider species of interest to the Metis in the revegetation plan and make sure the area does become a monoculture.
- Osisko should focus on rehabilitating areas that are of interest to Métis people.
- Osisko should consider creating an interpretative centre with the different plants and trees used by Aboriginal people so that the public can learn about our traditional practices
- We understand that you can’t plan in too much detail because the techniques may change with time.
Drilling Program
Q: Have you drilled into the Marmion Reservoir?
A: Although some extensive drilling may have taken place, the feasibility study, environmental assessment and permitting will not consider any mining activities within a 30 metre buffer zone of the Marmion Reservoir.

Comments on Draft Mailout and Voyageur Text
- Revise the mailout to state that the MOU was signed with the Métis Nation of Ontario as represented through the Treaty3/Lake of the Woods/Lac Seul/Rainy Lake/Rainy River Traditional Territory Consultation Committee
- Osisko to send group shot of site tour
- Mailout planned for September 28, send to James
- James to provide additional edits.
A Fresh Outlook on Mining.

HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

We want to hear from you!

September 2012
Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Environmental assessment methods
- Closure planning
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
MoU Deliverables

Committee Meetings

- Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed: November)
- Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)
- Baseline Reports (completed: June)
- Site Tour (completed: August)
  - Environmental Assessment and Closure (Dryden: September 16)
  - Closure and Mitigation Measures (Fort Frances: October 21)
  - Submission of the EA Report (November)
MoU Deliverables

Community Feasts

• Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
• Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
• Dryden (September 16 – today)
• Fort Frances (October 21 2012)
Questions from last meeting

• Confirm receipt of Aquatic Biology interim report

• Open pit closure and rehabilitation

• Length of Transmission Line – confirmed

• Malartic Site Visit – October 10 and 11
EA METHODS
EIS Guidelines and Terms of Reference

- Provide framework for Environmental Assessment
- Detail specific information collection requirements
- Detail specific components that must be assessed and evaluated
- Outline requirements for reporting
Environmental Assessment Reporting

- EIS/EA Report
- Project Alternatives Assessment
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
- Cumulative Effects Assessment
- Malfunctions and Accidents Plan
- Environmental Management Plan
- Social Management Plan
- Consultation Report
- Closure Plan
Environmental Assessment Reporting

Technical Support Documents

- Aquatic Environment
- Atmospheric Environment
- Cultural Resources
- Hydrogeology
- Hydrology
- Geology, Geochemistry and Soils
- Socio-economic Environment
- Aboriginal Interests and Land Use
- Terrestrial Environment
- Water Quality
Study Areas

- **Mine Study Area (MSA):** the area containing the footprint of the Mine, the Waste Rock Management Facility, the Processing Plant, the Tailings Management Facility, and the Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.

- **Local Study Area (LSA):** an area around the Mine Study Area with natural linkages where impacts could be expected.

- **Regional Study Area (RSA):** an area beyond the Local Study Area which will encompass the maximum geographic area that impacts from the Project are anticipated.

- **Linear Infrastructure Study Area (LISA):** the area containing the footprint of the access road and project transmission line. The LISA is represented by a Y-shaped area that extends 30 m on either side of the central line of the access road and the Project transmission line.
Valued Ecosystem Components

Biological Environment

- Wetlands
- Forest community
- Species at Risk
- Furbearers
- Moose
- Wild rice
- Marmion Reservoir
- Lizard Lake
- Streams and ponds draining the Project footprint
- Walleye
- Smallmouth Bass
- Baitfish Species
Valued Ecosystem Components

Physical Environment

• Soil quality
• Groundwater movement
• Groundwater quality
• Surface water movement
• Surface water quality
• Air quality
• Noise levels

Social Environment

• Economics
• Services and Infrastructure
• Land Use and Resources
Project-Environment Interaction

• Four Project Phases:
  – Construction
  – Operations
  – Closure
  – Post-closure

• Each Project phase has a detailed list of activities

• Each technical lead evaluates the list of activities to determine potential interactions with the VECs for their environmental component
## Assessment Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Criteria</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Extent</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(of effect)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect is within the Project Site (i.e. Mine Study Area or Linear Infrastructure Study Area)</td>
<td>Effect extends into the Local Study Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(of effect)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions or phenomena causing the effect to occur infrequently (i.e., several times per year)</td>
<td>Conditions or phenomena causing the effect to occur at regular, although infrequent intervals (i.e., several times per month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(of conditions causing effect)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions causing effect are evident during the site preparation and construction phase, or decommissioning phase</td>
<td>Conditions causing effect are evident during the operations phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of Irreversibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(of effect)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect is readily (i.e., immediately) reversible</td>
<td>Effect is reversible with time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example Mitigation Measures

Changes to Air Quality

- Treatment at the source (scrubbers, filters)
- Reduction of propane use
- Relocation of potential receptors

Changes to Water Quality

- Treatment at the source (water treatment plant)
- Polishing ponds
- Discharge location selection
Do you have any questions about Environmental Assessment methods?
CLOSURE PLANNING
Closure Phase Activities

- Storage, warehousing and maintenance areas are dismantled
- Potentially hazardous materials are removed from the site
- Mine wastes are stabilized in place.
- The infrastructure is demolished, and debris is disposed of
- Waste disposal areas are decommissioned.
- The open pit will no longer be actively de-watered, and will naturally begin to fill from groundwater inflow, precipitation and runoff from nearby areas.
- The surface of the tailings management facility is re-vegetated
- Ongoing runoff and seepage from the TMF is monitored and managed as necessary
- Rehabilitation, including active seeding of identified areas.
Decommissioning vs. Closure Planning

- Decommissioning describes the activities that will take place during the closure phase of the project.
- Decommissioning includes an assessment of effects to the VECs for that phase of the project.
- Decommissioning is part of the Environmental Assessment.
- Closure Planning is a regulated process overseen by the MNDM that usually takes place after an Environmental Assessment is complete.
- Closure Plans must be certified by the Proponent’s top executives and include cost estimates and financial assurance.
- Closure Planning requires Aboriginal consultation.
Decommissioning Assessment

Assess alternative methods for the closure phase and plan for future use of the land

• Short and long-term plans for any remaining dams;
• Expected environmental conditions after closure;
• Monitoring of biotic resources affected by the Project;
• Vegetated areas that will be rehabilitated;
• A vegetative plan for communities and species;
• Groundwater and surface water monitoring;
• Maintenance and/or management of open pits, mine rock stockpiles, permanent Tailings Impoundment Areas; and,
• Anticipated pit overflow.
Environmental Management Plan

• Goals and objectives for all components associated with the project
  – Reduce environmental degradation in the long-term
  – Clearly define Osisko’s ongoing environmental commitments

• Detail plans for:
  – Ownership, transfer and control of project components
  – Progressive reclamation
  – Maintaining the integrity of structures
  – Ongoing environmental monitoring

• Conceptual discussion on how decommissioning of permanent facilities may occur
Post-Closure Monitoring

• Monitoring will be conducted according to the *Mining Act*
• Additional monitoring may be required if Project is subject to MMER
• Monitoring will include physical and chemical stability of the site, including the open pits
• Monitoring will be ongoing until water no longer requires treatment
• Monitoring results will be consolidated to produce an annual report with an interpretation of conditions and changes.
Certified Closure Plan Reporting

1. Letter of Transmittal
2. A Statement of Certification
3. Project Information
4. Current Project Site Conditions
5. Project Description
6. Progressive Rehabilitation Measures
7. Rehabilitation Measures during a Temporary Suspension
8. Rehabilitation Measures during a State of Inactivity
9. Rehabilitation Measures as a result of Closing out the Project
10. Monitoring
11. Expected Site Conditions
12. Costs
13. Financial Assurance
14. Consultation with Aboriginal peoples
Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario

Design and Monitoring Specifications:

- Protection of Mine Openings to Surface (Underground)
- Open Pits
- Stability of Crown Pillars and Room and Pillar Operations (Underground)
- Tailings Dams and other containment structures
- Surface Water Monitoring
- Ground Water Monitoring
- Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage
- Requirements
- Physical Stability Monitoring
- Re-vegetation
What are your concerns with regards to decommissioning and mine closure?
Community Information Materials

1. Mailout
   - Revised Project fact sheet
   - Project description FAQs
   - Include a focus on Métis communities

2. Metis Voyageur publications
   - Mitta Lake fish relocation plan
   - Jobs and opportunities for Métis
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson
Métis Community: See attached sign-in sheet. Please note that Dean McMahon (Captain of the Hunt) sent an email on October 25 indicating that “the community council/planning committee were unable to get all participants to sign in and approximately 20-30 names are absent from list”.

Welcome and Introductions
Clint Calder (Sunset County Métis President) welcomed and introduced the Region 1 Consultation Committee, MNO President Lipinski and Osisko employees. Clint welcomed the community. The welcome and introductions were followed by a meal.

Osisko Project Presentation:
   Project Overview Presentation (see attached)
   Project Overview Video Presentation

Questions and Comments from the Community:

Q: What is the process for draining Mitta Lake?
A: A full plan for draining of Mitta Lake is currently being developed. At this point, the plan is to drain the water for discharge into the Marmion Reservoir after ensuring that the water quality and sediment quality) meet requirements. The fish will be live captured and relocated to an appropriate water body on site.

Q: Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?
A: Osisko does have a web-site: www.osisko.com. Specifically, you may find the community news briefs that are under the “Hammond Reef Project” section of interest. These news briefs are published in the Fort Frances Times, The Atikokan Progress and the Thunder Bay Chronicle on a bi-weekly basis. There is contact information at the bottom of the news briefs. Alternatively, you can contact your Region 1 Consultation Committee with questions. As part of the MOU, we are also publishing a Project Fact Sheet on the Hammond Reef Project in the Metis Voyageur.

Q: Is all the processing going to be done on site?
A: Yes, a gold doré bar will be the final product leaving the site. Tailings will be managed on site in a Tailings Management Facility. No processing will be done off of the OHRG site.
Q: Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment?
A: No. Osisko does not have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment. However, Aboriginal employment at the OHRG project during the peak exploration phase (April 2012) of the project was approximately 20%.

Q: Is Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginals and local contractors for goods and services?
A: Yes. During the exploration phase of the project and during the upgrades to the site access road (the Hardtack-Sawbill Road), Osisko used Aboriginal contractors. At our Malartic project in Quebec, the majority of the goods and services come from local contractors.

Comments by Marlene Davidson (President Atikokan Metis Community):
Marlene made a point of thanking Alix for all her good work and the enthusiasm she’s brought to the Métis community.

Comments by Gary Lipinski (President Metis Nation of Ontario):
  • The Métis are looking forward to the operation of the mine.
  • MNO has a very good relationship with Osisko.
  • MNO will be focusing much of its future efforts on the development of youth.
  • MNO will be 20 years old in 2013.
  • The consultation committee will continue to monitor the project regarding impacts to the Métis way of life.
A Fresh Outlook on Mining.

HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

October 2012

We want to hear from you!
Presentation Overview

- About Osisko
- About Hammond Reef
- Environmental challenges
- Aboriginal engagement
- Regulatory process
Osisko and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

- MoU signed March 2012
  - 6 Consultation Committee Meetings
  - 4 Community Feasts
  - Plain language information sharing
  - Traditional Use Study
- Completed 4 committee meetings and feasts to date

Kenora – June 2012
Dryden – September 2012
Atikokan – April 2012
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
Osisko Mining Corporation

- Founded 2003
- Head office in Montreal
- Producing gold mine in northern Quebec
- Canadian Malartic
  - Relocation of housing and institutions
  - Green wall
  - 60,000 tonnes per day
Canadian Malartic

A Fresh Outlook on Mining.
First Gold Pour – April 2011
Construction of new public institutions

École Primaire Des Explorateurs – grade school

Child care center - Bambin & Calin

Before
Green Wall – Linear Park

July 2011
Hammond Reef Gold Project

- Purchased from Brett Resources in 2010
- 200 km northwest of Thunder Bay
- 30 km north of Atikokan – 3,000 population
- Historical abandoned mine site nearby - Steep Rock
- Global inferred resources of 10.5 M ounces
Project Components

The Project consists of several major components that are associated with open pit gold mining including:

• An open pit mine with 2 pits, a waste rock stockpile and overburden stockpiles;
• An Ore Processing Facility and ore stockpiles;
• A Tailings Management Facility;
• An Access Road;
• A Transmission Line; and
• On-site worker accommodations.
Project Components

- The Project Facility Footprint = 14 km²
Open Pit Mine

- Two open pits will be developed
- Will require the draining of Mitta Lake
- The waste rock will be piled 1 km from the mine, some waste rock will be put back into the first pit.
- Ore will be stockpiled in three piles close to the processing plant.
Ore Processing Facility

- Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
- Includes crushing, grinding, flotation, cyanide leaching, electrowinning and final refining using furnaces.
- Will require approximately 82,000 m³/day of process water.
- The water balance has not been completed for the Project.
- Water will be reclaimed as much water as possible.
- 3,200 m³/day of fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Lake
Tailings Management Area

- Avoid (where possible) impacts to fish-bearing waterways.
- Mitigate negative impacts to fish and fish habitat.
- Where harm cannot be mitigated, compensate for negative impacts on fish habitat.
- Timely permitting (try to avoid requirement for scheduling of fish-bearing waterbodies under the MMER).
Camp Layout (2012)
## Project timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-feasibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA and Permitting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decommissioning and Closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Pre-feasibility: yellow bar
- EA and Permitting: yellow bar
- Feasibility: yellow bar
- Construction: yellow bar
- Operations: yellow bar
- Decommissioning and Closure: yellow bar
Regulatory process

• Subject to both provincial and federal environmental assessment

• Federal process
  • CEA Agency wrote and finalized EIS Guidelines December 2011

• Provincial process
  • Terms of Reference approved July 4 2012
  • Environmental Assessment has commenced
Baseline studies

1. Atmospheric
2. Hydrology
3. Water Quality
4. Geochemistry
5. Hydrogeology
6. Aquatic Biology
7. Terrestrial Biology
8. Cultural Heritage
9. Socio-economic
10. Land Use

- Two years of data collection complete
- Ongoing work through 2012 to capture layout changes
Next steps

• Finalize engineering and feasibility study
• Assessment of potential effects
• Publish Environmental Assessment (EA) Report
• Obtain permitting
• Ongoing consultation and information sharing with:
  – Government
  – Public
  – Aboriginal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>E-Mail Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger Gerhard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Gerhard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill MORRISON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnie MORRISON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel HENLEY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina HENLEY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valorie Pelepete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Pelepete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilee Davidson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalthy Stenlund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deanne Lipparin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla WRIGHT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce LAFAYETTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred &amp; Chic CULLEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence HELLEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorme LANGLOIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy LOEWRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean McGREGOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlacke McPHERSON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joanne George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynda George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celie TYMKIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelly TYMKIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle TYMKIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>E-Mail Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rick Tyminth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Eason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliheh Quliqer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyson Ahmit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debbie Kellam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rod O'Connor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter W. Hoelzer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ted Sheppard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max W. Shippard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane L. Shippard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mareena Denschamps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne Calder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett Howells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Marie Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Crockett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Cline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Arpon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Colfer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEETING NOTES
METIS CONSULTATION COMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 19 2012

Attendees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendee</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 James Wagar</td>
<td>Métis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nina Henley</td>
<td>Kenora Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Alvina Cimon</td>
<td>Northwest Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Mark Bowler</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Marlene Davidson</td>
<td>Atikokan Métis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Theresa Stenlund</td>
<td>Metis Nation of Ontario, Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Clint Calder</td>
<td>Sunset Country Metis Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Martin Griffin</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Cathryn Moffett</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Amiel Blajchman</td>
<td>Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Michelle Whitmore</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Environmental Approvals Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purpose:
As per our Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee for a sixth meeting. The meeting included a formal presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee’s questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.

Protocol
Prayer given by Alvina Cimon at the opening and closing of the meeting.

Welcome and Meeting Goals
- Assist committee in obtaining information about the Project
- Update on Project development
- Continue building positive relationships

Review of MOU Goals and Deliverables
- Foster trust between Osisko and MNO and potential support for the Project by the MNO
- Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests
- Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated

Presentation (attached)
General Discussion on Consultation Process

- The Community Feasts were important.
- The community gatherings helped foster trust and build relationships.
- One example of a tangible benefit was the ability to fill the Metis position for the Summer Experience Program at the Hammond Reef site.
- It was very effective to set up a schedule with tentative dates at the beginning of the process.
- It was also helpful to tie specific milestones to committee meetings in order to ensure that meaningful information was shared.
- The committee received a lot of positive feedback from the community members about the OHRG presentation and Project overview video.
- The Atikokan community did not feel they were given enough opportunity to participate in consultation with OHRG.
- The committee chair recommended that future discussion be had about shared interests.

Workers Camp, Employment and Training

- Atikokan president mentioned her concern about the 1,200 person workers camp planned at the site.
- OHRG stated that the workers camp could also potentially offer benefits to those Region 1 Metis citizens who are not living in Atikokan.
- The feasibility study and socio-economic baseline report have indicated that OHRG will likely need to offer accommodations to fulfill the roles with a qualified person.
- OHRG will provide incentives for the workforce to live locally.
- OHRG will favour local hiring.
- The alternative of a workers camp must be offered for the Project to be feasible.
- The camp may not be filled to capacity throughout the operations phase.
- The MNO is interested in working together on housing projects.
- The committee would like OHRG to specifically target Northwestern Ontario for its labour force rather than focusing a recruitment program in Thunder Bay.
- The MNO would like to ensure that the local Metis community is ready to work on the Project.
- OHRG stated that the Project is still in the feasibility stage and expectations should be balanced with the fact that a decision has not been made to build the Project.
- It is early in the planning stage to begin Project-specific training programs, although training for a career in mining can be a net benefit regardless of whether the Hammond Reef Project goes forward.
- Martin Griffin from OHRG to work with Jen Germain from the MNO to better understand the local Metis workforce.
Responses to Past Comments – as shown in the attached presentation

Closure Planning

Q - What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis.
A - The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species

Q - Will the water quality in the open pits be okay for the fish? Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish?
A - No, we are not currently planning to stock the reclaimed open pits with fish. We are planning fish habitat enhancement projects, but they are under development. Water quality in the pits will be monitored, as per the conceptual closure plan.

Q – When the pits overflow in 80 years, how much water do you expect will flow from the open pits into the Marmion Reservoir? Will it be a waterfall?
A – Similar to the conditions that exist from Mitta Lake to Marmion right now; the channel dries up throughout much of the year so we don’t think it will be very much water.

Q – Can you give an example of the type of non-hazardous waste that will be placed in the TMF?
A – Construction and demolition waste

Q – Will the TMF be capped?
A – No, the conceptual closure plan does not currently include a plan to “cap” the TMF, however re-vegetation of the area is planned. The TMF is not expected to be acid generating and will not likely need a soil cover for re-vegetation to occur.

Q – Through the Feasibility design you determined that a permanent camp is necessary. You say that you are envisioning a camp because you are predicting that you won’t be able to entice the full work force to live in Atikokan. The camp is a back-up plan. Why don’t you have a back-up plan for acid generating rock? What is the difference in these predictions.
A – The prediction that a camp is necessary is based on the baseline socio-economic report which indicated that the composition of the population of Atikokan presently could not fulfill the qualified work force requirements. That made it necessary to add the camp alternative. The acid generation potential of the waste rock and tailings was based on testwork completed using real rock samples from the OHRG site completed by 2 separate laboratories. The results from the testwork from both labs confirmed that no acid generation is expected. Our plans include water quality monitoring throughout operations and closure throughout the site to confirm this prediction. Water will not be released to the environment until it meets acceptable quality.
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

Q - When we were on the site we saw moose tracks. Doesn’t that constitute a migratory path?
A – The conclusion is that at closure, the project will not cause a major impediment to migration routes.

- It would be useful to see a computer generated picture of the expected site conditions at closure
- MNO president Gary Lipinksi has mentioned specific spots in Region 1 that would be good for fish compensation projects.
- MNO will provide OHRG with a list of MNO’s priority areas for fish habitat
- The river system needs more reclamation work than the Reservoir, the Reservoir is healthy.

TK Study
- Field work complete, 30 interviews regionally
- Currently working on reporting – final report anticipated December 15
- Provided summary report to OHRG
- The Metis use the regional area for fishing, hunting, trapping and harvesting plants
- There were 2 special sites identified in the Project area, though neither of them are within the Project footprint
- Two appendices are currently under review at the MNO for sharing with OHRG
  - Spatial information
  - Information on special sites
- MNO is looking for OHRG to agree that the area surrounding these sites will be protected.
- OHRG wants to ensure the Project footprint does not impact special sites
- MNO will comment on that, but cannot provide full assurance that no Metis site will be impacted because we haven’t interview every Metis individual
- One of the two sites could potentially be affected in the case of future exploration activities
- The site location will be shared with OHRG, as per the committee’s decision
- An annual review of the Project plans by MNO will ensure that the Project is not encroaching on the special sites
- MNO is also planning to update TK information on an ongoing basis and will share newly identified sites with OHRG

Next Steps
- OHRG would like to request a letter of support for the Project.
- Support from the MNO would be valuable to the EA Process
- Topics of discussion for the next meeting could include:
  - Partnership to ensure long term relationship
  - Housing projects
  - Land access after closure
MNO Reflections on Consultation Process to Date

- Got off to a rocky start, then full steam ahead. Now we are at the end I hope that MNO doesn’t get left behind
- We have come a long way this year. I feel good about how things have transpired. It is significant to note that Dean sent gifts to Alix and Cathryn in recognition of their personal commitment
- The Atikokan community still feels apprehensive about the whole process
- Reflecting back to the first meeting, we have come a long way. There was a lack of respect. I’m looking forward to working together and building on the respect we have built for each other this year.
- Many people were impressed and appreciated the way you share information and made yourself available to the community members.
Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Conceptual Closure Plan
- Traditional Knowledge Study
MOU Goals

• Foster trust between Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) and Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and potential support for the Project by the MNO

• Identify potential impacts to Métis rights and interests

• Determine how any potential impacts can be mitigated
MoU Deliverables
Committee Meetings

✓ Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed: November)

✓ Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)

✓ Baseline Reports (completed: June)

✓ Site Tour (completed: August)

✓ Environmental Assessment and Closure (completed: September)

• TK Study and Closure (Toronto: November 19)

• Submission of the EA Report (2013)
MoU Deliverables

- Community Feasts
  - Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
  - Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
  - Dryden (September 16 – complete)
  - Fort Frances (October 21 - complete)
QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES
Questions from last meeting

- Cumulative effects assessment approach
- Verification of receptors (camping spots)
- Prisoner of War (POW) Camp
- Arsenic in tailings
Cumulative Effects Assessment

• In order to study cumulative effects, there must be a determination of residual effects from the Hammond Reef Project

• Examples of past, present and foreseeable projects or activities in the Project area which could potentially interact with the Hammond Reef Project include:
  – The Rainy River Resources Mine
  – The Steep Rock Iron Mine Site
  – The Atikokan Generating Station
  – The Raft Lake Dam
Local Camping Sites

- The Project area includes camping sites, trappers cabins and outfitters cabins.
- These sites have been considered by the land use, air quality and human health components of the EA.
- Some field work has been undertaken to verify mapping provided by the MNR.
- Access may have to be restricted to some of these sites during operations.
Local Camping Sites
Prisoner of War (POW) Camp

- The Cultural Heritage lead from Golder confirmed that there are no POW camps in the Project area.
- A literature search has shown that there is no site in the area.
- The closest documented POW camp is located near Red Rock (Lake Nipigon area).

Tailings Composition

- Water quality modeling for the Project is currently underway.
- Arsenic is not anticipated to be present in the tailings because:
  - No arsenic used in processing.
  - Arsenic is not present in the rock in significant amounts.
CLOSURE PLANNING
Project Layout
Notice of Project Status

• Osisko initiated the closure planning process through a Notice of Project Status submitted to MNDM on October 30, 2012
• This Notice and associated information are also available on the Project website
• Formal complete closure plan will be submitted to MNDM prior to April 1, 2013
• MNDM closure plan will include financial assurance
Mine Closure Objectives

• Prevent personal injury or property damage that is reasonably foreseeable as a result of closing out the Project.
• Restore the Project Site to its former use or an acceptable alternative use, to the extent possible.
• Mine closure will follow the “Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario” and a detailed closure plan will be submitted to MNMD
Progressive Rehabilitation

- Will begin during the final two years of operation
- Nutrient composition of the tailings will be tested
- Organic mulch may be applied to the TMF
- Test plots will be developed to finalize details of the re-vegetation

- Most borrow sites will be rehabilitated during construction
- Some areas will remain to supply material for maintenance
Water Management at Closure

- Collection ponds and associated pumping stations will be constructed around the stockpiles and Tailings Management Facility (TMF)
- During operations, water will be pumped to the Effluent Treatment Plant
- At Closure, water from the collection ponds will initially be pumped to the open pits
- When water quality is acceptable, the collection ponds will be taken out of service and normal runoff flow directions will be restored. At this time, pumping from the TMF to the open pits will cease and runoff from the TMF will be directed to Sawbill Bay
- Within 80 years the pits will reach their maximum volume and water will directly discharge to Marmion Reservoir
Expected Site Conditions at 1 year
Expected Site Conditions in Long Term
Project Infrastructure Decommissioning

- Project access road (Hardtack/Sawbill) owned and managed by MNR
- Some on-site access roads will be maintained for monitoring purposes
- When water quality is acceptable, pumping will end and transmission line will be removed
- Transmission line cables and poles will be salvaged
- Portable facilities such as trailers will be removed
- Permanent facilities will be decommissioned and demolished
- Materials will be salvaged and recycled as possible
- Non-hazardous waste will be disposed of in a landfill within the TMF
TMF Rehabilitation

- Total of 260 million tonnes of tailings
- TMF will be a flat conical surface with slopes of about 3%
- Five collection ponds and a large reclaim water pond

- During operations, water will be re-used or treated and discharged
- At closure, pump and pipeline system will bring water to the open pits
- When water quality is acceptable, pumping will cease and water will be discharged to the environment
- A drainage channel will be constructed from the reclaim water pond west to a discharge point in Sawbill Bay
Waste Rock Rehabilitation

- Total of 289 Mt of hard rock fragments
- Not susceptible to erosion and not expected to be acid generating
- The maximum height of the stockpile will be 160 m
- Stockpile slope design will provide for long-term stability
- About 16 Mt deposited in the west pit in the later stages of mining

- Four seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
- Water collected in these ponds will be tested
- During operations, water will be re-used or treated and discharged
- At closure, water will be pumped to the open pit
- When water quality is acceptable, seepage dykes will be breached and water will be discharged to the environment
Open Pit Rehabilitation

- At the end of operations, pumping will cease and the open pits will slowly fill with water.
- Water from the stockpiles and TMF will also be pumped to the open pits until water quality is acceptable to be discharged to the environment.
- Models predict it will take about 80 years for the open pits to flood and overflow.
- Water quality in the open pits will be monitored on an ongoing basis.

Before pit overflow:
- A channel will be excavated to connect the pits.
- A channel will be excavated to connect the west pit to the Marmion Reservoir.
- A water treatment system will be installed if required.
Open Pit Rehabilitation

- A rock barrier wall will be constructed around the open pits
  - Prevent inadvertent access by the public to steep slopes
  - A rock mechanics evaluation will identify unstable areas
  - Safe lines will be established.
  - The barrier wall will be located outside of any safe lines
Predicted Pit Flooding
Overburden Stockpile Rehabilitation

- Overburden stripped from the pits will be stockpiled
- The maximum height of the stockpile will be 60 m
- Some of the overburden may be used for re-grading to facilitate closure

- Three seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
- Water collected in these ponds will be tested
- During operations, water will be re-used or treated and discharged
- At closure, water will be pumped to the open pit
- When water quality is acceptable, seepage dykes will be breached and natural drainage patterns will be re-established

- Overburden is expected to be geochemically benign
- Will likely support vegetation without the need for topsoil
- Will be graded and re-vegetated
Low Grade Stockpile Rehabilitation

- Will likely not exist at closure
- Will likely be processed throughout operations phase
- If some of the low-grade ore remains at closure, the stockpile will be re-graded
  - Three seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
  - Water collected in these ponds will be tested
  - During operations, water will be re-used or treated and discharged
  - If some of the low-grade ore remains at closure, water from the seepage collection ponds will be pumped to the open pit
  - When water quality is acceptable, seepage dykes will be breached and natural drainage patterns will be re-established
Post-Closure Monitoring

- A detailed monitoring plan will be developed for the MNDM Closure Plan
- Monitoring will take place throughout the Project site
- Three types of monitoring are required:
  - Physical stability
  - Chemical stability (surface and groundwater)
  - Biological health
Physical Stability Monitoring

- Physical monitoring will include inspection for:
  - Surface soil cracking
  - Ground depressions
  - Cracks, slides or slumping.
  - Seepage, loss of fines, or erosion
  - Potential distress

- Ongoing maintenance measures will include:
  - Removal of debris from drainage channels and spillways
  - Removal of trees from the slopes of the TMF dams
Chemical Stability Monitoring

• Closure and post-closure water quality monitoring is planned
• Water quality monitoring program upstream and downstream
• Includes surface water, groundwater and water in the open pits

The monitoring program will be reviewed on an annual basis and may be revised over time to include:
  o Reduced sampling frequency
  o Reduced number of monitoring points
  o Reduced number of monitoring parameters

• An agreement with MNDM will be required before the monitoring program can be ended
• The water quality of the open pit will be monitored before overflow occurs
Chemical Stability Monitoring

• Surface Water Monitoring Locations:
  o Open pit effluent points before discharge to Marmion Reservoir.
  o The discharge point from the TMF settling pond.
  o The processing plant collection pond (until it is decommissioned).
  o The various seepage collection low-points surrounding the TMF, until such time as they are decommissioned.
  o The various seepage collection low-points along the waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpile, and low grade stockpile (if it exists) until such time as they are decommissioned.

• Groundwater Monitoring Locations:
  o Upgradient and downgradient of the TMF.
  o Upgradient and downgradient of the waste rock and overburden stockpiles.
  o Ponded water in the open pits.
Biological Monitoring

Terrestrial Biology

- Plant species mix will be determined through on-site test work during operations phase
- Re-vegetated areas inspected twice annually during active reclamation phase
- Areas inspected once annually for a period of up to 10 years following closure

Aquatic Biology

- Benthic invertebrates and fish communities monitored every 5 years post-closure
- First monitoring event immediately after closure
- Compare with baseline conditions
- Monitoring would be terminated once it can be shown that conditions have reverted back to pre-development state
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Land Use

• Restored to its former land use
• Restored to an acceptable alternative land use that is self-sustaining
• Most of the Project Site will return to mixed-wood forest habitat
• Access will be allowed for tourism and recreational activities, hunting, trapping, fishing, as well as for future economic activities such as resource extraction and forestry
• The exception is the remaining waste rock stockpile and open pits

Site Ownership

• Restored to Crown where possible
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Site Topography

- The TMF, raised in a conical shape formation approximately 63 m high from the central discharge point to the lowest existing elevation surrounding the facility, with the tailings sloped at 3%.
- A waste rock stockpile rising about 160 m above existing ground and with an overall slope of 2.5H:1V.
- A re-vegetated overburden stockpile rising about 60 m above existing ground and an overall slope of 3H:1V.
- Two open pits, flooded to an elevation of 420 m
- Runoff and seepage collection ponds
- A few on-site roads to allow access for post-closure monitoring.
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Water Quality

• Seepage collection ponds to be maintained until water quality deemed suitable for direct discharge to the environment.
• The TMF reclaim pond will remain active, but with a reduced storage capacity and footprint area.
• The water level in the flooded open pits would reach a maximum elevation of about 420 m and occupy an area of about 210 ha, with a storage capacity of about 172 M-m³.
• Groundwater flow in the bedrock is likely to return to pre-mining conditions with the exception of some interaction with the open pits.
• No permanent re-alignments or diversions of surface streams are expected at closure (drainage around the TMF and open pits will be slightly altered)
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Terrestrial Habitat

- The Project site will be restored to pre-development conditions
- Native trees will eventually grow over time through the process of succession once re-vegetation takes hold
- Largely mixed forest
  - hardwoods and coniferous (boreal forest) trees
- No major migratory paths for animal species exist on site
- The final post-closure configuration should not pose a barrier to the movement of animals / birds
Expected Site Conditions at Closure

Aquatic Habitat

- Marmion Reservoir will continue to support recreational fishery
- Long-term post-closure surface drainage into Sawbill Bay and Lizard Lake will be similar to pre-development conditions
- Project is not anticipated to significantly affect aquatic populations
- Loss of Mitta Lake and small pond within TMF requires fish habitat compensation planning
  - Considering spawning and nursery habitat in Sawbill Bay
  - Fisheries enhancement project to be initiated during operations phase
  - These new habitats would be monitored during closure to gauge their effectiveness
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE STUDY
Next Steps

December 2012
• Completion of EA/EIS Report for internal review
• Completion of Feasibility/Engineering
• Letters of Support for the Project (Aboriginal Groups, Towns)

Q1 2013
• Submission of EA/EIS Report to GRT/Public/Aboriginal Groups
• “Sharing of Interests” session with Region 1 Consultation Committee
Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!
Alexandra Drapack  
Osisko Mining Company  
155 University Avenue  
Suite 1440, Toronto, ON  
M5H 3B7  

February 11th 2013  

RE: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project  

Dear Alix,  

The Métis Nation of Ontario through the Region 1 Consultation Committee is pleased to be able to report that Osisko Hammond Reef Gold has been undertaking effective consultation on the Hammond Reef Project since entering an MOU in the Spring of 2012.  

Osisko has disclosed the project details and the rationale behind those details and there have been frank and open discussions that have helped to define Métis interests in the use of the land and resources around the Project and focused on potential impacts to those interests.  

We look forward to the next stages of project development and to working together to determine the best possible approaches to developing a mine in consideration of environmental values. The Métis Nation of Ontario has been satisfied with the progress in consultation to date and is optimistic that a long-term and productive relationship will continue into the future.  

Theresa Stenlund  
Region 1 Councillor for The Métis Nation of Ontario
OSisko Mining Corporation
Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd.

Meeting Minutes
OSisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. Meeting
Métis Nation of Ontario Region 1 Consultation Committee
February 23, 2013 – 6PM - 9PM
Nor Wester Hotel, Thunder Bay ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Marie Manchester, Bud Dickson, Martin Griffin
MNO: Theresa Stenlund, Marlene Davidson, Alvina Cimon, Joel Henley, Dean McMahon, Beth Honsberger, Clint Calder, Dr. Brian Tucker
CEAA: Darla Cameron, Corey Dekker
MNRM: Patrick Barnes
MNR: Twila Smitsnuk

Meeting Purpose
The purpose of the meeting was to present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.

Power Point Presentation (Attached).

Questions (Q)/Comments (C)/Answers (A):

Opening prayer by Alvina

Discussion of Outstanding Deliverables from the MoU:

C: We do not yet have the results from the TK study. (Alix)

A: The final draft is complete and approved. We can send it to you electronically by email (Brian)

C/Q: I sent the approval to James Waggar for the mailout to proceed and for the story regarding Rebeca’s scholarship for inclusion in the Metis Voyageur. Other upcoming topics for the Metis Voyageur are Mitta Lake and OHRG jobs. We need input on the fish relocation plan before presenting it in the article. We are going to put a hold on the article related to job postings because we have no positive feasibility yet and don’t want to create false hope. In terms of funding for the EA review – MNO has access to funds via the MoU and are also recipients of CEA Agency funding. How can Osisko facilitate the review of the DRAFT EIS/EA report? Let us know. (Alix)

C: The CEA Agency mentioned that there are 2 portions to the funding provided by the CEA Agency: 1) funding is provided for review of the EIS (including both the draft and final report) and 2) funding is provided for review of the Comprehensive Study Report. If you plan to use any funding for review of the draft EIS/EA report, please send your comments to the CEA Agency as well as to Osisko in order to qualify for reimbursement. (Corey)

C: The funding from CEA Agency and Osisko cannot be used for the same tasks – you may want to use the funding from Osisko for the DRAFT review and the funding from CEA Agency for the final review to keep them separate (Alix).

C: We will have to get back to you about these aspects (MNO)
Presentation:

C: There is a separate disc that contains the technical support documents (TSDs) and these are given to you. April 5th is a hard deadline to address comments in final. (Alix)

C: Slide 14 mentions the Ojibway language as a cultural concern. Our language, the Michif language, is a concern for the Metis communities as well. (Theresa)

Q: Slide 14 was meant to address the need to translating documents into Ojibway for communicating information about the OHRG project. Osisko recognizes the importance of the Michif language within Metis culture. Is there a need to translate info regarding the project into Michif?

A: No there is no need to translate the project info into Michif. But I would like it noted that the Michif language is very important to our culture. (Theresa)

Q: Slide 48 & 49: Water Balance. Remind me where the water from Mitta Lake will go when it is drained? (Clint)

A: The water from Mitta Lake is not included in the Site wide water balance because it will be removed as a one-time deal. Golder Associates has reviewed the data and feels that the water quality is acceptable to discharge to Marmion Reservoir but we will need to finalize the plan with MOE. The fish will also need to be relocated. (Alix)

C: The fish species in Mitta Lake are not sport fish - they are suckers, forage fish. (Bud)

C: Slides 50 & 51: Predicted changes to water levels in the Marmion River: The Seine River Management Plan (SRMP) is based on normal cycles. Levels and outflows fall outside of the Plan limits at high and low water levels (flood & drought conditions). The SRMP is due will be revisited in 2014 as the initial plan covered 2004-2014. (Twila)

Q: In your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental term? (Clint)

A: Chapter 2 of the EIS/EA report explains how these assessments were done. They looked at the extent, duration, reversibility, and frequency and considered the mitigation measures that could be put into place and assessed the effects. For example if TSS is assessed to have an effect, the mitigation measure would be to treat for TSS, then the effect is not significant. (Alix)

Q: Slide 59: says direct impacts - were there indirect impacts? (Clint)

A: The indirect impacts are identified through assessment in other TSDs. For example, the indirect effect of changes to water levels on aquatic biology is assessed in the Aquatics TSD. (Alix)

Q: What about the temperature of the water, will it change due to activities? (Marlene)

A: We will have to get back to you on that. Slide 62 mentions general parameters which I am pretty sure includes temperature, but we will confirm. (Alix)

Q: What about the movement of tailings from the Processing Plant to TMF? One of the reasons cited for not considering Hogarth Pit for tailings deposition was the difficulty of operating it in winter climate. Would freezing be a problem for the tailings pipeline in the preferred alternative? (Marlene)

A: The tailings pipeline may freeze in cold weather if pumping stops. The tailings pipeline will not freeze as long as tailings are moving through the line. Compared to the proposed pipeline to Hogarth, the shorter run to the preferred TMF is better if we have to get people out with blow torches to thaw the line. There will be heat tracing installed on the pipes which should prevent freezing of the line. (Alix)
Q: Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows? (Marlene)
A: Yes other sites were identified. I believe there is a spawning site in Lumby Creek. Initially, Osisko thought that Lynxhead Narrows would be a good site for the effluent discharge, but through consultation realized that it was a spawning ground so the effluent discharge site was relocated. (Alix)

Q: Slide #72: What is the time-line for needing letters? (Brian)
A: With EA, don’t need a full plan for fish compensation yet. We need to have a habitat accounting methodology and an estimate of the lost aquatic habitat. We continue to work on the No Net Loss Plan for the project. In terms of timing, we will be trying to finalize the compensation opportunities during April. We would like to get an idea of what the communities would like as soon as possible. (Alix)

C: An interesting point about the snapping turtles, one of the MNO communities was concerned about the number of turtles that are being hit on the road. They worked with the county governance and now there are turtle crossing signs installed. Turtles tend to gravitate to gravel roads when they lay their eggs. (Brian)

Q: Slide 67: Are the water bodies that are being removed small and swampy? (Marlene)
A: They are minnow ponds mostly. (Bud)

Q: Are there frogs in the water bodies that will be lost? (Marlene)
A: I will ask the Terrestrial biologist and get back to you. The fish compensation plan is based on aquatic habitat types. If a certain kind of aquatic habitat is lost, we need to try to enhance similar habitat which would likely support other wildlife like frogs. (Alix)

Q: Frogs are one of the first species to go. Environment Canada has frog counters in Atikokan area. There used to be a huge frog population near the high school, but not anymore. Actually I am a frog counter. Are frogs discussed in the report? (Marlene)
C: I don’t think there is a mention of frogs in the whole report. The focus is on habitat. (Alix)

Q: Slide 81: Mitigation measures for the transmission line. You say the path will be graded, how are you going to keep the lines cleared? (Theresa)
A: I will get back to you. (Alix)

Q: Slide 91: For the socio-economic assessment where is the Local Study Area (LSA)? (Clint)
A: It is a 50 km radius around the project site, and mostly includes the town of Atikokan. (Alix)

C: You’ve mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal. (Marlene)
A: It is local. The predictions were based on a conservative estimate of Aboriginal people we think would be employed by the project from the 9 FN communities and 4 Metis communities that have an interest in the project. (Alix)

Q: Local Study Area? There is no way $124 million went to Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal. (Marlene)
A: This slide is not what has been spent – it is a prediction of what will be spent during the construction and operations phases on wages for local Aboriginal people. If we can’t find local talent we will look outside the local area. We don’t do quotas at Osisko. We are focussing locally. (Alix & Martin)

C: In the past no one has called out offices for any workers. (Marlene)
Q: In slide #100 what incentives? There will be a camp. Is there going to be encouragement for workers to come from other provinces? (Clint)

A: We have not finalized the plans for incentives. Do you have any ideas? Some possibilities could be to offer relocation packages and/or possibly help with offsetting the costs of housing. There may be flexibility with respect to shift schedules – for example having longer shifts for workers traveling from further away and shorter schedules for employees residing in Atikokan that would allow going home to families more frequently. (Alix & Martin)

C: MNDM mentioned that they are also recording your questions. Part of our role is to review Osisko’s work and make sure your questions are answered. (Patrick)

C: Similar for us at CEAA. Amy Liu couldn’t be here. Amy will be looking at this [our notes] to compare with the guidelines issued, from the perspective of Aboriginal input and how it’s been characterized. CEAA is not leading this part of the assessment but is observing. Around September the final report should come out. Then the agency will run the formal comment period. Amy will run it. (Darla)

C: To speak to the provincial EA, it will be led by the MOE. The same kind of review will go on but will be based on the Terms of Reference. It will be reviewed by MOE and MNR. (Patrick)

C: Amy will be available to receive and answer any comments or concerns. (Darla)

C: Michelle Whitmore from the MOE is the contact person for the province’s EA process. (Patrick)

C: Are all documents posted on Osisko’s website? (Brian)

A: Yes, the last 15 TSDs went up yesterday or today and you have been provided with copies of the DRAFT EIS/EA report and TSDs electronically with the hard copies you requested. (Alix)
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Opening Prayer / Welcome
- Status on MoU Deliverables
- Overview of EIS/EA Report
- Aboriginal Engagement
- Aboriginal Interests
- Project Update
- Conclusions by Component
- Environmental and Social Management Planning
- Benefits of the Project
- Discussions of Shared Interest
- Closing Prayer
MoU Deliverables

- Community Feasts
  - Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
  - Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
  - Dryden (Sept. 16 2012 – complete)
  - Fort Frances (Oct. 21 2012 - complete)
MoU Deliverables
Committee Meetings

✓ Project Overview and Issue Scoping (completed: November)
✓ Signing of the MoU (completed: March / April)
✓ Baseline Reports (completed: June)
✓ Site Tour (completed: August)
✓ Environmental Assessment and Closure (completed: September)
✓ TK Study and Closure (completed: November)
✓ Submission of the EA Report (Today)
Outstanding MOU Deliverables

- Update on TK Study
- Update on Mailings and Publications
- Technical Review of EIS/EA report
  - Osisko funding
  - CEAA funding ($28,200)

How can Osisko facilitate the review of the EIS/EA Report?
EIS/EA REPORT CHAPTERS

Executive Summary
Chapter 1 Introduction
Chapter 2 EA Methods
Chapter 3 Existing Conditions
Chapter 4 Alternatives Assessment
Chapter 5 Preferred Alternative
Chapter 6 Effects Assessment
Chapter 7 Public Consultation and Aboriginal Engagement
Chapter 8 Environmental and Social Management Planning
Chapter 9 Commitments Registry
Chapter 10 Other Approvals
Chapter 11 Economic and Social Benefits of the Project
Chapter 12 Conclusions
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

The following reports have been prepared to support the EIS/EA Report:

- Atmospheric Environment TSD.
- Geochemistry, Geology and Soil TSD.
- Hydrogeology TSD.
- Hydrology TSD.
- Water and Sediment Quality TSD.
- Site Water Quality TSD.
- Lake Water Quality TSD.
- Aquatic Environment TSD.
- Terrestrial Ecology TSD.
- Aboriginal Interests TSD.
- Cultural Heritage Resources TSD.
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment TSD.
- Socio-economic Environment TSD.
- Alternatives Assessment Report.
- Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan.
EA CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the environmental assessment and planned mitigation measures the Hammond Reef Gold Project can be developed such that there is no significant residual impact to the biophysical environment.

Furthermore, it is considered that the Project provides substantial socio-economic benefits to Aboriginal people, the local community and the region and has garnered significant community support through ongoing partnerships and information sharing.

Detailed conclusions regarding the effects assessment, mitigation measures, environmental and social management planning and the economic benefits of the Project area provided in the following slides.
Aboriginal Engagement
DRAFT EIS/EA Report is available online

Electronic and hard copies distributed to Project stakeholders

February 15 began 7 week public comment period (ends April 5 2013)
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

- Ongoing information sharing, community investments and partnerships
- Long term positive relationships with local Aboriginal communities
- Formal letters received from all three Aboriginal groups involved in the Project.
  - January 30, 2013 the Chief of LDMLFN
  - February 11, 2013 the Region 1 Councillor of the Métis Nation of Ontario
  - February 12, 2013 the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

  The letters recognized that OHRG:
  - Provided clear and ongoing communications had taken place regarding the Project.
  - Worked to be a leader in Canada in working with Aboriginals.
  - Showed efforts to engage community members, both Elders and youth.

  Continued discussions and ongoing communications regarding identified concerns to date are planned
Thank You!

Alexandra Drapack
Osisko Mining Company
155 University Avenue
Suite 1440, Toronto, ON
M5H 3B7

February 11th 2013

RE: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project

Dear Alix,

The Métis Nation of Ontario through the Region 1 Consultation Committee is pleased to be able to report that Osisko Hammond Reef Gold has been undertaking effective consultation on the Hammond Reef Project since entering an MOU in the Spring of 2012.

Osisko has disclosed the project details and the rationale behind those details and there have been frank and open discussions that have helped to define Métis interests in the use of the land and resources around the Project and focused on potential impacts to those interests.

We look forward to the next stages of project development and to working together to determine the best possible approaches to developing a mine in consideration of environmental values. The Métis Nation of Ontario has been satisfied with the progress in consultation to date and is optimistic that a long-term and productive relationship will continue into the future.

Ingeresa Skemumaa
Region 1 Councillor for The Métis Nation of Ontario

<Original signed by>
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Completed Activities (Métis)

- Métis Voyageur Publications
- Summer Experience Program
- Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee
  - Project Overview and Issue Scoping
  - Baseline Reports
  - SiteTour
  - Environmental Assessment
  - Closure
  - Traditional Knowledge Study
- Métis Community Meetings

**Planned Consultation:**
Presentation: February 23 2013 (today)
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Feedback Received

Environmental Concerns
Holistic concerns
Water and air quality
Terrestrial and aquatic biology

Cultural Concerns
Métis Way of Life
Medicinal plants
Cultural practices
Ojibway language

Economic Concerns
Employment
Education and training
Business opportunities
Aboriginal Interests
Overview of Aboriginal TSD

Valued Ecosystem Components

- Aboriginal Community Characteristics VEC
  - Project-related employment opportunities
  - Project-related expenditures
  - Project-related education and training

- Aboriginal Heritage and Culture VEC
  - Project-related disturbance of archaeological sites
  - Restricted access or disturbance of cultural or spiritual sites

- Traditional Land Use VECs
  - Project-related changes to fishing opportunities
  - Project-related changes to hunting, trapping and plant harvesting opportunities
  - Project-related changes to source and safety of country foods
Aboriginal Heritage and Culture

- No Aboriginal artefacts were identified in the archaeological assessment

- Discussions regarding special sites took place to ensure any sites would not be impacted by the Project footprint
Aboriginal Communities
Business Opportunities ($23 Million in 2012)

- Eva Lake Mining Ltd.
  - Mining Exploration.
  - Heavy equipment rentals and floating services.
  - Excavating and contract labour.
- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting Ltd.
  - General contracting.
  - Diamond drilling.
  - Road construction.
- Naicatchewenin Development Corporation
  - Diamond drilling.
- Saulteaux Consulting and Engineering
  - Engineering support and consulting services.
- Synterra Security Solutions
  - Site security.
- NDC Energy
  - Supply and delivery of diesel fuel products
Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Study

- **Approach**
  - Osisko provided funding for Métis Land Use and Occupancy Study
  - Followed principles outlined under the CEAA
  - MNO retained the services of Symbion Consultants
    - Interviewed 30 Métis about their historic and current land use
    - Information: Digitally recorded/GIS/verbatim transcripts.

- **MNO Shared Summary of Confidential Results (November 19 2012)**
  - Location of Special / Sacred Sites were Shared.
    - Osisko/MNO confirmed that Infrastructure would not impact Sites
  - Summary of Findings was shared confidentially with Golder Associates for consideration in the EA effects assessment
Mitigation Measures

- **Aboriginal Communities VEC**
  - OHRG to continue to inform Aboriginal communities about nature and timing of skills required for site workers.
  - OHRG to investigate ways to encourage existing Aboriginal workers to share working experiences within own communities.
  - OHRG to make workplace welcoming environment to Aboriginal people.

- **Aboriginal Heritage and Resources VEC**
  - Protocol to be established in the event a heritage site and/or artefacts are discovered.
  - OHRG to identify and review mine site development plans with Aboriginal people where they have the potential to impact special sites.

- **Traditional Use of Land and Resources VEC**
  - Aboriginal people to be involved in remediation planning.
  - Aboriginal involvement in Fish Relocation Planning.
Follow Up Plan

- Ongoing information sharing throughout all Project phases
- Involvement in fish relocation planning
- Discussion on Shared Interests
Project Description
Project Components

- Mine, including two open pits (i.e., east pit and west pit).
- Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF).
- Ore Processing Facility.
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
- Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.
- Water Management System.
- Linear Infrastructure.
- Borrow Sites.
Preferred Site Layout
Site Infrastructure
Construction Phase (30 months)

- Upgrading access roads.
- Construction of transmission lines and communication lines.
- Construction of workers accommodation.
- Site Grading and construction of laydown areas.
- Transport of equipment to the Project Site.
- Preparation of site components and facilities.
- Construction of infrastructure.
- Construction of initial containment structures for the Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
Operations Phase (11 years)

- Maintaining site Access Roads, transmission lines and communication.
- Maintaining accommodation camp.
- Operation of the Mine.
- Storage and production of explosives.
- Operation of Process Facilities including ore stockpiles.
- Operation of mine waste facilities (waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpiles, TMF, and pipelines).
- Transport of equipment and supplies to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of workforce to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of gold doré bars off-site.
Closure (2 years) & Post-closure Phases (10 years)

- Stabilization of tailings surface and revegetation.
- Cessation of pit dewatering operations.
- Pumping of water from various seepage collection ponds to the open pits until water quality is acceptable for direct discharge to the environment.
- Grading of the surface of the waste rock stockpile and overburden stockpile.
- To the extent practical, using overburden stockpile materials as cover to promote vegetation growth in various site areas.
- Decommissioning of site Infrastructure.
- Establishment of open pit “safe lines” based on a rock mechanics evaluation.
In-design Mitigation

- Relocation of Infrastructure to avoid fish-bearing water bodies.
- Discussion with Aboriginal groups to avoid “special sites” that have been identified in the vicinity of the project.
- Adherence to set-back criteria and adjustments to the pit shell to maintain a buffer zone between the pit and the lake.
- Using west pit to store some of the waste rock from east pit in order to reduce the size of the waste rock stockpile.
- Avoidance of Lynxhead Narrows as an effluent discharge point due to identification of walleye spawning area.
- Inclusion of a contingency for treatment of suspended solids if necessary.
- Inclusion of a cyanide destruction circuit within the process.
- Use of existing transportation corridors where possible to minimize requirements for additional environmental disturbance.
Safety and Tailings Management

- The tailings dams were designed according to the following guidelines:
  - Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
  - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
  - Mining Association of Canada (MAC)

- Additional peer review by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

- OHRG will develop a customized tailings management system that addresses specific Project needs:
  - A framework for tailings management
  - Sample checklists for implementing the framework

These checklists will provide a basis for developing a customized management system, operating procedures and manuals, exposing gaps within existing procedures, identifying training requirements, communicating with Communities of Interest, obtaining permits, conducting internal audits, and aiding compliance and due diligence, at any stage of the life cycle.
Conclusions by EA Component
Geochemistry and Soils
Geology, Geochemistry and Soils Overview

**Geology** includes:
- Description of geological information relevant to the Project

**Geochemistry criteria** include:
- Acid Generation
- Metal Leaching
- Tailings Water Quality

**Terrain and Soils** includes:
- Terrain types
- Soil types, chemistry and depths
- Soil erosion risk

No significant impacts were identified.
Effects Assessment

- Not expected to be acid generating or metal leaching
- Soil erosion may influence slope stability and water quality
- Spills may degrade soil quality
- The direct loss of soil and alteration of terrain may have implications with respect to wildlife use of the LSA and with respect to the use of the area as a timber resource.
- Terrain will be altered during the construction and operations phases of the Project. As a result, topography, site elevation and drainage patterns will be altered on a local scale.

Results were also provided for assessment by Aquatic Biology, Terrestrial Ecology and Water Quality.
Mitigation Measures

- An **Erosion Management Plan** will be developed during construction, operations and closure.
- Site drainage will be managed to ensure that runoff does not cause erosion, flooding, or contamination in downstream areas.
- A **Soils Remediation Plan** will be developed that accounts for soil salvage, stockpiling, and reclamation where possible.
- Minimize soil contamination through implementation of a **Spill Management Plan**.
- Geotechnical assessments will be completed for mine facilities and monitoring of stockpiles will also be undertaken to verify and to ensure long-term stability.
- Timber harvesting agreements will mitigate loss of timber resources
Atmospheric
Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.
Atmospheric Conclusions

- Meets regulations for air quality
- Meets regulations for noise with some restricted access

- Further access restrictions are recommended based on the results of a human health risk assessment

- Controlled access to identified sites will be managed through cooperation with Project stakeholders
Vibration Management Plan

- Develop an Adaptive Management Plan for Vibrations:
  - Confirm with test blast during initial operations to develop site-specific vibration attenuation.
    - Assess ground and air vibrations from blasting at receptors.
    - Assess blast-induced water overpressure level at shoreline.

*IF* impacts are identified:

Proposed mitigation to reduce PPV:
- Relocation of the blasting during active spawning periods
- Designing the blast with the progression of holes moving away
- Reduce the maximum charge weight per delay
Mitigation and Monitoring

In-design mitigation:

- Dust management and a dust management plan
- On-site roads will be well maintained to limit noise emissions
- Minimize over lighting, and use shielded light fixtures to minimize uplight.

Compliance monitoring including:

- Source testing to confirm process emissions
- Ambient air monitoring for indicator compounds

Register and investigate any air quality or noise complaints
Hydrology
Overview of Hydrology

Drainage Basins
- Regional: Seine River Watershed
- Local: Sawbill Bay; Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bay Bays; Light Bay & Upper Seine Bay
- Site: 44 site scale tributary catchments (29 in project footprint)

Hydrological Components
- Runoff collection
- Water taking
- Treated wastewater discharge
- Mine dewatering
- Road crossings
- Water intake and discharge structures
Seine River Watershed
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Local:
- Sawbill Bay
- Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays
- Light Bay
- Upper Seine Bay
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Site:
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:
13 flow monitoring stations

Lake Levels:
5 lake level monitoring stations

Navigability:
Data collected at 40 sites
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge

**Fresh water will be taken** from two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Potable water supply for the accommodation camp will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the accommodation camp.

- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

**Treated effluent will be discharged** at two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Treated sewage effluent from the accommodation camp will be discharged near the mouth of Sawbill Creek.

- Treated wastewater effluent from the processing plant will be discharged at the outlet of Sawbill Bay.
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge Locations
Site Water Balance for Hammond Reef Project

Fresh water required for ore processing and domestic use:
- Processing plant requires ~34,000 m³/day of water,
- Fresh water for processing plant ~7,200 m³/day in average year,
- Potable water for accommodation camp ~300 m³/day.

Flood Planning:
- Modeling informed design of water management system
- Calculated accumulation of water in the Collection Pond during a 24-hr 100-yr storm
- Calculated volume of ~350,000 m³.

Collection Pond will include two lined cells designed for the following volumes:
- Spill cell capacity ~100,000 m³
- Runoff cell capacity ~300,000 m³.
Overview of Site Water Balance
Predicted Changes to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Outflows:
- No increase in frequency of outflows below minimum requirements Seine River Water Management Plan
- Reduction of 0.192 m³/s (<1%) in annual mean outflow - average year
- Maximum reduction of 4.9% in monthly mean outflow – 1:100 dry year

Water Levels:
- No increase in frequency of water levels below minimum requirements of Seine River Water Management Plan
- Maximum reduction of 9.0 cm in monthly mean water levels – 1:100 year wet and dry
Local and Site Streams
- 15 of 29 small catchments reduced in size by > 50% by Project footprint
- Maximum reduction of ~7% in monthly mean flows in Lumby Creek flows
- Maximum reduction of < 1% in monthly mean inflows to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Local and Site Lakes
- 4 small unnamed lakes will be filled in by Project footprint
- Maximum reductions in monthly mean water levels of 2-3 cm in Unnamed Lake 5 and Lizard Lake

Waterway Navigability
- Loss of navigability within the Project footprint
- 5 new water course crossings
- Intake and discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
Mitigation Measures

- Install temporary signage during construction of water intake and effluent discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
- Install permanent signage warning boaters of submerged structures
- Precipitation (weather station) records will be used for design and flow evaluation and adaptive management
- Ongoing discussions with other local water users and participation in the Seine River Watershed Management Plan.
- Develop and implement a site water management plan prior to operations
Follow Up Program

- Local Field Stations
  - Maintain 7 stations to monitor stream flows and lake levels

- Site Operations Monitoring
  - Install flow meters at key locations in water management system
    - Potable and fresh water intakes
    - Treated effluent discharge outlets
    - Mine dewatering and mine water pump stations
    - TMF reclaim pond and seepage collection pump stations
Hydrogeology Assessment

- Predicted changes to groundwater quantity developed from 3-D groundwater flow model of open pit and mine site area
  - Pit inflows estimated to range from 740 to 1200 m$^3$/d
    - About 50% of inflows derived from Marmion Reservoir
    - About 50% derived from seepage from adjacent stockpiles

- Extent of groundwater drawdown localized to pit area
  - About 700 m to the northeast
  - Flow in local streams will be reduced
  - Intermittent streams will experience longer dry periods seasonally

- Groundwater levels will recover to approximate pre-mining conditions during post-closure

No significant impacts were identified.
Mitigation and Management

- Groundwater inflows to the pit will be managed by operation of in-pit sumps.
- Seepage rates will be controlled
  - low permeability containment
  - relocating a pumping station to area with more favourable conditions

- Mitigation could include:
  - Grouting
  - Drain holes
  - Vertical wells
Follow Up Program

Additional hydrogeology investigations in the area of the PPCP

Develop and implement a groundwater monitoring program to include:

- Assessment of groundwater/surface water interactions
- Regular monitoring of pore pressures on pit slopes
- Regular monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality
  - Continuation of existing program
  - Drilling/installation of additional well nests may be required.
Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality
Site and Lake Water Quality

- Site water quality model developed to predict range of water quality from key site facilities based on:
  - Defined Project,
  - Expected water balance,
  - Existing water quality and Geochemical studies.

- Lake water quality model developed to predict range of lake water quality due to Project operations based on:
  - Project discharge concentrations,
  - Project discharge flows,
  - Local water balance,
  - Site water balance, and
  - Existing lake water quality.

There are no direct significant impacts to downstream water bodies from changes to water quality.
Effects Assessment

- Most water quality parameters are predicted to meet baseline conditions or guidelines values at the Marmion Reservoir and the Raft Lake Dam
  - ODWS
  - CCME
  - PWQO
  - MISA

- For parameters exceeding a criteria, the significance is assessed to determine if the parameter could have an effect on living things

- Potential water treatment
  - Total suspended solids
  - Phosphates
  - Metals

- Site Specific Water Quality Objectives
  - Copper
  - Free cyanide
Mitigation Measures

- Limit total suspended solids (TSS) discharge
- Implement phosphate-free soaps policy at camp
- Water treatment for TSS and phosphate may be required
- Seepage will be captured and directed to the Tailings Management Facility during operations.
- In Post-Closure seepage will be directed to the open pit to the extent practicable until such a time as it meets appropriate discharge standards
- Appropriate clean-up of any spills will occur
Follow Up Program

Water quality monitoring for general parameters, nutrients, cyanide, and metals at several stations including:

- Internal stations
- PPCP
- TMF reclaim Pond
- Process Plant Discharge to TMF
- WRMF, Stockpile, TMF and Site runoff collection ponds
- Explosive storage area runoff collection pond

Compliance Monitoring:

- Potable site and camp water
- Site Discharge (PPCP or treatment plant)
- Camp Discharge (parameters related to treated sewage)
- Lake water stations
Aquatic Biology
Aquatic Biology Overview

The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- Lower Reaches & Receivers
- Small-bodied fish - baitfish
- Sport fish – walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
- Benthic invertebrates

- 55 APIs were investigated over multiple seasons
- 24 species of fish were found
- Not all APIs supported fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Data Collected</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Aquatic Habitat</td>
<td>May 8-15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20</td>
<td>May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29</td>
<td>August 22-31, September 13-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Tissue</td>
<td>August 18-29</td>
<td>September 23-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benthic Invertebrates</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Sediments</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aquatic Biology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Water level changes or Effluent discharges
  - Predicted levels downstream of Upper Marmion Reservoir in the Seine River.
  - Changes in lake levels of less than 5 cm
  - No predicted impacts
  - Effluent discharges to receiving waters do not result in impacts to aquatic life.

- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation
Fish Habitat Losses

- Approximately 40 ha of aquatic habitat will be lost
  - 11 water bodies (streams, ponds, lakes) will be lost within the mine footprint
  - Open Pit
  - Process Plant Collection Pond (PPCP)
  - Waste Rock Stockpile – needs MMER Schedule 2
  - Tailings Management Facility (TMF) – needs MMER Schedule 2
- 14 watercourse crossings for the access road and mine road

- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site
Affected Waterbodies
MMER Waterbodies

Tailings Management Facility

Waste Rock Stockpile
Waterbodies affected by the Open Pit
Fish Habitat Compensation – On Site

- A series of meetings took place to develop approved Habitat Accounting Methodology which will be implemented in the no net loss planning for the Project.
- No net loss planning includes both habitat compensation and offsets.

- Onsite compensation plan to address valued fishery:
  - Stock 4 fishless ponds and create 3 headwater ponds
  - Create fish passage (walleye, pike) in lower Sawbill and Lumby Creeks
  - Create pike spawning habitat in Sawbill Bay in 3 locations
  - Create stream habitat/ remove fish barriers at 14 stream crossings (along access and mine road)

- Complete compensation measures during the construction phase of project and monitor during operations phase.
Fish Habitat Compensation – Off Site

- Considering Steep Rock remediation efforts instead of onsite work
  - MNR, public and Aboriginal groups have shown interest in Steep Rock alternative.
  - Not usually a preferred option by DFO

- We have heard that Steep Rock remediation is an important local issue
- The only way DFO will consider remediation of Steep Rock in lieu of onsite work is if we can pass on letters from the public and Aboriginal groups in support of this option.

- Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?
Mitigation Measures

- Develop and implement Fish Compensation Plan
- Develop and implement Fish Relocation Plan

- Intake structures will be designed to minimize loss of aquatic organisms.
- Conduct test blast and adjust blasting operations to meet DFO guidelines for vibrations in fish habitat
- Implement standard in-design mitigation erosion control measures
- Maintain sufficient flows in streams during construction of stream crossings and avoid sensitive periods for fish.
- Restrict fishing by Osisko employees while at camp
Follow Up Program – Aquatic Effects Monitoring

- Monitor lake levels
  - Adjust water taking if levels fall below minimum to maintain fish habitat downstream in the Seine River.
- Monitor discharge water quality
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations of metals, sulphate and cyanide.
- Monitor seepage from TMF to Lizard Lake
  - Implement control measures if water quality exceeds worst case predictions.
- Monitor water quality post-closure
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations for metals.
- Additional Environmental Monitoring to confirm
  - Compensation Success
  - Construction Compliance
  - Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM)
Terrestrial Ecology
Terrestrial Ecology Overview

Valued Ecosystem Components

- Habitat VECs
  - Wetlands
  - Forest Cover

- Group VECs
  - Furbearers
  - Upland Breeding Birds
  - Species At Risk

- Species VECs
  - Moose
  - Wild rice
Terrestrial Ecology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Effects of habitat loss or altered drainage patterns on wildlife (bird and mammals species due to loss of wetland and forest vegetation).
- Effects of reduced lake levels on emergent vegetation, and semi-aquatic reptiles, birds and mammals.
- An ecological risk assessment describing and assessing effects of emissions from the operation of the Project.
- Displacement of wildlife species due to noise and human activity.
- Direct loss of wildlife individuals through accidents such as vehicle collisions.
Effects Assessment

- Both upland forest and wetland habitat will be lost beginning in construction as the site is cleared and developed.
- Habitat loss will result in some bird and mammal species being displaced.
- Rare, threatened or endangered species are not predicted to be affected by the habitat loss.
- Human activity in the Mine Study Area may reduce wildlife use of surrounding habitats.
- The additional change in water levels is expected to have a negligible effect on terrestrial ecology.
- No Chemicals of Potential Concern were identified in the ecological risk assessment and no adverse effects on wildlife are predicted.
- The areas wildlife may continue to inhabit after development have predicted noise levels within the baseline ranges.
### Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEC</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Geographic Extent</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Overall Significance of the Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest cover</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>negligible</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbearers</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species at risk</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of Injury/Mortality</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>high</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland breeding birds</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitigation Measures

- Soil Remediation Plan
- Water Management Plan
  - Capture runoff from stockpiles & TMF
  - Domestic sewage effluent will be treated
  - Excess water will be treated and returned to Marmion Reservoir
- Wildlife Management Plan
  - Post speed limits & warning signs.
  - Awareness training for workers (especially for snapping turtles).
  - Stop blasting temporarily if large mammals are observed within the zone.
  - Vegetation clearing will consider breeding birds
- Transmission Line
  - Install markers on and limit the use of guy wires to protect birds
  - Selectively clear the pathway of the transmission line (not graded)
- Waste management Plan
- Invasive Species Management Plan
  - Native species for re-vegetation at closure.
- Restrict hunting, harvesting and trapping by employees at the accommodation camp
- Vegetated buffer zones around watercourses and road crossings
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA)

- Human Health Effects Assessment
  - Acute and chronic inhalation assessment
  - Noise assessment
  - Particulate matter assessment
  - Multi-media assessment (includes water and soils)
- Ecological Health Effects Assessment

No residual effects for, acute inhalation, chronic inhalation, multi-media assessment or ecological health.
## Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise Effects</th>
<th>Diesel Particulate Matter Effects</th>
<th>PM$_{10}$ Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rationale</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>Predicted health measures are below Health Canada guidelines</td>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional literature search identified potential noise effects at levels below guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assumed the receptors are subject to the predicted noise concentrations on a long-term basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assumed the receptors are subject to the predicted noise concentrations on a long-term basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation January 2018 – 1656263
Cultural Heritage
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (desktop report)
- Property inspection completed in October 2011
- General history of the regional and local study area
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape screening

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – Completed August 2012:
- Golder archaeological team and Aboriginal assistants
- Test pit survey
- Two historic sites both related to the earlier mine exploration activities.

No designated cultural heritage sites identified within the study area.
Sawbill Mine Site:

- Complete a cultural heritage evaluation report for the Sawbill Mine Site.

Gas Engine (circa 1940)  |  Mine Shaft
Socio Economic
Socio-Economic Overview

Socio-Community

- Population and Demographics
- Labour Market
- Government Finances
- Public Services and Infrastructure
- Housing and Accommodation
- Transportation

Land and Resource Use

- Outdoor Tourism and Recreation
- Hunting, Trapping, Fishing
- Mining and Forestry
- Water Use and Access
Study Areas

- Population, services and infrastructure focussed on Town of Atikokan
- Economic benefits also include districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora
- Land and Resource Use focussed on study area identified by Aquatic and Terrestrial Biologists
Labour Market Assessment

- Construction labour costs are estimated at $288 million
- Operations labour costs are estimated at $68 million
- The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to Aboriginal community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.

Project Employment

- Estimated 42 direct construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 40 indirect construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 165 direct operations jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 19 indirect operations jobs within the LSA

Predicted to reduce the number of unemployed persons from 150 (9.0% unemployment rate) to approximately 104 (5.9% unemployment rate)
Labour Market Assessment

- Estimated 5% (20 jobs) of the construction workforce would be Aboriginal people.

- Estimated 10% (55 jobs) of the operations workforce would be Aboriginal.

- Estimated up to 50% (25 jobs) of the closure phase workforce would be Aboriginal, reflecting OHRG’s commitment to include local Aboriginal people in the stewardship of the land.

- Estimated $22 million over approximately 30 month construction period is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses.

- Estimated $7.9 million annually is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses throughout the operations phase.
Outdoor Tourism and Recreation

- **Visual Assessment**
  - Perception of the LSA could change
  - Some views are no longer remote or pristine wilderness
  - Could affect outdoor tourism and recreation in the LSA
  - Nine locations modelled as shown in next slide

- **Restricted Access**
  - Campsites and tourism establishment
  - Must comply with noise standards
  - Minimize and reduce impacts to human health
Visual Assessment
Visual Assessment

Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake
Visual Assessment

Figure 5: Visual Simulation - View of Process Plant from Sawbill Bay
Visual Assessment

Figure 10: Visual Simulation - View from Finlayson Lake Resort
Hunting

- Within the LSA, the Project is expected to remove 2,063 ha of land that would otherwise have been available for hunting.
- This represents 0.3% of the total area of Wildlife Management Unit and 2.0% of the total area of Bear Management Areas.
- The loss of this resource may result in increasing hunting pressure on similar areas in the LSA.
Follow Up Plan

Invest in Public Infrastructure
- Work with the Town of Atikokan to support the licensing, construction and operation of a new municipal landfill site.

Protect Tourism and Recreation
- Ongoing sponsorships of events such as the Atikokan Bass Classic.
- Restrict hunting/fishing for workers while at camp.
Grow the Local Workforce

- Encourage workers to relocate their families to Town of Atikokan
- Provide incentives for workers to live in Town
- Potential spousal hiring program

Optimize Local Business Opportunities

- Work with the Town of Atikokan and the Atikokan Economic Development Corporation to identify opportunities for local businesses to develop or expand

Invest in Worker Education and Training

- On site and off site employee training
- Partner with local school boards
- Employee transition planning including training and placement support to assist employees in finding other employment in the community or elsewhere in the resource extraction sector
Environmental and Social Management Planning
EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Conceptual plans
- Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures
- Verify the predicted changes to the environment

Detailed plans
- Developed in cooperation with Project stakeholders
  - Aboriginal
  - Public
  - Government
  - Provincial & Federal – identify lead agencies (direction/report review)
Social Management Planning – OHRG/Atikokan Committee

- Facilitate ongoing communications with the public
- Represent the long term well being of the Town of Atikokan
- Develop measures that contribute to the local quality of life

- Long term beneficiary fund
  - Provide community sponsorships and support
  - Committee will select projects to be supported
  - Projects that can improve the:
    - cultural,
    - social,
    - physical,
    - educational and
    - environmental components of life for as many Atikokan residents as possible.
Social Management Planning – Monitoring Program

- Social indicators will be identified and confirmed through ongoing consultation.

- These indicators will be based on measurements that can be compared over time with those presented in Baseline Conditions, for example:
  - Education levels
  - Unemployment levels
  - Hunting and fishing licenses

- Social monitoring plans will be developed in cooperation with the Committees

Monitoring will facilitate the adaptive management of socio-economic effects.
Economic & Social Benefits
BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The Project is anticipated to provide substantial economic benefits to local community members through direct employment.

Estimated wages and salaries:

- Total: $2 billion.
- Local: $332 million

The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to Aboriginal community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.
BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The Project is anticipated to provide substantial economic contributions through provincial and federal revenues from personal income taxes.

Estimated income and payroll tax revenues are provided for the construction and the operations phase.

- **Total**: $490 million
- **Provincial**: $175.7 million
- **Federal**: $315.1 million in federal taxes.

Taxes considered include those paid by direct labour and by spin-off employment, either indirect or induced.
BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The Project is anticipated to provide substantial long term social benefits through workforce training.

Enhancement of existing skills
Opportunities to develop new skills

Workforce training will occur through a number of pathways including:

- On-job and on-site training programs carried out by OHRG as part of daily operations
- Focussed off-site training for specific jobs and tasks
- Community-based training directed towards obtaining employment by OHRG or its suppliers
Discussion on Shared Interests
FYI

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.
Director Sustainable Development / Directrice développement durable
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440 | Toronto, ON M5H 3B7
101 Goodwin Street | PO Box 2020 | Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0 Tel.: 416-363-8653 #110 | Cell.: 416-606-1692 | Fax: 416-363-7579 adrapack@osisko.com | www.osisko.com

-----Original Message-----
From: MARLENE DAVIDSON [mailto:medavidson@shaw.ca]
Sent: February 25, 2013 7:44 PM
To: Dean McMahon
Cc: Theresa Stenlund; Clint Calder; Joel Henley; Alvina Cimon; James Wagar; Alexandra Drapack
Subject: Re: Osisko Fish compensation Plan

Hi
I think that it is the government's obligation to rehabilitate Steep Rock not Osisko. Dean I will call you in the morning before I start out for the day, Marlene

----- Original Message ----- 
From: "Dean McMahon" <DeanM@metisnation.org>
To: "Alexandra Drapack" <adrapack@osisko.com>
Cc: "Theresa Stenlund" <therosas@kmts.ca>, "Clint Calder" <clint@calderlawoffice.ca>, "Marlene Davidson" <medavidson@shaw.ca>, "Joel Henley" <eagle_one01@hotmail.com>, "Alvina Cimon" <nwmetis@drytel.net>, "James Wagar" <JamesW@metisnation.org>
Sent: Monday, February 25, 2013 12:39:25 PM
Subject: Osisko Fish compensation Plan

Good day Alix. I am writing today for clarification on Osisko's fish compensation plan. We understand the two options being presented by Osisko but need clarification on whether the remediation plan for Steep Rock would involve a cash payment and who this payment would go to? We also ask what assurances are there that these dollars will have any direct benefit on Steep Rock remediation and not be absorbed by and within government and have no direct benefit to the Steep Rock site? Please clarify. Thanks

Dean McMahon
Region One Consultation Coordinator
Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch Metis Nation of Ontario
426 Victoria Avenue
Fort Frances, Ontario P9A 2C3
April 5, 2013

Brian C. Tucker
Manager, Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use
Métis Nation of Ontario
426 Victoria Avenue, Fort Frances, ON P9A 2C3
Office 807-274-1386, Fax 807-274-1801

Subject: Third Party Technical Review
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project ("the Project")
Substantive Comments on Draft EIS and Supporting Documents
CEAA File #63174

Dear Mr. Tucker,

Please find attached our review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the above-mentioned Project. Our review is in two parts; comments on biophysical components assessed and comments on socio-economic components assessed by the Proponent.

We reviewed the material provided with an eye to determine how Métis citizens, (as represented by the MNO Secretariat, the Chair of the Treaty #3/Lake of the Woods/ Lac Seul/Rainy River/Rainy Lake Regional Consultation Committee; Atikokan and Surrounding Area Métis Council; Kenora Métis Council; Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council; Sunset Country Métis Council; and Captain of the Hunt, referred to as Métis Community or MNO) were incorporated into the development and execution of the Project EIS.

Adequately and meaningfully consulting with Aboriginal groups during the development and execution of an environmental assessment is extremely challenging. However, at its core, the adequacy of Aboriginal consultation can be focused on the following basic questions:

1. Did the Aboriginal group influence what valued component was studied?
2. Did the Aboriginal group influence how and when each valued component was studied?
3. Can the Aboriginal group have confidence in the prediction of effects on each valued component by the Proponent?

Following our review of the material, we would suggest that there are several deficiencies with the Project EIS related to the above questions. We would also suggest that these deficiencies should be discussed with both the Regulator and the Proponent, and addressed as soon as practical for incorporation into the Final EIS.

Firstly, the valued components selected for study by the Proponent included Aboriginal community characteristics; current and proposed uses of land and resources by Aboriginal persons...
for traditional purposes; lifestyle, culture and quality of life of Aboriginal communities; and Aboriginal heritage resources.

We believe that in theory, Aboriginal Community Characteristics may be an appropriate choice of valued component for study if the indicators selected for measurement of change to the component are appropriate. Unfortunately, the selection of indicators and measurements focused solely on economic measurements; did not track Métis-specific characteristics and used incomplete baseline information with incorrect assumptions. Specifically, the assumption that Métis citizens are “fully integrated” into the larger population is incorrect. Using this approach, an assessment of Métis community would not be necessary and we strongly believe this is not the case. This penalizes the Métis community for not having a “land base.” As a result, measurements for significance and magnitude are incomplete.

Further, without a specific agreement between the collective MNO community and the Proponent that outlines something other than employment, business or education targets as acceptable mitigation measures, the conclusions reached for this component is at best, incomplete.

The proponent did acknowledge that they had received expressed concerns that adverse effects to the maintenance of continuation of Métis culture was critical to the MNO; a more appropriate selection of indicators for Aboriginal Community Characteristics would have related specifically to culture or Métis way of life.

The valued component of Aboriginal heritage resources was completed prior to the completion and submission of the Traditional Use Study completed for this project. Therefore, conclusions reached in the EIS on Aboriginal resources (including cultural sites) utilized by MNO citizens is incomplete. The assessment of this component also does not take into account ‘indirect’ effects, only direct effects. Indirect effects associated with noise, visual impairment, aesthetics or remoteness necessary to the continued use of a cultural site was not completed. The Proponents plan for mitigation as “detailed mine plans will be shared with the MNO before construction begins to ensure special sites are not impacted” is also incorrect in its approach; this would also render the need for assessments prior to project approval obsolete.

Finally, and the most problematic of selected valued components for study by the Proponent is the Traditional Use of Land and Resources component. The assessment focused on the underlying biophysical components associated with traditional activities of hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering only. The assessment did not include an identification of effects to the activities themselves. As a result the Proponent missed a tremendous opportunity to identify effects to components the Crown will require to assess effects on Section 35 rights exercised by MNO citizens. The Proponent did undertake an assessment of non-traditional activities associated with the use of land and resources illustrating that it is possible to undertake an assessment of activities. Unfortunately, this was not done for this project.

As to timing of Métis involvement in the development and execution of the assessment itself, it appeared that collection of baseline information by the Proponent occurred as early as 1st quarter 2010. Environmental assessment activity itself was initiated by the Proponent in early 2011. Unfortunately, the provision of capacity through the execution of an agreement with MNO did not occur until after components had been selected for study. This necessarily undermines the confidence of conclusions reached for Aboriginal components selected for study.
In summary, our review focussed on the following main concerns:

- It is unclear how or if the selection of VECs included input by the MNO
- A community harvest survey was administered to First Nation participants. An opportunity was missed to identify Métis specific information useful to the assessment
- VEC assessed underlying biophysical components only, rather than activity/use despite listing the activity/use as the VEC.
- Indirect effects pathways of residual noise and air effects were not carried forward to the assessment of Aboriginal Interests
- Removal of site from use/restriction of site access were not considered effects to Aboriginal interests
- MNO lack of capacity to engage technical expertise until spring 2012 was not considered or addressed.
- How the MNO TKLUS information will be integrated post EIS submission is not described/addressed. It is unclear how the completed MNO TKLUS will be used by the Proponent.

If you have any questions relating to this material, please do not hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Tracy Campbell

<Original
signed by>

Principal
Calliou Group
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>EIS Guidelines Section</th>
<th>EIS Section or other technical document</th>
<th>MNO Comment</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | 7.2 Alternatives to the Project  
"When assessing project alternatives, the proponent is encouraged to take into account the relations and interactions among various components of the ecosystem, including affected Aboriginal and other communities..." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 2  
Environmental Assessment Methods  
Version 1  
Table 2-1: Characterization Used in Evaluating Alternatives. | Environmental and Socio-economic characteristics related to Aboriginal rights and uses were not used in evaluating Project alternatives. | The underlying components for Environmental and Socio-economic characteristics do not reflect MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights and therefore, the evaluation of alternatives does not consider these parameters. |
| 2  | 6.3.1 Determination of Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs)  
"The value of a component not only relates to its role in the ecosystem, but also the value placed on it by humans. The culture and way of life of the people using the area affected by the project may themselves be considered VECs." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 2  
Environmental Assessment Methods  
Version 1  
2.5 Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components | VEC selection did not include considerations of Aboriginal culture or way of life, specifically MNO interests. | Cultural importance or connection to MNO way of life was not listed as a consideration used to base VEC selection. |
| 3  | 8.3 Aboriginal Consultation  
"The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
6.3.1.8 Hunting | MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to hunt was not included in the assessment despite notification of active hunting of deer, moose, rabbit, ducks, geese and partridge in the Project vicinity. | The socio-economic assessment of hunting based the predicted effects on whether licence sales or harvest volumes would change. This does not reflect the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights. |
| 4  | 8.3 Aboriginal Consultation  
"...the Proponent shall continue to consult with Aboriginal groups with respect to their perspectives and opinions about the Project and the potential effects of the Project on their Aboriginal interests." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
6.3.1.8 Hunting | A discussion of how "increasing hunting pressure ... in the Socio-economic Environment LSA" does not include specific details on how this would potentially impact MNO and the exercise of their Aboriginal and treaty rights. Additionally, this issue was not specifically addressed through consultation activities with MNO. | The socio-economic assessment of hunting identified a residual adverse effect of increased hunting pressure but does not reflect the impact of this effect on the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>EIS/EA Report</th>
<th>MNO Comments</th>
<th>Osisko Hammond Reef Mine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.3.1</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td><em>The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</em></td>
<td>MNO trapping activities were not assessed within the socio-economic assessment of trapping. This assessment did not take into account the identification of trapping as an important past and contemporary activity by MNO.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of hunting based the predicted effects on predicted harvest volumes and government quotas and the focus of the assessment is stated as “the change to trapping as a result of changes to tenured trapline areas.” This does not account for trapping by MNO citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.2</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td><em>The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</em></td>
<td>MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to fish was not included in the assessment despite notification of active fishing in the vicinity of the Project.</td>
<td>The socio-economic assessment of fishing used the indicators: recreational fishing, fishing areas, licence sales, harvest volumes and baitfish areas. This does not reflect the exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.3</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td><em>The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</em></td>
<td>The assessment did not consider the removal of fishing areas commonly used by MNO in the exercise of their Aboriginal and treaty rights. Only commonly-used public fishing areas were considered.</td>
<td>MNO provided a TKLUS summary in November 2012 that identified fishing for northern pike, walleye, bass, burbot, crappie, sauger, trout and whitefish in the vicinity of the project area, and this requires assessment of the removal of these fishing areas in addition to publically used areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.4</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td><em>The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</em></td>
<td>Adverse effects from air quality or noise must be considered to potentially affect the use and enjoyment of lands and resources for MNO exercise of their Aboriginal rights and uses in addition to recreation and tourism. Mitigation of restricted access during construction phase may exacerbate potential effects rather than reduce, this must be assessed.</td>
<td>As the LSA is a pristine wilderness destination and MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity, the potential adverse effects to MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed and specific mitigation developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.5</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td><em>The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</em></td>
<td>Adverse effects on visual aesthetics must be considered to potentially affect the use and enjoyment of lands and resources for MNO exercise of their Aboriginal rights and uses in addition to recreation and tourism. Mitigation specific to Aboriginal and treaty rights must be developed to be applicable to MNO perception-related effects.</td>
<td>As the LSA is a pristine wilderness destination and MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity, the potential adverse effects to MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed and specific mitigation developed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9 | 8.3 Aboriginal Consultation  
"The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
6.3.2.7 Outdoor Tourism and Recreation | The exercise of MNO Aboriginal and treaty rights must be assessed for direct effects resulting from restriction of site access/removal of land (2.063 ha).  
It is unclear if total amount of land restricted from use is captured by this calculation. | MNO has identified sites and use in the Project vicinity. Removal of land or restriction from areas of key importance has the potential to adversely affect MNO. |
| 10 | 8.3 Aboriginal Consultation  
"The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
6.1.3.1.4 Navigability | Potential effects to navigability during operations from changes to stream flows, lake water levels and physical obstructions were not assessed in relation to MNO use of these waterways while exercising their Aboriginal and treaty rights.  
The mitigation of portaging obstacles that may occur as a result of the Project was developed without input/consideration of MNO use. | MNO identified water travel routes as part of the TKLUS summary submitted to Osisko. The potential adverse effects to this use has not been assessed. |
| 11 |  | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
Table 6-54: Valued Social Components Selected for Aboriginal Interests | At the time of assessment execution, MNO lacked the capacity to engage technical expertise necessary for adequate input into the selection of Aboriginal Interest VSCs. | The MNO Participation Agreement was signed following the selection of VSCs. These components are not reflective of MNO technical expertise related to their Aboriginal and treaty rights. |
| 12 | 8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge  
"The EIS shall describe where and how Aboriginal traditional knowledge is incorporated into the assessment, including in effects prediction, and determining mitigation measures." | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1  
6.3.3.6 Summary of Effects | MNO requires specific details on how the effects determination on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources will be updated upon submission of the TKLUS study. | Determinations made using the TKLUS summary do not include detailed mapping information on MNO use within the LSA or RSA. This must be updated following submission. |
| 13 |  | EIS/EA Report  
Chapter 6  
Effects Assessment  
Version 1 | Assessment of effects on hunting and fishing within the Aboriginal interests RSA and LSA was restricted to geographic availability of areas to exercise rights. This does not consider various factors that contribute to preferred means of use by MNO. | MNO requires additional details on whether contributing factors were considered in the effects assessment other than percentage of available land. For example, preferred locations, seasonal rounds and harvesting protocols generally used by the MNO. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment Number</th>
<th>Comment Description</th>
<th>EIS/EA Report Details</th>
<th>Summary of Effects</th>
<th>Mitigation measures and recommendations related to Aboriginal community characteristics were completed without input from the MNO and are not reflective of the MNO unique Métis community.</th>
<th>MNO lacked the necessary expertise to adequately participate in development of mitigation and recommendations prior to EIS submission.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>Mitigation measures and recommendations related to Aboriginal community characteristics were completed without input from the MNO and are not reflective of the MNO unique Métis community.</td>
<td>MNO lacked the necessary expertise to adequately participate in development of mitigation and recommendations prior to EIS submission.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>Recommendations for Traditional Use of Land and Resources do not include an evaluation of the TKLUS information from MNO.</td>
<td>MNO requires additional clarification on how this information will be incorporated and how this will alter any recommendations made.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 7 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>The purpose of Aboriginal Engagement, as stated in this section, does not include documentation of potential environmental effects on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights.</td>
<td>Identification of Aboriginal concerns and values are not equivalent nor should be a substitute for the identification of effects on rights using standard and defendable methodology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>EIS/EA Report Chapter 7 Effects Assessment Version 1</td>
<td>MNO requires specific details on how and where their TKLUS information will be considered in the Project layout and infrastructure alignment following submission.</td>
<td>Consultation will not be complete following the completion of the TKLUS, MNO requires incorporation of this information into the larger EIS in order to fully identify any potential adverse effects to MNO rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 Input Selecting</td>
<td>At time of engagement on VECs, MNO lacked the technical expertise to ensure their rights and interests were accurately reflected in the EIS execution.</td>
<td>MNO and Osisko did not have funding in place for technical support until 2012. MNO staff without expertise cannot be the sole reliance of the EIS for technical expertise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valued Ecosystem Components</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>MNO Traditional Use of Lands and Resources is the activity of MNO exercising their rights. This must be assessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5.1.2.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources</td>
<td>The description contained within this section does not tie Aboriginal Traditional Use of Land and Resources with the exercise of Aboriginal rights. As Aboriginal rights are the key driver in Aboriginal consultation, the lack of reference to rights renders the assessment deficient. No VECs selected for Aboriginal Interests include a determination of potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>The indicators selected for Traditional use of land and resources are the underlying biophysical components rather than the activity itself. The indicators chosen for this assessment are deficient.</td>
<td>Identifying and assessing potential adverse effects to a biophysical component, such as moose, ON ITS OWN does not translate into an identification of effects on hunting. The activity itself must be assessed for identification of effects (similar to treatment in non-traditional use of land volume)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.3.1 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge</td>
<td>MNO requires additional information on how their TKLUS information will be incorporated into the EIS once submitted.</td>
<td>The EIS identified that Traditional use studies conducted for the Aboriginal Interests TSD were used as an information source for the development of VECs and description of existing conditions. MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>MNO TKLUS Summary is not listed as a primary or secondary data source. Please identify how this information was reviewed and incorporated into the larger assessment in advance of the TKLUS submission.</td>
<td>MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>How did Osisko (OHRG) collect information on and assess potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights?</td>
<td>This section describes OHRG engaging with Aboriginal nations to understand their issues and concerns but does not include any indication of how potential adverse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.</td>
<td>6.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement</td>
<td>Please direct to which volume and section this assessment is contain within.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement</td>
<td>Please identify whether any Cultural Issues and Concerns expressed by Métis communities were assessed for potential adverse impacts to Métis rights and uses.</td>
<td>It is unclear from this volume whether issues and concerns expressed during engagement were carried forward and assessed. If these were not assessed, no rationale was provided as to why this did not occur.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 6.1.2.2 Cultural Issues and Concerns</td>
<td>The EIS indicates that the effects assessment incorporates Aboriginal traditional knowledge, where available, but does not specify how this information will be incorporated into the assessment, once submitted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 7.1 Effects Assessment Methods</td>
<td>Clarification is required on how Aboriginal traditional knowledge will be incorporated post EIS submission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 7.3.1.3 Education and Training</td>
<td>Information is required on any education and training initiatives that will be undertaken to help facilitate MNO citizens meeting minimum education requirements, technical and academic training.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 7.3.2.1 Identified Archaeological Sites and Artifacts</td>
<td>Please indicate the protocol for any archaeological sites and artifacts that are discovered during Project physical activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD</td>
<td>The assessment of Project effects on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources does not assess the Aboriginal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNO Key Comments on Socio-Economic Assessment</td>
<td>Osisko Hammond Reef Mine</td>
<td>April 5, 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”</strong></td>
<td>Version 1</td>
<td>rights, the activities of fishing, trapping, hunting, plant harvesting or consumption of country foods; rather, the assessment is of the underlying biophysical component necessary for the exercise. This does not adequately assess how the exercise of the right will be affected by the Project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 29 | **8.3 Aboriginal Consultation**  
*The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”* | Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 | Please further describe how the conclusion that an effect on fishing within the RSA are negligible; it is unclear if the sole source of information is the underlying biophysical component necessary for the activity of fishing. | The EIS does not describe the process of arriving at this conclusion satisfactorily. |
| 30 | **8.3 Aboriginal Consultation**  
*The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”* | Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 | Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to trapping other than the underlying biophysical components. | The lack of significant effects on terrestrial species alone does not ensure there are no effects on trapping. Beyond availability of species, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to the exercise of their right to trap. These were not assessed. |
| 31 | **8.3 Aboriginal Consultation**  
*The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”* | Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 | Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to hunting other than the underlying biophysical components. | The lack of significant effects on terrestrial species alone does not ensure there are no effects on hunting. Beyond availability of species, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to the exercise of their right to hunt. These were not assessed. |
| 32 | **8.3 Aboriginal Consultation**  
*The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects.”* | Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 | Please identify whether additional parameters were used to assess potential effects to plant harvesting other than the underlying biophysical components. | The lack of significant effects on forested and swamp ecosystems alone do not ensure there are no effects on plant gathering. Beyond suitable habitat, MNO have preferred means of use, harvesting protocols and other practices that contribute to their plant harvesting. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Aborigional Interests</th>
<th>Mitigation Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>Please describe how the interruption in use until the post-closure phase was assessed as part of the EIS. A generational interruption of use in a particular area can lead to a cultural disconnect with that location. The current details within the EIS do not outline whether the interruption in use until post closure phase were considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Aboriginal Consultation</td>
<td>Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1</td>
<td>Please identify how MNO influenced the development of suggested mitigation contained within this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>EIS Guidelines Section</td>
<td>EIS Section or other technical document</td>
<td>MNO Comment</td>
<td>Context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.2 Alternatives to the Project</td>
<td>Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4</td>
<td>It is not clear from the assessment of alternatives how the MNO and/or any adverse effects on their potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights have been taken into account.</td>
<td>The only consultation activity in regards to alternatives has taken place in regards to the location of the worker accommodation (Sec. 3.8.1), but it is unclear what the consultation outcome was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.2 Alternatives to the Project</td>
<td>Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4</td>
<td>It is not clear how any potentially adverse environmental effects of the feasible alternatives on MNO’s Aboriginal and treaty rights have been identified, nor discussed with the MNO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Appendix Aquatic Environment</td>
<td>It is unclear how all water bodies that may experience change related to effects to MNO’s fisheries resources have been included in the assessment.</td>
<td>The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD</td>
<td>It is not clear how the current selection of VECs was made. It appears that the fish species of interest to the MNO were not included; however, a decision rationale should be included as to how chosen indicator species did, or did not capture MNO key fisheries resources identified to the Proponent at the time of EIS finalization.</td>
<td>The MNO TLU study identified the following fish species as of interest to the MNO members: Northern Pike, Walleye, Bass, Burbot, Crappie, Sauger, Trout, Whitefish and Whitefish. It is unclear as to how these species are reflected in the selection of VECs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</strong>&lt;br&gt;&quot;The analysis of potential effects shall consider:&quot;&lt;br&gt;- species of cultural, spiritual or traditional use important to Aboriginal people and groups;...</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement, p.26</td>
<td>It is not clear how the MNO was involved, if at all in the Aquatic Field program. It is also unclear in this section what the exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge entails and where this is documented and incorporated into the design of the assessment methodology. It should be clear in the document and/or record of communication if MNO participation was feasible for the development or execution of the Aquatic Field program (through provision of capacity; through invitation; etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat</strong>&lt;br&gt;&quot;In developing these plans consideration shall be given to the following:&quot;&lt;br&gt;- Appropriate conceptual compensation measures to offset unavailable losses where it is anticipated that mitigation measures will most likely not meet the goal of maintaining or enhancing the productive capacity of fish and fish habitat. These measures shall be developed in accordance with DFO’s Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat... and Aboriginal, commercial and/or recreational fisheries management objectives;</td>
<td>Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD, 3.8.2 Compensation Measures Selection, p.111</td>
<td>It is not clear from the EIS how measures for compensation in the Fish and fish Habitat Mitigation and Compensation Plan were developed in accordance with input from MNO, if any. Please describe what input the MNO had in the development of the Fish and fish Habitat Mitigation and Compensation Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>General Comment</strong></td>
<td>Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.8</td>
<td>It is unclear how the MNO’s Traditional Knowledge or other input will be considered with the results of the hydro geological assessment in the context of the overall site water discharge and water quality during operations and at closure. It appears the MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment; however, a description or rationalization as to how the information may be taken into account should be provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report – Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.1.3.1.1 Streamflows and Lake Water Levels</td>
<td>Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Spatial Boundaries, p.10</td>
<td>It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Hydrogeology Assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.11.1 Loss or Alteration of Wetland Vegetation, p. 6-83</td>
<td>It is unclear what input the MNO TLU study has made in this assessment as only a limited summary version was available at the time of the assessment and not all the harvest location frequented by MNO members was available. Please clarify how the conclusion was made that the effect will be minimal because people “can go elsewhere”. The EIS only states that plants and berries are harvested in the larger Terrestrial Ecology RSA. The habitat that is being destroyed here (wetland vegetation) however, is a very specific habitat for a very specific set of plants. It is not clear how many other wetlands there are in the Terrestrial Ecology RSA that also supports the same species as the wetlands in the LSA.</td>
<td>The EIA/EIS states “…the traditional knowledge studies identified that plants and berries are harvested in the larger Terrestrial Ecology RSA. The removal of all wetland communities due to the Project footprint equals 0.03 % of the habitat in the Terrestrial Ecology RSA and thus is expected to have a negligible effect on the traditional use plants in wetlands.” The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed; at minimum, the EIS should outline how original conclusions support or do not support effects to MNO TLU activity in the area. Until this is assessed, the conclusion of effect in the LSA in regards to traditional plants should not be considered as negligible. Further, it is an incorrect assumption to make those Aboriginal harvesters will “go everywhere” because they can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.11.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85</td>
<td>It is unclear what input the MNO TLU study has made in this assessment as only a limited summary version was available at the time of the assessment and not all the harvest location frequented by MNO members was available. Please clarify how the conclusion was made that the effect will be minimal because people “can go elsewhere”. The EIS only states that plants and berries are harvested in the larger Terrestrial Ecology RSA. The habitat that is being destroyed here (forest cover) however, is a very specific habitat for a very specific set of plants.</td>
<td>Until this is assessed, the conclusion of effect in the LSA in regards to traditional plants should not be considered as negligible. Further, it is an incorrect assumption to make those Aboriginal harvesters will “go everywhere” because they can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.11.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85</td>
<td>The EIS states, “Progressive reclamation of disturbed lands will be executed, where appropriate.” The statement does not provide assurances that reclamation will actually be executed after closure. As progressive reclamation is used to offset negative effects, the permissive statement that “reclamation of disturbed lands will be executed, where appropriate” should influence the confidence level for prediction of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85</td>
<td>Please define “where appropriate”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85</td>
<td>&quot;At closure, developed areas will be re-vegetated to the extent practicable (regarded, replanted, reseeded, etc.).&quot; Please define &quot;the extent practicable&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85</td>
<td>It is unclear how the residual effect of forest cover loss could be considered of low significance after applying the mitigation measures, when these mitigation measures are only used to &quot;the extent practicable&quot;, &quot;where appropriate&quot; and &quot;where feasible&quot;. The EIS/EIA states that that &quot;With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, the residual effect of forest habitat loss is considered to be of low significance. The permissive nature of mitigation measure implementation should at minimum influence prediction confidence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2.1 Moose (Sensory Disturbance) p.6-89</td>
<td>The argument that there will be no sensory disturbance to moose, because the area of highest noise is already disturbed and therefore moose would not go there anyway, does not make any sense for an effects assessment. Please clarify what baseline conditions are used for this section and if existing noise levels were used. Also, please identify baseline noise conditions with project conditions, as per stated assessment methodology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2 Wildlife p.6-91</td>
<td>Through the TLU study it was identified that one of the species of interest for the MNO is deer. Through the TLU study it was identified that one of the species of interest for the MNO is waterfowl. The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. Please clarify if indicator species used in assessment captures MNO key cultural species provided to Proponent. Given the effects to wetlands, it is surprising that waterfowl was not selected as a VEC. EIS should outline if VEC selected were sufficient to capture MNO identified species of concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.4 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.11</td>
<td>It is unclear how the MNO’s Traditional Knowledge was considered in the Terrestrial Ecology assessment. The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. Please clarify if indicator species used in assessment captures MNO key cultural species provided to Proponent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>General Comment</td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD Version 1, 1.6 Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components, Table 1-2: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected</td>
<td>Through the TLU study it was identified that one of the species of interest for the MNO is waterfowl. Given the effects to wetlands, it is surprising that waterfowl was not selected as a VEC. EIS should outline if VEC selected were sufficient to capture MNO identified species of concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MNO Key Comments on Biophysical Assessment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>April 5, 2013</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;The Proponent is advised to consult with federal and provincial departments and agencies, local governments and Aboriginal groups, taking into account public comments, to confirm the spatial boundaries used in the EIS.&quot;</td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.7.2 Spatial Boundaries, p.16</td>
<td>It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The EIS should outline how (or how not) spatial parameters captured MNO input.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>General Comment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement, p.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>It is unclear why the MNO was not offered the same opportunity as First Nations to participate in the terrestrial ecology field investigations of 2011 and 2012. &quot;Participation of the First Nations representatives facilitated an exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge.&quot; It would have been beneficial to the selection of VECs to also include Métis traditional knowledge in this exchange.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>General Comment</strong></td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.4 Field Studies, p.24</td>
<td>As mentioned above, the MNO was not given the opportunity to have representatives participate as monitors in the field studies. &quot;Whenever appropriate, terrestrial ecology field crews included First Nations monitors.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Please clarify if the use of the term &quot;First Nations&quot; is meant to capture Métis participation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>General Comment</strong></td>
<td>Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 3.3.11 Effect – Physical Loss or Alteration of Vegetation, p.94</td>
<td>It is unclear whether MNO’s traditional use information was considered in the assessment of negligible effect on the traditional use plants in wetlands within the LSA. It is also unclear what species were considered under traditional use plants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The LSA includes a number of sites that potential support traditional use plants. It was not identified whether those areas are areas that are considered preferred harvesting sites for MNO members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries</strong></td>
<td>Water and Sediment quality TSD, Version 1, 1.8.2 Spatial Boundaries</td>
<td>It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Without consultation on the spatial boundary it is not clear how MNO’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alexandra Drapack  
Director Sustainable Development  
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.  
155 University Ave. Suite 1440  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3B7

May 27, 2013

RE: HAMMOND REEF GOLD MINE PROJECT

Dear Ms. Drapack,

I am writing to follow up on your recent request to hold a meeting to discuss the MNO’s submissions on the Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project’s (the “Project”) Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) as it relates to the impacted Métis community. I am also writing to follow up on commitments made in our executed Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”).

You should be aware that our Consultation Committee has recently appointed a negotiations team to engage in discussions with Osisko with a view to arriving at a mutually beneficial, “shared interests” arrangement, consistent with the commitments in our executed MOU. This team consists of myself (Consultation Committee), Dean McMahon (MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch) and Jason Madden (MNO Legal Counsel). This team is accountable to the Consultation Committee, but is mandated to engage in bilateral negotiations with Osisko on behalf of the Consultation Committee.

At the same time, this team is mandated to meet, discuss and address the MNO’s submissions on the Project’s EIS on behalf of the Consultation Committee and the impacted Métis community. Through these concurrent discussions/negotiations we hope to identify a “way forward” that is beneficial to both Osisko as well as the impacted Métis community.

We are suggesting that our first meeting be held in Toronto, since that is where MNO’s Legal Counsel is based. However, we could also be willing to meet in Montreal, if that was more convenient. Please contact Dean McMahon at DeanM@metisnation.org or 807-274-1386 x.6 in order to discuss the logistics for this first meeting.
We look forward to continuing to build on our work and relationship with Osisko.

<Original signed by>

Theresa Stenlund
Region 1 Councillor – Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario
Chair, Treaty # 3/Lake of the Woods/Lac Seul/Rainy River/Rainy Lake Regional Consultation Committee

c.c.

Gary Lipinski, President, Métis Nation of Ontario

Treaty # 3/Lake of the Woods/Lac Seul/Rainy River/Rainy Lake Regional Consultation Committee

   Marlene Davidson, President, MNO Atikokan and Métis Council
   Joel Henley, President, MNO Kenora Métis Council
   Alvina Cimon, President, MNO Northwest Métis Council
   Clint Calder, President, MNO Sunset Country Métis Council

Jason Madden, Pape Salter Teillet LLP

Doug Wilson, Chief Operating Office, Métis Nation of Ontario

Mark Bowler, Director,
Lands, Resources and Consultation branch of the Métis Nation of Ontario

Dean McMahon, Consultation Assessment Coordinator,
Lands, Resources and Consultation branch of the Métis Nation of Ontario
MNO PRESENTATION

DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT COMMENTS

July 17 2013

HAMMOND REEF
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Opening Prayer / Welcome
- Project Update
- Osisko Update
- Benefits of the Project
- Métis Consultation to Date
- Comments Received
- Ongoing Métis Engagement
- Discussions of Shared Interests
- Closing Prayer
Project Update
PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Open pit gold mine
- Requires draining of a small lake
- 11 years of operations
- 1200 person on site camp
- Average grade: 0.62 grams per tonne of gold
- Effects on Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat:
  - Aquatic habitat: Approximately 40 ha of aquatic habitat will be lost. An offset program to enhance and create similar habitat will be undertaken as per the Fisheries Act.
  - Within the LSA, the Project is expected to remove 2,063 ha of land that would otherwise have been available for hunting. This represents 0.3% of the total area of Wildlife Management Unit and 2.0% of the total area of Bear Management Areas.
- Consultation and environmental studies ongoing since 2011
Project Components

- Mine, including two open pits (i.e., east pit and west pit).
- Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF).
- Ore Processing Facility.
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
- Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.
- Water Management System.
- Linear Infrastructure.
- Borrow Sites.
OSISKO

- Stock Price - $4.25 (52 week low and high: $2.98 - $10.62)
- Price of Gold - $1295 (peaked at over $1900 in 2011 – currently a three year low)

Examples of Peer Group Capital Reduction Initiatives:
- Newmont Gold – reduction in workforce – 33%
- Kinross Gold - will not proceed with further development of the Fruta del Norte (FDN) project in Ecuador
- Cliffs Natural Resources - temporarily suspending the environmental assessment activities for its Chromite Project
- QMX Gold Corporation: curtailing operations at the Lac Herbin mine in Quebec
- U.S. Silver & Gold Inc.: cutting 126 staff at its Galena complex in Idaho
- Eldorado Gold: reduced its 2013 exploration budget 48%, lowered its planned capital spending by 36% and is deferring an expansion of its Kisladag mine in Turkey and postponing start of production at three new mines in Greece and Romania by a year
OSISKO’S CAPITAL REDUCTION PROGRAM

• 2013 expenditures reduced by over $80 million
  – Hammond Reef
    • EIA submitted on February 15, 2013
    • Seeking opportunities to reduce capital costs
    • No decision required until completion of the feasibility study later this year
    • Reduction of ~$3.0M from original 2013 budget
    • 3 staff left on payroll at OHRG project
  – Upper Beaver Project / Kirkland Lake Regional Exploration
    • Collar completed, delaying construction of the head frame and surface facilities
    • 29,290 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 at Upper Beaver
    • 31,750 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 in Kirkland Lake/Larder Camp
    • 2013 focus on completion of current holes and compilation of results
    • Deferral of ~$50M+ of the planned Upper Beaver outlays for 2013

  – These modifications resulted in ~6% reduction in Osisko’s workforce
# 2013 Capital Expenditures

Capitalized stripping costs are not included in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)</th>
<th>Original Budget</th>
<th>Revised budget</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Malartic</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$81</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond Reef</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Beaver</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration - Capitalized</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$220</strong></td>
<td><strong>$138</strong></td>
<td><strong>$82</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$228</strong></td>
<td><strong>$147</strong></td>
<td><strong>$81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) Excludes write-off of projects in Q1 2013 for $2.0 million
(2) Excluding variation in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to the Canadian Malartic Expansion, Hammond Reef, Upper Beaver and Kirkland Lake projects for $9.6 million in Q1 2013
(3) Exploration – expensed through income statement is higher in revised budget compared to original budget, due to some investments in Mexico being expensed in Q1 2013 whereas for budget purposes the total investments were capitalized.
Benefits of the Project
LABOUR MARKET ASSESSMENT (EIS/EA report)

- Estimated 5% (20 jobs) of the construction workforce would be First Nations and Metis people.

- Estimated 10% (55 jobs) of the operations workforce would be First Nations and Metis.

- Estimated up to 50% (25 jobs) of the closure phase workforce would be First Nations and Metis, reflecting OHRG’s commitment to include local First Nations and Metis people in the stewardship of the land.

- Estimated $22 million over approximately 30 month construction period is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from First Nations and Metis businesses.

- Estimated $7.9 million annually is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from First Nations and Metis businesses throughout the operations phase.
EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

The Project is anticipated to provide substantial long term social benefits through workforce training.

Enhancement of existing skills
Opportunities to develop new skills

Workforce training will occur through a number of pathways including:

- On-job and on-site training programs carried out by OHRG as part of daily operations
- Focussed off-site training for specific jobs and tasks
- Community-based training directed towards obtaining employment by OHRG or its suppliers
EMPLOYMENT FOR METIS

The Project is anticipated to provide substantial economic benefits to local community members through direct employment.

Estimated wages and salaries:

- **Total:** $2 billion.
- **Local:** $332 million

The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to First Nations and Metis community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.
EMPLOYMENT FOR METIS

Estimates of total salary paid to Métis OHRG employees:

- 2011: $671,557.33
- 2012: $633,019.25
- 2013 (YTD): $120,286.24
- Total: Over $1.4 Million

Estimate 16 of the 175 employees at Hammond Reef were Métis, representing over 9% of the total workforce.

Note: Estimates are conservative because OHRG does not ask Métis employees to self-identify.
BUSINESS FOR METIS

- Eva Lake Mining Ltd. (100% Métis owned)
  - On site since 2007
  - Estimated over $500,000 of business per year
  - Mining Exploration
  - Heavy equipment rentals and floating services
  - Excavating and contract labour

- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting Ltd. (49% Métis owned)
  - On site since 2009
    - 2009 = $3 million
    - 2010 = $10 million
    - 2011 = $22 million
  - General contracting
  - Diamond drilling
  - Road construction
BUSINESS FOR METIS

- **Tramin Ltd. (Métis management and employees)**
  - equipment rental, shop construction,
  - constructed core racks, supplied labour for core cutting,
  - rental properties (core storage)
  - fabrication work.

- **The Williams Group (Métis owned and operated)**
  - catering and cleaning contracts,
  - 40% Métis and FN workforce
  - over the last six years, Williams Group payroll at Osisko was 3.1 million,
  - The Williams Group also spent an additional 3 million in purchasing supplies.

- **NRM Telecom and Security Services (Métis management)**
  - $20,000 security contract in 2013

- **Core 6 Drilling**
  - Partnership with Eva Lake Mining
  - Provided drilling services
  - Employed Métis workers
Métis Consultation to Date
CONSULTATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- Project Overview and Issue Scoping (November 2011)
- Signing of the MoU (March / April 2012)
- Baseline Reports (June 2012)
- Site Tour (August 2012)
- Environmental Assessment and Closure (September 2012)
- TK Study and Closure (November 2012)
- Submission of the EA Report (February 2013)
Osisko’s Support for Métis

✓ Community Feasts
  ✓ Atikokan (April 2012)
  ✓ Kenora (June 2012)
  ✓ Dryden (Sept 2012)
  ✓ Fort Frances (Oct 2012)
✓ Voyageur Publications
✓ Summer Experience Program
✓ Traditional Land Use Study
✓ Review of Draft EIS/EA Report
MEANINGFUL CONSULTATION

- Completed terms of MoU which acknowledges meaningful consultation
- Plan ongoing information sharing, community investments and partnerships
- Long term positive relationships with local First Nations and Metis communities

- February 11, 2013 the Region 1 Councillor of the Métis Nation of Ontario

- Recognized that OHRG:
  - Has been undertaking effective consultation on the OHRG project
  - Disclosed project details and rationale behind the details
  - Helped to define Métis in the use of the land and resources and focused on potential impacts
Comments Received on Draft EIS/EA Report
COMMENTS RECEIVED

- 60 comments total
- Archaeology (1)
- Air Quality (1)
- Closure (2)
- Fish (3)
- Hydrology (2)
- Hydrogeology (1)
- Terrestrial (6)
- Visual Effects (1)
- Water Quality (2)
COMMENTS RECEIVED

• Traditional Use (14)
• Aboriginal Rights (13)
  – Trapping (2)
  – Fishing (4)
  – Hunting (1)
  – Plant Harvesting (1)

• Consultation (2)
• Field Monitors (2)
• Education and Training (1)
• VEC selection (6)
• Alternatives Assessment (3)
COMMENTS RECEIVED

• Questions mainly relate to clarifying how MNO was involved in EA
• Surprising based on relationship and acknowledgement of meaningful consultation

Examples:

• Mitigation measures and recommendations related to Aboriginal community characteristics were completed without input from the MNO and are not reflective of the MNO unique Métis community.

• The MNO was not given the opportunity to have representatives participate as monitors in the field studies.

• It is not clear how the MNO was involved, if at all in the Aquatic Field program. It is also unclear in this section what the exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge entails and where this is documented and incorporated into the design of the assessment methodology.

• It is unclear how the MNO’s Traditional Knowledge or other input will be considered with the results of the hydrogeological assessment in the context of the overall site water discharge and water quality during operations and at closure. It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Hydrogeology Assessment.

• Identifying and assessing potential adverse effects to a biophysical component, such as moose, ON ITS OWN does not translate into an identification of effects on hunting. The activity itself must be assessed for identification of effects (similar to treatment in non-traditional use of land volume)
Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Study

- **Approach**
  - Osisko provided funding for Métis Land Use and Occupancy Study
  - Followed principles outlined under the CEAA
  - MNO retained the services of Symbion Consultants
    - Interviewed 30 Métis about their historic and current land use
    - Information: Digitally recorded/GIS/verbatim transcripts.

- **MNO Shared Summary of Confidential Results (November 19 2012)**
  - Location of Special / Sacred Sites were Shared.
  - Osisko/MNO confirmed that Infrastructure would not impact Sites
  - Summary of Findings was shared confidentially with Golder Associates for consideration in the EA effects assessment
OHRG Permitting & Consultation:

Next Steps

- Incorporate responses to comments from DRAFT EIS/EA report
- **Finalize EIS/EA report and re-submit in Q3 2013**
- CEAA prepares a Comprehensive Study Report (CSR)
- MOE prepares a Ministry Review
- Aboriginal/Public/GRT comment period on CSR and Ministry Review
- EA approval from provincial & federal governments – **Summer 2014**
Ongoing Métis Engagement
Discussion of Shared Interests

• Benefits and Compensation
  – Education and training strategy;
  – Employment opportunities for Métis;
  – Community Development Initiatives;
  – Métis business and contracting opportunities;
  – Cultural supports for the Métis Community;
  – Financial compensation.

• Ongoing Consultation:
  – Métis involvement in environmental monitoring;
  – Ongoing relationship; and
  – Implementation and operations.
Osisko’s Commitment

Optimize Local Business Opportunities
- Work with the Town of Atikokan and the Atikokan Economic Development Corporation to identify opportunities for local businesses to develop or expand

Invest in Worker Education and Training
- On site and off site employee training
- Partner with local school boards
- Employee transition planning including training and placement support to assist employees in finding other employment in the community or elsewhere in the resource extraction sector
Suggest quarterly committee meetings?

- Facilitate ongoing communications with the MNO
- Represent the long term relationship building
- Develop measures that contribute to the Métis Way of Life
- Ongoing information sharing throughout all Project phases
- Involvement in fish relocation planning
December 10, 2013

Métis Nation of Ontario
Ms. Theresa Stenlund
Chair, MNO Rainy Lake/Rainy River/Lac Seul & Treaty #3 Consultation Committee
Rural Route 2
Suite 220, Complex 40
Kenora ON P9N 3W8

Ms. Stenlund,

On April 5, 2013, Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) received comments from the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) Report. The MNO hired an external consultant, Calliou Group, to provide a technical review of the Draft EIS/EA Report. The technical review included a submission to OHRG of 60 comments and questions on a variety of topics.

The key questions as summarized by the Calliou Group on MNO’s behalf were:
- Did the Métis influence what valued component was studied?
- Did the Métis influence how and when each valued component was studied?
- Can the Métis have confidence in the prediction of effects on each valued component?

Subsequent to submission of the DRAFT EIS/EA report on February 15 2013, OHRG met with MNO on the following dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topics Discussed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 23 2013</td>
<td>Findings of EIS/EA report, Shared Interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17 2013</td>
<td>Comments on EIS/EA report, Shared Interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18 2013</td>
<td>Comments on EIS/EA report, Shared Interests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through the series of confidential meetings, a Shared Interest Agreement has been drafted which addresses all 60 comments and questions. In addition, the Agreement outlines details regarding 2 Métis committees: the Relationship Working Group and the Joint Technical Working Group. Based on the Agreement and these discussions, the EIS/EA report has been revised to reflect the composition and frequency of meetings for the working groups.

Furthermore, Osisko is confident that the meeting notes and information materials included in the Record of Consultation for the Final EIS/EA Report explicitly detail the ways in which the Regional Consultation Committee took an active role in reviewing the selection of Valued Ecosystem Components, study areas, baseline results, mitigation measures, and assessment conclusions throughout the eight Committee meetings that took place prior to the submission of the Draft EIS/EA report.
We look forward to an ongoing relationship with the MNO on the Hammond Reef Gold Project. We trust that the Project will be mutually beneficial through execution of a Shared Interest Agreement. Osisko believes that the Métis communities have valuable skills and knowledge that can contribute to the Project in a positive way and will continue active information sharing with the MNO through participation in the planned Working Groups.

Sincerely,
<Original signed by>

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.
Director Sustainable Development
Resource Sharing Committee
Osisko/First Nations RSA Committees
October 3 & 4, 2012
Thunder Bay, ON

Netes and Decisions Stemming from Meetings/Workshop

Present: Ed Morrison, Irma Churchill, Bud Dickson, Karena Thorburn, Jeremiah Windego, Shane Manford, Alexandra Drapack, Doug Mychasiw, Quentin Snider, Tony Marinaro, Martin Griffin, Erik Johanson

Note: Tracy Morrison participated for the first day however found it necessary to withdraw her candidacy once the responsibilities and time commitment became clearer. Consequently, Doug Mychasiw was able to replace Tracy on very short notice.

Facilitator: Rod Stilwell
Assisted by: Tabitha Bedoukian

The nature of the meetings was more of a working session or workshop than a decision making meeting. As a result, considerable dialogue surrounded expectations, member selection, election of chairpeople for each subcommittee etc. What follows therefore is more a reflection of the notes and items committed to flip chart than specific minutes.

Workshop Expectations (as written on Post-it notes)

- Understand the influence expected from communities
- To deliver the outcomes as stated in the invitation to the event
- Clear direction concerning:
  - Identification of the objectives and deliverables
  - Annual work plan
  - Understanding of roles
  - Communication/community outreach
- A better understanding of how this process can benefit our communities
- Decide if communication plan and budget is necessary
- Determine how to remain neutral with 3 partners
- Clarification of roles and responsibilities of committee members
- Acknowledge that we may have to agree to disagree
- To challenge each other’s thoughts
- To understand the components (not just the committees) of the RSA
- Set meeting dates and locations
- Understand the inter-relationship and cross-functions between the committees
• Develop working relationships with other committee members
• Better understanding of community people’s needs/direction/expectations
• Get to know the members and roles of other committee members
• Improve individual relationships
• Create a clear communication strategy to help promote this process to all stake-holders
• Understand the structure of the committees
• Understand my role within the RSA committees
• Learning:
  o Committees structure, purpose
  o Roles that people play
  o Personal expectations
• Build relationships
• Get to know players
• Appoint committee chairs
• Meeting schedule (longer term)
• Terms of reference

**Contributors to Successful Committees**

**Social and Cultural Committee**
Members:

Ed Morrison (chairperson)
Irma Churchill
Bud Dickson (vice chairperson)
Karena Thorburn

1. Mutual Respect
2. Opening lines of communication
3. Cross-cultural awareness
4. Be aware of environmental and operational activities
5. Sharing
6. Cultural plan

**Environmental Committee**
Jeremiah Windego (Chairperson)
Shane Manford
Alexandra Drapack (Vice Chairperson)
Doug Mychasiw
1. Initial Environmental updates and presentation
2. Establishing meeting protocol (from cultural committee)
3. Committee does not fulfill EA consultation requirements by itself
4. Explain consultation plan to communities
5. “Mission statement” to explain what we are and what we are not.
6. FN Community involvement in environmental monitoring

Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee
Quentin Snider (Chairperson)
Tony Marinaro (Vice Chairperson)
Martin Griffin
Erik Johansonn

1. Having early and lots of discussion
2. Scribe/Minutes/Meeting record
3. Committee plan -> execute
4. Inform Osisko of opportunities and risks
5. Seeing and monitoring Objectives
6. Timekeeper
7. Development of strategic plan
8. Keeping/Reporting information uniformly and consistently

Potential areas of conflict

Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee

1. Cost of the initiative
2. Conflict of interest between communities
3. Develop a Tender process
   a. What does Malartic have?
   b. Tenders come out at what prices ???
   c. Adversarial inclusion an asset
   d. Lowest bid not an asset
4. Inclusion of certain aboriginal committees
5. Lack of information form the company and communicating our progress to the company

Environmental Committee

1. Individual interests
2. Personalities
3. Perspectives
4. Lack of information/expertise
5. Lack of understanding the “project”
6. Lack of knowledge
7. Environmental compatibility
8. Risk tolerance
9. Legislative requirements
10. Preconceived notions
11. Predetermined positions
12. Personal vs. stakeholder convictions
13. Spirit of the RSA

Social and Cultural Committee

1. Schedule conflicts
2. Communication with other groups
   a. Clear understanding of our roles and responsibilities
   b. Organization
   c. Educating others (cross-cultural education)
3. Personalities
4. Commitment
5. Conflicting interests (personal vs. shareholder)

“Parking Lot” of topics to discuss at large:

The following items require further investigation by Osisko Hammond Reef and solutions or observations or decisions regarding them will be communicated separately.

1. Interpreting the agreement
2. The Protocol to speak to the RSA
3. Clarity on the confidentiality of the RSA and committee deliberations
4. Develop Q&A for responding to others
5. Procedure for financial reimbursement
This Diagram by Ed Morrison displays the expected communication channels. It was agreed that individual committees would not be directly communicating with First Nation communities but instead would be providing information deemed for communication to the RSA Committee, for further dissemination to the Chiefs and community contacts through the RSA Committee or through Osisko Hammond Reef.

**Charters:**

Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee
Mandate:
- Facilitation info sharing and maintain open and transparent lines of communication to all parties
- Report to the RSC

Responsibilities:
- Identify training, employment and economic opportunities/recommend financial resources required to stakeholders
- Makes recommendations to RSC

Composition and quorum (7.1 (i)):
- RRDFN
- LDMLFN
- Osisko

Committee Chair/Vice-Chair:
- Chair: Quentin
- Vice-Chair: Tony

Procedures and Work Product:
- Establish, develop and implement strategic plan

Reporting:
- All committee-approved meeting records to be circulated to RSC committee, forwarded to Osisko

Staff Support:
- Internal

Budget:
- TBD

**Social and Cultural Committee**

Mandate:
- To provide cross-cultural training to Osisko and First-Nations partners by seeking advice through elders and leaders
- Provide strategic direction as it pertains to culturally approved activities

Responsibilities:
- To consider and recommend policy direction relating to aspects of First Nation people or partnered communities in the project in respect to social and cultural practices.
- Approach the other groups to determine upcoming events/activities and then advise other groups on necessary cultural activities
- Presents and shares information
- Chair appointments and delegates tasks

Composition and quorum:
- Four members
- Quorum: 4
- Composition: face-to-face and conference call as needed

Committee Chair/Vice-Chair:
- Chair: Ed
- Vice-Chair: Bud

Procedures and Work Product:
- Consult with Elders (on rotating basis with all communities)
- Recommend cultural activities when required
- Break down barriers and myths; create awareness

Reporting:
- Recommendation to consultative committee and share recommendations with other committees

Staff Support:
- Internal

Budget:
- TBD

**Environmental Committee:**

Mandate:
- The Environmental committee carries out the functions assigned to it under the clause 5 of the RSA.
- Supports OHRG management in the development, operation and closing of its project by recommending environmental, archeological and historical considerations relating to the participation of the First Nation peoples or partnered communities in the Project

Responsibilities:
- Refer to section 5 of the RSA
- The committee compiles, presents and shares information with Osisko Hammond Reef management and partnered communities in the Project on environmental, archeological and historical issues
• To deal with each other respectfully and carry out duties in the spirit of the agreement
• To consider environmental concerns relating to aspects of the First Nation people or partnered communities in the Project
• To consider and recommend administrative procedures for the carrying out of Committee functions

Composition and quorum:
• The Committee is comprised of 4 members
• Appointments shall be made and vacancies filled by the concerned participating parties
• Two members are appointed by Osisko Hammond Reef, one member from LDMLFN and one member of FFCS
• Quorum for the Committee is three persons, which must include at least one (1) nominee each of Osisko Hammond Reef, Rainy River District First Nations and Lac des Milles Lacs First Nation

Committee Chair/Vice-Chair:
• Chair: Jeremiah
• Vice-Chair: Shane
• The Environmental committee shall appoint a chair. It will be the chair’s responsibility to provide notice of an Environmental Committee meeting to all members, to determine the location and method (face-to-face or conference call) of the meeting, to designate the time at which the meeting will occur to draft the final agendas circulated and to ensure that the meeting minutes are circulates to members and finalized.

Procedures and Work Product:
• The Committee may make recommendations for mitigation measures to address community concerns
• To check between infrastructure plans and TUS (TVS?) – sacred/respectful ??
• The Committee shall annually review these Terms of Reference and may recommend changes
• The committee shall maintain minutes of its meetings

Reporting:
• The Committee must report to the consultation committee and provide minutes to the other committees

Staff Support:
• Internal

Budget:
• TBD
Tentative Meeting Schedule:

RSA Committee: March 19, 2013 (a.m.) & September 24, 2013 in Thunder Bay
RSC Committees: March 19, 2013 (p.m.) & September 24, 2013 in Thunder Bay

Meeting dates for individual committees are to be set and communicated to Rod Stilwell at the committee’s earliest convenience.
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 22, 2013 – 12:00PM - 3PM
VALHALLA INN, THUNDER BAY ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Marie Manchester, Bud Dickson, Shane Manford, Martin Griffin, Eric Johansson
Missing: Karena Johnson, Quentin Snider

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.

OPENING PRAYER – IRMA CHURCHILL
LUNCH

POWER POINT PRESENTATION (ATTACHED).

QUESTIONS (Q)/COMMENTS (C)/ANSWERS (A):
Q: Is there a nutrient loading problem at Malartic? (Doug)
A: I will find out and get back to the RSC. (Alix)
Q: Slide 12: How were these numbers derived? (Tony)
A: Initially they were from the federal government web-site for 2006 and 2011, I believe. We followed up by sending an email to confirm the numbers to each of communities. (Alix)
C: This data will need to be qualified in the report. (Tony)
A: Slide 26: The additional peer review by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation is not required but Osisko added it because we know it is very important to FN communities. Osisko’s CFO (Bryan Coates) has asked for “belts and suspenders” to be put on tailings management facility design. (Alix)
Q: Do you have results of the 2nd independent review of your Tailings Design yet? (Doug)
A: No. We have not arranged for the review yet. We are awaiting the completion of the feasibility report in Q2. The independent review of the Tailings Design is in the list of commitments in Chapter 9 of the DRAFT EA/EIS report. (Alix)
Q: Slide 56: Have water quality limits been established yet for the effluent discharge? (Doug)
A: No. The limits will be defined in the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs) and we need EA approval prior to applying for ECAs. (Alix)
C: Operations would be shut down if they exceed the regulated discharge limits. (Doug)
A: Yes, Bud brought this up at the public meeting. Usually the MOE ECAs contain information on the frequency of sampling and reporting (for example – taking a sample once a month). If there is a significant exceedance or consistent repeated exceedances, Osisko may need to adapt the effluent treatment protocol to ensure compliance. (Alix)

Q: Is it just one test per month? Wouldn’t that be redundant? Or every day? Sampling the water from the discharge? (Ed)
A: I was using it as an example. MOE will establish the rate of water sampling in the ECA. (Alix)

Q: Referring to the noise and air models: Are these values based on the baseline? From what is already known from industry? (Tony)
A: There wasn’t any baseline data collected for air or noise. Existing conditions are assumed to be that of a remote location in northwestern Ontario. The predicted effects were modeled. Equipment has estimated air and noise emission levels and the model is created using that information. (Alix)

Q: Slide 45: Site layout and water balance: When would you add flocculant? (Doug)
A: Flocculant will be added to the thickener and may also need to be added during treatment for TSS. (Alix)

C: In reference to the amount of water lost in local streams and water bodies: Once system is full though it shouldn’t be an issue. (Doug)
C: Good info for the town though if there is a dry year they might blame it on Osisko. (Shane)
C: Town residents should be educated on what a water balance is. (Doug)
C: Shane is right, if there was a change in water level, Osisko would be blamed. (Bud)
C: People forget [the Marmion Reservoir] is a reservoir. (Doug)
C: You’re right, but the change in water level is sometimes drastic. (Bud)
C: Osisko may consider storing water in the Tailings Management Pond to alleviate pressure to withdraw from Marmion in a drought scenario. (Alix)

Q: Slide 68: In reference to probing what community wants for off-site fish compensation opportunities: How will information flow? From Chiefs to communities? (Tony)
A: I believe Osisko and the chiefs are looking to the RSA committees to fulfill this function. Reps from the environmental group can go to the communities and find out. (Alix)

Q: In reference to questions about off-site compensation: Why would we go with Steep Rock? (Doug)
A: Heard concerns from Aboriginal and local communities about remediation of Steep Rock. If on-site compensation is not seen as being useful to the communities it makes sense to do something that would be more beneficial. (Alix)

Q: Is DFO fish compensation based on “fish species for fish species”? Because Mitta Lake has suckers, no sport fish. (Bud)
A: In terms of the accounting, bait fish have a lower value. The compensation calculation takes into consideration the area of lake, depth, fish species etc. The accounting methodology estimates the habitat units that are lost and those that are gained by on-site opportunities. (Alix)
C: Discussing fish habitat compensation is what lead to the request for stocking of sturgeon that we heard from the Chiefs yesterday. (Bud)

C: The suggestion of stocking sturgeon as an off-site compensation opportunity has not been mentioned in previous consultation events. (Alix)

C: There is native sturgeon in the Seine River. They have been netted recently. (Doug)

C: The RSC – Environmental Committee will meet again soon to discuss an approach to determining a full list of potential fish compensation opportunities.

C: Even in Atikokan, fish compensation opportunities will require more discussion. (Bud)

C: The money that Osisko would need to provide for a letter of credit to DFO for offset is much less than the amount of money that would be required to rehabilitate the Steep Rock site. We need to be careful in managing the expectations of the public and Aboriginal communities. Osisko will not be funding the full clean-up of Steep Rock. (Alix)

C: Don’t really know how much it will cost. Not going to be enough money for Steep Rock. (Doug)

C: It would kick start things. (Martin)

C: It’s an opportunity and starting a conversation. The pace of government is very slow. (Jeremiah)

C: Industry and government partnerships are starting to happen. Just want to sure we make this decision according to communities. (Alix)

C: If you’re taking away from a fishery, should put back into a fishery. I would personally rather see sturgeon than Steep Rock. (Doug)

A: The compensation process doesn’t favour just stocking but encourages rehabilitation too. (Alix)

C: Putting in rip rap for spawning habitat. (Shane)

C: Slide 103: The fish relocation plan will require people to move actual fish as well as a plan for ceremonies related to the loss of Mitta Lake. We need to develop plans through the RSA workshop format and then present to Chiefs. (Alix)

C: Item to cover from last meeting: logistics of expense accounts. Changes in email addresses meant Martin didn’t get info out to everyone. How to get reimbursed: Send expense reports to Karena Johnson. Assumption that hotel is taken care of, accounting department used google maps to calculate the mileage with treasury board rates. Per diems, some paid/some not. An honorarium of $150 will be paid for face-to-face meetings and can be claimed on the expense account that is submitted to Karena. Money or cheque is not going to be given at meeting. (Martin)

Q: What was the response from the presentation to the Chiefs yesterday? Were there any outstanding issues? (Tony)

A: A number of questions came up. We presented community open house info. Response was that the community surveys don’t reflect the consumption numbers of the community at large.

A: There was a discussion on the best way to respond to the community concerns raised during the Open Houses. The chiefs suggested a variety of ways:

- Providing written material for inclusion in community newsletters;
- Hosting a large meeting to present the responses to all communities at once; and
Using social media, such as Facebook. (Alix)

A: We also got asked the number of ounces produced. A consultant hired by Mitaanjigamiing, Cuyler Cotton, brought up questions to the Crown reps about EA and the potential effect on Aboriginal and treaty rights. Six of the 7 chiefs of the FFCS were in attendance (all except Chief Jim Leonard). Osisko received a letter acknowledging the effort put into consultation on the project from the FFCS, signed by Tammy. Letters were also received from LDMLFN, MNO and Town of Atikokan.

C: Biggest concerns we heard about were tailings and water management. (Bud)

Q: For Martin, how does the recent purchase of Queenston effect the Hammond Reef Project? (Tony)

A: It is now called Osisko Mining Ltd.-Kirkland Lake Division. Hammond Reef may be a $17-1800 [gold price] project at this point. Company going through some challenges. The priority levels are Malartic number one. Kirkland Lake is important and we are going to keep moving on the Hammond Reef Project. (Martin)

Q: Everything hinges on a positive feasibility? (Bud)

A: Yes, well even with positive feasibility, still have to get financing. (Martin)

Q: At what point? Communities have shares they may want to sell, when to sell? (Ed)

A: Don’t have the answer to that right now. Could hold onto them until gold prices go up? Don’t always know. (Martin)

C: The pressure hasn’t been let off in terms of permitting. Sean Roosen continues to feel that Hammond Reef is one of the best resources in Canada - it’s just a question of when. We are proceeding forward with the EA permitting of the OHRG project, looking for approval in Spring 2014.

C: Osisko may want to show what effect a dam failure would have on the environment. (Doug)

Q: How can we improve the RSA committee meetings? (Martin)

A: Communication is an issue. Could need more frequent, maybe 1 phone call/month? (Tony)

A: With Jeremiah as chair, give him topics and communicate to committee. (Alix)

A: There should be better communication. Just a little update or heads up. Should not wait until last minute to give info. (Ed)

A: Maybe a call is best, not too many face to face meetings have happened this year, have to improve that this year. (Martin)

C: I am ok with conference calls. (Ed)

C: Need to have cultural plan conference call soon. There is some work ahead. (Bud)

CLOSING PRAYER – IRMA CHURCHILL
RSA COMMITTEE PRESENTATION
DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 22 2013
PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Welcome / Prayer
- Lunch
- Overview of EIS/EA Report
- Aboriginal Engagement
- Aboriginal Interests
- Project Design Update
- Environmental Assessment by Component
- Environmental and Social Management Planning
- Next Steps
- RSA Committee Logistics
- Closing Prayer
EIS/EA REPORT CHAPTERS

Executive Summary
Chapter 1 Introduction
Chapter 2 EA Methods
Chapter 3 Existing Conditions
Chapter 4 Alternatives Assessment
Chapter 5 Preferred Alternative
Chapter 6 Effects Assessment
Chapter 7 Public Consultation and Aboriginal Engagement
Chapter 8 Environmental and Social Management Planning
Chapter 9 Commitments Registry
Chapter 10 Other Approvals
Chapter 11 Economic and Social Benefits of the Project
Chapter 12 Conclusions
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

The following reports have been prepared to support the EIS/EA Report:

- Atmospheric Environment TSD.
- Geochemistry, Geology and Soil TSD.
- Hydrogeology TSD.
- Hydrology TSD.
- Water and Sediment Quality TSD.
- Site Water Quality TSD.
- Lake Water Quality TSD.
- Aquatic Environment TSD.
- Terrestrial Ecology TSD.
- Aboriginal Interests TSD.
- Cultural Heritage Resources TSD.
- Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment TSD.
- Socio-economic Environment TSD.
- Alternatives Assessment Report.
- Conceptual Closure and Rehabilitation Plan.
EA CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the environmental assessment and planned mitigation measures the Hammond Reef Gold Project can be developed such that there is no significant residual impact to the biophysical environment.

Furthermore, it is considered that the Project provides substantial socio-economic benefits to Aboriginal people, the local community and the region and has garnered significant community support through ongoing partnerships and information sharing.

Detailed conclusions regarding the effects assessment, mitigation measures, environmental and social management planning and the economic benefits of the Project area provided in the following slides.
Aboriginal Engagement
ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT – Completed Activities

- Bi-Weekly Community News Briefs
  - Wawatay Times
  - Band Council offices
- Summer Experience Program (FFCS; LDMLFN, Metis)
- Presentations to Chiefs
  - Project updates
  - Baseline Results
  - Traditional Use Study
  - Closure planning
- First Nations Community Meetings
- Elders Forums
- Resource Sharing Committees
Aboriginal Assessment
Overview of Aboriginal Assessment

The purpose of the Aboriginal Assessment is to provide context in the EA Report and meet requirements set by the federal and provincial governments.

Report Structure

1. Introduction
2. EA Context
3. Project Overview
4. Assessment Boundaries
5. Valued Ecosystem Components
6. Existing Conditions
   6.1 Methods and Information Sources
   6.2 Aboriginal Setting
   6.3 Aboriginal Communities
   6.4 Description of VECs
7. Effects Assessment
   7.1 Methods
   7.2 Screening of Project Activities
   7.3 Prediction of Likely Effects
   7.4 Mitigation Measures
8. Summary of Findings
Aboriginal Valued Ecosystem Components

- Aboriginal Community Characteristics VEC
  - Employment opportunities
  - Contracts and businesses
  - Education and training

- Aboriginal Heritage and Culture VEC
  - Disturbance of archaeological sites
  - Restricted access or disturbance of cultural or spiritual sites

- Traditional Land Use VECs
  - Fishing opportunities
  - Hunting, trapping and plant harvesting opportunities
  - Source and safety of country foods
Aboriginal Setting

- Overview of Aboriginal and treaty rights
  - Hunting and fishing rights,
  - Reserve lands and annual payments
  - maintaining schools on Reserve;
  - providing agricultural implements; and
  - Providing a new suit of clothing for each Chief.

- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- Identify Aboriginal communities who might be affected by the Project
  - Seven member nations of the FFCS and LDMLFN are described briefly
  - Population, location, general information on website
  - Sent to band contacts for verification
Aboriginal Communities

Unemployment Rates

Figure 8: Unemployment Rates in Identified First Nations Communities Compared to Provincial Averages (%)
Aboriginal Communities
Business Opportunities ($23 Million in 2012)

- Eva Lake Mining Ltd.
  - Mining Exploration.
  - Heavy equipment rentals and floating services.
  - Excavating and contract labour.
- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting Ltd.
  - General contracting.
  - Diamond drilling.
  - Road construction.
- Naicatchewenin Development Corporation
  - Diamond drilling.
- Saulteaux Consulting and Engineering
  - Engineering support and consulting services.
- Synterra Security Solutions
  - Site security.
- NDC Energy
  - Supply and delivery of diesel fuel products
Aboriginal Heritage and Culture

- Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment
- First Nations field monitors participated in all field trips
- No Aboriginal artefacts were identified

- Discussions regarding special sites with Elders and land users
- No special sites located within the Project footprint
- Osisko to provide updated construction plans for review

- Osisko is committed to investing in Aboriginal heritage and culture
- Cultural Committee to advise on practices and projects
- Ongoing traditional ceremonies at meetings and at site
- Translation of information materials into Ojibway as appropriate
Traditional Land Use

- **Review of Methods**
  - Followed principles outlined under the CEAA
  - Solicited input from First Nations Chiefs and Elders
  - Academic Review by Professor McPherson of Lakehead University

- **Information Gathering**
  - Individual interviews
  - Elders Forums
  - Community surveys

- **Results**
  - No wild rice harvesting in the Project area
  - Primary land users are trapline holders
  - Country foods are important, but are not relied upon for subsistence
  - **Osisko to prepare and provide Traditional Land Use report to FFCS and LDMLFN**
Mitigation Measures

- **Aboriginal Communities VEC**
  - OHRG to continue to inform Aboriginal communities about nature and timing of skills required for site workers.
  - OHRG to investigate ways to encourage existing Aboriginal workers to share working experiences within own communities
  - OHRG to make workplace welcoming environment to Aboriginal people

- **Aboriginal Heritage and Resources VEC**
  - Protocol to be established in the event a heritage site and/or artefacts are discovered
  - OHRG to identify and review mine site development plans with First Nations people where they have the potential to impact special sites

- **Traditional Use of Land and Resources VEC**
  - Aboriginal people to be involved in remediation planning
  - First Nations involvement in Fish Relocation Planning
  - Ongoing investment in cultural practices
Follow Up Plan

- Ongoing information sharing throughout all Project phases
- Involvement in fish relocation planning
- Ongoing use of Resource Sharing Committees

- Economic Commitments
  - Scholarships
  - Partnerships with local academic institutions
  - On the job training
  - A hire local priority policy
  - Targeted employment, training and business opportunities
Project Description
Project Components

- Mine, including two open pits (i.e., east pit and west pit).
- Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF).
- Ore Processing Facility.
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
- Support and Ancillary Infrastructure.
- Water Management System.
- Linear Infrastructure.
- Borrow Sites.
Site Infrastructure
Construction Phase (30 months)

- Upgrading access roads.
- Construction of transmission lines and communication lines.
- Construction of workers accommodation.
- Site Grading and construction of laydown areas.
- Transport of equipment to the Project Site.
- Preparation of site components and facilities.
- Construction of infrastructure.
- Construction of initial containment structures for the Tailings Management Facility (TMF).
Operations Phase (11 years)

- Maintaining site Access Roads, transmission lines and communication.
- Maintaining accommodation camp.
- Operation of the Mine.
- Storage and production of explosives.
- Operation of Process Facilities including ore stockpiles.
- Operation of mine waste facilities (waste rock stockpile, overburden stockpiles, TMF, and pipelines).
- Transport of equipment and supplies to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of workforce to and from the Project Site.
- Transport of gold doré bars off-site.
Closure (2 years) & Post-closure Phases (10 years)

- Stabilization of tailings surface and revegetation.
- Cessation of pit dewatering operations.
- Pumping of water from various seepage collection ponds to the open pits until water quality is acceptable for direct discharge to the environment.
- Grading of the surface of the waste rock stockpile and overburden stockpile.
- To the extent practical, using overburden stockpile materials as cover to promote vegetation growth in various site areas.
- Decommissioning of site Infrastructure.
- Establishment of open pit “safe lines” based on a rock mechanics evaluation.
In-design Mitigation

- Relocation of Infrastructure to avoid fish-bearing water bodies.
- Discussion with Aboriginal groups to avoid “special sites” that have been identified in the vicinity of the project.
- Adherence to set-back criteria and adjustments to the pit shell to maintain a buffer zone between the pit and the lake.
- Using west pit to store some of the waste rock from east pit in order to reduce the size of the waste rock stockpile.
- Avoidance of Lynxhead Narrows as an effluent discharge point due to identification of walleye spawning area.
- Inclusion of a contingency for treatment of suspended solids if necessary.
- Inclusion of a cyanide destruction circuit within the process.
- Use of existing transportation corridors where possible to minimize requirements for additional environmental disturbance.
Safety and Tailings Management

- The tailings dams were designed according to the following guidelines:
  - Canadian Dam Association (CDA)
  - Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
  - Mining Association of Canada (MAC)

- Additional peer review by an independent expert in tailings dam construction and operation.

- OHRG will develop a customized tailings management system that addresses specific Project needs:
  - A framework for tailings management
  - Sample checklists for implementing the framework

These checklists will provide a basis for developing a customized management system, operating procedures and manuals, exposing gaps within existing procedures, identifying training requirements, communicating with Communities of Interest, obtaining permits, conducting internal audits, and aiding compliance and due diligence, at any stage of the life cycle.
Conclusions by EA Component
Geochemistry and Soils
Geology, Geochemistry and Soils Overview

**Geology** includes:
- Description of geological information relevant to the Project

**Geochemistry criteria** include:
- Acid Generation
- Metal Leaching
- Tailings Water Quality

**Terrain and Soils** includes:
- Terrain types
- Soil types, chemistry and depths
- Soil erosion risk

No significant impacts were identified.
Effects Assessment

- Not expected to be acid generating or metal leaching
- Soil erosion may influence slope stability and water quality
- Spills may degrade soil quality
- The direct loss of soil and alteration of terrain may have implications with respect to wildlife use of the LSA and with respect to the use of the area as a timber resource.

- Terrain will be altered during the construction and operations phases of the Project. As a result, topography, site elevation and drainage patterns will be altered on a local scale.

Results were also provided for assessment by Aquatic Biology, Terrestrial Ecology and Water Quality.
Mitigation Measures

- An **Erosion Management Plan** will be developed during construction, operations and closure.
- Site drainage will be managed to ensure that runoff does not cause erosion, flooding, or contamination in downstream areas.
- A **Soils Remediation Plan** will be developed that accounts for soil salvage, stockpiling, and reclamation where possible.
- Minimize soil contamination through implementation of a **Spill Management Plan**.
- Geotechnical assessments will be completed for mine facilities and monitoring of stockpiles will also be undertaken to verify and to ensure long-term stability.
- Timber harvesting agreements will mitigate loss of timber resources.
Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.
Atmospheric Conclusions

- Meets regulations for air quality
- Meets regulations for noise with some restricted access

- Further access restrictions are recommended based on the results of a human health risk assessment

- Controlled access to identified sites will be managed through cooperation with Project stakeholders
Vibration Management Plan

- Develop an Adaptive Management Plan for Vibrations:
  - Confirm with test blast during initial operations to develop **site-specific** vibration attenuation.
    - Assess ground and air vibrations from blasting at receptors.
    - Assess blast-induced water overpressure level at shoreline.

**IF** impacts are identified:

**Proposed mitigation to reduce PPV:**
- Relocation of the blasting during active spawning periods
- Designing the blast with the progression of holes moving away
- Reduce the maximum charge weight per delay
Mitigation and Monitoring

**In-design mitigation:**
- Dust management and a dust management plan
- On-site roads will be well maintained to limit noise emissions
- Minimize over lighting, and use shielded light fixtures to minimize uplight.

**Compliance monitoring including:**
- Source testing to confirm process emissions
- Ambient air monitoring for indicator compounds

Register and investigate any air quality or noise complaints
Hydrology
Overview of Hydrology

Drainage Basins
- Regional: Seine River Watershed
- Local: Sawbill Bay; Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bay Bays; Light Bay & Upper Seine Bay
- Site: 44 site scale tributary catchments (29 in project footprint)

Hydrological Components
- Runoff collection
- Water taking
- Treated wastewater discharge
- Mine dewatering
- Road crossings
- Water intake and discharge structures
Seine River Watershed
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Local:
Sawbill Bay
Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays
Light Bay
Upper Seine Bay
Study Areas – Drainage Basins

**Site:**
- 44 catchments
- 29 in Project footprint

**Streamflows:**
- 13 flow monitoring stations

**Lake Levels:**
- 5 lake level monitoring stations

**Navigability:**
- Data collected at 40 sites
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge

**Fresh water will be taken** from two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Potable water supply for the accommodation camp will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the accommodation camp.

- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

**Treated effluent will be discharged** at two separate locations in Sawbill Bay, Upper Marmion Reservoir.

- Treated sewage effluent from the accommodation camp will be discharged near the mouth of Sawbill Creek.

- Treated wastewater effluent from the processing plant will be discharged at the outlet of Sawbill Bay.
Planned Project Water Intake and Discharge Locations
Site Water Balance for Hammond Reef Project

Fresh water required for ore processing and domestic use:
- Processing plant requires ~34,000 m³/day of water,
- Fresh water for processing plant ~7,200 m³/day in average year,
- Potable water for accommodation camp ~300 m³/day.

Flood Planning:
- Modeling informed design of water management system
- Calculated accumulation of water in the Collection Pond during a 24-hr 100-yr storm
- Calculated volume of ~350,000 m³.

Collection Pond will include two lined cells designed for the following volumes:
- Spill cell capacity ~100,000 m³
- Runoff cell capacity ~300,000 m³.
Overview of Site Water Balance
Predicted Changes to Upper Marmion Reservoir

Outflows:
- No increase in frequency of outflows below minimum requirements Seine River Water Management Plan
- Reduction of 0.192 m³/s (<1%) in annual mean outflow - average year
- Maximum reduction of 4.9% in monthly mean outflow – 1:100 dry year

Water Levels:
- No increase in frequency of water levels below minimum requirements of Seine River Water Management Plan
- Maximum reduction of 9.0 cm in monthly mean water levels – 1:100 year wet and dry
Predicted Changes to Site and Local Hydrology

**Local and Site Streams**
- 15 of 29 small catchments reduced in size by > 50% by Project footprint
- Maximum reduction of ~7% in monthly mean flows in Lumby Creek flows
- Maximum reduction of < 1% in monthly mean inflows to Upper Marmion Reservoir

**Local and Site Lakes**
- 4 small unnamed lakes will be filled in by Project footprint
- Maximum reductions in monthly mean water levels of 2-3 cm in Unnamed Lake 5 and Lizard Lake

**Waterway Navigability**
- Loss of navigability within the Project footprint
- 5 new water course crossings
- Intake and discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir
Mitigation Measures

➢ Install temporary signage during construction of water intake and effluent discharge structures in Marmion Reservoir

➢ Install permanent signage warning boaters of submerged structures

➢ Precipitation (weather station) records will be used for design and flow evaluation and adaptive management

➢ Ongoing discussions with other local water users and participation in the Seine River Watershed Management Plan.

➢ Develop and implement a site water management plan prior to operations
Follow Up Program

- Local Field Stations
  - Maintain 7 stations to monitor stream flows and lake levels

- Site Operations Monitoring
  - Install flow meters at key locations in water management system
    - Potable and fresh water intakes
    - Treated effluent discharge outlets
    - Mine dewatering and mine water pump stations
    - TMF reclaim pond and seepage collection pump stations
HYDROGEOLOGY

OSisko

HammOnD reef gold

Golder Associates
Hydrogeology Assessment

- Predicted changes to groundwater quantity developed from 3-D groundwater flow model of open pit and mine site area
  - Pit inflows estimated to range from 740 to 1200 m$^3$/d
    - About 50% of inflows derived from Marmion Reservoir
    - About 50% derived from seepage from adjacent stockpiles

- Extent of groundwater drawdown localized to pit area
  - About 700 m to the northeast
  - Flow in local streams will be reduced
  - Intermittent streams will experience longer dry periods seasonally

- Groundwater levels will recover to approximate pre-mining conditions during post-closure

No significant impacts were identified.
Mitigation and Management

- Groundwater inflows to the pit will be managed by operation of in-pit sumps.
- Seepage rates will be controlled
  - low permeability containment
  - relocating a pumping station to area with more favourable conditions
- Mitigation could include:
  - Grouting
  - Drain holes
  - Vertical wells
Follow Up Program

Additional hydrogeology investigations in the area of the PPCP

Develop and implement a groundwater monitoring program to include:

- Assessment of groundwater/surface water interactions
- Regular monitoring of pore pressures on pit slopes during
- Regular monitoring of groundwater levels and water quality
  - Continuation of existing program
  - Drilling/installation of additional well nests may be required.
Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality
Site and Lake Water Quality

- Site water quality model developed to predict range of water quality from key site facilities based on:
  - Defined Project,
  - Expected water balance,
  - Existing water quality and Geochemical studies.

- Lake water quality model developed to predict range of lake water quality due to Project operations based on:
  - Project discharge concentrations,
  - Project discharge flows,
  - Local water balance,
  - Site water balance, and
  - Existing lake water quality.

There are no direct significant impacts to downstream water bodies from changes to water quality.
Effects Assessment

- Most water quality parameters are predicted to meet baseline conditions or guidelines values at the Marmion Reservoir and the Raft Lake Dam
  - ODWS
  - CCME
  - PWQO
  - MISA
- For parameters exceeding a criteria, the significance is assessed to determine if the parameter could have an effect on living things

- Potential water treatment
  - Total suspended solids
  - Phosphates
  - Metals

- Site Specific Water Quality Objectives
  - Copper
  - Free cyanide
Mitigation Measures

- Limit total suspended solids (TSS) discharge
- Implement phosphate-free soaps policy at camp
- Water treatment for TSS and phosphate may be required
- Seepage will be captured and directed to the Tailings Management Facility during operations.
- In Post-Closure seepage will be directed to the open pit to the extent practicable until such a time as it meets appropriate discharge standards
- Appropriate clean-up of any spills will occur
Follow Up Program

Water quality monitoring for general parameters, nutrients, cyanide, and metals at several stations including:
- Internal stations
- PPCP
- TMF reclaim Pond
- Process Plant Discharge to TMF
- WRMF, Stockpile, TMF and Site runoff collection ponds
- Explosive storage area runoff collection pond

Compliance Monitoring:
- Potable site and camp water
- Site Discharge (PPCP or treatment plant)
- Camp Discharge (parameters related to treated sewage)
- Lake water stations
Aquatic Biology
Aquatic Biology Overview

The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- Lower Reaches & Receivers
- Small-bodied fish - baitfish
- Sport fish – walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass
- Benthic invertebrates

- 55 APIs were investigated over multiple seasons
- 24 species of fish were found
- Not all APIs supported fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Data Collected</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Aquatic Habitat</td>
<td>May 8-15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20</td>
<td>May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29</td>
<td>August 22-31, September 13-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Tissue</td>
<td>August 18-29</td>
<td>September 23-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benthic Invertebrates</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Sediments</td>
<td>October 14-20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aquatic Biology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Water level changes or Effluent discharges
  - Predicted levels downstream of Upper Marmion Reservoir in the Seine River.
  - Changes in lake levels of less than 5 cm
  - No predicted impacts
  - Effluent discharges to receiving waters do not result in impacts to aquatic life.

- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation
Fish Habitat Losses

- Approximately 40 ha of aquatic habitat will be lost
  - 11 water bodies (streams, ponds, lakes) will be lost within the mine footprint
  - Open Pit
  - Process Plant Collection Pond (PPCP)
  - Waste Rock Stockpile – needs MMER Schedule 2
  - Tailings Management Facility (TMF) – needs MMER Schedule 2
- 14 watercourse crossings for the access road and mine road

- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site
Affected Waterbodies
MMER Waterbodies

Tailings Management Facility

Waste Rock Stockpile
Waterbodies affected by the Open Pit
Fish Habitat Compensation – On Site

- A series of meetings took place to development approved Habitat Accounting Methodology which will be implemented in the no net loss planning for the Project.
- No net loss planning includes both habitat compensation and offsets

- Onsite compensation plan to address valued fishery:
  - Stock 4 fishless ponds and create 3 headwater ponds
  - Create fish passage (walleye, pike) in lower Sawbill and Lumby Creeks
  - Create pike spawning habitat in Sawbill Bay in 3 locations
  - Create stream habitat/remove fish barriers at 14 stream crossings (along access and mine road)

- Complete compensation measures during the construction phase of project and monitor during operations phase
Fish Habitat Compensation – Off Site

- Considering Steep Rock remediation efforts instead of onsite work
  - MNR, public and Aboriginal groups have shown interest in Steep Rock alternative.
  - Not usually a preferred option by DFO

- We have heard that Steep Rock remediation is an important local issue
- The only way DFO will consider remediation of Steep Rock in lieu of onsite work is if we can pass on letters from the public and Aboriginal groups in support of this option.

- Asked Chiefs: Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?
Mitigation Measures

- Develop and implement Fish Compensation Plan
- Develop and implement Fish Relocation Plan

- Intake structures will be designed to minimize loss of aquatic organisms.
- Conduct test blast and adjust blasting operations to meet DFO guidelines for vibrations in fish habitat
- Implement standard in-design mitigation erosion control measures
- Maintain sufficient flows in streams during construction of stream crossings and avoid sensitive periods for fish.
- Restrict fishing by Osisko employees while at camp
Follow Up Program – Aquatic Effects Monitoring

- Monitor lake levels
  - Adjust water taking if levels fall below minimum to maintain fish habitat downstream in the Seine River.
- Monitor discharge water quality
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations of metals, sulphate and cyanide.
- Monitor seepage from TMF to Lizard Lake
  - Implement control measures if water quality exceeds worst case predictions.
- Monitor water quality post-closure
  - Implement additional treatment if water quality exceeds predicted concentrations for metals.
- Additional Environmental Monitoring to confirm
  - Compensation Success
  - Construction Compliance
  - Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM)
Terrestrial Ecology
Terrestrial Ecology Overview

Valued Ecosystem Components

- Habitat VECs
  - Wetlands
  - Forest Cover
- Group VECs
  - Furbearers
  - Upland Breeding Birds
  - Species At Risk
- Species VECs
  - Moose
  - Wild rice
Terrestrial Ecology Baseline Field Survey Locations
Effects Assessment

- Effects of habitat loss or altered drainage patterns on wildlife (bird and mammals species due to loss of wetland and forest vegetation).
- Effects of reduced lake levels on emergent vegetation, and semi-aquatic reptiles, birds and mammals.
- An ecological risk assessment describing and assessing effects of emissions from the operation of the Project.
- Displacement of wildlife species due to noise and human activity.
- Direct loss of wildlife individuals through accidents such as vehicle collisions.
Effects Assessment

- Both upland forest and wetland habitat will be lost beginning in construction as the site is cleared and developed.
- Habitat loss will result in some bird and mammal species being displaced.
- Rare, threatened or endangered species are not predicted to be affected by the habitat loss.
- Human activity in the Mine Study Area may reduce wildlife use of surrounding habitats.
- The additional change in water levels is expected to have a negligible effect on terrestrial ecology.
- No Chemicals of Potential Concern were identified in the ecological risk assessment and no adverse effects on wildlife are predicted.
- The areas wildlife may continue to inhabit after development have predicted noise levels within the baseline ranges.
## Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEC</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Geographic Extent</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Overall Significance of the Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest cover</td>
<td>Loss and alteration of vegetation</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>negligible</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbearers</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species at risk</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alteration of flows and drainage patterns</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of Injury/Mortality</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland breeding birds</td>
<td>Loss of habitat</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitigation Measures

- Soil Remediation Plan
- Water Management Plan
  - Capture runoff from stockpiles & TMF
  - Domestic sewage effluent will be treated
  - Excess water will be treated and returned to Marmion Reservoir
- Wildlife Management Plan
  - Post speed limits & warning signs.
  - Awareness training for workers (especially for snapping turtles).
  - Stop blasting temporarily if large mammals are observed within the zone.
  - Vegetation clearing will consider breeding birds
- Transmission Line
  - Install markers on and limit the use of guy wires to protect birds
  - Selectively clear the pathway of the transmission line (not graded)
- Waste management Plan
- Invasive Species Management Plan
  - Native species for re-vegetation at closure.
- Restrict hunting, harvesting and trapping by employees at the accommodation camp
- Vegetated buffer zones around watercourses and road crossings
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA)

- Human Health Effects Assessment
  - Acute and chronic inhalation assessment
  - Noise assessment
  - Particulate matter assessment
  - Multi-media assessment (includes water and soils)
- Ecological Health Effects Assessment

No residual effects for, acute inhalation, chronic inhalation, multi-media assessment or ecological health.
## Assessment of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noise Effects</th>
<th>Diesel Particulate Matter Effects</th>
<th>PM$_{10}$ Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Rationale</td>
<td>Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Predicted health measures are below Health Canada guidelines</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional literature search identified potential noise effects at levels below guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assumed the receptors are subject to the predicted noise concentrations on a long-term basis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cultural Heritage
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (desktop report)
- Property inspection completed in October 2011
- General history of the regional and local study area
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape screening

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – Completed August 2012:
- Golder archaeological team and Aboriginal assistants
- Test pit survey
- Two historic sites both related to the earlier mine exploration activities.

No designated cultural heritage sites identified within the study area.
Sawbill Mine Site:

- Complete a cultural heritage evaluation report for the Sawbill Mine Site.

Gas Engine (circa 1940)  Mine Shaft
Socio Economic
Socio-Economic Overview

Socio-Community

- Population and Demographics
- Labour Market
- Government Finances
- Public Services and Infrastructure
- Housing and Accommodation
- Transportation

Land and Resource Use

- Outdoor Tourism and Recreation
- Hunting, Trapping, Fishing
- Mining and Forestry
- Water Use and Access
Study Areas

- Population, services and infrastructure focussed on Town of Atikokan
- Economic benefits also include districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora
- Land and Resource Use focussed on study area identified by Aquatic and Terrestrial Biologists
Labour Market Assessment

- Construction labour costs are estimated at $288 million
- Operations labour costs are estimated at $68 million
- The total combined estimated wages and salaries paid to Aboriginal community members for the construction and operations phases are $124 million.

Project Employment

- Estimated 42 direct construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 40 indirect construction jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 165 direct operations jobs within the LSA
- Estimated 19 indirect operations jobs within the LSA

Predicted to reduce the number of unemployed persons from 150 (9.0% unemployment rate) to approximately 104 (5.9% unemployment rate)
Labour Market Assessment

- Estimated 5% (20 jobs) of the construction workforce would be Aboriginal people.
- Estimated 10% (55 jobs) of the operations workforce would be Aboriginal.
- Estimated up to 50% (25 jobs) of the closure phase workforce would be Aboriginal, reflecting OHRG’s commitment to include local Aboriginal people in the stewardship of the land.
- Estimated $22 million over approximately 30 month construction period is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses.
- Estimated $7.9 million annually is anticipated to be spent on goods and services obtained from Aboriginal businesses throughout the operations phase.
Outdoor Tourism and Recreation

- Visual Assessment
  - Perception of the LSA could change
  - Some views are no longer remote or pristine wilderness
  - Could affect outdoor tourism and recreation in the LSA
  - Nine locations modelled as shown in next slide

- Restricted Access
  - Campsites and tourism establishment
  - Must comply with noise standards
  - Minimize and reduce impacts to human health
Visual Assessment
Visual Assessment

Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles from Lizard Lake
Visual Assessment

Figure 6: Visual Simulation - View of Process Plant from Sawbill Bay
Visual Assessment

Figure 10: Visual Simulation - View from Finlayson Lake Resort
Hunting

- Within the LSA, the Project is expected to remove 2,063 ha of land that would otherwise have been available for hunting.

- This represents 0.3% of the total area of Wildlife Management Unit and 2.0% of the total area of Bear Management Areas.

- The loss of this resource may result in increasing hunting pressure on similar areas in the LSA.
Follow Up Plan

Invest in Public Infrastructure
- Work with the Town of Atikokan to support the licensing, construction and operation of a new municipal landfill site.

Protect Tourism and Recreation
- Ongoing sponsorships of events such as the Atikokan Bass Classic.
- Restrict hunting/fishing for workers while at camp.
Grow the Local Workforce
- Encourage workers to relocate their families to Town of Atikokan
- Provide incentives for workers to live in Town
- Potential spousal hiring program

Optimize Local Business Opportunities
- Work with the Town of Atikokan and the Atikokan Economic Development Corporation to identify opportunities for local businesses to develop or expand

Invest in Worker Education and Training
- On site and off site employee training
- Partner with local school boards
- Employee transition planning including training and placement support to assist employees in finding other employment in the community or elsewhere in the resource extraction sector
Environmental and Social Management Planning
EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Conceptual plans
- Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures
- Verify the predicted changes to the environment

Detailed plans
- Developed in cooperation with Project stakeholders
  - Aboriginal
  - Public
  - Government
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEES

Osisko Hammond Reef

RSA Committee

6 FFCS member Nations, LDMLFN

Environmental Committee

Social and Cultural Committee

Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEES

Environment Committee Mandate: Reviews environmental findings and shares environmental information with community. Supports OHRG management in the development, operation and closing of its project by recommending environmental, archeological and historical considerations relating to the participation of the First Nation peoples or partnered communities in the Project.

Education and Training Committee Mandate: Identify training, employment and economic opportunities and recommend investment projects and initiatives.

Social and Cultural Committee Mandate: To provide cross-cultural training to Osisko and First-Nations partners by seeking advice through elders and leaders. Determine and advise on necessary cultural activities for events and activities.
Next Steps
DRAFT EIS/EA Report is available online

Electronic and hard copies distributed to Project stakeholders

February 15 began 7 week public comment period (ends April 5 2013)

Questions, comments, and feedback is appreciated

Letter regarding Steep Rock remediation.
NEXT STEPS

Fish relocation planning
- Workshop with Environment and Social/Cultural Committee
- Results presented to Chiefs
- Results presented at Future Community Open Houses

RSA Logistics – Martin Griffin
OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE
AUGUST 20, 2013 – 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM
TELECONFERENCE

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson, Martin Griffin, Adam Johnson, Karena Johnson, Cathryn Moffett

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on Osisko and the Hammond Reef Project.

POWER POINT PRESENTATION (ATTACHED)

OSisko UPDATE
- Gold price has dropped
- Osisko stock prices are low
- Osisko has cut spending and capital costs to ensure sustainability

HAMMOND REEF
- The exploration phase of the Project has been completed
- Reduction in workforce is a normal part of the mining cycle
- Some additional workforce reductions were made due to overall financial downturn
- Permitting of the Hammond Reef Project is ongoing and on schedule

Ed – Did you withdraw Hammond Reef as an asset from Osisko?
A – Yes. Because of the drop in gold price the value of the Project has been written off the books.
- The ore body has been defined; exploration was complete in the fall of 2012
- Workforce reduction is part of the normal mining cycle
- Continuing to work on the EA Report, still working towards receiving a permit by mid 2014
- Write down of Hammond Reef was an accounting measure

Quentin – We understand that Osisko is still moving forward with the EA so that construction can begin once the gold price is amenable.

Doug – Economic decisions that Osisko has taken display prudence. The stock held by First Nations is Osisko stock, not Hammond Reef stock. Osisko’s management team is trying to build value so that we all benefit. I believe that Hammond Reef could be mined without detrimental effects to the environment.

Quentin – I agree, and this reflects the perspective of LDMLFN Chief and Council.

Bud – Thank you for your support. Atikokan is also very supportive.

Quentin – Is there any security at the Hammond Reef site?
Adam – Yes, we go up to site once a day to check on everything. We also have closed circuit cameras and fencing at the site.

Martin – What does the site look like at this time?

Adam – The rental equipment has all been demobilized, some equipment that Osisko owns is still remaining on site.

Alix – Rehabilitation work includes tree planting and removal of storage ponds.

Quentin – Note that my name is spelled incorrectly on slide 8

RSA COMMITTEES

- RSA Committees were formed in October 2012
- Meetings have taken place on a quarterly basis
- Ongoing meetings are planned to meet defined regulatory milestones

Ed – Is there one First Nations community that hasn’t signed the RSA yet? Has there been any progress on this or is it time to start thinking about an exit strategy?

Alix – 8 communities signed the Resource Sharing Agreement but there is some administration hurdles for First Nations communities to work out before the funds can be released.

Martin – Nigigoonsiminikaaning needed more explanation about the trust, how it was set up and how it was divided among the communities. We have met with them and provided clarity. Internal meetings with Chiefs are ongoing to settle the administrative issues, Osisko is ready to release the funds.

Ed – We get a lot of questions about it and I need to give answers to the members. If there is anything we can do to help, we would like to work together to do as much as we can.

Alix – Thank you for your support. The committees are important to Osisko and are included in our EA Report as a mechanism to communicate with the community members. We have heard that some community members are not receiving as much information as they would like to, for example we have been asked about notes from committee meetings.

Tony – I brought this up at the first meeting, but I was told that the Chair of committee was the one that should provide information. I was told I wasn’t allowed to speak to my stakeholders. I can respect the protocol that was agreed to, but I’m not sure if it is the most effective. I know that right now there isn’t a lot going on, so maybe it’s not as important.

Alix – There is still a lot going on. Even though the exploration project is finished, we are still working very hard on the permitting aspect of the Project.

Ed – All the notes from committee meetings have been provided to the FFCS. They have also been given presentations. The Chiefs have a responsibility to share information with the community at large.

COMMENTS ON EA REPORT

- The Draft EIS/EA Report was submitted in February 2013
- Approximately 800 comments were received from Aboriginal, government and public
NEXT STEPS

Next meeting will be scheduled for late in October

Further discussion regarding committee function and communication pathways

Osisko to describe the committee structure in a community news brief.
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Q3 2013: RSA Committee Meeting
August 20 2013
Presentation Overview

• Update on Osisko
• Changes to RSA Committee Composition
• Summary of Meetings to Date
• Proposed Meeting Dates and Topics
• DRAFT EIS/EA report - Status update on comments
  • Meetings to date
  • Planned meetings
  • Final report submission
OSISKO

- Stock Price - $5.09 (52 week low and high: $2.98 - $10.62)
- Price of Gold - $1368 (peaked at over $1900 in 2011 – currently a three year low)

Examples of Peer Group Capital Reduction Initiatives:

- Newmont Gold – reduction in workforce – 33%
- Kinross Gold - will not proceed with further development of the Fruta del Norte (FDN) project in Ecuador
- Cliffs Natural Resources - temporarily suspending the environmental assessment activities for its Chromite Project
- QMX Gold Corporation: curtailing operations at the Lac Herbin mine in Quebec
- U.S. Silver & Gold Inc.: cutting 126 staff at its Galena complex in Idaho
- Eldorado Gold: reduced its 2013 exploration budget 48%, lowered its planned capital spending by 36% and is deferring an expansion of its Kisladag mine in Turkey and postponing start of production at three new mines in Greece and Romania by a year
OSISKO’S CAPITAL REDUCTION PROGRAM

• 2013 expenditures reduced by over $80 million
  – Hammond Reef
    • EIA submitted on February 15, 2013
    • Seeking opportunities to reduce capital costs
    • No decision required until completion of the feasibility study later this year
    • Reduction of ~ $3.0M from original 2013 budget
    • 3 staff left on payroll at OHRG project
    • August 1: Impairment of OHRG project – Accounting Term
  – Upper Beaver Project / Kirkland Lake Regional Exploration
    • Collar completed, delaying construction of the head frame and surface facilities
    • 29,290 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 at Upper Beaver
    • 31,750 metres of drilling since Jan. 1, 2013 in Kirkland Lake/Larder Camp
    • 2013 focus on completion of current holes and compilation of results
    • Deferral of ~$50M+ of the planned Upper Beaver outlays for 2013

  – These modifications resulted in ~ 6% reduction in Osisko’s workforce
## 2013 Capital Expenditures

Capitalized stripping costs are not included in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)</th>
<th>Original Budget</th>
<th>Revised budget(^{(2)})</th>
<th>Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Malartic</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$81</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond Reef</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Beaver</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration - Capitalized</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$220</strong></td>
<td><strong>$138</strong></td>
<td><strong>$82</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration – Expensed (^{(1)})(^{(3)})</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>($1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$228</strong></td>
<td><strong>$147</strong></td>
<td><strong>$81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Excludes write-off of projects in Q1 2013 for $2.0 million

\(^{(2)}\) Excluding variation in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to the Canadian Malartic Expansion, Hammond Reef, Upper Beaver and Kirkland Lake projects for $9.6 million in Q1 2013

\(^{(3)}\) Exploration – expensed through income statement is higher in revised budget compared to original budget, due to some investments in Mexico being expensed in Q1 2013 whereas for budget purposes the total investments were capitalized.
OHRG Project

Because of the falling gold price, Osisko has announced an impairment of the Hammond Reef Project. This is an accounting term that has essentially removed the value of the Hammond Reef Project from Osisko’s assets. We are continuing our efforts towards obtaining our permits necessary for the construction and development of the mine.

- Osisko has not stopped work on the OHRG Project.
- Permitting the Hammond Reef Project remains a top priority for Osisko.
- Osisko is focused on responding to the comments we received on our Draft EIS/EA Report.
- Osisko continues to conduct ongoing environmental field studies such as bat surveys and water quality sampling.
RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Original Committee composition:
Environment: Alix/Shane – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS)
Training & Employment: Martin/Erik – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony Marinaro (FFCS)
Social & Cultural: Bud/Karena – Irma Churchill (LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS)
RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Erik – Jeremiah (FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).

Due to OHRG workforce reductions, we needed to change the OHRG representation.

Current Committee composition:
Environment: Alix/Adam – Doug Mychasiw (LDMLFN); Jeremiah Windego (FFCS)
Training & Employment: Martin/Karena – Quentin Snider (LDMLFN); Tony Marinaro (FFCS)
Social & Cultural: Bud/Cathryn – Irma Churchill (LDMLFN); Ed Morrison (FFCS)
RSA committee: Martin/Alix/Bud - Jeremiah (FFCS), Quentin (LDMLFN), Ed (FFCS).
# Resource Sharing Committee Composition

## Resource Sharing Agreement – Section 7 - Committees

### Resource Sharing and Consultation Committee (RSC Committee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSK</th>
<th>RRDFN</th>
<th>LDMLFN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bud Dickson</td>
<td>Ed Morrison</td>
<td>Quentin Snider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Martin Griffin</td>
<td>Jeremiah Windego</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSK</th>
<th>RRDFN</th>
<th>LDMLFN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adam Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandra Drapack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jeremiah Windego</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Doug Mychasiw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSK</th>
<th>RRDFN</th>
<th>LDMLFN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Karena Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Martin Griffin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tony Marinaro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quentin Snider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social and Cultural Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OSK</th>
<th>RRDFN</th>
<th>LDMLFN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cathryn Moffet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bud Dickson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ed Morrison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Irma Churchill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS TO DATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2012</td>
<td>Oct. 3/4 2012</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Kick-off Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2013</td>
<td>Feb. 22 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>DRAFT EIS/EA report presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2013</td>
<td>Apr. 15 2013</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Fish compensation options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2013</td>
<td>May 21 2013</td>
<td>Environment &amp; Training / Employment</td>
<td>Spring Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2013</td>
<td>Aug. 20 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Update on Osisko Presentation of Proposed Meeting Dates and Topics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2013 - PROPOSED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q4 2013</td>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>REVISED EIS/EA report presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2014</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Fish Relocation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 2014</td>
<td>February 2014</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Certified Closure Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 2014</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Spring Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2014</td>
<td>July 2014</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Environmental Monitoring Plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional meetings re: Training & Employment depending on Feasibility of Project.
DRAFT EIS/EA report – Status Update on Comments

Comments Received
• Total of 848 comments received
• Aboriginal, public and government
• Majority from the provincial government

Aboriginal Comments (99)
• Lac de Milles Lacs (15)
• Seine River First Nation (24)
• Métis Nation of Ontario (60)
Public and municipal comments

Public (60)
- Atikokan Economic Development Corporation (2)
- Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters Committee (9)
- Atikokan Sportsmen’s Club (20)
- Crystal Beach Resort (24)
- Individual letters and emails (5)

Municipal (6)
- Town of Atikokan (2)
- City of Thunder Bay
- Township of O’Connor
- Township of Ignace
- Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association
Government comments

Provincial (517)
- Ministry of Natural Resources (294)
- Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (48)
- Ministry of Environment (175)
- Additional letters provided on Air Model, Sewage Works, Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

Federal (166)
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (40)
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans (38)
- Environment Canada (59)
- Health Canada (10)
- Natural Resources Canada (9)
- Transport Canada (16)
Comment Status

- Aboriginal
  - First Nations comments – DRAFT complete – meetings this week with SRFN & LDMLFN
  - Métis Nation of Ontario not yet begun

- Public
  - DRAFT complete

- Municipal
  - DRAFT complete

- Provincial
  - DRAFT - 85% complete
  - Updates to water quality required based on new work
  - Updates to monitoring plans required

- Federal
  - DRAFT - 90% complete
  - Updates to mine waste alternatives required
Meetings to Date

- April 15: Seine River First Nation
- May 9: DFO/MNR: No Net Loss Planning
- May 15: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Consultation and EA
- May 21: Local Tourism Operators
- May 22: Atikokan Sportsmen’s Club
- May 27: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Alternatives Assessment
- May 31: Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
- June 3: CEAA/MOE/EC: Site Specific Water Quality
- June 20: DFO/CEAA: Fisheries
- July 2: CEAA/MOE/MNR/EC: Water Quality
- July 15: CEAA/MOE/MNDM: Consultation and EA
- July 17: Métis Nation of Ontario
- July 29: MNDM: Closure Planning
Planned Meetings

- August 19: Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
- August 19: Seine River First Nation
- August 20: Teleconference for RSA Committees
- August 21: Ministry of Natural Resources
- August 22: Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
Final Report Submission

- Finalize all responses
- Revise EIS/EA Report
- Make final submission end of September

Consultation on Revised EIS/EA Report – Q4 RSA Meeting
  - Similar to February presentation
  - Focus on changes to DRAFT report
  - Focus on Response to comments

Anticipated EA approval: Q2 2014
Seine River First Nation
Email

From: Alexandra Drapack  
Sent: February 25, 2013 1:18 PM  
To: Liu, Amy [CEAA]; Whitmore, Michelle (ENE); Barnes, Patrick (MNDM)  
Cc: Cathryn Moffett  
Subject: FW: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd - Data Sharing

Follow Up Flag: Follow up  
Flag Status: Completed

FYI – this response was to Chief Klyne’s comment on Feb. 21 regarding information sharing from Golder’s baseline data collection.

Thanks  
Alix

---

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.  
Director Sustainable Development / Directrice développement durable  
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440 | Toronto, ON M5H 3B7  
101 Goodwin Street | PO Box 2020 | Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0  
Tel.: 416-363-8653 #110 | Cell.: 416-606-1692 | Fax: 416-363-7579  
adrapack@osisko.com | www.osisko.com

From: Alexandra Drapack  
Sent: February 25, 2013 1:17 PM  
To: 'Peter Lee'; 'earlklyne695@msn.com'  
Cc: Martin Griffin; Bud Dickson; Cathryn Moffett; 'Parker, Steven'  
Subject: RE: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd - Data Sharing

Chief Klyne and Dr. Lee,

Further to my email below from September 12 2012, additional information on hydrology and water quality baseline study results can be found at the following link:  

Specifically I think the Technical Supporting documents for Hydrology, Water & Sediment Quality, Site Water Quality and Lake Water Quality would be of particular interest to you.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks  
Alix

---
From: Alexandra Drapack  
Sent: September 12, 2012 3:38 PM  
To: Peter Lee  
Cc: Martin Griffin; Bud Dickson; Cathryn Moffett; 'Parker, Steven'; 'earlklyne695@msn.com'  
Subject: Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd - Data Sharing

Dr. Lee,

During our January 24 2012 meeting in Seine River, you expressed an interest in Osisko’s data dealing with temp, oxygen, and conductivity profiles of Upper Marmion. You noted that you seem to be finding that hypolimnion temps in some of the sites we look at are higher than might be expected perhaps due to the water management of the reservoir system. Attached is some information we collected for our OHRG project that you might find useful. If you have any questions, let me know and I will give you contact information for the correct person at Golder Associates to respond.

You also expressed an interest in the hydrology info Osisko will be generating since it may help with the wild rice study you will be undertaking. We do not have an interim report for hydrology yet but will let you know when we do.

Thanks
Alix

Alexandra Drapack, MBA, P. Eng.  
Director Sustainable Development / Directrice développement durable  
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440 | Toronto, ON M5H 3B7  
101 Goodwin Street | PO Box 2020 | Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0  
Tel.: 416-363-8653 #110 | Cell.: 416-606-1692 | Fax: 416-363-7579  
adrapack@osisko.com | www.osisko.com
MEETING MINUTES
OSIKSO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION
APRIL 15, 2013 – 2:00 AM – 4:00PM
SRFN BAND OFFICE, SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION, ON

Attendees:
Osisko: Alix Drapack, Bud Dickson
Golder Associates: Brian Hindley
SRFN: Chief Earl Klyne, Tom Johnson, Carrie Boshkaykin, John Kabatay, Norman Girard
FFCS Staff: Alex Bruyere
Lakehead University: Victoria Danco, Teleconference: Dr. Peter Lee.

MEETING PURPOSE
The purpose of the meeting was to get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.

UPDATE ON SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION HEALTH STUDY:
- Dr. Peter Lee described the current 2 year monitoring program. The first year has been completed:
  - Aimed at looking at the relationship between sulphate concentrations and effects on mercury methylation
  - Collection of water, sediments, benthos, fish.
  - Analyses of samples using Lakehead U lab with very low detection limits for Hg
  - Have sampled areas around Upper Marmion Lake and downstream as far as Rainy Lake
  - Observed that some areas are less affected or not affected by anthropogenic factors
  - Study results and a report will be available end of June.
  - Victoria setting up database and integrating with GIS.
- Next steps (second year of study) are to look at more specific areas – wild rice study; bioaccumulation studies on mercury/sulphate and will look at effects on food sources of SRFN. This year will focus on wild rice production.

EA QUESTIONS/CONCERNS
- Can you guarantee that the tailings area will be safe?
- How were the mercury calculations made? (Peter Lee)
- John Kabatay asked whether evaporation had been considered in the water balance. John questioned whether adequate fish samples had been taken. John also noted that the reports should be written in a way that community members can understand them. They are too technical.
- Looking for more info on mercury concentrations in tissue – would like to see invertebrate tissue results
- Having difficulty understanding what the concentrations/loadings of sulphate from the TMF are
- TSD/EA indicates 2%? – appears that discharge may contain 150 – 200 ppm - would appreciate clarification. Osisko will provide as part of response to comments.
- Would like to see a better quantification of sulphate concentrations and loading in Upper Marmion and potential influence on mercury methylation.
- Chief Klyne mentioned the importance of cranberries.
- Osisko will respond to SRFN comments in the next 6-8 weeks.
GENERAL DISCUSSION:
- Chief Klyne commented that Seine River First Nation wants to participate in baseline data collection.
- Seine River FN felt that Osisko and Golder should have used their workforce more in the baseline studies. Seine River feels that this may result in the need for more baseline studies.
- Osisko still has much more monitoring to do, beyond the EA. There are many other permits, there is an Environmental Effects Monitoring Program, construction of fish habitat compensation, etc, which represent opportunities for utilizing SRFN labour force.
- Seine River FN has been doing their own baseline monitoring.
- Seine River FN is interested in the possibility of supporting this ongoing monitoring as a separate project from the EA.
- Seine River FN upset about their staff being refused entrance to the site. Osisko will ensure that John, Victoria and Ryan have site access. Osisko will provide SRFN with contact info so that SRFN can provide advanced notice for site access.

SEINE RIVER FN HEALTH MONITORING STUDY
- Current study may make recommendations for future work.
- Osisko interested in contributing (donations, in-kind donations, data sharing) once we know better what this work is.
- SRFN plans to continue monitoring through the life cycle of the mine.
- SRFN feels that their study could become a recognized standard for environmental monitoring.
- Osisko is aware and recognizes that SRFN has some trained environmental staff now.

ACTION ITEMS:
- OHRG staff have been notified that access to the site for SRFN (John Kabatay, Victoria Danco and Ryan Potsin). DONE
- John, Victoria and Ryan to provide advanced notice to Osisko for site access so that Osisko site security is informed.
- Seine River FN to provide Osisko with a proposal for the next phase of the SRFN Health Monitoring Study.
- Osisko to respond to SRFN's comments on the DRAFT EIS/EA report (Note: Alix noted that this may take 6-8 weeks).
PROPOSAL DISCUSSION: SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION, OSIKSO, HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT, AUGUST, 2013

SRFN expressed concerns to Osisko in its letter of April 4, 2013 commenting on the EA documents for Hammond Reef Gold Project. After a number of communications with Osisko, we wish to explore the possibility of joint investigations to resolve our environmental concerns with the project. Specifically, we wish to examine the following possibilities:

a. Environmental Sampling and Monitoring by SRFN for Osisko: SRFN has been engaged in a detailed contaminant sampling study for the past three years working in conjunction with the Environmental Laboratory at Lakehead University. SRFN now has expertise in sampling water, sediment, fish, and invertebrates. In fact, due to our traditional rights involving food, particularly fish, we can often obtain such samples more easily than professional consulting companies. Our environmental group is far better equipped with boats of various types (from car tops to large speed boats to air boats) needed for sampling. Furthermore, our local presence makes it easier and cheaper for sampling than bringing in companies that may be located at long distances from the Seine River. If specific requirements are needed, we have developed a good working relationship with Lakehead University, the local source of expertise, for examining specific environmental concerns. We believe that by employing SRFN for this function, Osisko would not only obtain better service for environmental sampling but also likely save money. We would like to have serious discussions with Osisko in this matter.

b. Joint use of Data: SRFN has collected data in its contaminant project that may assist Osisko in its EA requirements. As an act of good faith we would be willing to explore the idea of sharing this data with Osisko. Data collected by Osisko will also be useful to our spatial data base currently being produced by SRFN.

c. Mercury Concerns: Our contaminant study has revealed that mercury accumulation in occurring in our main fish used for food (walleye). Both water and sediment samples showed that mercury methylation increased as pH decreased, organic matter increased, oxygen decreased and temperature increased. Some of the highest levels in water and fish occurred in Sawbill Bay which had conditions as above that promoted methylation. Controlled experiments at the university showed that bioaccumulation of mercury increased as levels of sulphate increased to a maximum level. We think that further sampling in the Sawbill Bay area to further define existing environmental and levels of mercury in fish are needed. Additionally, more controlled experiments are needed to quantify the effect of sulphate discharge from the mine. Our university partner has suggested that the possibility of graduate work could be involved in these studies as
well. The benefit to Osisko is that current conditions would provide a baseline from which to measure any potential effects on mercury methylation by the mine.

**d. Regional Study Area and Local Study Area Sampling Locations:** The EA did not include any sampling sites further downstream from Marmion Lake. There is no doubt that any noticeable changes to the local environment in the vicinity of our community may be attributed to the mine development whether this is the cause or not. As part of our contaminant study we have examined in detail many sites downstream of Marmion. We would like to continue this process for some selected sites. We note that major developments are still being considered for the Steep Rock site which remains a chief concern of our First Nation. Continued monitoring will ensure that changes due to Steep Rock are not attributed to Osisko.

In terms of the local study area, our concern was that only near shore sites seemed to be sampled. Our monitoring in **c. (above)** would mitigate this problem.

**e. Benthic Studies:** As we mentioned in our April letter, we consider the sampling of benthic invertebrates in the fall of limited value. Again, we do have some results that may benefit Osisko and further sampling conducted in the spring would be useful. Mercury also needs to be determined in these samples.

**f. Water Management in the Seine River:** In the past we have expressed concern that temperatures and water fluctuations in the Seine River caused by release of water from water control structures may be adversely affecting aquatic life in the Seine River. Osisko has developed detailed hydrology models that could assist us in improving water management on the river. We would like to work with Osisko to fully examine hydrological effects as they affect the aboriginal concerns of SRFN which may differ from normal considerations. The increase in mercury methylation from elevated temperatures (as above c.) is one example. A second is the serious effect of water fluctuations on our wild rice crop.

**g. Mitigation and Compensation for Lost Fish Habitat:** In our letter of April 13th, we expressed grave concern over the suggestion that Osisko would use funds as compensation from the loss of fish habitat due to the mine (ex. Mitta Lake) to help remediate Steep Rock for the MNR. We are under the impression that this is no longer being considered and applaud Osisko for this decision. Nevertheless, the fish habitat needs to be compensated. SRFN has been actively involved in improving conditions for sturgeon and is intimately aware of needs for walleye. We encourage Osisko to work with us identify key locations for improving fish habitat in the Seine River System.
Moving Ahead: SRFN considers this meeting a first important step in what we hope will be a very positive relationship with Osisko. In terms of funding, we are looking for a contribution or $50,000 from Osisko to start some of these investigations. We have already had discussions with provincial agencies about contributing to our resource management plans and have received positive feedback from them in this regard to make matching financial contributions. Certainly SRFN will also make a contribution for this arrangement. Our university partners have also assured us that we can continue to receive a 40% discount on all analyses. The university also has access to funds that could be used to hire graduate students and obtain research funds for additional studies.

Our take home message to Osisko is that we would like to develop a detailed working proposal with them for better management of environmental conditions on the Seine River. We hope this is a mutual goal of Osisko.
November 7, 2013

Chief Earl Klyne  
Seine River First Nation  
Box 124  
Mine Centre, ON  
P0W 1H0

Dear Chief Klyne,

Thank you for your proposal received August 19, 2013 detailing opportunities for joint investigations to resolve your environmental concerns with the Hammond Reef Gold Project.

As you know, the Project is currently in the planning stage, and we expect the earliest that construction could begin would be mid 2014. We have not published a feasibility study for the Project at this time, however we plan to submit a Final EIS/EA Report for government review and approval at the end of 2013.

With regards to your requests, we have reviewed your proposal and discussed the options. We would like to offer the following considerations at this time:

a. **Environmental Sampling and Monitoring by SRFN for Osisko**  
   We agree that SRFN should be directly involved in environmental monitoring and sampling programs and welcome their participation in all our environmental field work.

b. **Joint use of Data**  
   We agree that sharing of data is mutually beneficial. We are willing to make all our environmental data available to SRFN and welcome the receipt of data SRFN has collected.

c. **Mercury Concerns**  
   We understand that mercury is a key concern to SRFN. The Project is not anticipated to result in any increase in mercury levels either through exploration, ore processing or mining activities. We are confident that the level of sampling that has occurred to date is sufficient to meet the requirements of the environmental assessment. We value the health of SRFN and the aquatic environment. To this end, we would be happy to contribute capacity to an additional fish tissue sampling study. We currently anticipate this study taking place in the spring of 2014 and would like to discuss the detailed work plan further with SRFN in the coming months.

d. **Regional Study Area and Local Study Area Sampling Locations**  
   We are confident that the level of sampling that has occurred to date is sufficient to meet the requirements of the environmental assessment. We value the health of SRFN and the aquatic environment. To this end, we would be happy to contribute capacity to an additional water quality sampling study. We currently anticipate this study taking place in the spring of 2014 and would like to discuss the detailed work plan further with SRFN in the coming months.

e. **Benthic Studies**  
   We are confident that the level of sampling that has occurred to date is sufficient to meet the requirements of the environmental assessment. We value the health of SRFN and the aquatic environment. To this end, we would be happy to contribute capacity to an additional benthic sampling study. We currently anticipate this study taking place in the spring of 2014 and would like to discuss the detailed work plan further with SRFN in the coming months.

f. **Water Management in the Seine River**  
   We agree that sharing of data is mutually beneficial. We are willing to work with SRFN to further examine hydrological effects as they affect Aboriginal concerns of SRFN. We would like to examine the scope of these discussions further with SRFN in the coming months and welcome your suggestions on meeting dates.
g. Mitigation and Compensation for Lost Fish Habitat
You are correct in your understanding that the remediation of Steep Rock is no longer being considered by Osisko as an off-site fish offset opportunity. We agree that SRFN could provide meaningful feedback and insight into fish habitat compensation planning on-site. We have developed conceptual level on-site projects in the Marmion Basin and would welcome your input. We would like to examine the scope of these discussions further with SRFN in the coming months and we look forward to your suggestions on meeting dates.

We agree that management of environmental conditions on the Seine River is important, and we share your goal. Ongoing discussions, information sharing and consultation activities with SRFN have been a key part of the Hammond Reef Gold Project throughout the planning process and we plan to continue this throughout all stages of the Project. We trust that our comments have provided a path forward at this time and look forward to further discussions.

Sincerely,

Bud Dickson
Manager Aboriginal Affairs
Post V2 EIS-EA Consultation
• Canadian Malartic Corporation
• Hammond Reef Gold Project
  – Key benefits
  – Potential effects
• Environmental Assessment Process
  – Government review
  – Federal comments
• Field Work at Hammond
• Update to the Project Description
• Metis Agreement and Working Groups
- In June 2014, Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold formed a 50/50 partnership

- The new partnership acquired all issued and outstanding common shares of Osisko

- This acquisition included the Canadian Malartic Mine, the Kirkland Lake Gold Project and the Hammond Reef Gold Project

- All agreements and commitments made by Osisko have been transferred to Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC)
Our Team

• Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) is governed by a Management Committee, which is made up of three senior executives each from Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold

• An operating committee reports to the Management Committee on a quarterly basis

• The corporation is divided into an operations team and an exploration team, each of which have two Vice Presidents – one from Yamana and one from Agnico.

• These Vice Presidents are directly responsible to the operating committee

• Hammond Reef Gold falls under the exploration team
Our Team

Management Committee

Operating Committee

Vice President Exploration, Agnico Eagle
Vice President Exploration, Yamana Gold

Director of Sustainable Development

Manager of Sustainable Development
Manager of Aboriginal and Community Affairs
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Exploration project complete in 2012

Two year construction phase

Eleven year operations phase

- Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
- Includes crushing, grinding, flotation, cyanide leaching, electrowinning and final refining using furnaces.
- Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir
- Water will be recycled as much as possible
- Intermittent effluent discharge from the Site.

Two year closure phase
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Key Benefits

• Employment
  • 416 jobs per month during construction
  • 550 jobs per year during operations

• Education and training
  • On the job training
  • Scholarships
  • Partnerships with local academic institutions

• Taxes and royalties
  • $36.2 million in provincial income tax during construction
  • $115.5 million in federal taxes during construction
  • $12.7 million annual provincial income tax during operations
  • $18.1 million annual federal taxes during operations

• Social and community investments
• Net benefit of Fish Habitat Compensation Plan
Key Potential Effects

- Loss of vegetation and wetlands
  - Approximately 1200 hectares of vegetation
  - Approximately 380 hectares of wetlands

- Loss of fish habitat
  - Draining of Mitta Lake
  - Fish habitat compensation plan
  - Involvement of Aboriginal groups and local experts

- Increased water use of Marmion
  - Participate in Seine River Water Management Committee
  - Predicted change in water levels is approximately 8 cm

- Changes to recreation and tourism area
  - Change to visual landscape
  - Increased noise levels
  - Work with local outfitters
  - Provide new opportunities and support existing industry
Environmental Assessment Process

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

~700 comments received
Follow up meetings May – October 2013

January 2014 – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received
Follow up meetings May – July 2014

June 2015 - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum with comment responses

July 2015 - Meetings with public and Aboriginal partners

August 2015 – Received additional information requests from government

Spring 2016 - Receive EA decision
Environmental Assessment Process

Next Steps – *dates are subject to change*

**Provincial**
- MOE Prepares Ministry Review - September 2015
- Publication of Ministry Review (Notice of Completion)
- Public comment period – 5 weeks
- Final Ministry Evaluation of the EA – 13 weeks
- Minister Decision – February 2016
- Cabinet Decision - no timeline (estimated May 2016)

**Federal**
- CEAA prepares Draft Comprehensive Study Report – 9 weeks
- Government and Aboriginal review period – 4 weeks
- CEAA revises Comprehensive Study Report – 2 weeks
- Government review period – 3 weeks
- Final Comprehensive Study Report to Minister of Environment – 7 weeks
- Public review period – 4 weeks
- Federal Minister’s EA Decision – 12 weeks (estimated May 2016)
T(2)-11 Moose calving and herding sites

Describe the potential environmental effects of the Project on moose, taking into account the calving and herding sites. Provide a revised map (Figure 2-10) that identifies moose herding and calving sites in relation to the project footprint.

T(2)-14 Transportation routes

Identify and describe the transportation routes (i.e. current and/or historic travel use of waterways, water bodies, and portage routes of Aboriginal peoples), the transportation routes affected by the Project or project activities, and proposed mitigation options to offset impacts to the use of the transportation routes by Aboriginal peoples.

Provide a map to depict the proximities of the identified transportation routes to the Project footprint.
T(2)-15 Access to sites and lands

Describe the potential effects of the Project on access for Aboriginal groups’ use of lands and resources for traditional practices (i.e. access to special sites, hunting, fishing, trapping, harvesting)

Describe the mitigation measures to address lost or restricted access to special sites, hunting, fishing, trapping, and harvesting areas.
Field work at Hammond Reef

Hydrology Study

• Government requested flows and water levels be monitored at seven locations on an ongoing basis
• Field work planned for September 2015
• One Golder staff member to visit site
• Check old equipment and install new equipment as needed
• Seasonal visits will be ongoing
Field work at Hammond Reef

Aquatic Study

- Study conducted in August and September 2014
- Additional fish tissue samples were taken
- This work was done in response to comments from Atikokan Sportsman Club
- Team include staff from Golder Associates, CMC and Seine River FN
- Study area included Sawbill Bay, Trap Bay, Lizard Lake, and Sapawe Lake
- Samples are currently at the government lab for analysis
Field work at Hammond Reef

Cultural Heritage Study

• Field work took place in September 2014
• Team included heritage specialists from Golder and CMC staff
• Documentation of old mine workings was undertaken
• This work was done in response to comments from government

• Historic engine was removed from site for restoration
• Meeting and discussion with Atikokan Museum Board
• Final report will be placed at the Atikokan Museum
Weather Station Monitoring

- Ongoing measurements at meteorological station on site
- Includes precipitation, wind, temperature, etc.
- This information helps understand the local environment and make predictions
- Data is collected on a continuous basis and compared to regional records
Workers Accommodation Camp

• Alternatives assessment of 5 different possible locations was undertaken

• Evaluation of each alternative based on:
  • Environment
  • Social
  • Technical
  • Economic

• This work was done in response to comments from government
• Goal was to locate the camp away from the shoreline
• New location was chosen which is within the Project footprint
• Change considered minor due to lack of new impacts
Update to the Project Description

• Evaluation of 5 potential locations

• Selected Alternative 5

• Within Project footprint

• Respects the buffer zone from shoreline

• Off the public road

• Allows for a combined camp and mine water effluent discharge
Thank you
Merci
Migwetch
Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan (pop 3,000)

Exploration project complete in 2012 (workforce of +100)

Eleven year operations phase:
• Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
• Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir

Resource is proven:
• Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt
• Average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold
Metis Nation of Ontario

- Shared Interests Agreement signed June 2016
- Letter of support for the Project provided to regulators
- Last committee meeting held October 2015
Metis Nation of Ontario

- **SIA Budget**
  - $10,000 per year ($8,000 for JTWG and $2,000 for RWG)
- Agreed to combine two committees for 2016
- Frequency of meetings
  - RWG as needed
  - JTWG quarterly

- **Goal of Committees is to develop multi-year workplan based on Section 5**
  1. Traditional Use Study
  2. Protection of special sites
  3. VEC monitoring and assessment
  4. Participation in environmental studies
  5. Socio-economic impacts to Metis
  6. Promotion of Metis culture
  7. Information sharing on environmental work
  8. Participation in reclamation activities

- **Business Development Process**
  - $20,000 provided
  - Develop mutually agreed upon workplan
More than $10 million dollars spent on environmental studies to date. Studies have shown the project can be built without a significant effect.

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

~700 comments received

January 2014 – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received (IR1)

June 2015 - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum
~50 comments received (IR2)

November 2015 – Responses to federal comments provided
~10 comments received (IR3) *note that two of these comments are new*
ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

• Detailed assessment of alternative methods of carrying out the project

• Draft report is currently under review
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

- Seine River Watershed Management Committee under review
- Negotiating agreement with waterpower users
Remaining Provincial Comments

COMMITMENTS TABLE

• Publish a revised table to reflect new commitments
AIR QUALITY

CEAA is requesting the air quality model be re-run and further details be provided on potential health effects. They have also asked that mitigation measures not be “built in” to the model for each scenario.

We have agreed to undertake a revised air quality model (estimated April 8)
We have re-run the model several times based on comments
We will now adjust assumptions so they are no longer « worst case »

The conclusions have remained the same:

• The Project is able to operate in a manner that meets air quality regulations
• The human health effects assessment has also concluded that no significant effects will result from the construction or operation of the project
ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

CEAA has requested further information on potential effects to trapping, transportation routes and access to areas used for traditional activities

This information has been presented several times but is difficult to fully detail because of the sensitive nature of traditional knowledge.

Resource Sharing Agreement with 8 First Nations
• RSA Committee is active and meets on a quarterly basis
• Spring and Fall Ceremonies on an annual basis
• Ongoing funding of education and training for each community

Shared Interests Agreement with the Metis Nation of Ontario
• Implementation Committee is active meeting on a quarterly basis
GROUNDWATER

CEAA has requested that additional boreholes be drilled in the centre of the tailings management facility and additional 3D modelling be undertaken to predict seepage rates at specific points.

Historic drilling information has been gathered from exploration program to allow mapping of bedrock as a desktop exercise instead of initiating a new field program.

Proposed new model will assume all overburden is sand/gravel, although clay layers are present.

Existing 3D modelling can be expanded as requested to provide predictions for a wider geographical area (i.e. entire TMF, and all primary receivers).

New model will cost upwards of $80,000 and take several months to complete.
Hammond Reef Project

EA process update

June 8, 2016
Our Team

- Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) is governed by a Management Committee, which is made up of three senior executives each from Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold

- An operating committee reports to the Management Committee on a quarterly basis

- The corporation is divided into an operations team and an exploration team, each of which have two Vice Presidents – one from Yamana and one from Agnico.

- These Vice Presidents are directly responsible to the operating committee

- Hammond Reef Gold falls under the exploration team
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Management Committee

Operating Committee

Vice President Exploration, Agnico Eagle

Vice President Exploration, Yamana Gold

Director of Sustainable Development and Environment

Regional Exploration Manager

Manager of Sustainable Development

Manager of Aboriginal and Community Affairs

Project Managers
Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan (pop 3,000)

Exploration project complete in 2012 (workforce of +100)

Eleven year operations phase:
• Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
• Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir

Resource is proven:
• Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt
• Average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold
Environmental Assessment Process

More than $10 million dollars spent on environmental studies to date. Studies have shown the project can be built without a significant effect.

**December 2011** - EIS Guidelines

**July 2012** - Terms of Reference Approval

**February 2013** – Draft EIS/EA Report
~700 comments received

**January 2014** – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received (IR1)

**June 2015** - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum
~50 comments received (IR2)

**November 2015** – Responses to federal comments provided
~12 comments received (IR3)

**March and April 2016** – Additional comments from Govt review team on Air Quality modelling, 3D groundwater modelling, and alternatives assessment.
AIR QUALITY

CEAA is requesting the air quality model be re-run and further details be provided on potential health effects. They have also asked that mitigation measures not be “built in” to the model for each scenario.

We have agreed to undertake a revised air quality model (estimated April 8)
We have re-run the model several times based on comments
We will now adjust assumptions so they are no longer « worst case »

The conclusions have remained the same:

• The Project is able to operate in a manner that meets air quality regulations
• The human health effects assessment has also concluded that no significant effects will result from the construction or operation of the project
ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

CEAA has requested further information on potential effects to trapping, transportation routes and access to areas used for traditional activities

This information has been presented several times but is difficult to fully detail because of the sensitive nature of traditional knowledge.

Resource Sharing Agreement with 8 First Nations
• RSA Committee is active and meets on a quarterly basis
• Spring and Fall Ceremonies on an annual basis
• Ongoing funding of education and training for each community

Shared Interests Agreement with the Metis Nation of Ontario
• Implementation Committee is active meeting on a quarterly basis
GROUNDWATER

CEAA has requested that additional boreholes be drilled in the centre of the tailings management facility and additional 3D modelling be undertaken to predict seepage rates at specific points.

Historic drilling information has been gathered from exploration program to allow mapping of bedrock as a desktop exercise instead of initiating a new field program.

Proposed new model will assume all overburden is sand/gravel, although clay layers are present.

Existing 3D modelling can be expanded as requested to provide predictions for a wider geographical area (i.e. entire TMF, and all primary receivers).

New model will cost upwards of $80,000 and take several months to complete.
Next Steps

**Summer 2016:** Discussions with MNRF to answer outstanding issues

**Fall 2016:** Submit Air quality modelling, 3D groundwater modelling. Respond to remaining information requests (ex. Aboriginal land use)

**Beginning of 2017:** Economic re-evaluation of the project.

**EA approval = ?**
Hammond Reef Project
EA process update
Sept 19, 2016
Our Team

- Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) is governed by a Management Committee, which is made up of three senior executives each from Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold.

- An operating committee reports to the Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

- The corporation is divided into an operations team and an exploration team, each of which have two Vice Presidents – one from Yamana and one from Agnico.

- These Vice Presidents are directly responsible to the operating committee.

- Hammond Reef Gold project falls under the exploration team.
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan (pop 3,000)

Exploration project complete in 2012 (workforce of +100)

Eleven year operations phase:
- Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
- Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir

Resource is proven:
- Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt
- Average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold
Key Benefits to Local and Regional Population

Employment
- 416 jobs per month during construction (2 years)
- 550 jobs per year during operations (11 years)

Taxes and royalties
- $36.2 million in provincial income tax during construction
- $115.5 million in federal taxes during construction
- $12.7 million annual provincial income tax during operations
- $18.1 million annual federal taxes during operations

Resource Sharing Agreement with 8 First Nations and Shared Interests Agreement with the Metis Nation of Ontario
Environmental Assessment Process

More than $10.5 million dollars spent on environmental studies to date
Studies have shown the project can be built without a significant effect

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

~700 comments received

January 2014 – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received (IR1)

June 2015 - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum
~50 comments received (IR2)

November 2015 – Responses to federal comments provided
~12 comments received (IR3)

March and April 2016 – Additional comments from Gov’t review team on Air Quality modelling, 3D groundwater modelling, and alternatives assessment.
AIR QUALITY

CEAA is requesting the air quality model be re-run and further details be provided on potential health effects. They have also asked that mitigation measures not be “built in” to the model for each scenario.

We have submitted a revised air quality model beginning of July and we included air quality results into responses to land use and access concerns.

The conclusions have remained the same:

• The Project is able to operate in a manner that meets air quality regulations
• The human health effects assessment has also concluded that no significant effects will result from the construction or operation of the project

➢ We will be receiving further comments from gov’t review team in October
ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

CEAA has requested further information on potential effects to trapping, transportation routes and access to areas used for traditional activities. This information has been presented several times but is difficult to fully detail because of the sensitive nature of traditional knowledge.

- We gave the gov’t review team fact sheets which simplifies and puts in one place the information already submitted (trap lines, transportation routes,..)

Resource Sharing Agreement with 8 First Nations
- RSA Committee is active and meets on a quarterly basis
- Spring and Fall Ceremonies on an annual basis
- Ongoing funding of education and training for each community

Shared Interests Agreement with the Metis Nation of Ontario
- Implementation Committee is active meeting on a quarterly basis
GROUNDWATER

CEAA has requested that additional boreholes be drilled in the centre of the tailings management facility and additional 3D modelling be undertaken to predict seepage rates at specific points.

• Historic drilling information has been gathered from exploration program to allow mapping of bedrock as a desktop exercise instead of initiating a new field program. Permeability tests on existing monitoring wells were done in August to add information to the model.

• The approach used for the model, along with new figures, were all put into a memo that was submitted to the gov’t review team in May. Comments were received in July and a memo with all hypothesis for the model to answer concerns raised will be submitted end of September.

➢ New model should be submitted by November and will have costed more than $80,000 and several months to complete.
Next Steps

Fall 2016:

✓ Discussions with MNRF to answer outstanding issues:
  • Revised alternatives assessment for the access road and transmission line (requirement for engineering details, species at risk studies, ...).
  • Discussions on the fishing and hunting pressure assessment
  • Discussions on the definition of “Significance” of impacts which were used in the EA.

✓ Answer to gov’t comments to the revised air quality modelling, submit the 3D groundwater modelling, commitments table, and work on the final EA addendum. Respond to remaining information requests (ex. Other MNRF responses)

Beginning of 2017: Strategic re-evaluation of the project.

EA approval = winter 2017 (???)
Thank You !

Merci !

Migwetch !

Marsee !
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Who are we? Our Team:

• Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) is a partnership governed by a Management Committee, which is made up of three senior executives each from Agnico Eagle (50%) and Yamana Gold (50%).

• An operating committee reports to the Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

• The corporation is divided into an operations team and an exploration team, each of which have two Vice Presidents – one from Yamana and one from Agnico.

• Hammond Reef Gold falls under the exploration team.
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan (pop 3,000)

Exploration project complete in 2012 (workforce of +100)

Eleven year operations phase:
• Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
• Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir

Resource is proven:
• Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt
• Average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold
Environmental Assessment Process

More than $10.5 million dollars spent on environmental studies to date. Studies have shown the project can be built without a significant effect.

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

~700 comments received

January 2014 – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received (IR1)

June 2015 - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum
~50 comments received (IR2)

November 2015 – Responses to federal comments provided
~ 47 new or follow-up comments received;
• CMC has been working with GRT to prepare responses and resolve outstanding issues
• New, more-detailed Alternatives Assessment completed at request of MNRF

Present status:
• Majority of issues have been resolved or are pending GRT approval, three main topics remain: groundwater modelling, hydrology (water taking), air quality.
Further engineering design, permitting and development of detailed monitoring plans to follow EA approval
Part of the EA: Assessment of Alternatives required by Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and Ontario Environmental Assessment Act

1. Alternatives to the Project
   - Only alternative to the Project is to ‘Do Nothing’
     - Project not expected to impose significant negative effects on the biophysical and socio-economic environment
     - Positive socio-economic effects for CMC, community of Atikokan, Aboriginal partners, neighboring communities, the Province of Ontario and Canada
     - Proceeding with the project selected as preferred alternative

2. Alternative means of carrying out the Project
   - Assessment carried out for all project components for which more than a single feasible alternative was identified
     - Evaluation considered Environmental, Technical, Economic and Social criteria

3. Mine Waste Disposal Alternatives
   - Assessment followed Environment Canada’s Guidelines for the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal
Components of Alternatives Assessment

- **Alternative to the Project**
  - Proceed (selected)
  - Do Nothing

- **Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project**
  - Ore processing method
  - Access road routing
  - Power supply (transmission line routing)
  - Worker accommodation
  - Sewage treatment facility
  - Water discharge location

- **Mine Waste Disposal Alternatives**
  - Waste rock management facility siting
  - Tailings management facility siting
Project Components with a Single Feasible Alternative

For some project components, only one feasible alternative was identified. These components have become part of the Project design and were not assessed further.

The components with a single feasible alternative are:

- **Mine Development**: Open pit development, including the draining of Mitta Lake;
- **Explosive storage siting**: Contractor supplied and managed on-site;
- **Chemical and fuel storage siting**: On-site storage and handling;
- **Hazardous waste management**: Temporary secure storage on-site for shipment off site to licensed facilities;
- **Water sourcing**: Marmion Reservoir is adjacent to the Project and is technically and economically feasible as a water source;
- **Water recycling**: Recycled water will be used as much as possible;
- **Low-grade Ore Stockpile**: Located south of the East Pit and east of the West Pit as close to the processing plant as possible;
- **Organic and Solid Waste Management**: Partner with the Town of Atikokan to develop a landfill off-site.
Ore Processing Method

The processing of ore containing gold will require cyanide leaching.

Two alternatives considered to decrease cyanide concentrations:

1. Use of cyanide destruction circuit
   - Cyanide concentrations in tailings slurry reduced to 2 ppm.

2. Natural degradation of cyanide
   - Cyanide concentrations in tailings slurry reduced to 14 ppm.

Preferred Alternative: **Use of cyanide destruction circuit**
- Less risk to the biophysical environment
- Smaller reclaim water pond area
- More readily acceptable to stakeholders
Access Road Alignment Alternatives
Access Road Alignment Alternatives

Required to facilitate transport of equipment and supplies to the mine site.

Two alternatives considered for the main access road to the mine site:

1. Hardtack/Sawbill Road – upgrade existing
2. Raft Lake Road – upgrade existing and construct new road, bridge over Raft Lake cut

Preferred Alternative: **Hardtack/Sawbill Road**

- Does not require construction of new road, avoiding additional habitat loss
- Does not require construction of new water crossings or large span bridge
- Lower cost alternative due to reduced construction
Power Supply (Transmission Line) Alignment Alternatives

The mine and processing plant will require approximately 100 MW of power, supplied via a new 230 kV transmission line.

Three transmission line alignment alternatives considered:

1. Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road
2. Transmission line along Raft Lake Road
3. Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road and Crossing Sawbill Bay

Preferred Alternative: **Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road and Crossing Sawbill Bay**

- Transmission line follows selected access road alignment which simplifies construction and minimizes vegetation clearing and habitat loss.
- A portion of the alignment will be strung over Sawbill Bay resulting in a shorter overall length and lower cost.
Worker Accommodation

Accommodation for up to 1,200 workers.

Two alternatives for worker accommodations:

1. On-site accommodation camp
2. Off-site accommodation camp
   - In the Town of Atikokan and surrounding communities

Preferred Alternative: **On-site accommodation camp**

- Enhances ability to attract skilled workers from regions beyond the local area by offering flexible living arrangements;
- Improves worker safety through a reduction of vehicle trips along the mine access road;
- Does not preclude the ability to live in and commute from Atikokan;
- Workers may live in town and commute daily by bus or personal vehicle or workers may want a shift rotation, allowing them to reside elsewhere in Canada.
On-site Accommodation Camp Location
On-site Accommodation Camp Location

Accommodation for up to 1,200 workers.

Five alternatives considered for location of on-site accommodation camp:

1. West shore of Sawbill Bay (existing exploration camp location)
2. West of Sawbill Bay and North of Access Road
3. East of Sawbill Bay and Below TMF Dam
4. East of Sawbill Bay along Mine Site Access Road
5. Northeast of Sawbill Bay and West of TMF

Preferred Alternative: **Northeast of Sawbill Bay and West of TMF:**

- Respects 120 m minimum offset from shore of Marmion Reservoir
- Minimal new access road required from main access road
- Allows for potential combination of camp sewage discharge and mine effluent discharge to a single location, reducing potential effects on aquatic environment
- Furthest location from mine site (low potential for noise related sleep disturbance)
Sewage generated at the camp and processing plant will be treated on-site. Not economically feasible to pump to existing off-site sewage treatment facility.

Two sewage treatment location alternatives considered:

1. One treatment facility located near the main accommodation camp
2. Multiple treatment facilities – 1 large facility near accommodation camp and 3 smaller facilities for process plant, truck shop, and emulsion plant

Preferred Alternative: **Multiple treatment facilities**

- Most cost effective
- Avoids extensive pumping
Sewage Treatment Facility

Sewage generated at the camp and processing plant will be treated on-site. Not economically feasible to pump to existing off-site sewage treatment facility.

Two sewage treatment technology alternatives considered:

1. Septic tank and tile bed
2. Packaged wastewater treatment plant

Preferred Alternative: **Packaged wastewater treatment plant**

- Cost effective and practical
- Compact and easy to install (requires less land area than tile bed)
- Responds well to sewage flow and loading fluctuations
Water Discharge Location Alternatives
Water will be sourced from and discharged back to Upper Marmion Reservoir.

Four water discharge location alternatives considered:

1. Underwater pipeline with discharge to Lynxhead Narrows
2. Overland pipeline with discharge to Lynxhead Bay
3. Overland pipeline to the northwest with discharge into the central portion of Sawbill Bay
4. Overland pipeline to the south with discharge to the south end of Sawbill Bay

Preferred Alternative: **Overland pipeline to the south with discharge to the south end of Sawbill Bay**

- Discharging closer to the main flow path improves mixing
- Reasonable pipeline length and cost
- Avoids sensitive fish habitat potentially present in Lynxhead Bay and Lynxhead Narrows, increasing stakeholder acceptance
Mine Waste Disposal Alternatives

- “Mine Waste” includes tailings and waste rock

- Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF) may impact natural water bodies frequented by fish

- Require designation as Tailings Impoundment Areas (TIAs) under Schedule 2 of Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER)

- Mine Waste Disposal Alternatives require assessment in accordance with the requirements of Environment Canada’s Guidelines for the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal, (Sept 2011)
Assessment Procedure

Environment Canada (2011) guidelines 7 step procedure:

Step 1: Identify candidate alternatives
Step 2: Pre-screening assessment
Step 3: Alternative characterization
Step 4: Detailed Multiple Accounts Ledger analysis
Step 5: Value-based decision process
Step 6: Sensitivity analysis
Step 7: Document results

Steps 1 and 2 were completed during the ToR process (before EA)
Steps 3 through 7 completed as part of the EIS/EA process
Environment Canada (2011) guidelines suggest:

“At least one of the alternatives should not impact a natural water body that is frequented by fish, unless it can be demonstrated that this possibility does not reasonably exist based on site specific circumstances.”

- Abundant and frequent fish-bearing water bodies exist throughout the regional setting
- The physical size requirement of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) is large
- Not possible to identify a dry land alternative of sufficient size for TMF without incurring significant costs that would undermine the Project’s feasibility.
- Dry land alternative for Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF) identified and evaluated
Waste Rock Management Facility Siting Alternatives
Four alternative locations considered for the Waste Rock Management Facility, including dry land alternative (WRMF Location #4).

Scoring and weighting of alternatives completed through detailed multiple accounts analysis (Step 4) and value based decision process (Step 5);

WRMF Location #3 – East of Open Pits attained the highest rating

- Smallest footprint
  - Least amount of biophysical impact
- Closest proximity to open pits
  - Lowest emissions from haul traffic
  - Lowest cost
Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Siting Alternatives
Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Siting Alternatives

Three alternative locations considered for the Tailings Management Facility (TMF)

Scoring and weighting of alternatives completed through detailed multiple accounts analysis (Step 4) and value based decision process (Step 5);

TMF Location #3 – Optimized Base Case attained the highest rating 

- Absence of impacts to cultural heritage resources
- Less obtrusive visual impacts (operation and post-closure)
- Lowest life of mine costs
## Summary of Preferred Alternative Means and Mine Waste Disposal Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Preferred Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ore Processing Method</td>
<td>Processing using cyanide including a cyanide destruction circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Road</td>
<td>Hardtack/Sawbill Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Transmission Line</td>
<td>Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road and crossing Sawbill Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Accommodation</td>
<td>On-site accommodation camp northeast of Sawbill Bay and West of the TMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage Treatment Technology &amp; Location</td>
<td>Dedicated Package Sewage Treatment Plants for the camp and the mine site area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Discharge Location</td>
<td>Overland pipeline to the south with discharge to the south end of Sawbill Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Rock Management Facility</td>
<td>Located immediately east of the open pit and mine processing plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailings Management Facility</td>
<td>“Optimized “Base Case”, located approximately 9 km northeast of the processing plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preferred Site Layout
Conclusion

- Canadian Malartic is committed to resolve outstanding issues, and is prepared to provide an appropriate level of information to the extent required to make a judgement on the project EA;

- Canadian Malartic is aiming to complete the EA process and receive acceptance by all government regulators (federal + provincial) by end of spring 2017;

- Next steps in 2017 include an opportunity study for the project to improve its feasibility and economic aspects (return on investment).
June 2017 RSA Meeting
Discussions on Mitta Lake
Today’s objective

1) Let’s talk about Mitta Lake

- What we said so far (EA documents)
- Applicable regulation
- Past experience (Agnico Eagle) in Nunavut
- How we want to do this together and next steps
Hammond Reef Gold Project – No changes

- **Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario**
- **Located 23 km north of Atikokan**
  - (pop 3,000)
- **Exploration project complete in 2012**
  - (workforce of +100)
- **Eleven year operations phase:**
  - Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
  - Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir
- **Resource is proven:**
  - Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt
  - Average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold
Mitta Lake – CMC commitment:

- Detailed planning and logistics for this activity has not been undertaken to date; but will be finalized with Aboriginal and Métis input prior to the Construction Phase of the Project.

- Discussions with Aboriginal groups utilizing the RSA committees and the Métis consultation committee will ensure appropriate cultural and spiritual protocols are followed.
Applicable regulation

Federal: Department of fisheries and oceans (DFO)

- Fish relocation guidelines
- No net loss plan (NNLP) requirements
- Elaboration of a fish out protocol

Provincial: MOECC water discharge permit
Available information

- The Hammond Reef orebody is located directly beneath Mitta Lake and therefore draining of Mitta Lake is required for the Project.

- Mitta Lake contains 1,277,764 m3 of water

- Mitta Lake is populated by fish (minows-bait fish)

- Profile sampling indicates that the water quality in Mitta Lake is similar to the water quality in Sawbill Bay.
Mitta Lake – what we said so far:

- Dewatering of Mitta Lake would be done in stages during the construction phase;

- The archaeological potential under the water in Mitta Lake is highly unlikely, but remote archaeological monitoring will be conducted during the draining of Mitta Lake.

- The potential effects to water quality from this activity were evaluated as being associated with a potential increase in suspended solids;

- The identified mitigation measure will be to direct the water from Mitta Lake to the site water ponds and allow settling to occur before it is discharged to the environment;

- The proposed discharge location is situated at the south end of Sawbill Bay;

- The discharge of water drained from Mitta Lake will comply with all applicable discharge criteria.
What we said so far:

• Timing of the draining of Mitta Lake will be scheduled based on fish sensitivity;

• The fish salvaged from Mitta Lake will be relocated in consideration of the overall No Net Loss Plan (NNLP);

• The NNLP considers stocking of four fishless headwater lakes/ponds as part of the offset projects. Sawbill Bay will also be considered as an alternative location;

• Discussion with local bait fishers will take place to determine interest in using some of the fish within Mitta Lake as a baitfish source for sale to the public;

• Depending on the identified site of relocation, fish may be transported from Mitta Lake to their new location by ATV or helicopter

• Post relocation monitoring for the fish will be done;
Past experiences
Meadowbank mine (Agnico Eagle)
Fishout 2013 – Vault Lake
## Schedule

### Table 1-1: Proposed Timeline for 2013 Vault Lake Fishout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February to April 2013</td>
<td>Vault Dike Construction</td>
<td>Dike construction occurring in shallow, less than 2m water depth. The entire area is frozen to depth. This will isolate Vault Lake from Wally Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May - June 2013</td>
<td>Partial dewatering</td>
<td>Water volume control of freshet inflow and rain event volume control into Vault Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-July 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Fishout begins with the CPUE and rescue phase- fish community data collection, transfer of fish to Wally Lake and distribution of fish to Baker Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of August 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Complete CPUE and rescue phase and transition to final removal phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of August 2013</td>
<td>Partial dewatering</td>
<td>Dewatering resumes to create 4 small basins (A, BC and D - See Figure 1-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Final removal phase and fish rescue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid- September 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Complete fishout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Partial Dewatering</td>
<td>Dewatering continues; not completely dewatered until DFO Section 32 is authorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
## Fishout Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>CPUE</th>
<th>#LKTR</th>
<th>#ARCH</th>
<th># RNWH</th>
<th>#BURB</th>
<th>total fish caught</th>
<th>% fish successfully transferred</th>
<th>Total Net Fish</th>
<th>Hours per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To date</td>
<td>22.41</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>713.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Jul-13</td>
<td>38.97</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Jul-13</td>
<td>64.95</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Jul-13</td>
<td>48.33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-Jul-13</td>
<td>33.87</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Jul-13</td>
<td>28.45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Jul-13</td>
<td>14.76</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-Jul-13</td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-Jul-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Emergency Contact Radio and high winds prevented us from getting on the water to set nets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Jul-13</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-Jul-13</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Aug-13</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Aug-13</td>
<td>14.76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Aug-13</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aug-13</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Aug-13</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Aug-13</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Fishout – Whale Tale Lake
Time to discuss

Thank you
Community Update Meetings
Summary Notes

A power point presentation was provided at each meeting and is included after the notes.

Town of Atikokan
July 21, 2015
Questions and Comments

- What would the price of gold have to be in order for the project to move forward?
  - We do not have an exact price, but it would have to be higher than it is now.
- Is the camp design set in stone?
  - The design is not set in stone, but the location is final.
- Will you work with the Town to help workers live in Town?
  - Yes, we are committed to encouraging workers to consider living in Town
- How does the currency exchange rate affect the economics of the project?
  - The lower Canadian dollar is favourable for mine construction and operations
- Who asked you to move the historic engine?
  - We weren’t asked to move it, we were asked by a private company if they could remove it from the site and restore it
- Do you still have to get other permits after you receive EA approval?
  - Yes, there are many other permits required in addition to the EA
- Could the election affect the EA decision?
  - Yes, it is possible that elected politicians can influence development decisions
- What are your strategies for workforce hiring?
  - We have not fully developed strategies at this point
- I have experience with the Federal EA Process and believe that it takes too long. I am happy to help move the process along as much as I can.
  - Thank you for your support

Métis Nation of Ontario
July 21, 2015
Questions and Comments

- What is the grade of the ore?
  - The average grade is 0.62 grams per tonne
- Why is New Gold able to move their project forward more quickly than Hammond?
  - Part of our challenge has been the corporate takeover. We have also struggled with the regulatory process as one of the first mining EAs in the region.
- How much water will you be using?
  - Estimates of monthly water-taking for the project range from 0.084 m³/s (301.5 m³/hr) to 0.249 m³/s (898.0 m³/hr).
- In this economic climate - who would realistically back the project and pay for it to be built?
Canadian Malartic Corporation is funded by our partners Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold.

What does the price of gold need to be to allow the project to move forward?
- We do not have an exact price, but it would have to be higher than it is now.

Will there be “before and after” fish tissue studies?
- Not exactly, but we will be required to do fish toxicity testing that can be compared against baseline and regulatory guidelines.

I prefer the new location for the workers camp
- Thank you for your comment

Will the camp include the operations workforce?
- Yes, it will be built to accommodate the operations workforce.

Will supplies be sourced locally?
- We will try to source locally where possible. We have also funded a business development strategy for the MNO as part of the agreement signed in June 2015.

Make sure that MNO business development agreement includes a local component
- Yes, we will keep local Metis involved in the project

To bring personnel to the site, will they use the local airport?
- Yes, it is possible that the local airport will be considered.

Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
July 22, 2015

Questions and Comments
- Did First Nations work on the drilling during the Hammond exploration project?
  - Yes, First Nations made up a portion of the exploration workforce.

What happened to the feasibility study?
- It hasn’t been published at this time although most of the work is complete.

Will the water quality of the pit lakes at Hammond be similar to that of Steep Rock?
- No, the water quality will not be similar because the characteristics of the rock are very different.

How many jobs will there be for First Nations?
- We expect that at least 5% of the workforce will be Aboriginal.

Training is very important to the communities
- We hope to further discuss training opportunities with the RSA Committees.

Do you have a closure plan in place? On other projects we have brought in an independent consultant to review the closure plan at the same time as the environmental assessment process.
- We do not have a fully certified closure plan in place for the project, a conceptual closure plan has been published and will form the basis of the formal plan.

We sometimes have difficulty getting bank loans, it would be useful if CMC could provide us with letters of credit.
- We would be willing to consider this on an individual basis.

We are interested in sending staff members to visit the mine in Quebec.
We are willing to organize a site visit

- Are you getting buy-in from the Elders?
  - We have good support from the Elders, however we cannot speak on behalf of all Elders.

Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
July 23, 2015
Questions and Comments

- Is it still 10 months of permitting after you get an EA approval?
  - The 10 months is referring to the amount of time it will take before we get EA Approval. After EA Approval there will still be many other permits required prior to construction and operations.

- Have you been invited to participate in the Seine River Watershed Management Committee?
  - The SRWMC has been stagnant and we want to get it going again.
  - We attended one meeting several years ago but were asked to wait until we were in operation to join the committee. We would like to be more involved.
Presentation Overview

• Canadian Malartic Corporation
• Hammond Reef Gold Project
  – When will it get built?
  – Potential effects
  – Key benefits
• Environmental Assessment Process
  – Government review
• Field Work at Hammond
• Update to the Project Description
• Next Steps
- In June 2014, Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold formed a 50/50 partnership

- The new partnership acquired all issued and outstanding common shares of Osisko

- This acquisition included the Canadian Malartic Mine, the Kirkland Lake Gold Project and the Hammond Reef Gold Project

- All agreements and commitments made by Osisko have been transferred to Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC)
Our Team

- Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) is governed by a Management Committee, which is made up of three senior executives each from Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold.

- An operating committee reports to the Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

- The corporation is divided into an operations team and an exploration team, each of which have two Vice Presidents – one from Yamana and one from Agnico.

- These Vice Presidents are directly responsible to the operating committee.

- Hammond Reef Gold falls under the exploration team.
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Exploration project complete in 2012

Two year construction phase

Eleven year operations phase

- Designed for an ore throughput of 60,000 tonnes/day
- Includes crushing, grinding, flotation, cyanide leaching, electrowinning and final refining using furnaces.
- Fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Reservoir
- Water will be recycled as much as possible
- Intermittent effluent discharge from the Site.

Two year closure phase
When will it get built?

- Corporate takeover delayed EA process by 1 year
- Getting regulators up to speed again
- Permitting Process will still take up to 10 months
- Resource is proven: Total diluted proven and probable mineral reserve of 225.90 Mt at an average grade of 0.66 g/t for 4.785 M ounces of contained gold

Economics must be favourable:
- Price of gold
- Operating costs
- Currency exchange rates
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Key Benefits

• Employment
  • 416 jobs per month during construction
  • 550 jobs per year during operations

• Education and training
  • On the job training
  • Scholarships
  • Partnerships with local academic institutions

• Taxes and royalties
  • $36.2 million in provincial income tax during construction
  • $115.5 million in federal taxes during construction
  • $12.7 million annual provincial income tax during operations
  • $18.1 million annual federal taxes during operations

• Social and community investments
  • Net benefit of Fish Habitat Compensation Plan
Key Potential Effects

• Loss of vegetation and wetlands
  • Approximately 1200 hectares of vegetation
  • Approximately 380 hectares of wetlands

• Loss of fish habitat
  • Draining of Mitta Lake
  • Fish habitat compensation plan
  • Involvement of Aboriginal groups and local experts

• Increased water use of Marmion
  • Participate in Seine River Water Management Committee
  • Predicted change in water levels is approximately 8 cm

• Changes to recreation and tourism area
  • Change to visual landscape
  • Increased noise levels
  • Work with local outfitters
  • Provide new opportunities and support existing industry
Environmental Assessment Process

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

~700 comments received
Follow up meetings May – October 2013

January 2014 – Final EIS/EA Report
~200 comments received
Follow up meetings May – July 2014

June 2015 - Final EIS/EA Report Addendum with comment responses

July 2015 - Meetings with public and Aboriginal partners

Spring 2016 - Receive EA decision
Environmental Assessment Process

Next Steps – *dates are subject to change*

**Provincial**
- MOE Prepares Ministry Review - September 2015
- Publication of Ministry Review (Notice of Completion)
- Public comment period – 5 weeks
- Final Ministry Evaluation of the EA – 13 weeks
- Minister Decision – February 2016
- Cabinet Decision - no timeline (estimated May 2016)

**Federal**
- CEAA prepares Draft Comprehensive Study Report – 9 weeks
- Government and Aboriginal review period – 4 weeks
- CEAA revises Comprehensive Study Report – 2 weeks
- Government review period – 3 weeks
- Final Comprehensive Study Report to Minister of Environment – 7 weeks
- Public review period – 4 weeks
- Federal Minister’s EA Decision – 12 weeks (estimated May 2016)
Field work at Hammond Reef

Aquatic Study

- Study conducted in August and September 2014
- Additional fish tissue samples were taken
- This work was done in response to comments from Atikokan Sportsman Club
- Team include staff from Golder Associates, CMC and Seine River FN
- Study area included Sawbill Bay, Trap Bay, Lizard Lake, and Sapawe Lake
- Samples are currently at the government lab for analysis
Cultural Heritage Study

- Field work took place in September 2014
- Team included heritage specialists from Golder and CMC staff
- Documentation of old mine workings was undertaken
- This work was done in response to comments from government
- Historic engine currently being removed from site for restoration
- Meeting and discussion with Atikokan Museum Board
- Final report will be placed at the Atikokan Museum
Field work at Hammond Reef

Weather Station Monitoring

• Ongoing measurements at meteorological station on site
• Includes precipitation, wind, temperature, etc.
• This information helps understand the local environment and make predictions
• Data is collected on a continuous basis and compared to regional records
Workers Accommodation Camp

- Alternatives assessment of 5 different possible locations was undertaken
- Evaluation of each alternative based on:
  - Environment
  - Social
  - Technical
  - Economic
- This work was done in response to comments from government
- Goal was to locate the camp away from the shoreline
- New location was chosen which is within the Project footprint
- Change considered minor due to lack of new impacts
Update to the Project Description

- Evaluation of 5 potential locations
- Selected Alternative 5
- Within Project footprint
- Respects the buffer zone from shoreline
- Off the public road
- Allows for a combined camp and mine water effluent discharge
Thank you
Merci
Migwetch
Hammond Reef gold project update

RSA committee meeting

September 2017
Agenda

- Submission of amended Environmental Assessment /Environmental Impact Study version 3
- EAB 06- Consultations withinigenous groups
- Draining of Mitta Lake discussions
- Sulphate discharge and methylmercury
Version 3 EIS/EA Report

Includes:

• A new Addendum with responses to comments received since the Version 2 EIS/EA (2013) and supporting documents
• A updated Alternative Assessment TSD with additional studies on access road and transmission line routing alternatives
• The entire Version 2 EIS/EA with supplemental text in the main body of the EIS/EA (in italic font) to inform the reader of additional information provided in the Addendum

• Comment responses are organized in summary tables with hyperlinks for easy navigation.

➢ It is not a new EIS/EA

• The Version 2 EIS/EA has merely been amended to include supplemental/clarifying information provided in response to comments and information requests
• The preferred alternatives and conclusions remain unchanged
Discussions on Mitta Lake
Available information

- The Hammond Reef orebody is located directly beneath Mitta Lake and therefore draining of Mitta Lake is required for the Project.

- Mitta Lake contains 1,277,764 m³ of water

- Mitta Lake is populated by fish (minnows-bait fish)

- Profile sampling indicates that the water quality in Mitta Lake is similar to the water quality in Sawbill Bay.
Mitta Lake – CMC commitment:

- Detailed planning and logistics for this activity has not been undertaken to date; but will be finalized with Indigenous groups input prior to the Construction Phase of the Project.

- Discussions with Indigenous groups utilizing the RSA committees and the Métis consultation committee will ensure appropriate cultural and spiritual protocols are followed.
Applicable regulation

Federal: Department of fisheries and oceans (DFO)

- Fish relocation guidelines
- No net loss plan (NNLP) requirements
- Elaboration of a fish out protocol

Provincial: MOECC water discharge permit
Mitta Lake – what we said so far:

- Dewatering of Mitta Lake would be done in stages during the construction phase;

- The archaeological potential under the water in Mitta Lake is highly unlikely, but remote archaeological monitoring will be conducted during the draining of Mitta Lake.

- The potential effects to water quality from this activity were evaluated as being associated with a potential increase in suspended solids;

- The identified mitigation measure will be to direct the water from Mitta Lake to the site water ponds and allow settling to occur before it is discharged to the environment;

- The proposed discharge location is situated at the south end of Sawbill Bay;

- The discharge of water drained from Mitta Lake will comply with all applicable discharge criteria
What we said so far:

• Timing of the draining of Mitta Lake will be scheduled based on fish sensitivity;

• The fish salvaged from Mitta Lake will be relocated in consideration of the overall No Net Loss Plan (NNLP);

• The NNLP considers stocking of four fishless headwater lakes/ponds as part of the offset projects. Sawbill Bay will also be considered as an alternative location;

• Discussion with local bait fishers will take place to determine interest in using some of the fish within Mitta Lake as a baitfish source for sale to the public;

• Depending on the identified site of relocation, fish may be transported from Mitta Lake to their new location by ATV or helicopter

• Post relocation monitoring for the fish will be done;
Past experiences
Meadowbank mine (Agnico Eagle)
Fishout 2013 – Vault Lake
# Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February to April 2013</td>
<td>Vault Dike Construction</td>
<td>Dike construction occurring in shallow, less than 2m water depth. The entire area is frozen to depth. This will isolate Vault Lake from Wally Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May - June 2013</td>
<td>Partial dewatering</td>
<td>Water volume control of freshet inflow and rain event volume control into Vault Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-July 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Fishout begins with the CPUE and rescue phase - fish community data collection, transfer of fish to Wally Lake and distribution of fish to Baker Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of August 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Complete CPUE and rescue phase and transition to final removal phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of August 2013</td>
<td>Partial dewatering</td>
<td>Dewatering resumes to create 4 small basins (A, BC and D - See Figure 1-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Final removal phase and fish rescue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid- September 2013</td>
<td>Fishout</td>
<td>Complete fishout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2013</td>
<td>Partial Dewatering</td>
<td>Dewatering continues; not completely dewatered until DFO Section 32 is authorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
Fishout 2013- Vault Lake
## Fishout Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>CPUE</th>
<th>#LKTR</th>
<th>#ARCH</th>
<th># RNWH</th>
<th>#BURB</th>
<th>total fish caught</th>
<th># fish successfully transferred</th>
<th>% fish successfully transferred</th>
<th>Total Net Hours per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To date</td>
<td>22.41</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>713.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Jul-13</td>
<td>38.97</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Jul-13</td>
<td>64.95</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Jul-13</td>
<td>48.33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-Jul-13</td>
<td>33.87</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Jul-13</td>
<td>28.45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Jul-13</td>
<td>14.76</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-Jul-13</td>
<td>15.21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-Jul-13</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-Jul-13</td>
<td>Lack of Emergency Contact Radio and high winds prevented us from getting on the water to set nets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Jul-13</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-Jul-13</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Aug-13</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Aug-13</td>
<td>14.76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Aug-13</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aug-13</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Aug-13</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Aug-13</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Fishout – Whale Tale Lake
Sulphate Discharge and Wild Rice

• Sulphate can be converted to sulphide by bacteria in lakebed sediments

• High sulphide concentrations in sediments can create an inhospitable environment for wild rice growth

• Site specific factors affect the conversion of sulphate to sulphide
  • Higher iron concentrations in sediments can lead to less sulphide
  • Higher organic content in sediments can lead to more sulphide

• Recent research by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has developed an equation to determine sulphate concentrations that will be protective of wild rice
  • Based on the 134 baseline lake bed sediment samples collected for the EIS/EA, a sulphate standard (i.e., a concentration the will not adversely effect wild rice growth) of 12.0 mg/L is calculated for the surface waters in the project area

• An upper bound sulphate concentration of 1.8 mg/L is predicted at the Raft Lake dam, well below the calculated sulphate standard for protection of wild rice

• The project is not predicted to adversely impact wild rice growth
Mercury is an element found in rocks and sediments and is present in the sediments of Marmion Reservoir.

Vegetation can uptake mercury from sediments.

When an area is flooded to create a reservoir, mercury in vegetation and lake bed sediments can be converted by bacteria in a process called \textit{methylation} to create \textit{methylmercury}.

Methylmercury is absorbed by fish and is eliminated at a very slow rate.

Mercury is passed on to organisms that consume the fish and concentrations \textit{bio-accumulate}.

Presently, some fish in Marmion Reservoir have elevated concentrations of mercury relative to Ontario consumption guidelines.

The project is not expected to add mercury to the reservoir.
Factors that influence mercury concentrations:

- Presence of bacteria, sulphate, sulphide and iron concentrations, lakebed sediment composition and the availability of sunlight
- Bacteria and sulphate can increase methylmercury concentrations under certain conditions
- Sulphide and iron can decrease methylmercury concentrations
- Sunlight can reduce methylmercury concentrations through *photo-demethylation*

The project will discharge a small amount of sulphate which may play a role in methylmercury cycling.

The geology of the *Hammond Reef project* is much different than other projects in the surrounding area, most notably the *Steeprock Mine*:

- The Steeprock Mine geology contains significantly more sulphide minerals compared to Hammond Reef
- Concentrations of sulphate in excess of 1,500 mg/L are associated with the Steeprock Mine, while the Hammond Reef project is predicted to have a discharge concentration of 150 to 250 mg/L

After mixing with water in Marmion Reservoir, only a 0.3 mg/L increase in sulphate concentration is predicted at the Raft Lake dam which is within the range of natural measured variability in the vicinity of the project site.
Project influence on Methylmercury?

The influence of sulphate and other factors on methylmercury generation is an area of **active research**;

Influencing factors for a waterbody such as Marmion Reservoir:

- Many **natural sources of mercury** (e.g., upstream wetlands);
- A **large surface area** which influences photo-demethylation; and,
- **Fluctuating water levels** due to operation of the Raft Lake dam.

- **It is not possible to isolate the influence of a small change in a single parameter (i.e., sulphate) and accurately predict the effect on mercury concentrations.**

- Given the small predicted increase in sulphate concentrations, the project is not expected to change the conditions that influence methylmercury in Marmion Reservoir;

- CMC is committed to working with the Indigenous and Public partners on this important issue;

- Fish tissue sampling will be completed regularly during the project and the results will be shared.
Questions?

Thank you
January 24th, 2018 (Email only)

Lorraine Cox
Project Manager, Ontario Regional Office
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency / Government of Canada

Subject: Response to Comment from Mitaanjigamiing First Nation regarding Best Management Practices at the Malartic Mine - Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project

Dear Ms. Cox,

CMC has received an email from CEAA (November 24, 2017) regarding a request from the Mitaanjigamiing First Nation for information about Best Management Practices and mitigation measures that are used by CMC at their Canadian Malartic Mine in northern Quebec to reduce environmental effects. This letter is provided in response to this information request.

It must first be understood that the Canadian Malartic Mine and the proposed Hammond Reef Golf Project differ significantly in terms of physical setting and Project context. The Malartic Mine is located within Malartic, a town of approximately 4,000 people, and the mine is located immediately adjacent to residences and human receptors. In contrast, the Hammond Reef Gold Project is located within a relatively remote area with very few potential human health receptors. As such, the level of mitigation required to reduce and limit potential effects will differ between these two Projects.

CMC has extensive experience in mine operation and, in particular, implementation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts to surrounding sensitive receptors. CMC will lean on their experience and ongoing innovation at the Malartic Mine to design and implement appropriate Best Management Practices for the Hammond Reef Project to reduce impacts to nearby receptors. Examples of technologies and Best Management Practices (BMP) that are being employed at the Canadian Malartic Mine and will be considered for the Hammond Reef Gold Project are listed in Table 1 below. Included in Table 1 are references to currently proposed mitigation measures identified in the Version 3 Amended EIS/EA.

The mitigation measures identified in Table 1 have significantly aided in the environmental compliance of the Canadian Malartic Mine, reduced annoyance of the nearby human receptors, and improved relations with the community and regulating authorities. CMC and the qualified professionals and workers at the Canadian Malartic Mine are proud of the innovations and practices that have been developed to protect the environment and to limit impacts to nearby receptors. These same professionals and workers will be able to provide ongoing advice to the Hammond Reef project team.
Table 1: Examples of Technologies and BMPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology/BMP</th>
<th>Reference to Version 3 EIS/EA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise monitoring and mitigation</td>
<td>Section 6.1.5.2; Table 8-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust and air emission monitoring and mitigation, including NOx emissions from blasting</td>
<td>Sections 6.1.5.2 and 8.2.2.1, Response to T(3)-01 (see Addendum Table A-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate blasting procedures</td>
<td>Sections 6.1.2.3, 6.1.5.2 and 8.2.2.1, Response to T(3)-07 (see Addendum Table A-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickening of tailings</td>
<td>Sections 4.2.10, 5.2.4.8 and 5.2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of a public communication and complaint resolution plan</td>
<td>Sections 8.1.3 and 8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have any questions or comments on the above matter, do not hesitate to contact me by email or at (819) 856-9866.

Regards,

Sandra Pouliot
Environment specialist
Canadian Malartic Corporation
spouliot@canadianmalartic.com

c. Pascal Lavoie, CMC Director Environment and Sustainability