

Aboriginal Communities Comment Summary Table
(comments received February 2014)

Proposal: Hammond Reef Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Assessment Report
Proponent: Canadian Malartic Corporation

Aboriginal Communities	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response
Not specified	Question about the fish species present in Mitta Lake.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A handout was provided by the proponent at the sessions which included information on fish populations. ■ The fish species present in Mitta Lake are described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Aquatic Environment page 27) and the Final EIS/EA Report (Section 3.2.9.3.1 Aquatic Habitats).
Not specified	Concerns about the draining of Mitta Lake, and the usage of proper ceremonies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proponent stated that the draining of Mitta Lake is the only economical way to access the ore deposit. ■ The proponent provided information on their involvement with First Nation communities on past and future ceremonies for the draining of Mitta Lake.
Not specified	Concerns about the fish from Mitta Lake being transported to another lake, and about how different fish species have different values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proponent provided information on moving fish out of Mitta Lake to another waterbody and on the <i>No Net Loss Plan</i> to offset the loss of fish habitat. ■ Further information on this topic is described in the proponent's EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Mitigation for the Biological Environment, page 69) the Final EIS/EA Report (Section 3.2.9.3.1 Aquatic Habitats), and in the Fish Habitat No Net Loss / Habitat Offset Plan for the Hammond Reef Gold Project Report located in the Aquatic Environment Technical Supporting Document.
Not specified	Question about impacts to water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proponent provided information on the water quality monitoring plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface water and groundwater quality is described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Water Quality and Quantity, page 63) and in the Final EIS/EA Report (Section 6.1.3, Water Quality and Quantity). ■ The potential for environmental effects on human health associated with treated effluents discharged to surface waters are described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary, Human Health Risk Assessment. (Page 74) and in the Final EIS/EA Report (Section 6.3.4 Human Health Risk Assessment).
Not specified	Question about impact of tailings on water quality and relevant safeguards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The potential for tailings to affect water quality in the area and proposed mitigation measures are described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report (sections 6.1.1 Geology, Geochemistry, Soils; 6.1.3 Water Quantity and Quality; 6.2.3 Summary of Potential Effects to the Biological Environment; Summary of Mitigation for the Biological Environment).
Not specified	Concerns that sulphate discharges could increase mercury methylation and increase the already high mercury levels in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information on sulphate and mercury methylation are described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Water Quality page 84), the EIS/EA Report (section 6.1.4.3 Water Quantity and Quality, Section 6.1.5.3 Mitigation, section 8.2.2.4 Water Quality Monitoring) and the Aboriginal Interests Technical Supporting Document (Part B).
Not specified	EIS/EA Report mentions that the proponent will work with Seine River First Nation (SRFN) to take fish tissue and benthic samples in Spring 2014, but there is no agreement so far, and no detail on the role SRFN will play.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fish tissue sampling program took place in August and September of 2014 and included community members from Seine River First Nation who acted as a field assistant and monitor. The results of this study will be provided when the laboratory analysis has been completed.
Not specified	Concerns that bees are becoming less and less visible throughout the world and need to be protected. Bees should be specifically studied in the EIS/EA Report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proponent noted that while bees are not a specific valued ecosystem component that was studied, there is an effects assessment on the terrestrial environment, including forest and wetland habitat.

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Not specified	Concerns about the loss of hunting and fishing rights to the mine area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Information on fishing rights at the mine site are described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Fish and Fish Habitat page 85), the Final EIS/EA Report (Section 6.3.1.2.10 Fishing) and the Aboriginal Interests Technical Supporting Document (Part B). ■ Information on hunting rights at the mine site is described in the proponent's Final EIS/EA Report Executive Summary (Mitigation for the Social Environment page 76).
Not specified	Questions about jobs, training, and economic benefits to the First Nation communities from the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The proponent confirmed that their goal is to have as many qualified First Nations workers as possible.
Not specified	Question about the possibility of the proponent using a sublet office on First Nations land, allowing First Nation workers to be tax exempt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This comment has been noted and will be taken into consideration during Project construction and operations
Not specified	Concerns that the Anishinaabe consultation process, as described in the Great Earth Law, is being overlooked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Crown noted the comment. ■ The Great Earth Law was considered and a commitment was made to meet the spirit of the Law, although many of the processes to implement the Great Earth Law are not currently in place ■ A meeting on this topic is summarized in Section 7.3.3.8 of the Final EA/EIS Report.
Not specified	Concerns that not all First Nation Elders within the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat First Nations are always invited to consultation events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Section 7.3.3.7 of the Final EIS/EA Report documents how the proponent has engage elders in the EA process and the planning of the Project. ■ A Cultural and Social Committee has been established with the Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat First Nations and the proponent in part to seek advice from First Nation elders. The mandate of the committee is described in Section 8.3.2 of the Final EIS/EA Report.
Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	<p>Is this lake Spring Fed?</p> <p>a. If yes: how does the Company propose to stop water from continuing to flow in to this basin?</p> <p>b. When excavation begins and blasting occurs at the bottom of Metta Lake: How do they propose to stop any contaminates from getting into Ground water and having further impacts on other spring fed lakes.</p> <p>c. Majority of Elders and Community members don't support the draining of Metta Lake.</p>	<p>No, the lake is not known to be spring-fed. Studies show that the lake is fed by the wetland to the west, rain, storm water runoff and possibly groundwater, as detailed in the Aquatic Environment TSD, Section 2.2.1.3 Hammond Reef Peninsula Waterbodies.</p> <p>The Project will include active pumping to keep the pit dry.</p> <p>We understand that the loss of Mitta Lake is a concern. Throughout Aboriginal engagement activities we have heard many different opinions from Chiefs, community members and Elders. We have worked to respect this feedback and have committed to including traditional ceremonies in our mine development plans.</p>

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Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	Community members are concerned about the long term impact on the ecosystem present and are of the understanding that this will be 50 to 100 yrs before it will be rehabilitated to its natural state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project will result in permanent changes to the landscape in the Mine Study Area (MSA), including a permanent WRMF, TMF and flooded pit that will remain in Post-Closure. ■ Based on the findings of the environmental assessment and implementation of planned mitigation measures, as documented in the Final EIS/EA Report, the Hammond Reef Gold Project can be developed such that there is no significant residual impact to the biophysical environment in the Local Study Area (LSA) or Regional Study Area (RSA). ■ Fish and wildlife habitat will be compensated for where necessary; and the local and regional lands will be suitable for continued recreational enjoyment with no anticipated Project-related impacts to overall ecological or human health. ■ The Project will provide 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.
Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	Studies only focused on Species at risk and we feel that a larger community of inhabitants are also being impacted and these inhabitants are viewed as having no significance. (Turtles, butter flies, bird nesting areas, bears, and so on)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) selected for the Project were chosen based on stakeholder feedback and baseline studies. These VECs are also meant to act as a surrogate for other valued species within the larger environment. ■ Species at risk are only one type of the many VECs considered for the Project, which also included terrestrial and aquatic habitats and other terrestrial and aquatic wildlife species that are valued but have not been identified as "at risk".
Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	The draining of wet lands or redirected flow of water in wet lands and the impact on the eco system. (Migrating Birds)	Wetlands and migratory birds are included as VECs for the Project and potential effects to these VECs are evaluated in the Terrestrial Ecology component of the Final EIS/EA Report, and discussed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS/EA Report.
Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	No discussions on the Tailing ponds to be build and the design of them to assure members that there would not be leakage. If leakage occurred? What is Osisko's [Canadian Malartic Corporation's] mitigation Plan?	The conceptual design and layout of the Tailings Management Facility is described in Chapter 5, Section 5.2.5 Tailings Management Facility and includes a seepage collection system. This description also includes a commitment to meet the Mining Association of Canada guidelines for best practices for management of tailings dams. The TMF will also be subject to detailed permitting under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. Tailings dam safety is also discussed in Chapter 8, Section 8.2.4.3 Tailings Dam Safety.
Ed Morrison Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	An elder was not asked for consent of the use of their picture in their display and hand outs and this raises the question if they have got rights to publish images without any individual's consent?	Yes, photographs are occasionally taken at public gatherings and may be used as visual aids in information materials.
Naomi Field Mitaanjigamiing First Nation Band Member	Letter stating opposition to the project.	Comments noted.
T. Tania Boshkaykin Seine River First Nation Band Member	Letter stating opposition to the project.	Comments noted.
Chief Earl Klyne Seine River First Nation	Statement (letter) of support for the project.	Comments noted.