AMENDED EIS/EA REPORT
CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT
VERSION 3

APPENDIX 7.V

Record of Communications – Aboriginal

January 2018
Project No. 1656263
Hammond Reef Gold Project

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2011-02-09	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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 riF13F7ghts, 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 Halfbreed1 Adhesion to Treaty # 3 (the "Adhesion"). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873.			2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns
2011-02-09	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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.			2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.	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.	Share the findings of sulphide generating capacity of the waste rock or tailings once the geochemical testing has been completed.	• 2011-08-08 Seine River to CEAA
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Seine River	Closure Planning	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.	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.	Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.	• 2011-08-08 Seine River to CEAA
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Seine River	Mitta Lake	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.	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.	Share further details about Mitta Lake once baseline studies have been completed.	• 2011-08-08 Seine River to CEAA

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2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Seine River	Water Quality	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.	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	QA/QC methods for water sampling to be shared with Seine River	• 2011-08-08 Seine River to CEAA
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Design	What is the red boundary at the bottom?	Information about the project design will be available once the TK study is done		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	How long will the EA take?	The CEA Agency and MOE align consultation as much as possible, but there is always an opportunity to speak to each of the three parties (provincial, federal, prop) independently.		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Education and Training	How do you get training for heavy machinery? Have you talked to the college?			2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Fishing and hunting □ Tourism: Path of the Voyageur, Heart of the Continent, Bass Classic □ Solitude □ Berry picking □ Town Infrastructure □ Recreation and regional tourism: horseback riding, hiking, biking □ TransCanada trail (part water route through Town) □ Canoeing Capital of Canada - protect tourism □ Education and health care systems □ Teachers/Education Board should be included in EA process □ Airport/Airport services, air infrastructure □ Search and rescue □ Recreation □ Town integration □ Housing shortages	How do you think you could be affected by the Project?		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Birch - medicinal (over aged & close to water) □ Ferns; Ask Traditional Healers from communities (Artists); Walleye; Moose; Deer; Balsam Fir; Fur bearing animals (trappers livelihood); Big Game animals traditional outfitters - minor; Migratory birds; Frogs; Sound; Camp Sites; Wetlands (Not only PSW); Turtles; Turtle River / White Otter Park; Moose; Wolves; Social Fishing; Eagles; Rabbits; Walleye, Bass, Perch, Jackfish; Riparian areas; Partridge; Water Quality; Dust (Control?); Noise; Talings: Seepage to environment; Visual impact; Trade-offs: Increased jobs versus housing strain; Hospital services; Marmion Basin: Impact on Bass Classic; Impact on recreation & tourism; Impact to hunting and fishing; Effect of in-filling pits: what is that going to look like?; High paying job benefits versus negative social issues (e.g. crime, drugs); Prefer Status Quo versus Welcome Growth	What important things do you think could be affected by the Project?		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	Impact on economy for Kenora/Thunder Bay?			2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2012-02-01	Letter	Letter to Osisko from Métis Nation of Ontario legal counsel regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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.			2012-02-01 MNO
2012-02-22	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Naicatchewenin First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Initiate a traditional use study to gather information about traditional plants in the Project area.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko

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2012-02-22	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Naicatchewenin First Nation	Water Quality	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)	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.	Share information about water quality and water management practices.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	The TOR incorrectly identifies the Metis community, the rights of the Metis community, and the framework for consultation with the Metis Nation of Ontario.		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	The TOR demonstrates a lack of meaningful consultation with the Metis community about the Project.		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Concerned about the potential impact of the Project on 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 including: • 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.		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Expressed concerns regarding CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	Concerned about the Crown's consultation approaches		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Air Quality	With air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailings ponds	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about potential effects to air quality.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Groundwater	Ground water, what will be the affect and how will this be addressed if present?	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about potential effects to groundwater.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Mitta Lake	It was mentioned by the Elders that Mitta Lake may be spring fed?	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about Mitta Lake's connectivity to ground water.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Description	How many square kilometers is the red-line "Project Area"?			2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	Concerned that the TOR incorrectly identifies the Metis community, the rights of the Metis community, and the framework for consultation with the Metis Nation of Ontario. The TOR demonstrates a lack of meaningful consultation with the Metis community about the Project. Expressed concerns regarding CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding and concern over the Crown's consultation approaches.	Plan to discuss implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and begin addressing identified issues. The MOU Goals aim to: • 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 An MOU Implementation and 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 negotiation of an Impacts Benefits Agreement (IBA)		2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	Concerned about the destruction of Mitta Lake to access ore deposits directly below the 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Concerned about the relocation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watershed.	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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation

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2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Concerned about clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Concerned about the potential disruption of 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Pipeline	Concerned about the reliability of slurry pipeline	Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	Concerned about the permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility 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	Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Concerned about the disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs. Will there be a “No Discharge of Firearms Zone”? Will there be fencing around the site?	Increased roads will mean increased public access meaning increased demand for harvested resources. Impacts from noise and salt etc. will decrease species abundance	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-05-03	Elders Forum	The purpose of the meeting was to gather First Nations Elders to offer prayers, offerings and songs to the spirits that may be disturbed as part of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.	Couchiching First Nation, Mitaanjigamiing First Nation , Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation , Rainy River First Nation, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012-05-03	Trapline Holder Interview	Interview session with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw. 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.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	• 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
2012-05-04	Letter	Letter from Seine River thanking Osisko for hosting the Elders Forum. Suggested that future ceremonies be held on First Nations land.	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2012-05-15	Letter	Update on Traditional Use Study	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	Osisko to present the results of the traditional use study following the completion of the workshops	• 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDML First Nation
2012-05-15	Letter	Update on Traditional Use Study	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	Osisko to present the results of the traditional use study following the completion of the workshops	• 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDML First Nation

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2012-06-01	Newspaper publication	Publication on Osisko in the Métis Voyager, highlighting the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Métis Nation of Ontario and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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 MNO's 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; Alvina 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 Hunt; and, Theresa Stenlund, PCMNO 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 Roosen, 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			2012 Summer-Voyageur Issue 71
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Economics and Employment	A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.	Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS	Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Air Quality	With air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailings ponds	• The tailings management area will not likely have an effect on air quality. Dust and dirt roads and air emissions from the processing plant are the most likely sources of changes to 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 40 measures will be developed. • The parameters of the air quality assessment are discussed in detail in the presentation given.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Groundwater	Ground water, what will be the affect and how will this be addressed if present?	A summary of potential effects to groundwater and the planned mitigation and montoring 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.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Paul Henderson noted a specific plant that is important and is found in the Seine River watershed	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	Pass on information about plant to the terrestrial biology lead for consideration in environmental assessment.	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Naicatchewenin First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine	Shared approach to Traditional Use Study, which will seek information about medicinal plants in the Project area.	Conduct and share results of Traditional Use Study	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Naicatchewenin First Nation	Water Quality	Water quality issues that have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have given us reason for great concern (Atikokans Hogarth Pit)	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.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Rainy River First Nation	Traditional Use	Chief Leonard 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		Contact Rainy River for U of Oklahoma research project details and to invite the research lead to the planned TUS workshops.	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.	Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected. Metal leaching results were outlined in detail in the presentation given.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Seine River	Closure Planning	What are the specific goals for 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.	Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf

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2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Seine River	Mitta Lake	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.	Results of the water quality, limnology, fish habitat, bathymetry and bottom substrate studies were outlined in detail in the presentation given.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Seine River	Water Quality	Chief Klyne indicated an interest in the baseline mercury exceedances.	Explained which 4 locations on the Project site showed levels of mercury that exceed guidelines		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Seine River	Water Quality	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.	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		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	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?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	What is the largest span between footings of the planned transmission line? Will any portion of the transmission line be sub-marine?	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		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing? What is the voltage of the planned line? Who will install and own the transmission line? Will the transmission line posts be wood or steel?	Not sure of the exact distance, we can provide that to you. 230 kV Osisko will likely install the line. We anticipate the line will be owned by Hydro One. I do not know but I will ask Osisko's Engineering group and get back to you.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Fish Habitat	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. 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? Will Steep Rock be enhanced as part of the Project? Fish habitat compensation should be focussed on areas where Métis are allowed to harvest fish and benefit from the compensation efforts.	Osisko's approach is to meet industry best practices and government requirements. 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. Osisko is willing to consider fish compensation options at Steep Rock, specifically if these opportunities are favoured by Aboriginal and public stakeholders. 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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	What is the lifespan of a pipeline? Will the pipeline be exposed or buried (covered)?	The lifespan depends on many factors including the characteristics of the slurry. The pipeline will likely be exposed.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko's entire property claims?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	What about trace elements that can't be measured? How will Osisko deal with this issue during water treatment?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	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.	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Will climate change be considered as part of the environmental assessment?	Yes, the effect of the climate on the Project will be considered.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation

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2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Archaeology	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.	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Cyanide Management	What is the method for cyanide destruction?	Natural and synthetic cyanide destruction methods are under consideration. Chemicals used as reagents and catalysts include sulfur dioxide, peroxide and copper sulphate.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Mitta Lake	Where will water be pumped? Is there a plan to reduce suspended solids in decant water?	Currently in the planning stage, brief summary of components of fish salvage plan	Include LDMLFN in fish relocation planning process for from Mitta Lake as it moves forward	• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	What is the total area? Is there a requirement for expansion	The total area of the TMF is expected to be 900 ha. Expansion is not planned, however ongoing construction of the perimeter dams will be required.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	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 include piping for return of water to the effluent treatment plant.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Management	The ToR states that there is a plan to treat and use storm water for processing. Is the volume too large to pump to a tailings pond?	Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary modeling results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.	Presentation of Draft and Final EIS/EA Results.	• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Quality	Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?	The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-30	Land Use Interview	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.	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	• 2012-08-02 Tom Johnson - Aboriginal Land Use Questionnaire.docx
2012-07-31	Elders Forum	To present a summary of the biological baseline results andt the approach for the Traditional Use Study	Couchiching First Nation , Mitaanjigamiing First Nation , Nigigoosiminikaaning First Nation , Rainy River First Nation , Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation , Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	Have you thought of using a cogeneration plant for power supply?	We are planning to use an electrical transmission line for power and perhaps natural gas for heating.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	How wide is the right of way (ROW) for power lines? *This area will be lost for Métis citizens to hunt.	It is 150 feet which is approximately 50 metres.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation

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2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	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?			2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Are you studying neighbouring water bodies?	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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: o Toronto, Kenora and Atikokan (sent)		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town's new planned location?	Yes, there is. The design for the landfill envisions 40 years at current deposition rates with a possible expansion of an additional 20 years at current deposition rates.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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)?	No. The camp will have security. Mining camps are common throughout Canada. We have not heard of experiences reflecting this concern.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-17	Elders Forum	To gather information from First Nations elders about traditional land use in the Project area.	Couchiching First Nation, Mitaanjigamiing First Nation, Naicatchewenin First Nation, Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation, Rainy River First Nation, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	

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2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Cyanide Management	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		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Mitta Lake	Mitta Lake water drawdown is still in the planning stage and Osisko is unable to comment at this time.	Osisko is still in the planning stage regarding the draining of Mitta Lake.	Include LDMLFN in fish relocation planning process for from Mitta Lake as it moves forward	• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	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 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.	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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	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 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%.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	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 storm water. 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 have been included in the Project design.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Management	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. 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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Trapline Holder Interview	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.	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	• 2012-08-02 Meeting with John Spoon - trapline holder
2012-09-01	Newspaper publication	Publication on Osisko in the Métis Voyager.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation				2012.Fall-Voyageur.Issue.72
2012-09-04	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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 will provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over then 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.			2012-09-04 MNO Mining Strategy
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tourism	Are you taking into consideration tourism places?	Potential effects to tourism are considered in the socio-economic component of the environmental assessment.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	How will CEAA 2012 impact cumulative effects?	The Hammond Reef Project is not subject to CEAA 2012.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Will our Aboriginal interests and knowledge be made public? 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.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	Doesn't any of the socio-economic include how the Project could affect people and individuals?	Yes. The VECs are intended to be those components that are valued by people. The VECs were developed in consultation with		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	It will affect the way I feel. The socio-economic components are too cold. Where am I in there?	We can give more detailed information about the socio-economic components. It is summarized here. You and all individuals wil 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		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tourism	I noticed camping spots during the site tour. Are there spots near the open pit where blasting will take place?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Location	Did you determine where the POW camp on Sawbill Bay is? There used to be one up there.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultaton	Irreversibility is subjective. For an elder, the effects may never be reversed in their lifetime	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	With regards to low, medium and high effects are there specific amounts of medium or high that are allowed?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees?	Yes, we will plan to revegetate by community.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn't going as planned.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure	• 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 Métis 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.			2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-17	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide the results of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Chiefs' recommendation is to provide TUS information to government regulators in presentation form only; they have asked that OHRG does not provide hard copy of results.	n/a		• 2012-09-17 TUS Update FFCS Notes & Presentation.pdf
2012-09-27	Letter	To confirm that the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation community members do not harvest wild rice in the vicinity of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Traditional Use	n/a	n/a		• 2012-09-27 Wabigoon Wild Rice Harvesting.pdf
2012-09-27	Letter	To confirm that the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation community members do not harvest wild rice in the vicinity of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Employment	n/a	n/a		• 2012-09-27 Wabigoon Wild Rice Harvesting.pdf
2012-10-21	Presentation to Chief and Council	To provide the results of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a		• 2012-10-21 TUS Findings meeting with LDMLFN - combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultaton	Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?	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		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast-combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	Is all the processing going to be done on site?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast-combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Employment	Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment?	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%.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast-combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Employment	Is Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginals and local contractors for goods and services?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast-combined.pdf

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2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	What is the process for draining Mitta Lake?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast-combined.pdf
2012-10-30	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Couchiching First Nation	Consultation Process, Employment and Training	n/a	n/a		• Couchiching Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	How do the 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?	A draft communications plan for the RSA Committees has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report.	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	Community members feel there is a disconnect between themselves and Chiefs on information sharing from Osisko.	A draft communications plan for the RSA Committees has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report.	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	Osisko should share all studies with First Nations.	OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.	Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	Town hall meeting to review EA. First Nations do not have the capacity to review the technical information in the EA.	Further community visits are planned to take place in 2014	Schedule Community Open House at Nigigoosinminikaaning	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Community Benefits	What are the benefits for community members who can't work for Osisko? (Elders)	The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.	Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Community Benefits	Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to in the future?	OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.	Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Employment and Training	What jobs are there at Malartic? What should First Nations be training for?	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.	Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Employment and Training	Internship programs for workers.	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.	Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Osisko updates sent out in Ojibway.	The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.	Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation	Water Quality	Water sampling should be done in the communities to find out if they are being affected, if a mine is developed.	The water quality sampling program is focussed on the area around the proposed Project.	Include water quality information in information materials shared at the Nigigoosinminikaaning Community Open House.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-06	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Naicatchewenin First Nation	n/a	n/a	n/a		• Naicatchewenin Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-19	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee's questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis Will the water quality in the open pits be okay for the fish? Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish? 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? Can you give an example of the type of non-hazardous waste that will be placed in the TMF? Will the TMF be capped? 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.	The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species 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. 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. Construction and demolition waste 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. 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.		2012-11-19 Metis Consultation Committee

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-11-19	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee's questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Wildlife Habitat	When we were on the site we saw moose tracks. Doesn't that constitute a migratory path?	The conclusion is that at closure, the project will not cause a major impediment to migration routes.		2012-11-19 Metis Consultation Committee
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	How much of Marmion with be off limits due to blasting and dust? Will there be a restricted area?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Economics and Employment	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?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Economics and Employment	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.	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Environmental Assessment	Where does MOE fit in during the permitting process? Isn't MNDM the provincial permitting agency?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Project Details	Where is the LDMLFN community lands relative to the project?	The location of the LDMLFN community lands were shown on the project map.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Management	Where will the water be discharged? Is any tailings going into the Marmion Reservoir?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Management	Has Golder given any indication of what effluents to expect?	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.	Presentation of Draft and Final EIS/EA Results. Second Community Open House planned for 2014.	• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	The environmental assessment process provides several "public comment periods" to allow for stakeholder input, including Aboriginal communities. OHRG also participates in ongoing communications with First Nations and welcomes questions and concerns at any time.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Community Benefits	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?	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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Community Benefits	Where are all the Osisko pens, toques and jackets?	n/a		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Environmental Assessement	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?	An EA Process poster and handout has been prepared and provided throughout the Project planning process. Community newsbriefs 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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	Mitta Lake	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? What are the characteristics of the "new" Mitta Lake going to be? Will the new lake be able to sustain life?	The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. At closure, OHRG plans to undertake minor modifications to the pit perimeters to create a broad, shallow, interconnecting channel which could offer potential fish habitat (both littoral and open water habitat) and might contribute to the productive capacity of the Upper Marmion Lake, replacing some of the habitat lost in Mitta Lake.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	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? What are the options for transferring tailings to the tailings 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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	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.	Develop a fact sheet on tailings management	• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	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.	• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-27	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Lac La Croix	Economics and Employment	Can an individual obtain a contract from Osisko.?	Yes an individual can contract work from Osisko.		• Lac La Croix Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	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.		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Community Benefits	There should be a benefits package for those opposed.	n/a		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf

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2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Economics and Employment	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.	n/a		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Economics and Employment	How many First Nations workers at Osisko right now?	Approximately 8 of 20 staff not including Geologists.		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Project Details	Why isn't there technology for extracting the gold without disturbing the ground?	The nature of mining includes ground disturbance.		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Tailings Management	Does not support the project. Does not trust tailings dams.	n/a		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Seine River	Water Use	How much water will be used by the mine facility and the work camp collectively?	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.		• Seine River Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2013-01-29	Letter	Letter from Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation acknowledging support of the consultation process.	ac Des Mille Lacs First Nation	Project Support	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 communications to take place with regards to the Environmental Assessment and the potential construction and operation of the Hammond Reef Gold Project. The LDMLFN has been engaged consistently over the past two years. The topics of our discussions have included: 1. Environmental Assessment process 2. Traditional Knowledge and its use 3. Potential environmental effects 4. Closure planning In addition to discussion with the Chief and Council, we appreciated OHRG's efforts to incorporate the broader Community through engaging First Nations youth in the summer student program, engaging our Elders through numerous meetings and on-going Sacred Ceremonies at the Project Site. OHRG's also made presentations to our membership at our recent Annual General Membership Meeting and provided a survey to the participants. The LDMLFN acknowledges this positive relationship and the efforts that OHRG has taken to inform our citizens and solicit our feedback throughout the Project planning process. We are confident that we will continue to have a long lasting relationship with OHRG and look very much forward to an ongoing information exchange as the Project moves forward. With Respect Chief White Cloud (Judy Maunula) Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation			2013-01-29 LDMLFN Letter of Support
2013-02-11	Letter	Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario acknowledging support of the consultation process.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Support	The Metis 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 Metis 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 Metis 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. Sincerely, Theresa Stenlund Region 1 Councillor for the Metis Nation of Ontario			2013-02-11 MNO Letter of Support

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2013-02-13	Letter	Letter from Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat acknowledging support of the consultation process.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Project Support	Please accept this letter as a statement of support for the consultation efforts to date by Osisko on the Hammond Reef Gold project. The Fort Frances Chiefs Secreariat 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 ptential 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. -Taditional knowledge and use -Potential environmental effects -Closue 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 Tammy Ryll Executive Director			2013-02-13 FFCS Letter of Support
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	What mechanism does the Crown have in place to protect treaty rights if a change takes place?	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 commitments Osisko has included in the EA Report must be honoured by whichever company operates the Project, even if it isn't Osisko.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aboriginal Consultation	What do you mean by "when appropriate" for translating materials to Ojibway?	Transalation 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.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aboriginal Consultation	The community members don't know who the committee members are.	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aboriginal Consultation	Golder isn't working with us about the environmental concerns that we have.			• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aquatic Biology	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 recupperate in Marmion.	Ongoing work with Environmental RSA Committee	Consider stocking sturgeon as part of implementation of NNLP	• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Closure Planning	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?	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.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Project Details	Was processing from other operations considered?	No, our EA only considers processing of 60,000 tpd of OHRG ore.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Project Details	What is the annual production expected to be?	Approximately 400,000 ounces		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.	The land use information is not intended to be statistically representative, but reflects conversations and meetings that OHRG has had with community members and Elders.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Are the water bodies that are being removed small and swampy?	They are minnow ponds mostly.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.	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 Métis communities that have an interest in the project.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	Local Study Area? There is no way $124 million went to Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal.	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	In your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental term?	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		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Slide 59: says direct impacts - were there indirect impacts?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf

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2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Are all documents posted on Osisko's website?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	Slide 48 & 49: Water Balance. Remind me where the water from Mitta Lake will go when it is drained?	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. The fish species in Mitta Lake are not sport fish - they are suckers, forage fish		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	What incentives will be provided for workers to live in Town? There will be a camp. Is there going to be encouragement for workers to come from other provinces?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	For the socio-economic assessment where is the Local Study Area (LSA)?	It is a 50 km radius around the project site, and mostly includes the Town of Atikokan.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	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?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Are there frogs in the water bodies that will be lost?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Slide 14 mentions the Ojibway language as a cultural concern. Our language, the Michif language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well. 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.	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 Métis culture. Is there a need to translate info regarding the project into Michif?		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Water Quality	What about the temperature of the water, will it change due to activities?	General parameters include temperature and pH. The temperature of the effluent must be within a defined range.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-25	Email	Response to request for feedback on fish compensation plans.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Stated does not support Hogarth Pit as an off site compensation option	Hogarth Pit has been removed as a fish compensation option.		2013-02-25 MNO Fish Compensation
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aboriginal Consultation	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.	Osisko asks: How would you prefer that we address these remaining questions from the Community Open Houses?		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aquatic Biology	Osisko asked: Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?	LDMLFN will consider the question and get back to Osisko.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aquatic Biology	Where would you be restricting fishing?	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. 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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Hydrology	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?	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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Mitta Lake	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?	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). The Marmion Reservoir is a highly managed system.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	The numbers for consumption seem low. I think our members eat fish/meat and country foods more often than the pie charts show. That makes more sense – I don't think many of our members eat fish/meat country foods that were obtained within the LSA.	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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-04-05	Letter	Métis Nation of Ontario comments on the Draft EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• 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?	Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2012 and 2013. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of Valued Ecosystem Components and OHRG has actively solicited feedback from the Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.		MNO EIS Comments April 5 2013

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2013-04-15	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aquatic Biology	Why would fishless lakes support fish? If there aren't any fish in them now, what makes you think they would support aquatic life?	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aquatic Biology	Lac Des Mille Lac does not support off site fish compensation at Steep Rock.	Fish compensation projects at Steep Rock were removed from the No Net Loss Plan.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aquatic Biology	What about Sturgeon?	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Aquatic Biology	Why is Osisko working with MNR? That seems like a conflict.	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	John also noted that the reports should be written in a way that community members can understand them. They are too technical.	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	How long have the RSA Committees been active? How were the representatives selected?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	John questioned whether adequate fish samples had been taken.	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.		2013-04-15 SRFN Health Study.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Looking for more info on mercury concentrations in tissue – would like to see invertebrate tissue results	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.		2013-04-15 SRFN Health Study.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Environmental Assessment	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.	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		2013-04-15 SRFN Health Study.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Tailings Management	Can you guarantee that the tailings area will be safe?	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. local regulatory and community requirements. 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.		2013-04-15 SRFN Health Study.pdf or:
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Seine River	Water Use	John Kabatay asked whether evaporation had been considered in the water balance.	Yes, evaporation is included in the water balance.		2013-04-15 SRFN Health Study.pdf or:
2013-05-24	Letter	Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	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 Metis community. I am also writing to follow up on commitments made in our executed Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU"). You should be aware that our Consolation 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 Metis community. Through these concurrent discussions/negotiations we hope to identify a "way forward" that is beneficial to both Osisko as well as the impacted Metis 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. Yours very Truly, Theresa Stenlund			2013-05-24 MNO Letter
2013-07-17	Meeting and Presentation	To discuss shared interests in the Hammond Reef Gold Project..	Métis Nation of Ontario		n/a	n/a		2013-07-17 MNO Update Presentation

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2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Economics and Employment	How many staff did there used to be at Hammond Reef?	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Economics and Employment	Are there provincial subsidies available for exploration?	There are some opportunities for funding, but Osisko did not receive any funding from government. Update on shares and trust fund	□ 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.	2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Environmental Assessment	So you could shelve the EA approval and wait to build the Project until the gold price rises?	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Mitta Lake	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.	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	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.	There is always room for Seine River First Nation to participate in the field work.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	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.	The Committee members have been provided meeting notes and they should distribute to the communities.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	Who are the RSA committee members? When are their terms coming up?	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).		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aboriginal Consultation	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	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	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.	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Does environmental effects monitoring begin before the operations stage?	Yes.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Composite fish tissue sample was used because the blacknose shiner was too small? The instrument wasn't sensitive enough?	Yes, that is correct.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Seine River First Nation does not agree with off site fish compensation	Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Is Osisko still going to entertain this stuff even though things are being cancelled?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	Are you saying that you wouldn't be responsible for harming our fish?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Economics and Employment	Osisko has not confirmed any economic opportunities for Seine River First Nation and that environmental sampling is an area of interest for the community	Osisko would like to work with Seine River First Nation on ongoing field programs		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Economics and Employment	What was the price of gold when this all started?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Environmental Assessment	EA Report is too long and should be rewritten for clarity	Osisko is working to share plain language information with SRFN and include them in the ongoing field programs		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Environmental Assessment	If the EA gets approved but the value of gold does not warrant construction, what will happen?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Environmental Assessment	The VEC method is confusing and Seine River First Nation intends to provide ongoing review and comments on the EA Report.	The VEC method is a government requirement. Osisko understands that Seine River will provide ongoing comments.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Environmental Assessment	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?	Yes, the EIS/EA Report includes an assessment of accidents and malfunctions.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Statements regarding wild rice planting efforts should be removed	This information was provided by land users in the area.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Water Quality	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.	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Water Quality	Should the mine go into production, will ongoing monitoring take place?	Yes, environmental monitoring will take place throughout all phases of the Project.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Water Quality	So you're saying that exploration activities and clearing land doesn't cause mercury? In reality it changes the landscape.	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Seine River	Water Quality	What about the holding ponds that have been created from the exploration roads? Wouldn't those cause increased mercury?	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.		2013-08-19 Seine River First Nation.pdf
2013-09-18	Meeting and Presentation	To provide update on EIS/EA Report and move forward with shared interests discussions.	Métis Nation of Ontario		n/a	n/a		2013-09-18 MNO Shared Interests Presentation
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Aquatic Biology	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Closure Planning	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Tailings Management	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.	Clarification provided in Aboriginal TSD Cover Letter	2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Quality	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Water Quality	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aboriginal 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.	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Aquatic Biology	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	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?	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Water Quality	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	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?	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		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	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.	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	Water Quality	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-11-08	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Seine River	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.	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.		2013-11-08 Response to comments from Seine River FN.pdf
2013-12-16	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat					
2013-12-18	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation					
2014-01-02	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Lac des Mille Lacs, Seine River and Lac La Croix First Nations					

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2014-02-10	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Couchiching First Nation					
2014-02-11	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Naicatchewenin First Nation					
2014-02-11	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Rainy River First Nation					
2014-02-12	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation					
2014-02-12	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation					
2014-02-13	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Seine River					
2014-02-13	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	Lac La Croix					
2014-02-18	Meeting	Provide update on the Project and discuss RSA committees	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat					
--/02/2014	Meeting	Discuss Mitta Lake	Lac Des Milles Lac, Seine River, Lac La Croix	Mitta Lake	Concern regarding draining of Mitta Lake	Decided that Lac Des Mille Lacs FN, Seine River FN, and Lac La Croix FN would take the lead on the issue		
2015-02-12	Meeting	Discuss Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2015-03-03	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Lac Des Milles Lac, Seine River, Lac La Croix					
2015-06-11	Meeting	Virtual signing of Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-06-26	Meeting	Official signing of Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	What is the grade of the ore?	The average grade is 0.62 grams per tonne		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Water Usage	How much water will you be using?	Estimates of monthly water-taking for the project range from 0.084 m^3/s (301.5 m^3/hr) to 0.249 m^3/s (898.0 m^3/hr).		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Worker Accomodation	I prefer the new location for the workers camp	Thank you for your comment		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Worker Accomodation	Will the camp include the operations workforce?	Yes, it will be built to accommodate the operations workforce		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Local Engagement	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	MNO Engagement	Make sure that MNO business development agreement includes a local component	Yes, we will keep local Metis involved in the project		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Logistics	To bring personnel to the site, will they use the local airport?	Yes, it is possible that the local airport will be considered		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	First Nations Engagement	Did First Nations work on the drilling during the Hammond exploration project?	Yes, First Nations made up a portion of the exploration workforce		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	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
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Water Quality	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	First Nations Engagement	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
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	First Nations Engagement	Training is very important to the communities	We hope to further discuss training opportunities with the RSA Committees		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Closure	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Economic Support	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	First Nations Engagement	We are interested in sending staff members to visit the mine in Quebec	We are willing to organize a site visit		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	First Nations Engagement	Are you getting buy-in from the Elders?	We have good support from the Elders, however we cannot speak on behalf of all Elders.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-23	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Lac Des Milles Lac First Nation	Project Schedule	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-23	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Lac Des Milles Lac First Nation	Water Management	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-09-09	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					2015-09-10 Hammond Reef Chiefs Meeting
2015-09-10	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Lac Des Milles Lac, Seine River, Lac La Croix. Fort Francis Chiefs Secretariat					
2015-09-28	Conference Call	Discuss EIS/EA	Rainy River First Nation					
2015-10-09	Conference Call	Discuss consultation	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation					
2015-10-19	Conference Call	Discuss Project and EIS/EA	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2015-10-21	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Lac Des Milles Lac, Seine River, Lac La Croix. Fort Francis Chiefs Secretariat					
2015-10-22	Community Presentation	Provide update on Project	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation					
2015-10-23	Community Presentation	Provide update on Project	Rainy River First Nation					

Aboriginal Issues Tracking Log.xlsx

Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2015-10-28	Site Visit	Tour of Project Site by eight community members	Mitaanjigamiing First Nation					
2016-02-25	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					2016-02-25_Hammond Reef Metis Meeting
2016-10-19	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2017-02-28	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Asessment, including new camp location	Métis Nation of Ontario					Feb_2017_Hammond Reef Alternatives Assessment
2017-02-28	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Asessment, including new camp location	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat, Lacs Des Milles Lacs					Feb_2017_Hammond Reef Alternatives Assessment
2017-06-15	Site Visit	Visit Mitta Lake	Lac La Croix					

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2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Aquatic Biology	The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.	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.	Share the findings of sulphide generating capacity of the waste rock or tailings once the geochemical testing has been completed.
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Closure Planning	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.	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.	Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Mitta Lake	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.	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.	Share further details about Mitta Lake once baseline studies have been completed.
2011-08-08	Letter	Comments on EIS Guidelines	Water Quality	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.	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	QA/QC methods for water sampling to be shared with Seine River
2012-05-04	Letter	Letter from Seine River thanking Osisko for hosting the Elders Forum. Suggested that future ceremonies be held on First Nations land.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a

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2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Aquatic Biology	The potential for bioaccumulation of methyl mercury and metals needs to be quantified with controlled tests spiked with known amounts of sulfur.	Sulphide contents are low and acid generation is not expected. Metal leaching results were outlined in detail in the presentation given.	
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Closure Planning	What are the specific goals for 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.	Include Seine River in the closure planning process, share further details of the closure phase as the planning progresses.
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Mitta Lake	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.	Results of the water quality, limnology, fish habitat, bathymetry and bottom substrate studies were outlined in detail in the presentation given.	
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Water Quality	Chief Klyne indicated an interest in the baseline mercury exceedances.	Explained which 4 locations on the Project site showed levels of mercury that exceed guidelines	
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Water Quality	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.	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	

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2012-07-30	Land Use Interview	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.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012-08-22	Trapline Holder Interview	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.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	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.	
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Community Benefits	There should be a benefits package for those opposed.	n/a	
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Economics and Employment	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.	n/a	
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Economics and Employment	How many First Nations workers at Osisko right now?	Approximately 8 of 20 staff not including Geologists.	

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2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Project Details	Why isn't there technology for extracting the gold without disturbing the ground?	The nature of mining includes ground disturbance.	
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Tailings Management	Does not support the project. Does not trust tailings dams.	n/a	
2012-11-29	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Water Use	How much water will be used by the mine facility and the work camp collectively?	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.	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Aboriginal Consultation	John also noted that the reports should be written in a way that community members can understand them. They are too technical.	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Aboriginal Consultation	How long have the RSA Committees been active? How were the representatives selected?	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.	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Aquatic Biology	John questioned whether adequate fish samples had been taken.	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.	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Aquatic Biology	Looking for more info on mercury concentrations in tissue – would like to see invertebrate tissue results	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.	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Environmental Assessment	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.	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	

Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Tailings Management	Can you guarantee that the tailings area will be safe?	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. local regulatory and community requirements. 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.	
2013-04-15	Meeting and Presentation	To get an update on the Seine River First Nation Health Study and to discuss next steps.	Water Use	John Kabatay asked whether evaporation had been considered in the water balance.	Yes, evaporation is included in the water balance.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aboriginal Consultation	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.	There is always room for Seine River First Nation to participate in the field work.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aboriginal Consultation	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.	The Committee members have been provided meeting notes and they should distribute to the communities.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aboriginal Consultation	Who are the RSA committee members? When are their terms coming up?	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).	

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2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aboriginal Consultation	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	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	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.	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	Does environmental effects monitoring begin before the operations stage?	Yes.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	Composite fish tissue sample was used because the blacknose shiner was too small? The instrument wasn't sensitive enough?	Yes, that is correct.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	Seine River First Nation does not agree with off site fish compensation	Osisko is no longer considering off site fish compensation	

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2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	Is Osisko still going to entertain this stuff even though things are being cancelled?	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Aquatic Biology	Are you saying that you wouldn't be responsible for harming our fish?	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Economics and Employment	Osisko has not confirmed any economic opportunities for Seine River First Nation and that environmental sampling is an area of interest for the community	Osisko would like to work with Seine River First Nation on ongoing field programs	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Economics and Employment	What was the price of gold when this all started?	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Environmental Assessment	EA Report is too long and should be rewritten for clarity	Osisko is working to share plain language information with SRFN and include them in the ongoing field programs	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Environmental Assessment	If the EA gets approved but the value of gold does not warrant construction, what will happen?	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Environmental Assessment	The VEC method is confusing and Seine River First Nation intends to provide ongoing review and comments on the EA Report.	The VEC method is a government requirement. Osisko understands that Seine River will provide ongoing comments.	

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2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Environmental Assessment	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?	Yes, the EIS/EA Report includes an assessment of accidents and malfunctions.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Statements regarding wild rice planting efforts should be removed	This information was provided by land users in the area.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Water Quality	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.	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Water Quality	Should the mine go into production, will ongoing monitoring take place?	Yes, environmental monitoring will take place throughout all phases of the Project.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Water Quality	So you’re saying that exploration activities and clearing land doesn’t cause mercury? In reality it changes the landscape.	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.	
2013-08-19	Meeting and Presentation	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.	Water Quality	What about the holding ponds that have been created from the exploration roads? Wouldn’t those cause increased mercury?	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.	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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	

Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aboriginal 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.	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	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aquatic Biology	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.	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aquatic Biology	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.	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	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?	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.	

Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Water Quality	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.	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.	

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2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	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?	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	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	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.	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.	
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Water Quality	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.	

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2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	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.	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.	
2014-01-02	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2014-02-13	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a	
-/02/2014	Meeting	Discuss Mitta Lake	Mitta Lake	Concern regarding draining of Mitta Lake	Decided that Lac Des Mille Lacs FN, Seine River FN, and Lac La Croix FN would take the lead on the issue	
2015-03-03	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2015-09-10	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project				
2015-10-21	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project				

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2012-05-15	Letter	Update on Traditional Use Study	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	Osisko to present the results of the traditional use study following the completion of the workshops	• 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDML First Nation
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Economics and Employment	A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.	Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS	Osisko to share planned fleet composition with FFCS	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-09-17	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide the results of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Chiefs' recommendation is to provide TUS information to government regulators in presentation form only; they have asked that OHRG does not provide hard copy of results.	n/a		• 2012-09-17 TUS Update FFCS Notes & Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	What mechanism does the Crown have in place to protect treaty rights if a change takes place?	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 commitments Osisko has included in the EA Report must be honoured by whichever company operates the Project, even if it isn't Osisko.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Aboriginal Consultation	What do you mean by "when appropriate" for translating materials to Ojibway?	Transalation 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.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Aboriginal Consultation	The community members don't know who the committee members are.	Draft communications plan outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Aboriginal Consultation	Golder isn't working with us about the environmental concerns that we have.			• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Aquatic Biology	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 recupperate in Marmion.	Ongoing work with Environmental RSA Committee	Consider stocking sturgeon as part of implementation of NNLP	• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Closure Planning	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?	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.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Project Details	Was processing from other operations considered?	No, our EA only considers processing of 60,000 tpd of OHRG ore.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Project Details	What is the annual production expected to be?	Approximately 400,000 ounces		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-21	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To present an overview of the DRAFT EIS/EA report for the proposed Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.	The land use information is not intended to be statistically representative, but reflects conversations and meetings that OHRG has had with community members and Elders.		• 2013-02-21 - FFCS - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-04-15	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Aquatic Biology	Why would fishless lakes support fish? If there aren't any fish in them now, what makes you think they would support aquatic life?	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Aquatic Biology	Lac Des Mille Lac does not support off site fish compensation at Steep Rock.	Fish compensation projects at Steep Rock were removed from the No Net Loss Plan.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Aquatic Biology	What about Sturgeon?	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-04-15	Meeting and presentation	To discuss fish compensation opportunities for the OHRG project.	Aquatic Biology	Why is Osisko working with MNR? That seems like a conflict.	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.		2013-04-15 FFCS Meeting on Fish compensation.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Economics and Employment	How many staff did there used to be at Hammond Reef?	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Economics and Employment	Are there provincial subsidies available for exploration?	There are some opportunities for funding, but Osisko did not receive any funding from government. Update on shares and trust fund	□ 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.	2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Environmental Assessment	So you could shelve the EA approval and wait to build the Project until the gold price rises?	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-08-19	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	To provide an update on Osisko and the OHRG project.	Mitta Lake	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.	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.		2013-08-19 FFCS Osisko Update.pdf
2013-12-16	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	First Nations Engagement	Did First Nations work on the drilling during the Hammond exploration project?	Yes, First Nations made up a portion of the exploration workforce		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	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
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Water Quality	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	First Nations Engagement	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
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	First Nations Engagement	Training is very important to the communities	We hope to further discuss training opportunities with the RSA Committees		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Closure	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Economic Support	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	First Nations Engagement	We are interested in sending staff members to visit the mine in Quebec	We are willing to organize a site visit		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-22	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	First Nations Engagement	Are you getting buy-in from the Elders?	We have good support from the Elders, however we cannot speak on behalf of all Elders.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-09-10	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project					
2015-10-21	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project					
2017-02-28	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Asessment, including new camp location					Feb_2017_Hammond Reef Alternatives Assessment

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2012-05-03	Trapline Holder Interview	Interview session with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw. 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.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	n/a	• 2012-05-03 Meeting with Gladys and Doug Mychasiw
2012-05-15	Letter	Update on Traditional Use Study	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a	Osisko to present the results of the traditional use study following the completion of the workshops	• 2012-05-15 Update on TUS LDML First Nation
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Cyanide Management	What is the method for cyanide destruction?	Natural and synthetic cyanide destruction methods are under consideration. Chemicals used as reagents and catalysts include sulfur dioxide, peroxide and copper sulphate.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Mitta Lake	Where will water be pumped? Is there a plan to reduce suspended solids in decant water?	Currently in the planning stage, brief summary of components of fish salvage plan	Include LDMLFN in fish relocation planning process for from Mitta Lake as it moves forward	• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Tailings Management	What is the total area? Is there a requirement for expansion	The total area of the TMF is expected to be 900 ha. Expansion is not planned, however ongoing construction of the perimeter dams will be required.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Tailings Management	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 include piping for return of water to the effluent treatment plant.		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Water Management	The ToR states that there is a plan to treat and use storm water for processing. Is the volume too large to pump to a tailings pond?	Water balance is currently underway. Preliminary modeling results show that discharges to the environment will occur only during winter months in wet years.	Presentation of Draft and Final EIS/EA Results.	• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-07-09	Presentation to Chief and Council	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).	Water Quality	Is there a certificate of approval and treatment?	The Project will require a water treatment plant to meet water quality requirements		• 2012-07-09 LDMLFN Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Cyanide Management	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		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Mitta Lake	Mitta Lake water drawdown is still in the planning stage and Osisko is unable to comment at this time.	Osisko is still in the planning stage regarding the draining of Mitta Lake.	Include LDMLFN in fish relocation planning process for from Mitta Lake as it moves forward	• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Tailings Management	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 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.	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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Tailings Management	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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Tailings Management	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 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%.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	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 storm water. 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 have been included in the Project design.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack

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Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-08-22	Letter	Letter received from LDMLFN requesting additional details about the Project.	Water Management	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. 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.		• 2012-08-22 Snider to Drapack
2012-10-21	Presentation to Chief and Council	To provide the results of the First Nations Traditional Use Study.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	n/a	n/a		• 2012-10-21 TUS Findings meeting with LDMLFN - combined.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	How much of Marmion with be off limits due to blasting and dust? Will there be a restricted area?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Economics and Employment	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?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Economics and Employment	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.	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Environmental Assessment	Where does MOE fit in during the permitting process? Isn't MNDM the provincial permitting agency?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Project Details	Where is the LDMLFN community lands relative to the project?	The location of the LDMLFN community lands were shown on the project map.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Water Management	Where will the water be discharged? Is any tailings going into the Marmion Reservoir?	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.		• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Water Management	Has Golder given any indication of what effluents to expect?	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.	Presentation of Draft and Final EIS/EA Results. Second Community Open House planned for 2014.	• LDMLFN Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Aboriginal Consultation	Osisko asks: How would you prefer that we address these remaining questions from the Community Open Houses?	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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Aquatic Biology	Osisko asked: Do you prefer off site compensation? Can you provide a letter stating your preference for off site compensation?	LDMLFN will consider the question and get back to Osisko.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Aquatic Biology	Where would you be restricting fishing?	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. 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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Hydrology	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?	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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Mitta Lake	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?	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). The Marmion Reservoir is a highly managed system.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-26	Meeting and Presentation	To present an overview of the DRAFT Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) report.	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	The numbers for consumption seem low. I think our members eat fish/meat and country foods more often than the pie charts show. That makes more sense – I don't think many of our members eat fish/meat country foods that were obtained within the LSA.	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.		2013-02-26 - LDMLFN - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Aquatic Biology	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Closure Planning	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Tailings Management	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf

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2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	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.	Clarification provided in Aboriginal TSD Cover Letter	2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Water Quality	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-10-16	Letter	Response to Draft EIS/EA Report comments	Water Quality	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.		2013-10-16 Response to comments from LDMLFN.pdf
2013-12-18	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2014-01-02	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		
-/02/2014	Meeting	Discuss Mitta Lake	Mitta Lake	Concern regarding draining of Mitta Lake	Decided that Lac Des Mille Lacs FN, Seine River FN, and Lac La Croix FN would take the lead on the issue		
2015-03-03	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-07-23	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Project Schedule	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-23	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Water Management	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-09-10	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project					
2015-10-21	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project					
2017-02-28	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Asessment, including new camp location					Feb_2017_Hammond Reef Alternatives Assessment

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Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	How do the 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?	A draft communications plan for the RSA Committees has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report.	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	Community members feel there is a disconnect between themselves and Chiefs on information sharing from Osisko.	A draft communications plan for the RSA Committees has been developed and is outlined in Chapter 7 of the EIS/EA Report.	Finalize communications plan with RSA Committees and publish in Community Newsbrief	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	Osisko should share all studies with First Nations.	OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.	Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	Town hall meeting to review EA. First Nations do not have the capacity to review the technical information in the EA.	Further community visits are planned to take place in 2014	Schedule Community Open House at Nigigoosinminikaaning	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Community Benefits	What are the benefits for community members who can't work for Osisko? (Elders)	The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.	Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Community Benefits	Community progress reports. How has Osisko improved/helped communities, and how are they going to in the future?	OHRG has made a commitment to share results of our environmental studies with First Nations through the Environmental RSA Committee.	Quarterly meetings with the Environmental RSA Committee.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Employment and Training	What jobs are there at Malartic? What should First Nations be training for?	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.	Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Employment and Training	Internship programs for workers.	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.	Quarterly meetings with the Employment and Training RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Osisko updates sent out in Ojibway.	The Cultural RSA Committee has a mandate to identify cultural activities for OHRG to participate in and support.	Quarterly meetings with the Cultural RSA Committee	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-05	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Water Quality	Water sampling should be done in the communities to find out if they are being affected, if a mine is developed.	The water quality sampling program is focussed on the area around the proposed Project.	Include water quality information in information materials shared at the Nigigoosinminikaaning Community Open House.	• Nigigoonsiminikaaning Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2014-02-12	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-02-22	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Initiate a traditional use study to gather information about traditional plants in the Project area.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-22	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Water Quality	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)	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.	Share information about water quality and water management practices.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Possible negative impacts on traditional plants used for medicine	Shared approach to Traditional Use Study, which will seek information about medicinal plants in the Project area.	Conduct and share results of Traditional Use Study	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Water Quality	Water quality issues that have been raised as the past mining practices in the area have given us reason for great concern (Atikokans Hogarth Pit)	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.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-11-06	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	n/a	n/a	n/a		• Naicatchewenin Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2014-02-11	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		

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2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Air Quality	With air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailings ponds	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about potential effects to air quality.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Groundwater	Ground water, what will be the affect and how will this be addressed if present?	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about potential effects to groundwater.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-02-27	Email	Comments on Terms of Reference	Mitta Lake	It was mentioned by the Elders that Mitta Lake may be spring fed?	Thank you for sharing your concerns. These issues will be addressed in the EA Report	Share information about Mitta Lake's connectivity to ground water.	• 2012-02-22 Naicatchewenin First Nation.pdf - Osisko
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Air Quality	With air quality, concerns were raised in regards to the tailings ponds	• The tailings management area will not likely have an effect on air quality. Dust and dirt roads and air emissions from the processing plant are the most likely sources of changes to 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 40 measures will be developed. • The parameters of the air quality assessment are discussed in detail in the presentation given.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Groundwater	Ground water, what will be the affect and how will this be addressed if present?	A summary of potential effects to groundwater and the planned mitigation and montoring 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.		• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-06-18	Presentation at monthly Chiefs meeting	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)	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Paul Henderson noted a specific plant that is important and is found in the Seine River watershed	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	Pass on information about plant to the terrestrial biology lead for consideration in environmental assessment.	• 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Aboriginal Consultation	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?	The environmental assessment process provides several "public comment periods" to allow for stakeholder input, including Aboriginal communities. OHRG also participates in ongoing communications with First Nations and welcomes questions and concerns at any time.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Community Benefits	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?	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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Community Benefits	Where are all the Osisko pens, toques and jackets?	n/a		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Environmental Assessement	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?	An EA Process poster and handout has been prepared and provided throughout the Project planning process. Community newsbriefs 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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2012-11-22	Community Open House	To provide a Project update and gather information about traditional land use	Mitta Lake	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? What are the characteristics of the "new" Mitta Lake going to be? Will the new lake be able to sustain life?	The Project cannot go forward without the draining of Mitta Lake. At closure, OHRG plans to undertake minor modifications to the pit perimeters to create a broad, shallow, interconnecting channel which could offer potential fish habitat (both littoral and open water habitat) and might contribute to the productive capacity of the Upper Marmion Lake, replacing some of the habitat lost in Mitta Lake.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf

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Date	Type	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
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? What are the options for transferring tailings to the tailings 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.		• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
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.	Develop a fact sheet on tailings management	• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
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.	• Mitaanjigaming Open House Meeting Notes.pdf
2014-02-12	Community Open House	Answer questions and provide update on Project and EIS/EA	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-10-22	Community Presentation	Provide update on Project					
2015-10-28	Site Visit	Tour of Project Site by eight community members					

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2011-02-09	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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 riF13F7ghts, 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 Halfbreed1 Adhesion to Treaty # 3 (the "Adhesion"). Treaty #3 was negotiated and executed between Canada and the Ojibway in 1873.			2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns
2011-02-09	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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.			2011-02-09 MNO List of Concerns
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Design	What is the red boundary at the bottom?	Information about the project design will be available once the TK study is done		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	How long will the EA take?	The CEA Agency and MOE align consultation as much as possible, but there is always an opportunity to speak to each of the three parties (provincial, federal, prop) independently.		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Education and Training	How do you get training for heavy machinery? Have you talked to the college?			2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop

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2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Fishing and hunting Tourism: Path of the Voyageur, Heart of the Continent, Bass Classic Solitude Berry picking Town Infrastructure Recreation and regional tourism: horseback riding, hiking, biking TransCanada trail (part water route through Town) Canoeing Capital of Canada - protect tourism	How do you think you could be affected by the Project?		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Birch - medicinal (over aged & close to water) Ferns; Ask Traditional Healers from communities (Artists); Walleye; Moose; Deer; Balsam Fir; Fur bearing animals (trappers livelihood); Big Game animals traditional outfitters - minor; Migratory birds; Frogs; Sound; Camp Sites; Wetlands (Not only PSW); Turtles; Turtle River / White Otter Park; Moose; Wolves; Social Fishing; Eagles; Rabbits; Walleye, Bass, Perch, Jackfish; Riparian areas; Partridge; Water Quality; Dust (Control?); Noise; Talings: Seepage to environment; Visual impact; Trade-offs: Increased jobs versus housing strain; Hospital services; Marmion Basin: Impact on Bass Classic; Impact on recreation & tourism; Impact to hunting and fishing; Effect of in-filling pits: what is that going to look like?; High paying job benefits versus negative social issues (e.g. crime, drugs); Prefer Status Quo versus Welcome Growth	What important things do you think could be affected by the Project?		2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2011-11-29	Consultation Committee Meeting	To facilitate a focussed 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	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	Impact on economy for Kenora/Thunder Bay?			2011-11-29 Metis and LDMLFN Workshop
2012-02-01	Letter	Letter to Osisko from Métis Nation of Ontario legal counsel regarding Aboriginal recognition and consultation.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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. 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.			2012-02-01 MNO
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	The TOR incorrectly identifies the Metis community, the rights of the Metis community, and the framework for consultation with the Metis Nation of Ontario.		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	The TOR demonstrates a lack of meaningful consultation with the Metis community about the Project.		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Concerned about the potential impact of the Project on 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 including:		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Expressed concerns regarding CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-02-23	Letter	Comments on Terms of Reference	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	Concerned about the Crown's consultation approaches		Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-02-23 MNO to MOE
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Description	How many square kilometers is the red-line "Project Area"?			2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation, Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	Concerned that the TOR incorrectly identifies the Metis community, the rights of the Metis community, and the framework for consultation with the Metis Nation of Ontario. The TOR demonstrates a lack of meaningful consultation with the Metis community about the Project. Expressed concerns regarding CEAA Aboriginal Participant Funding and concern over the Crown's consultation approaches.	Plan to discuss implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and begin addressing identified issues. The MOU Goals aim to: • 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 An MOU Implementation and 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 negotiation of an Impacts Benefits Agreement (IBA)		2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	Concerned about the destruction of Mitta Lake to access ore deposits directly below the 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Concerned about the relocation of water and fish from Mitta Lake to Marmion Reservoir thereby disrupting the sensitive ecological balance in the Reservoir and adjacent watershed.	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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Concerned about clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Concerned about the potential disruption of 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	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Pipeline	Concerned about the reliability of slurry pipeline	Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	Concerned about the permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility 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	Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation
2012-04-14	Consultation Committee Meeting	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).	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Concerned about the disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs. Will there be a "No Discharge of Firearms Zone"? Will there be fencing around the site?	Increased roads will mean increased public access meaning increased demand for harvested resources. Impacts from noise and salt etc. will decrease species abundance	Follow up of comments to be discussed in next consultation committee meeting	2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Notes 2012-04-14 MNO Workshop Presentation

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-06-01	Newspaper publication	Publication on Osisko in the Métis Voyager, highlighting the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Métis Nation of Ontario and Osisko Hammond Reef Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	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 MNO's 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; Alvina 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 Hunt; and, Theresa Stenlund, PCMNO 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 Roosen, 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."			2012 Summer-Voyageur Issue 71
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	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?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	What is the largest span between footings of the planned transmission line? Will any portion of the transmission line be sub-marine?	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		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing? What is the voltage of the planned line? Who will install and own the transmission line? Will the transmission line posts be wood or steel?	Not sure of the exact distance, we can provide that to you. 230 kV Osisko will likely install the line. We anticipate the line will be owned by Hydro One. Wood and steel.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Fish Habitat	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. 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? Will Steep Rock be enhanced as part of the Project? Fish habitat compensation should be focussed on areas where Métis are allowed to harvest fish and benefit from the compensation efforts.	Osisko's approach is to meet industry best practices and government requirements. 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. Osisko is willing to consider fish compensation options at Steep Rock, specifically if these opportunities are favoured by Aboriginal and public stakeholders. 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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	What is the lifespan of a pipeline? Will the pipeline be exposed or buried (covered)?	The lifespan depends on many factors including the characteristics of the slurry. The pipeline will likely be exposed.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko's entire property claims?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation

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2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	What about trace elements that can't be measured? How will Osisko deal with this issue during water treatment?	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	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.	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Will climate change be considered as part of the environmental assessment?	Yes, the effect of the climate on the Project will be considered.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-06-21	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Archaeology	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.	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.		2012-06-21 MNO Workshop Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	Have you thought of using a cogeneration plant for power supply?	We are planning to use an electrical transmission line for power and perhaps natural gas for heating.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	How wide is the right of way (ROW) for power lines? *This area will be lost for Métis citizens to hunt.	It is 150 feet which is approximately 50 metres.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Transmission Line	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?			2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Are you studying neighbouring water bodies?	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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: o Toronto, Kenora and Atikokan (sent)		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Alternatives	Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town's new planned location?	Yes, there is. The design for the landfill envisions 40 years at current deposition rates with a possible expansion of an additional 20 years at current deposition rates.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-08-03	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and meeting with the Metis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee to review MoU goals and deliverables, discuss the Project layout, site and environmental assessment methods, and to follow up on questions raised in the last meeting. Participants were taken on a tour of the OHRG site and exploration camp and surrounding areas including Mitta Lake, Sawbill Bay Area, Trap Bay, Marmion Reservoir and Anderson Dam.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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)?	No. The camp will have security. Mining camps are common throughout Canada. We have not heard of experiences reflecting this concern.		2012-08-03 MNO Committee Meeting Combined Notes and Presentation
2012-09-04	Letter	Letter to Osisko regarding the Métis Mining Strategy.	Métis Nation of Ontario	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 will provide direct funding assistance to 90 students over then 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.			2012-09-04 MNO Mining Strategy
2012-09-01	Newspaper publication	Publication on Osisko in the Métis Voyager.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation				2012.Fall-Voyageur.Issue.72
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tourism	Are you taking into consideration tourism places?	Potential effects to tourism are considered in the socio-economic component of the environmental assessment.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	How will CEAA 2012 impact cumulative effects?	The Hammond Reef Project is not subject to CEAA 2012.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Will our Aboriginal interests and knowledge be made public? 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.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	Doesn't any of the socio-economic include how the Project could affect people and individuals?	Yes. The VECs are intended to be those components that are valued by people. The VECs were developed in consultation with		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	It will affect the way I feel. The socio-economic components are too cold. Where am I in there?	We can give more detailed information about the socio-economic components. It is summarized here. You and all individuals wil 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		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tourism	I noticed camping spots during the site tour. Are there spots near the open pit where blasting will take place?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Location	Did you determine where the POW camp on Sawbill Bay is? There used to be one up there.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultaton	Irreversibility is subjective. For an elder, the effects may never be reversed in their lifetime	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	With regards to low, medium and high effects are there specific amounts of medium or high that are allowed?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee

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Date	Type	Purpose	Aboriginal Group	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up	Documents
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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?	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	Are you considering understory species as well, not just big trees?	Yes, we will plan to revegetate by community.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn't going as planned.	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure	• 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 Métis 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.			2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-09-16	Consultation Committee Meeting	To discuss the Committee's questions, EA Methods and Closure Planning. The meeting was followed by a Community Feast with the Dryden Métis community members.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	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.		2012-09-16 Métis Consultation Committee
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultaton	Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?	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		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast- combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	Is all the processing going to be done on site?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast- combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Employment	Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment?	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%.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast- combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Employment	Is Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginals and local contractors for goods and services?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast- combined.pdf
2012-10-21	Community Feast	Osisko met with the Métis Nation of Ontario and community members 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.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	What is the process for draining Mitta Lake?	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.		2012-10-21 Metis Fort Frances Community Feast- combined.pdf

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2012-11-19	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee's questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Closure Planning	What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis Will the water quality in the open pits be okay for the fish? Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish? 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? Can you give an example of the type of non-hazardous waste that will be placed in the TMF? Will the TMF be capped? 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.	The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species 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. 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. Construction and demolition waste 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. 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.		2012-11-19 Metis Consultation Committee
2012-11-19	Consultation Committee Meeting	Presentation and a facilitated discussion regarding the Committee's questions, Closure Planning and the Traditional Knowledge Study.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Wildlife Habitat	When we were on the site we saw moose tracks. Doesn't that constitute a migratory path?	The conclusion is that at closure, the project will not cause a major impediment to migration routes.		2012-11-19 Metis Consultation Committee
2013-02-11	Letter	Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario acknowledging support of the consultation process.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Support	The Metis 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 Metis 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 Metis 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. Sincerely, Theresa Stenlund Region 1 Councillor for the Metis Nation of Ontario			2013-02-11 MNO Letter of Support
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Are the water bodies that are being removed small and swampy?	They are minnow ponds mostly.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	You've mentioned in the slide that its local Aboriginal groups, but it is not local Aboriginal.	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 Métis communities that have an interest in the project.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Economics and Employment	Local Study Area? There is no way $124 million went to Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal.	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	In your slides, there are a lot of conclusions that there is no significant impact, is that an environmental term?	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		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Slide 59: says direct impacts - were there indirect impacts?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Are there any other spawning grounds close to the site, other than Lynxhead Narrows?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf

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2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Environmental Assessment	Are all documents posted on Osisko's website?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Mitta Lake	Slide 48 & 49: Water Balance. Remind me where the water from Mitta Lake will go when it is drained?	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. The fish species in Mitta Lake are not sport fish - they are suckers, forage fish		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	What incentives will be provided for workers to live in Town? There will be a camp. Is there going to be encouragement for workers to come from other provinces?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Socio-Economics	For the socio-economic assessment where is the Local Study Area (LSA)?	It is a 50 km radius around the project site, and mostly includes the Town of Atikokan.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Tailings Management	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?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Terrestrial Biology	Are there frogs in the water bodies that will be lost?	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.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Traditional Knowledge and Practices	Slide 14 mentions the Ojibway language as a cultural concern. Our language, the Michif language, is a concern for the Métis communities as well. 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.	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 Métis culture. Is there a need to translate info regarding the project into Michif?		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-23	Consultation Committee Meeting	To present the details of the OHRG DRAFT EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Water Quality	What about the temperature of the water, will it change due to activities?	General parameters include temperature and pH. The temperature of the effluent must be within a defined range.		2013-02-23 - MNO - EA Overivew Notes and Presentation.pdf
2013-02-25	Email	Response to request for feedback on fish compensation plans.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	Stated does not support Hogarth Pit as an off site compensation option	Hogarth Pit has been removed as a fish compensation option.		2013-02-25 MNO Fish Compensation
2013-04-05	Letter	Métis Nation of Ontario comments on the Draft EIS/EA Report.	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights	• 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?	Several meetings and discussions took place with the Métis Nation of Ontario Consultation Committee throughout 2012 and 2013. The Métis Nation of Ontario were directly involved in the selection of Valued Ecosystem Components and OHRG has actively solicited feedback from the Committee members at each of the eight meetings that took place in 2012 and 2013.		MNO EIS Comments April 5 2013
2013-05-24	Letter	Letter from Métis Nation of Ontario	Métis Nation of Ontario	Aboriginal Consultation	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 Metis community. I am also writing to follow up on commitments made in our executed Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU"). You should be aware that our Consolation 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 Metis community. Through these concurrent discussions/negotiations we hope to identify a "way forward" that is beneficial to both Osisko as well as the impacted Metis 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. Yours very Truly, Theresa Stenlund			2013-05-24 MNO Letter
2013-07-17	Meeting and Presentation	To discuss shared interests in the Hammond Reef Gold Project.	Métis Nation of Ontario		n/a	n/a		2013-07-17 MNO Update Presentation

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2013-09-18	Meeting and Presentation	To provide update on EIS/EA Report and move forward with shared interests discussions.	Métis Nation of Ontario		n/a	n/a		2013-09-18 MNO Shared Interests Presentation
2015-02-12	Meeting	Discuss Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2015-06-11	Meeting	Virtual signing of Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-06-26	Meeting	Official signing of Shared Interest Agreement	Métis Nation of Ontario	n/a	n/a	n/a		
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Details	What is the grade of the ore?	The average grade is 0.62 grams per tonne		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Water Usage	How much water will you be using?	Estimates of monthly water-taking for the project range from 0.084 m^3/s (301.5 m^3/hr) to 0.249 m^3/s (898.0 m^3/hr).		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Schedule	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.		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Aquatic Biology	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Worker Accomodation	I prefer the new location for the workers camp	Thank you for your comment		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Worker Accomodation	Will the camp include the operations workforce?	Yes, it will be built to accommodate the operations workforce		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Local Engagement	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		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Local Engagement	Make sure that MNO business development agreement includes a local component	Yes, we will keep local Metis involved in the project		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-07-21	Meeting and Presentation	Discussion on Project and EIS/EA	Metis Nation of Ontario	Project Logistics	To bring personnel to the site, will they use the local airport?	Yes, it is possible that the local airport will be considered		July 2015 Community Update Meetings
2015-09-09	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					2015-09-10 Hammond Reef Chiefs Meeting
2015-10-19	Conference Call	Discuss Project and EIS/EA	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2016-02-25	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					2016-02-25_Hammond Reef Metis Meeting
2016-10-19	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project	Métis Nation of Ontario					
2017-02-28	Meeting and Presentation	Provide update on Project EIS/EA; Discuss Project Alternatives Asessment, including new camp location	Métis Nation of Ontario					Feb_2017_Hammond Reef Alternatives Assessment

Comments on Draft EIS EA Report

Email

From: Alexandra Drapack
Sent: February 19, 2013 8:57 PM
To: Gladys & Doug
Cc: Cathryn Moffett
Subject: RE: 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

Email

From: Gladys & Doug <trappers3@tbaytel.net>
Sent: February 24, 2013 12:03 PM
To: Alexandra Drapack
Subject: restricted fishing

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 Committment Registry. I did not have a chance for a one and one with you regarding this subject.
I was viewing this committment 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

Email

From: Dean McMahon <DeanM@metisnation.org>
Sent: February 25, 2013 12:39 PM
To: Alexandra Drapack
Cc: Theresa Stenlund; Clint Calder; Marlene Davidson; Joel Henley; Alvina Cimon; James Wagar
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
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.

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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.

WeI 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

Email

From: quentinlaptop@tbaytel.net
Sent: March 29, 2013 1:31 PM
To: Amy Liu
Cc: Alexandra Drapack
Subject: Comments EIS/Ea
Attachments: Snider4Osisko.docx

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

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Submitted on behalf of:

The Chief and Council, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation

By:

Quentin A. Snider

Band Administrator, LDMLFN

Submitted Pursuant to NEB Letter dated 3 HRGP Amended EIS/ESA Documentation January 2018 – 1656263

FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT

Fax Transmittal Form

TO: Amy Liu

ORGANIZATION: CEAA

RE: EA Comments

DATE: April 8, 2013

FAX #: 416-952-1573

FROM: ☐ Tammy Ryll, 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

SITE 206-39, R.R. #2, FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO P9A 3M3
PHONE: (807) 274-5899 FAX: (807) 274-5949 E-MAIL: INFO@FFCS.CA

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
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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 suphate 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

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January 2018 – 1656263

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

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January 2018 – 1656263

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:

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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

Email

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
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Calliou Group

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

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
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#	EIS Guidelines Section	EIS Section or other technical document	MNO Comment	Context
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 valued 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. MNO provided a TKLUS Summary document to Osisko in November 2012 identifying hunting in the Project vicinity.
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.

	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 6.3.1.9 Trapping	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.	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.
5	*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 6.3.1.10 Fishing	MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to fish was not included in the assessment despite notification of active fishing in the vicinity of the Project.	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.
6	*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 6.3.1.10 Fishing	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.	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.
7	*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	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.	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.
8	*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	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.	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.

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.

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		6.3.3.6 Summary of Effects		
14	*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 6.3.3.7.1 Aboriginal Community Characteristics	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.	MNO lacked the necessary expertise to adequately participate in development of mitigation and recommendations prior to EIS submission.
15	*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 6.3.3.7.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources	Recommendations for Traditional Use of Land and Resources do not include an evaluation of the TKLUS information from MNO. MNO requires additional clarification on how this information will be incorporated and how this will alter any recommendations made.	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.
16	*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 7 Effects Assessment Version 1 7.3 Aboriginal Engagement	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.	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.
17	*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 7 Effects Assessment Version 1 7.3.5.3.3 Traditional Use Information	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.	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.
18		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.1.1 Input Selecting	At time of engagement on VECs, MNO lacked the technical expertise to ensure their rights and interests were accurately reflected in the EIS execution.	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.

		Valued Ecosystem Components		
19		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.1.2.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources	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.	MNO Traditional Use of Lands and Resources is the activity of MNO exercising their rights. This must be assessed.
20		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 Table 5-1: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected for Aboriginal Interests	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.	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)
21	*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."*	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.	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.
22		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 6.1.1 Secondary Data Review	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.	MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.
23	*8.3 Aboriginal Consultation* *"The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on*	Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1	How did Osisko (OHRG) collect information on and assess potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights?	This section describes OHRG engaging with Aboriginal nations to understand their issues and concerns but does not include any indication of how potential adverse

	asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects."	6.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement	Please direct to which volume and section this assessment is contain within.	effects to Aboriginal rights were assessed.
24	*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."* *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 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.
25		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.
26		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.	
27		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.	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.
28	*8.3 Aboriginal Consultation* *"The EIS Shall document the potential*	Aboriginal Interests TSD	The assessment of Project effects on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources does not assess the Aboriginal	

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	environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects."	Version 1 7.3.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources Valued Ecosystem Component	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.	
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 7.3.3.1 Aquatic Environment - Fishing	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 7.3.3.2 Terrestrial Environment – Trapping	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 7.3.3.3 Terrestrial Environment – Hunting	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 7.3.3.4 Terrestrial Environment – Plant Harvesting	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 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.

				These were not assessed.
33	*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 7.3.4 Prediction of Effects in the Post-closure Phase	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.
34	*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 7.4 Mitigation, Residual Effects and Assessment of Significance	Please identify how MNO influenced the development of suggested mitigation contained within this section.	

#	EIS Guidelines Section	EIS Section or other technical document	MNO Comment	Context
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, and any adverse effects on potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights."*	Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4	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.	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.
2	7.2 Alternatives to the Project *"Any potentially adverse environmental effects of the technically and economically feasible alternatives on potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights should also be identified."*	Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4	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	
3	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *...* • *All water bodies that may experience changes to Aboriginal, commercial and/or recreational fisheries resources;...*	Volume 1, Appendix Aquatic Environment	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.	The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.
4	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *...* • *species of cultural, spiritual or traditional use important to*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD	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.	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.

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	Aboriginal people and groups ; …			
5	*10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat* *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *…* • *species of cultural, spiritual or traditional use important to Aboriginal people and groups ; …*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement, p.26	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.)
6	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"In developing these plans consideration shall be given to the following:* *…* • *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;*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD, 3.8.2 Compensation Measures Selection, p.111	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.
7	General Comment	Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.8	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.

	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Spatial Boundaries , p.10	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Hydrogeology Assessment.	The EIS should outline how consultation with the MNO influenced the selection of the spatial boundary for this assessment.
8	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report – Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.1.3.1. 1 Streamflows and Lake Water Levels	The EIS/EIA states "…when water quality improves to an acceptable quality, runoff from these facilities will be allowed to discharge directly to the environment. In addition, approximately 78 years after closure, the flooded open pits will begin to overflow and this overflow will be directed into the Upper Marmion Reservoir." It is unclear how **"acceptable quality"** is defined for this section; and if this definition was influenced by or discussed with MNO representatives for acceptable quality for exercise of MNO traditional activities.	At minimum, ongoing water quality monitoring should occur prior to discharge or direct run-off is permitted, as well as for the overflow post-closure.
9	General Comment		It is not clear from this section how predicted effects to changes in multiple watersheds have been assessed cumulatively in relation to MNO's right to fishing.	
10	General Comment		The proposed practice of filled-in lakes within in MSA required further explanation.	
11	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.1.5.3 Water Quality Predictions for Post Closure Phase, p. 6-68	It is not clear from this section how information in regards to the water quality monitoring post-closure to ascertain if the predictions of the EIS/EIA are correct (integrity of pond structure, predicted rate of fill, water quality, etc.) will occur, if at all. In particular, the treatment of water prior to overflow into Upper Marmion Reservoir and not post would be preferable.	The EIS/EIA states "After pit flooding is sufficiently advanced and prior to pit overflow, the water quality at the surface of the flooded open pits will be evaluated, and a decisions will be made regarding **post**-overflow treatment if required." P.6-68
12	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.2.1.1.1 Loss or Alteration of Wetland	It is not clear how, if at all effects to MNO/s rights and interest were assessed in regards to clearing of the foot print and the pursuit of traditional land use activities within the affected area, such as hunting, trapping and gathering.	The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.

		Vegetation, p. 6-83		
13	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.1 Loss or Alteration of Wetland Vegetation, p. 6-83	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.	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.
14	*General Comment*	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	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.	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.
15	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest	*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

		Cover, p. 6-85	Please define "where appropriate".	effect.
16	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	*"At closure, developed areas will be re-vegetated to the extent practicable (regarded, replanted, reseeded, etc.)."* Please define *"the extent practicable".*	As progressive reclamation is used to offset negative effects, the permissive statement *"to the extent practicable"* should influence the confidence level for prediction of effect
17	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	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 *"the extent practicable", "where appropriate"* and *"where feasible".*	The EIS/EIA states that that "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.
18	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2.1 Moose (Sensory Disturbance) p.6-89	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.
19	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2 Wildlife p.6-91	Through the TLU study it was identified that one of the species of interest for the MNO is deer.	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.
20	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.4 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.11	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; EIS should identify if conclusions would change once information was utilized.
21	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD Version 1, 1.6 Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components, Table 1-2: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected	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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

		for Terrestrial Ecology, p. 13-15		
22	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.7.2 Spatial Boundaries , p.16	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.	The EIS should outline how (or how not) spatial parameters captured MNO input.
23	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement , p.22	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.	*"Participation of the First Nations representatives facilitated an exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge."* It would have been beneficial to the selection of VECs to also include Métis traditional knowledge in this exchange.
24	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.4 Field Studies , p.24	As mentioned above, the MNO was not given the opportunity to have representatives participate as monitors in the field studies.	*"Whenever appropriate, terrestrial ecology field crews included First Nations monitors."* Please clarify if the use of the term "First Nations" is meant to capture Métis participation.
25	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 3.3.1.1 Effect – Physical Loss or Alteration of Vegetation, p.94	It is un clear 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.	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.
26	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Water and Sediment quality TSD, Version 1, 1.8.2 Spatial Boundaries	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.	Without consultation on the spatial boundary it is not clear how MNO's

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
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MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO 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 Tenniscoe, 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.

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

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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.

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 suphate 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.

OSISKO

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

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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

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Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

OSISKO

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.

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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 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.

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.

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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.

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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

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5430000 5420000

N

Serpent Lake
Cornell Lake
Sawbill Bay
Mitta Lake
Marmion Reservoir
Light Lake
Upper Seine Bay
Hawk Bay

HRWQ28
HRWQ35
HRWQ11
HRWQ36
HRWQ1
HRWQ37
HRWQ40
HRWQ4
HRWQ7
HRWQ8
HRWQP3
HRWQ9
HRWQ5
HRWQP10
HRWQP2
HRWQ6
HRWQ10
HRWQ32
HRWQ31
HRWQ20
HRWQ25
HRWQ3
HRWQ21
HRWQ17
HRWQ2
HRWQP6
HRWQ34
HRWQ33
HRWQP9
HRWQP1
HRWQ14
HRWQP7
HRWQ15
HRWQ16
HRWQP6
HRWQ22
HRWQ13
HRWQP5

LEGEND

- New Surface Water Sample Location
- New Profile Sample Location
- Surface Water Sample Location
- Surface Water and Sediment Sample Location
- Profile Sample Location (Surface Water and Sediment)
- Raft Lake Cut Location
- Road
- Trail
- River/Stream
- Lake
- Wetland
- Mine Site Road
- Access Road (Hardtack / Sawbill)
- Project Transmission Line
- Project Facilities

SAMPLE LABELS

HRWQx, HRWQPx — 2013 Sample Location (New)

HRWQx, HRWQPx — 2013 Sample Location (Existing)

HRWQx — 2010 - 2012 Sample Location

REFERENCE

Base Data - Provided by OSISKO Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd.
Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000
SCALE 1:80,000 METRES

PROJECT
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT
ATIKOKAN, ONTARIO, CANADA

TITLE
WATER QUALITY, SEDIMENT AND PROFILE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 13-1118-0010			SCALE AS SHOWN	VERSION 2
DESIGN	CGE	14 Nov. 2008		
GIS	JO	11 Sep. 2013		
CHECK	REJ	11 Sep. 2013		
REVIEW	KJD	11 Sep. 2013		

FIGURE: 1

G:\Projects\2013\13-1118-0010_Osisko_Hammond_ReefGIS\MXDs\Reporting\WaterQuality\Sediment_ProfileLocations.mxd

Comments on EA Process

300-1-1092
AL

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

SEINE RIVER FIRST NATION
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BOX 124
MINE CENTRE, ONTARIO
P0W 1H0
PH.: (807) 599-2224 FAX: (807) 599-2865

RECEIVED
-09- 02 2011
CEAA ONTARIO

August 8. 2011

Amy Liu
Project Manager
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
55 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 907
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M4T 1M2

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 earlklyne695@msn.com

Miigwitch
<Original signed by>

Chief Earl Klyne
Seine River First Nation

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

PAPE SALTER TEILLET
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
546 Euclid Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6G 2T2
T 416.916.2989 F 416.916.3726 www.pstlaw.ca

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, 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[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:

[1] Throughout this letter we use the terms "Halfbreed" and "Métis" interchangeably.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

> 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 – asMétis – 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

[2] See *Cunninghan v. Alberta*, [2011] 2 S.C.R. 670.
[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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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 pro-actively 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.

Yourstruly,
<Original signed by>

Jean Teillet

[4] See *Platinex Inc. v. Kitchenuhmaykoosib First Nation*, [2006] O.J. No. 3140 at para. 79 and 89 and *Wahgoshig First Nation v. Ontario et al.*, 2011 ONSC 7708 at para. 53.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

PAPE SALTER TEILLET
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

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/enviromental.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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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. 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

Métis Nation of Ontario 500 Old St. Patrick St, Unit D, Ottawa, ON K1N 9G4
Tel: 613-798-1488 **Toll free:** 1-800-263-4889 **Fax:** 613-722-4225 **www.metisnation.org**

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

[3] *Cunninghan v. Alberta*, [2011] 2 S.C.R. 670.
[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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

<Original signed by>

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

Whitmore, Michelle (ENE)

From: Ed Morrison [ed_consultation@mitaanjigamiing.ca]
Sent: February 27, 2012 10:53 AM
To: Whitmore, Michelle (ENE)
Subject: H.R. Project - comments for Mitaanjigamiing First Nation

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

Peters, Howard

From: Alexandra Drapack
Sent: June 25, 2012 9:18 AM
To: allanyerxa@vianet.ca
Cc: Martin Griffin; Bud Dickson; Cathryn Moffett; Mark Bowler
Subject: Regional Map of Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Site
Attachments: Figure 6 Regional Setting.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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

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



LEGEND

- City/Town
- First Nation Community
- Road
- Existing Railway
- Existing Power transmission line
- River
- Waterbody
- Provincial Park
- Project Location

REFERENCE

Base Data - Provided by OSISKO Hammond Reef Gold Project Ltd.
First Nations Communities from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.
Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer 2008
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N

25 0 25 50 75 100
SCALE 1:2,000,000 KILOMETRES

PROJECT
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT
ATIKOKAN, ONTARIO, CANADA

TITLE
REGIONAL SETTING

Golder Associates
Mississauga, Ontario

PROJECT NO. 10-1118-0020			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 1.0
DESIGN	CGE	14 Nov. 2008	FIGURE: 6	
GIS	CGE	12 Jan. 2012		
CHECK	SP	12 Jan. 2012		
REVIEW	RJ	12 Jan. 2012		

G:\Projects\2010\10-1118-0020_BrettResources_HammondReefGIS\MXDs\FinalToRi\ProjectLocation.mxd

Peters, Howard

From: Bud Dickson
Sent: June 26, 2012 11:39 AM
To: Allan Yerxa
Cc: Alexandra Drapack; Martin Griffin; Cathryn Moffett
Subject: RE: Metis

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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

Peters, Howard

From: Alexandra Drapack
Sent: August 20, 2012 9:49 AM
To: Allan Yerxa
Cc: Cathryn Moffett; Bud Dickson; Martin Griffin
Subject: RE: Cake Picture

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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

OSISKO

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: 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
Lands & Resource Coordinator
Couchiching First Nation
1-807-274-3228

Peters, Howard

From: Alexandra Drapack
Sent: August 22, 2012 9:53 AM
To: Allan Yerxa
Cc: Cathryn Moffett
Subject: Copy of Minutes from FFCS meetings (March 19, June 18) and May 15 update
Attachments: Minutes - March 19 2012 - Meeting with FFCS on TUS approach.docx; OHRG - Traditional Use Study Presentation - FFCS March 19 2012 FINAL.PPT; 2012-05-15 Update on TUS Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat.pdf; 2012-06-18 FFCS Notes and Presentation.pdf; 2012-07-31 Meeting Minutes - TUS Workshop 1.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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

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: Allan Yerxa [mailto:allanyerxa@vianet.ca]
Sent: August 22, 2012 9:32 AM
To: Alexandra Drapack
Subject: RE: Cake Picture

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,

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Alix

OSISKO

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Anyways I hope your travel back home went ok.

Take care

Allan Yerxa

Lands & Resource Coordinator
Couchiching First Nation
1-807-274-3228

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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;
    - 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
- External (Expert) Review of Methods – select "expert" and complete review.
- Regulator Review
- Arrange Elder Meetings:
    - Meeting #1: Present Questionnaire
    - Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
    - Meeting #3: Present Findings
- Incorporate Findings into EA report



HAMMOND REEF
Gold Project

Traditional Use Study – March 19 2012

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:
  - 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 focussed on land use



HAMMOND REEF Gold Project

Traditional Use Study March 19 2012

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

OSISKO

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.

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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.

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 my 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.

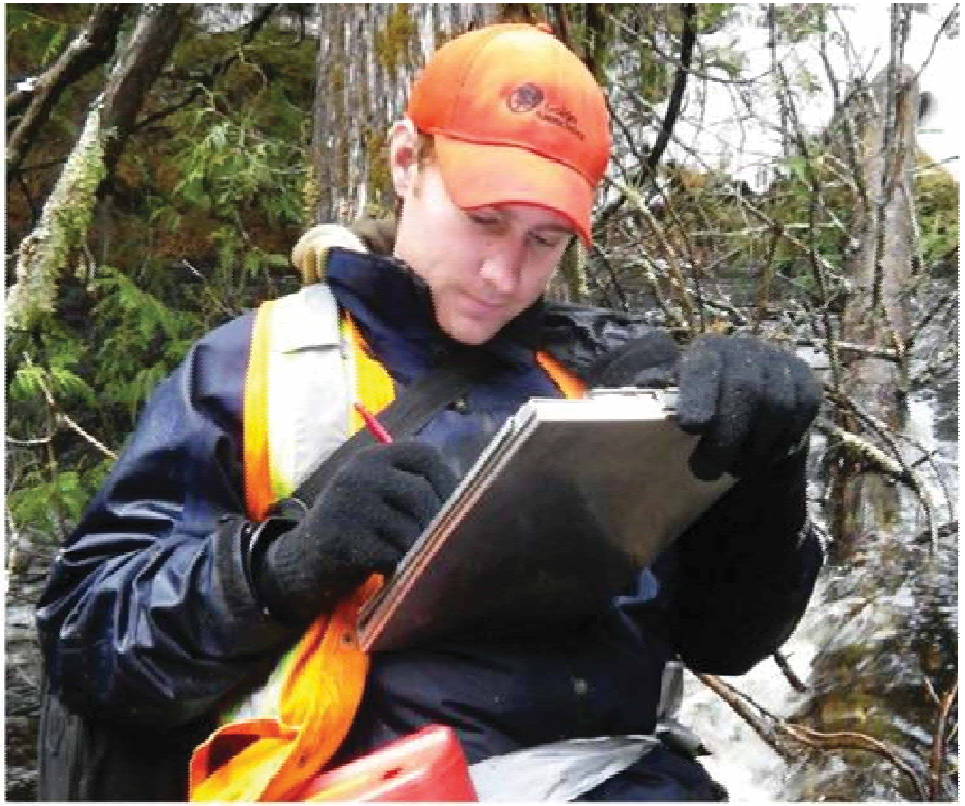
Air Quality
Economic Development: A discussion of the planned air quality modeling methods to determine potential effects of the Project on specific air quality parameters. A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.
Response:

- 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.

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Golder Associates



HAMMOND REEF

EA Status & Baseline Study Summary

June 182012

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



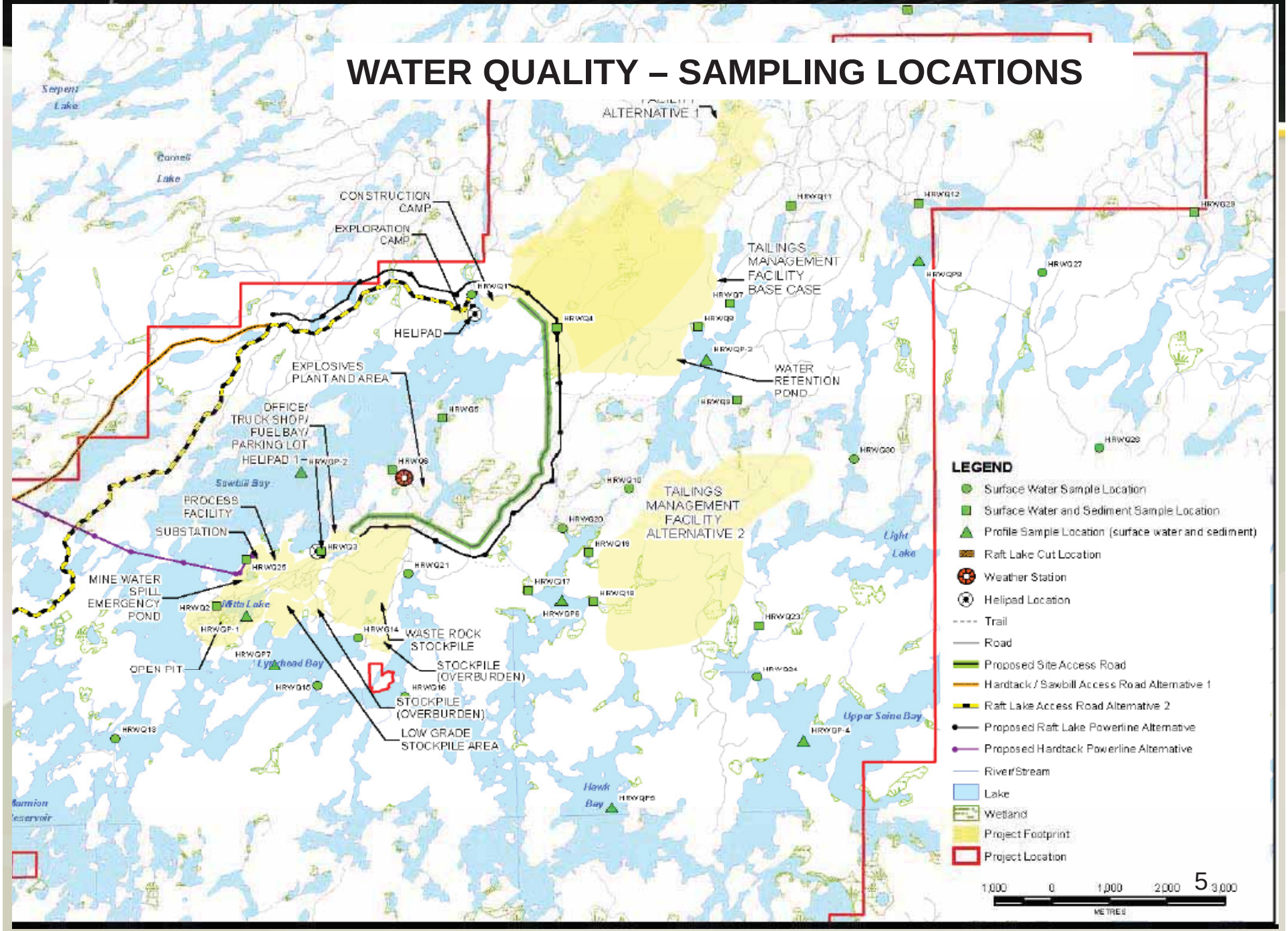
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology



WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY – SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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



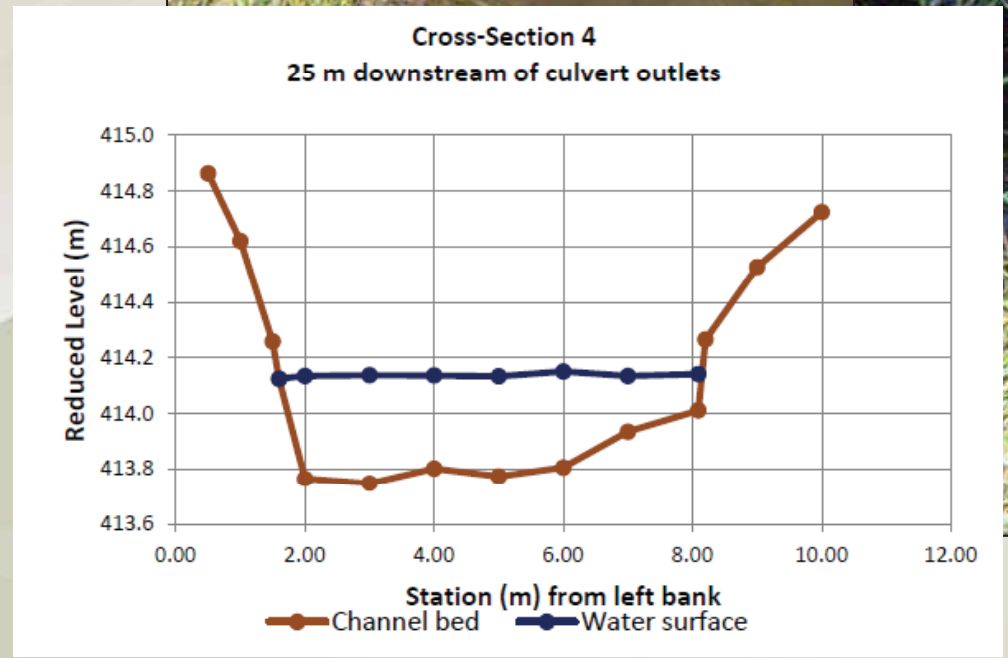


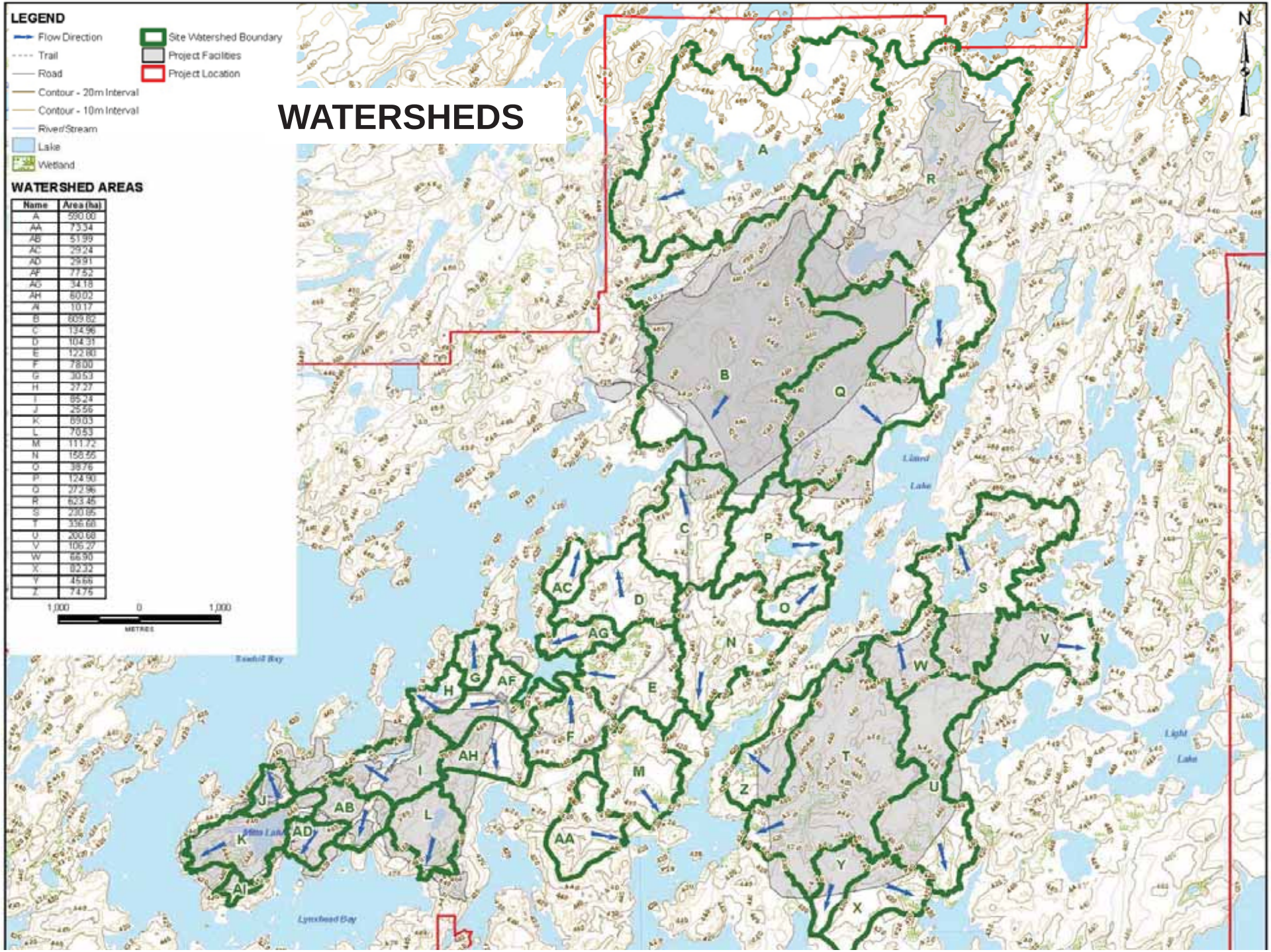
HYDROLOGY

HYDROLOGY


Staff gauge


Measuring cross-section

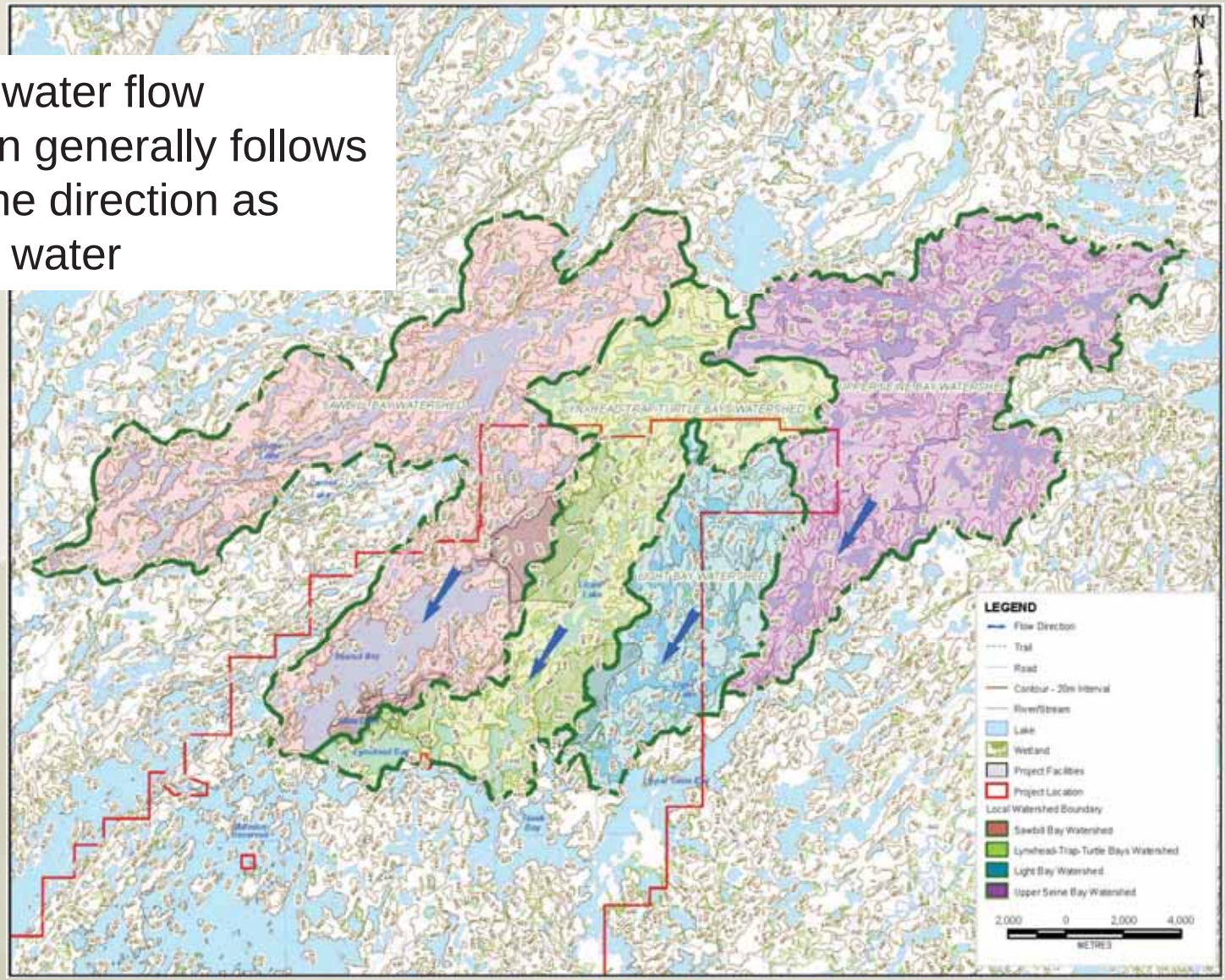



LEGEND
Flow Direction
Trail
Road
Contour - 20m Interval
Contour - 10m Interval
River/Stream
Lake
Wetland
Site Watershed Boundary
Project Facilities
Project Location
WATERSHEDS
WATERSHED AREAS
Name | Area (ha)
A 590.00
AA 73.34
AB 51.99
AC 29.24
AD 29.91
AF 77.52
AG 34.18
AH 60.02
AI 10.17
B 609.82
C 134.96
D 104.31
E 122.80
F 78.00
G 30.53
H 37.27
I 85.24
J 25.56
K 69.03
L 70.53
M 111.72
N 158.55
O 39.76
P 124.90
Q 272.96
R 623.45
S 230.85
T 336.68
U 200.68
V 106.27
W 66.90
X 82.32
Y 45.66
Z 74.75
1,000 0 1,000
METRES
N
Lynxhead Bay
Light Lake

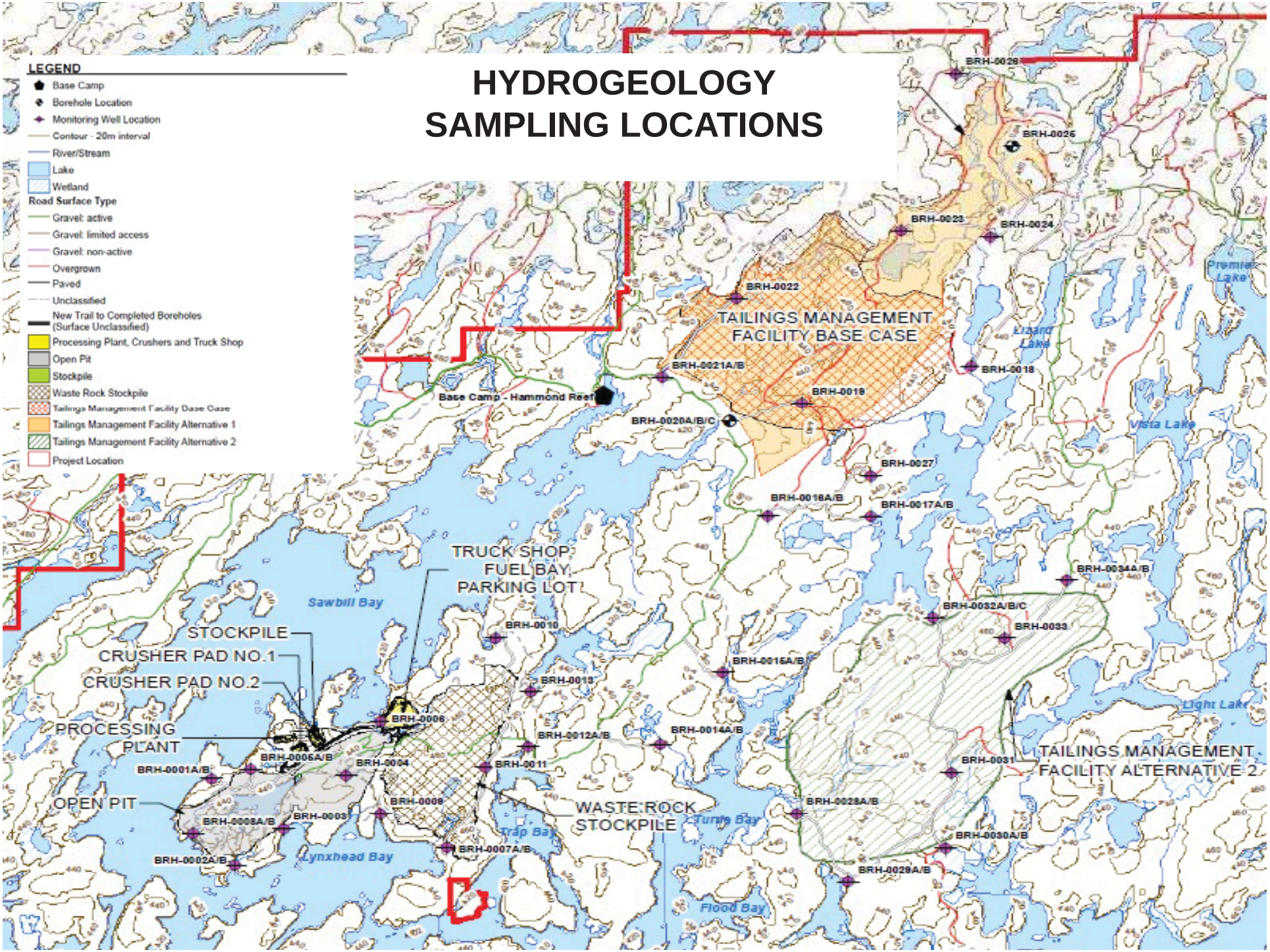
GROUND WATER

HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water



HYDROGEOLOGY SAMPLING LOCATIONS

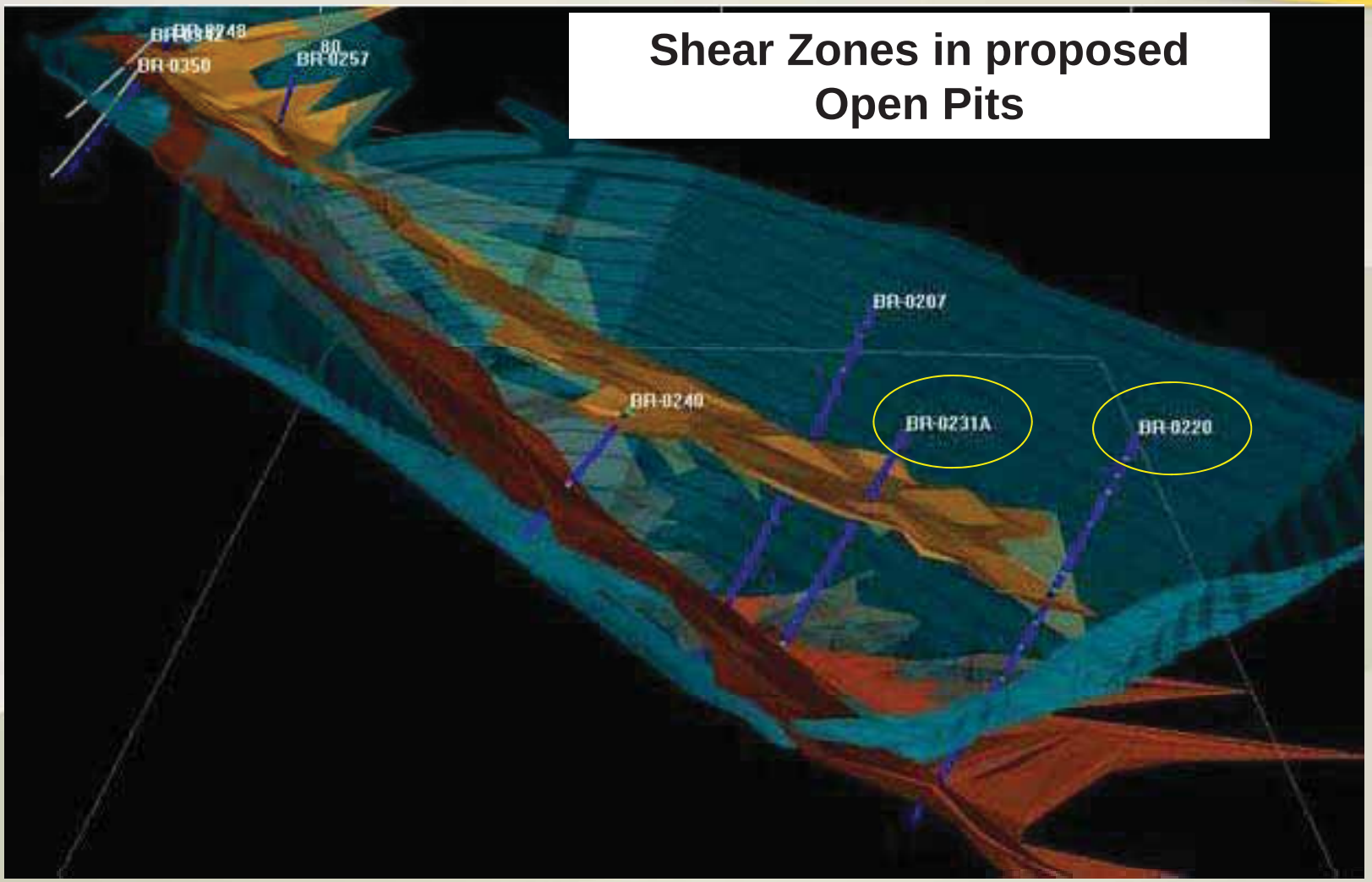


HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

- 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



PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears

GEOCHEMISTRY

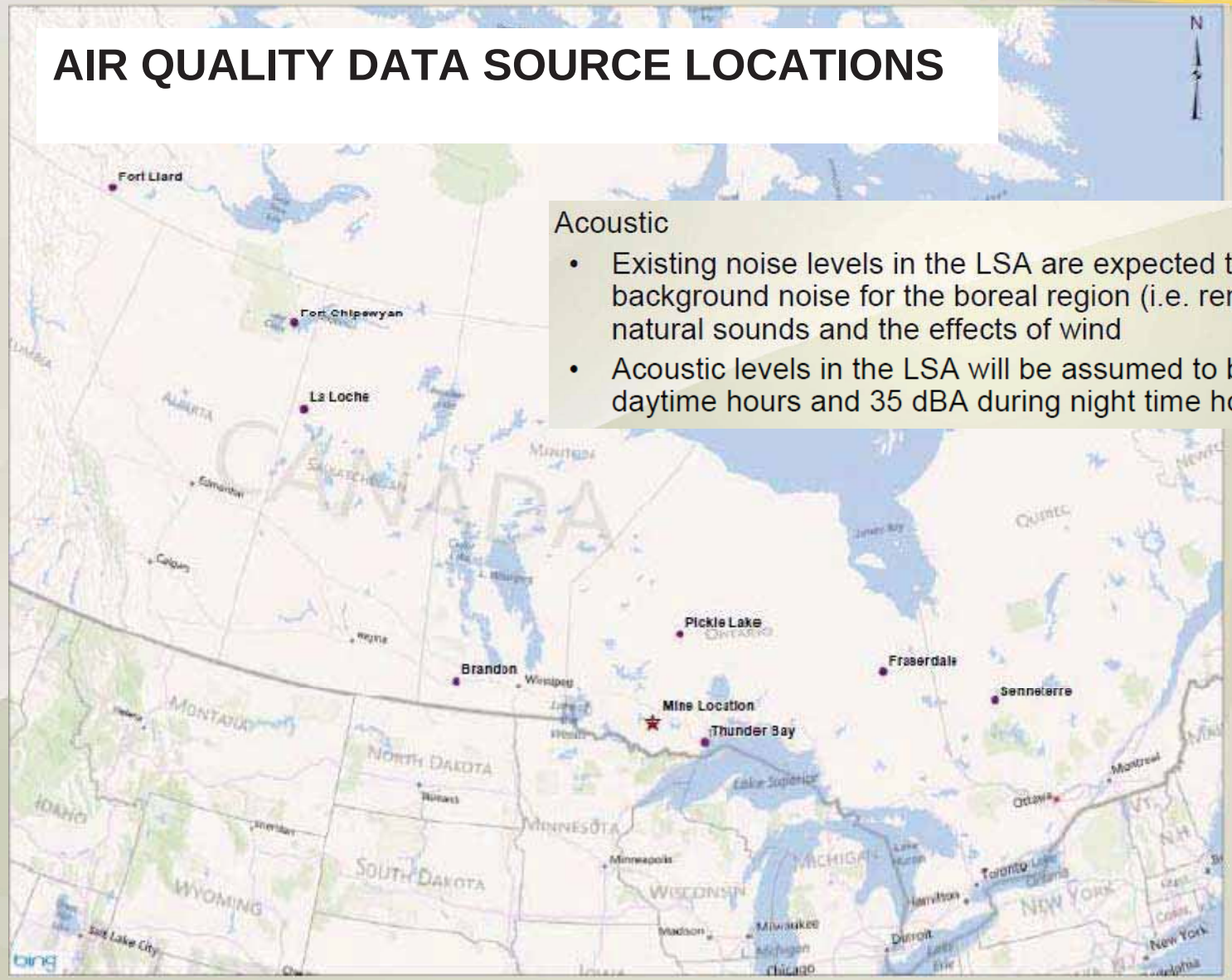
GEOCHEMISTRY

- 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

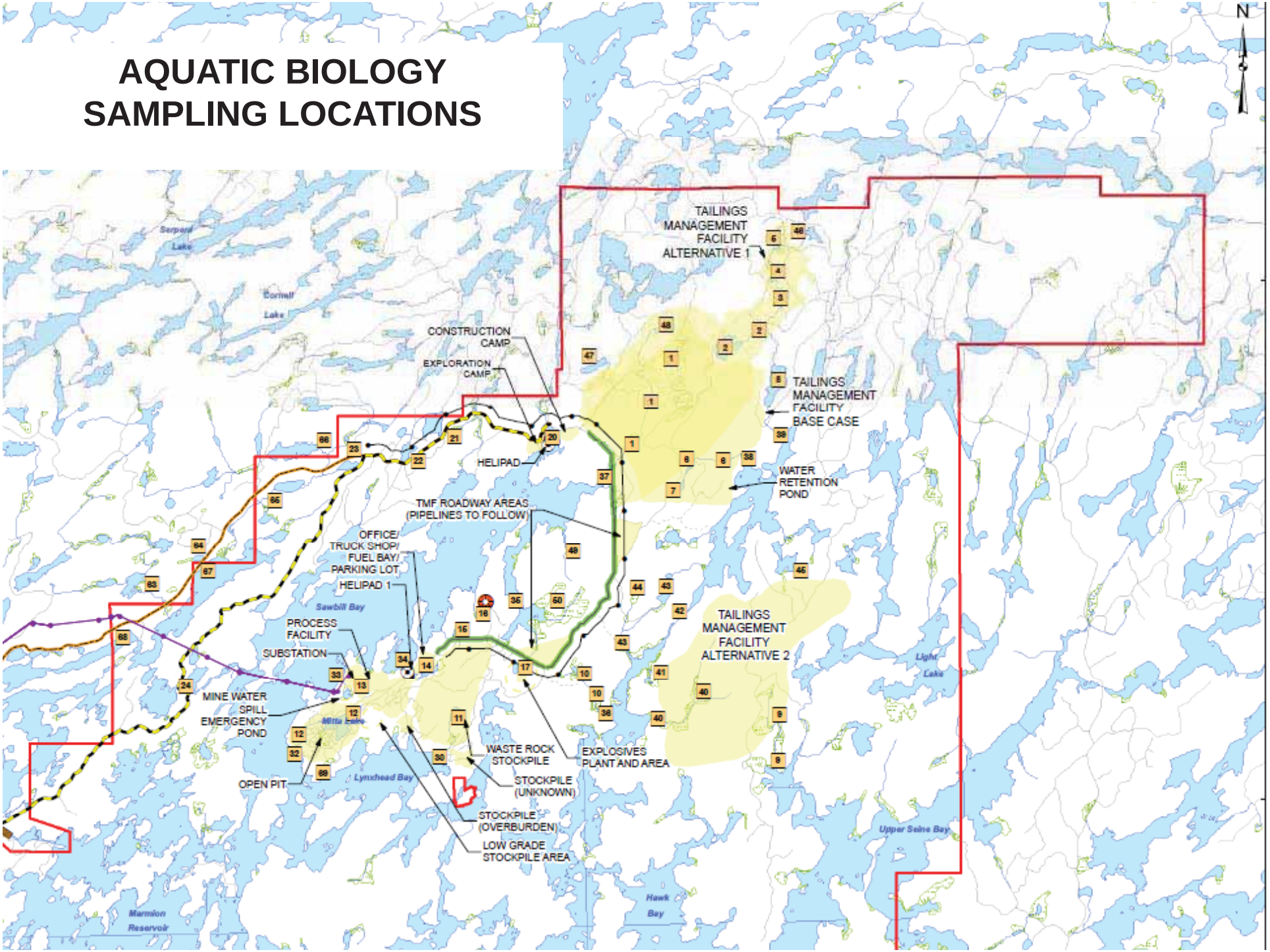


Acoustic

- 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 SAMPLING LOCATIONS



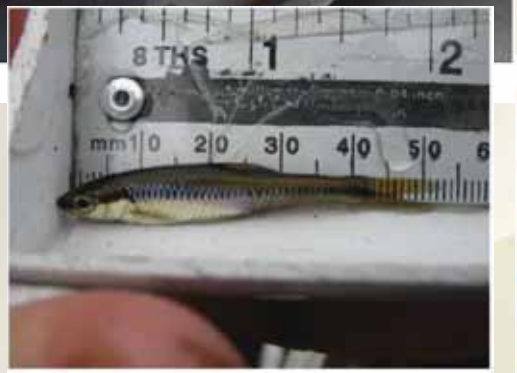
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AQUATIC BIOLOGY



Lake Trout



Blacknose Shiner



Cisco



Yellow Walleye



Common White Sucker



Pearl Dace



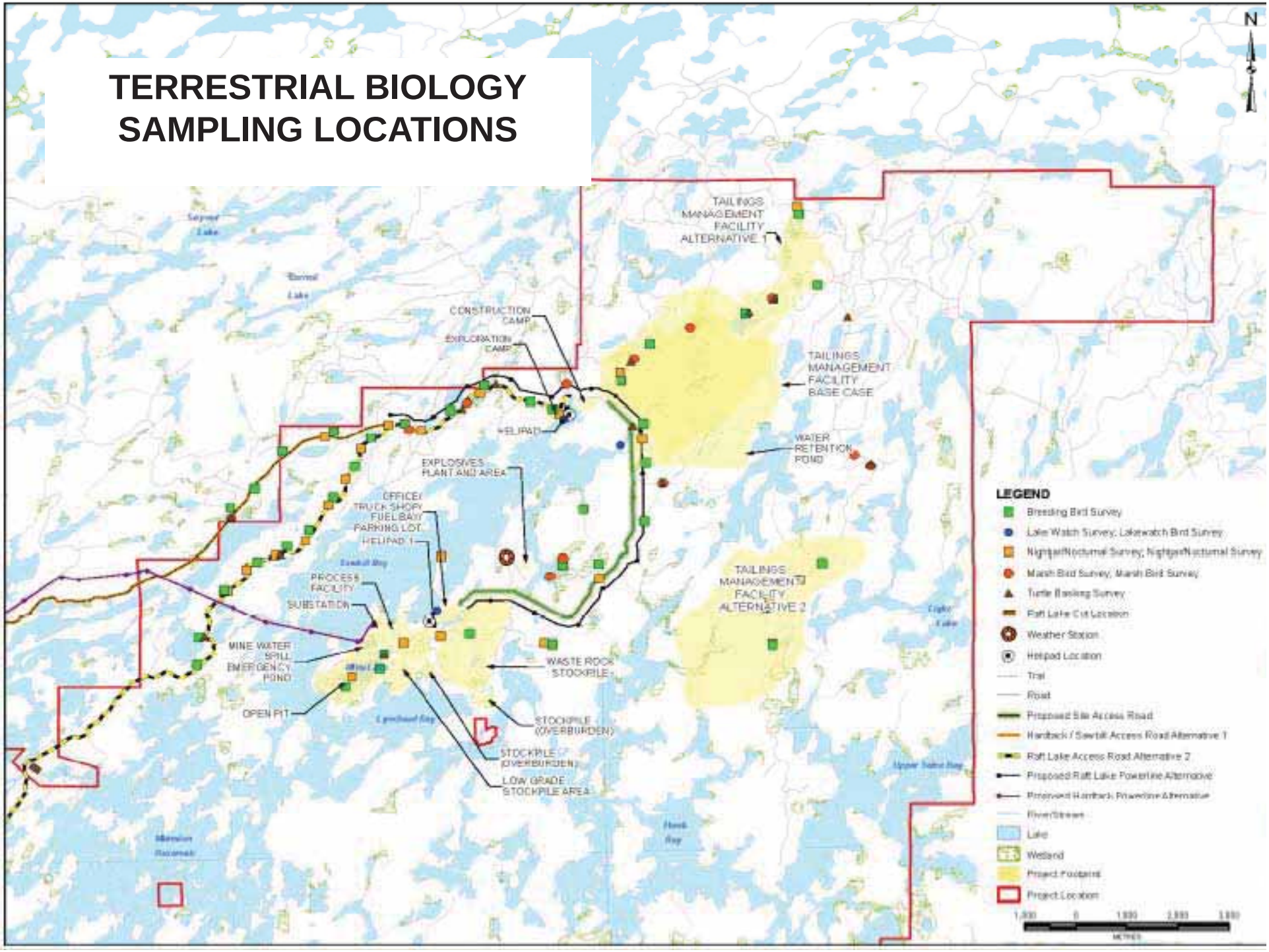
Smallmouth Bass



Northern Pike

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY SAMPLING LOCATIONS



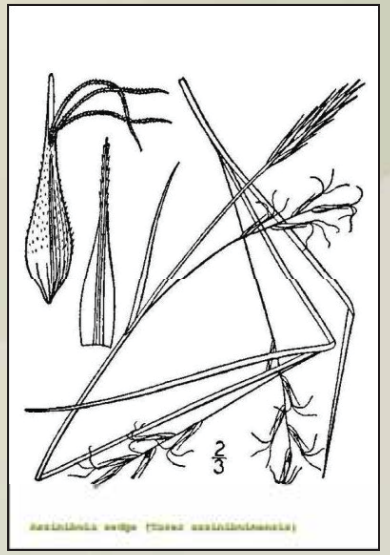
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY











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

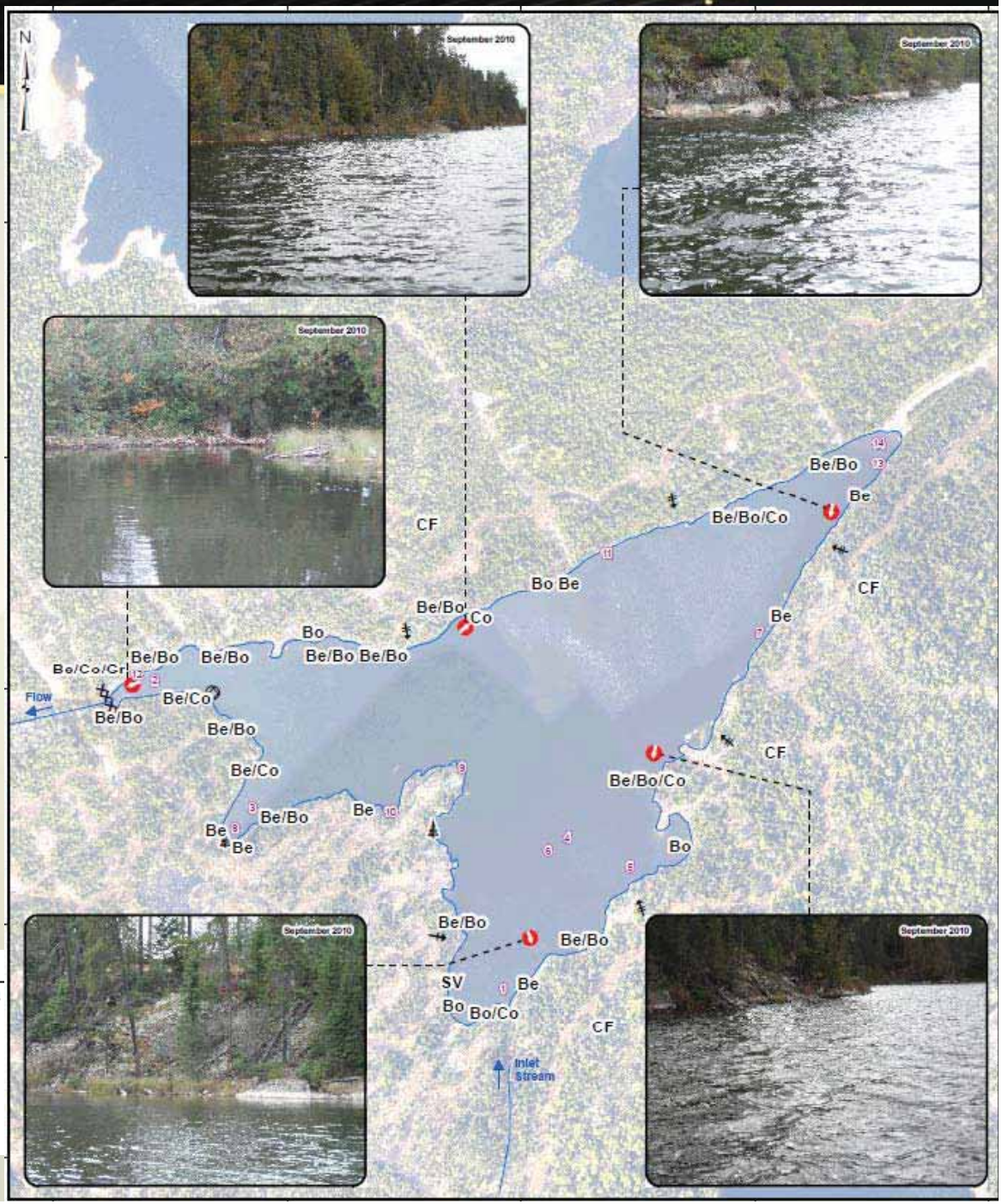
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MITTA LAKE

Fish Habitat

- Total surface area of 171,115 m^2
- 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



LEGEND: Legend features may not occur on every map

- Photo Location & Direction
- Fish Effort Location
- Woody Debris
- XXXX BD Beaver Dam (height m)
- Beaver Lodge
- EV Emergent Vegetation
- SV Submergent Vegetation

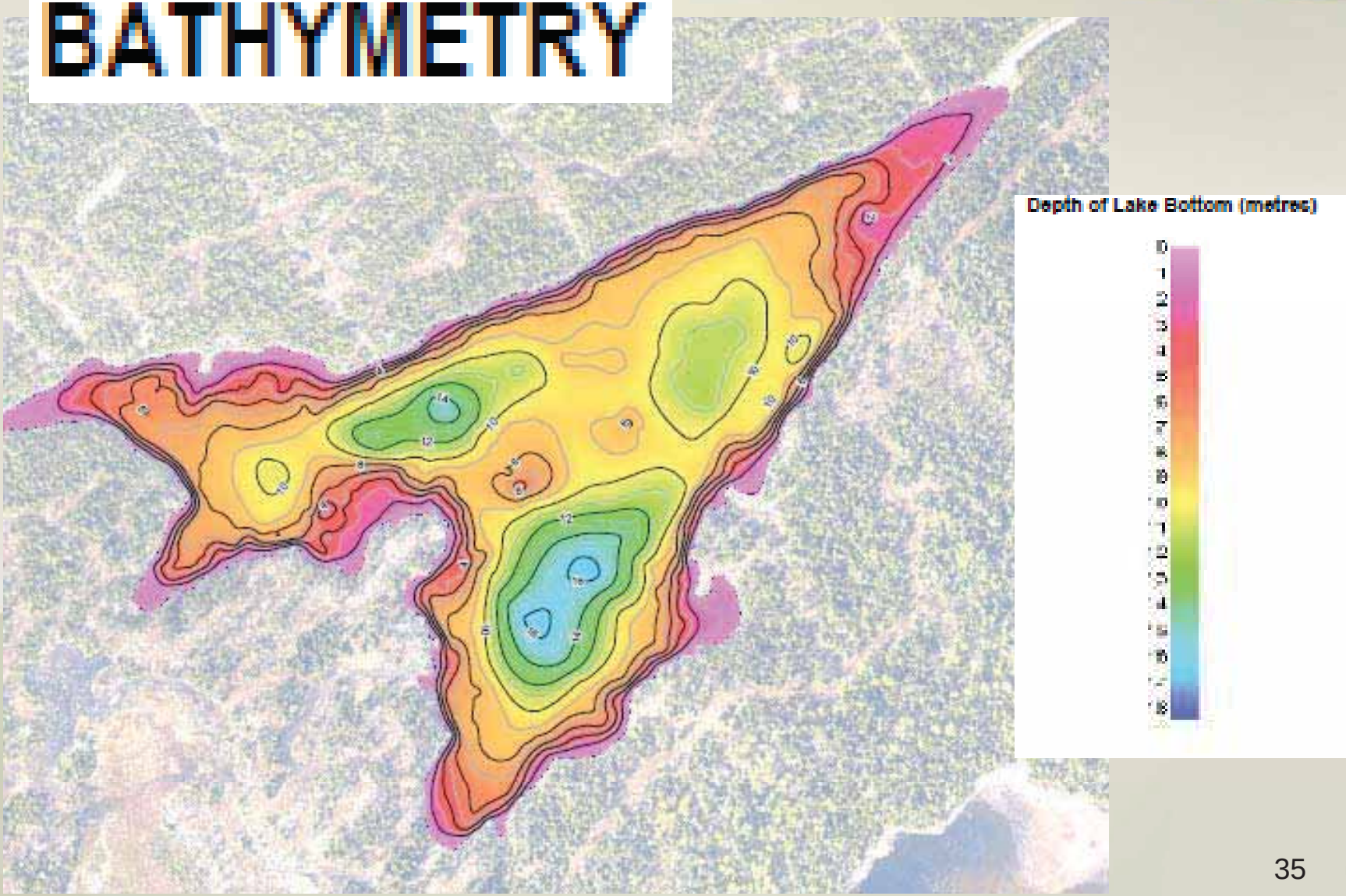
Bank Slope
- Shallow Slope (0 to 5%)
- Intermediate Slope (6 to 30%)
- Steep Slope (31 to 70%)

Riparian Vegetation
- CF - Coniferous Forest
- GF - Grass and Forbs
- SH - Shrubs

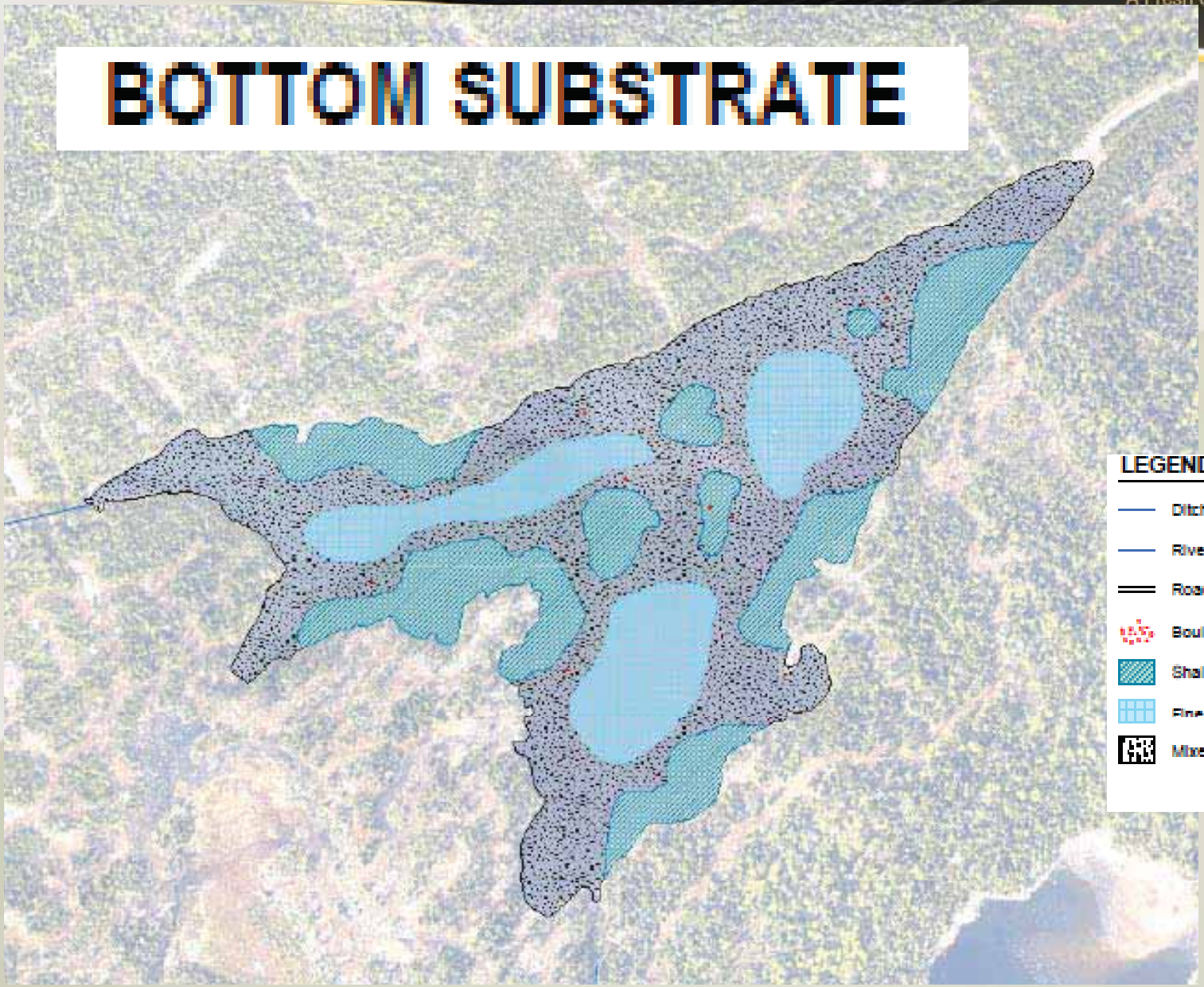
Substrate Classification
- Be -Bedrock
- Bo -Boulder
- Co -Cobble
- Gr -Gravel
- Sa -Sand
- Si -Silt

Bank Features
- Be -Bedrock

BATHYMETRY


Depth of Lake Bottom (metres)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

BOTTOM SUBSTRATE



CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

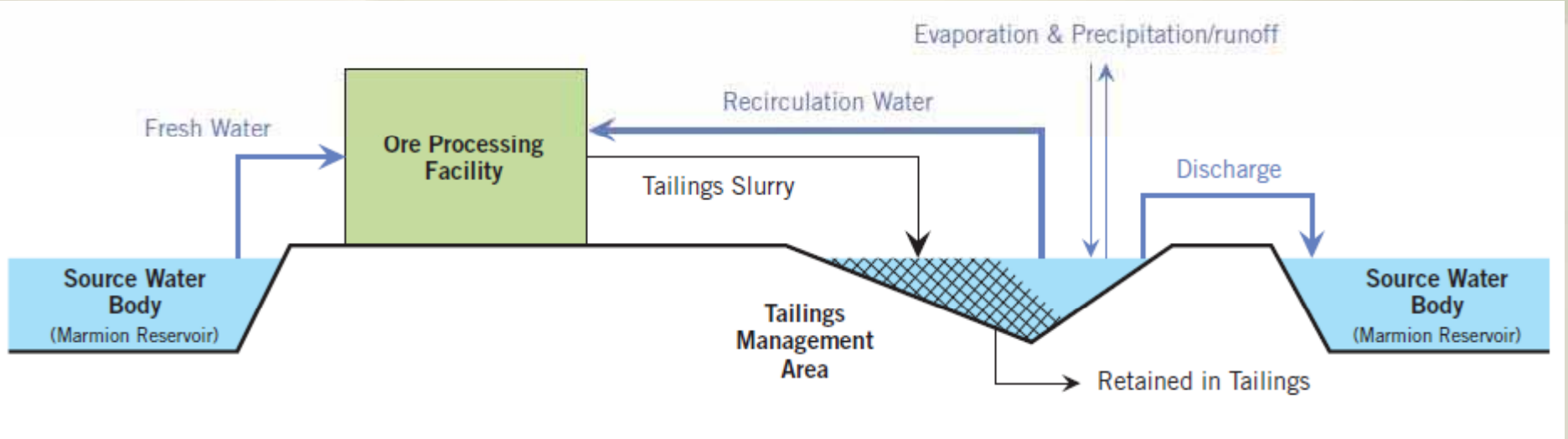
The EA Report will include:

- 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

Date	Number and Type of Sites
July 19-23, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 9-13, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
July 18-22, 2011	Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 22-26, 2011	Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
September 12-16, 2011	Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)

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





OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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 apporach 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 beacause 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 togetherr 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.

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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 interpretor 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 moring.

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

Waabigoniiw Saaga'iganiiw Anishinaabeg
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation
RR#1, Site 115, Box 300 • Dryden, ON • P8N 2Y4
Tel: (807) 938-6684 • Fax: (807) 938-1166
Toll Free: 1-855-487-1295

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>

for Chief and Council

Cc: Ogichidaa Warren White, Grand Council Treaty #3
File

Community Visits

Cathryn Moffett

From: Adam Johnson
Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2012 2:45 PM
To: Cathryn Moffett; Alexandra Drapack
Cc: Bud Dickson
Subject: Couchiching Open House
Attachments: Couchiching Open House.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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

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Cathryn Moffett

From: Adam Johnson
Sent: Wednesday, November 28, 2012 8:33 AM
To: Alexandra Drapack; Cathryn Moffett
Cc: Martin Griffin; Bud Dickson; Shane Manford
Subject: LLCFN Open House
Attachments: LLCFN Scan2.pdf; LLCFN Scans1.pdf

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:
Chief Norman Jordan, Don McEnery, Frank Jordan, Curtis Atatise, Robert Atatise, Roger Morrison, Randy Greyshick JR., Leona Atatise, Paul Greyshick JR., Lisa Whitefish, Vick Whitefish, Cammie Ottertail, Sharon Morrison, Sheila Whitefish, Robbie Atatise, Micheal Ottertail, , Jerry Ottertail, Ryan Oshawe, Brenda ?,Corinne H.

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
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OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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.

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
14-Apr-12	Consultation Committee Meeting	Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council	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.	Mitta Lake	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.	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	
				Terrestrial Biology	Clear-cutting and grubbing of valuable 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	
				Terrestrial Biology	Potential disruption of migratory patterns	Moose have been identified as a valued ecosystem component for the Environmental Assessment Potential impacts to wildlife corridors will also be evaluated	
				Socio-economics	Potential social impacts not mentioned during presentation of criteria and indicators: alcohol, drugs, prostitution, and other negative social impacts	Potential social impacts such as alcohol, drugs, prostitution, will be addressed in the socio-economic assessment	
				Tailings Management	Permanent impact to numerous waterbodies related to tailings management facility The reliability of slurry pipeline	Pipeline routing and engineered protections will increase reliability Environmental assessment will include an Emergency Management Plan	
				Traditional Use	Disruption of harvesting access and patterns of species harvested in surrounding environs.	Osisko has an existing harvesting policy for the exploration project	Osisko to provide committee with existing harvesting policy and solicit feedback on harvesting policy during mine construction, operations and closure.
14-Apr-12	Community Feast - Atikokan	Atikokan Metis Community Members	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	n/a	n/a	n/a

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
			held in each of the signatory communities as a result of the MOU.				
21-Jun-12	Consultation Committee Meeting	Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council	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.	Closure Planning	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?	Details of closure planning have not been completed.	Committee to be informed and consulted with regards to closure planning.
				Transmission Line	What is the largest span between footings of the planned transmission line? Will any portion of the transmission line be sub-marine? What distance will the transmission line travel from Hardtack Road to the water crossing? What is the voltage of the planned line? Who will install and own the transmission line? Will the transmission line posts be wood or steel?	Details of transmission line not known at this time.	Details of transmission line will be provided to the committee.
				Aquatic Biology	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 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? Will Steep Rock be enhanced as part of the Project? Fish habitat compensation should be focussed on areas where Métis are allowed to harvest fish and benefit from the compensation efforts.	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.	Osisko to solicit feedback from the committee with regards to fish compensation planning.

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
				Tailings Pipeline	What is the lifespan of a pipeline? Will the pipeline be exposed or buried (covered)?	The pipeline will not be buried.	
				Traditional Use	Does the recreational use policy cover Osisko's entire property claims?	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.	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.
				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.	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.	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.
21-Jun-12	Community Feast - Kenora	Kenora 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.	Closure Planning	What will happen after the mine closes? Will there be long term monitoring?	Certified closure plan is required and will include long term monitoring and financial assurance.	
				EA Methods	How does the price of gold influence the feasibility of the project? What price of gold would make the project uneconomic?	Feasibility study will be complete by the end of 2012	Osisko to provide the feasibility study to the committee when it is published (anticipated December 2012)
				Ore Processing	What chemicals are you planning to use for processing?	Listed typical chemicals used during mining.	Osisko to provide a preliminary list of chemicals to the committee for distribution to the community.
				Project Alternatives	Have you considered powering the plant by solar or any other renewable sources?	Screened out as an alternative method because of reliability and cost	
3-Aug-12	Consultation Committee Meeting and Site Tour	Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council	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.	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.	
				Aquatic Biology	Are you studying neighbouring water bodies?	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	

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
			The presentation included a facilitated discussion regarding the committee's questions, Project layout updates and EA Methods. 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.			project layout and transmission line.	
				Workers Camp	What will be the shift rotation for workers during operations? 2 weeks 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.	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.	Osisko to provide further information about workforce management as the planning process advances.
				Project Alternatives	Is there an opportunity for landfill expansion at the Town's new planned location?	Yes, there is. The design for the landfill envisions 40 years at current deposition rates with a possible expansion of an additional 20 years at current deposition rates.	
16-Sep-12	Consultation Committee Meeting	Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council	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.	EA Methods	Are you taking into consideration tourism places? How will CEAA 2012 impact cumulative effects?	Potential effects to tourism are considered in the socio-economic component of the environmental assessment.	
				Traditional Use	Will our Aboriginal interests and knowledge be made public? 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.	Osisko will follow MNO's lead on what should be made public and what should remain private.	
				Socio-Economics	Doesn't any of the socio-economic include how the Project could affect people and individuals? It will affect the way I feel. The socio-	The VECs for each component, including socio-economics, were developed in consultation with public, Aboriginal and government.	Osisko to check with the cultural heritage lead on the topic of a potential POW camp in the Project area.

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
					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		

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
					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.		
				Tailings Management	Is arsenic a problem in tailings? I remember that the Malartic tailings management isn't going as planned.	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.	Mitta 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?	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.
				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.	
				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.	
				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	

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
						needs.	
				Ore Processing	Please explain electrowinning.	Electrowinning is the step within ore processing where electricity is used to plate gold from solution into a solid form.	
21-Oct-12	Community Feast – Fort Frances	Fort Frances 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.	Mitta Lake	What is the process for draining Mitta Lake?	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.	
				Community Consultation	Does Osisko have a website? Can we field questions on the website?	Osisko does have a website: 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 in the Metis Voyageur.	
				Ore Processing	Is all the processing going to be done on site?	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.	

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
				Employment andTraining	Does Osisko have a percentage quota regarding Aboriginal employment? Is Osisko considering engaging local Aboriginals and local contractors for goods and services?	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 Hardtack-Sawbill Road), Osisko used Aboriginal contractors. At our Malartic project in Quebec, the majority of the goods and services come from local contractors.	
19-Nov-12	Committee Meeting	Metis Nation of Ontario, Kenora Metis Council, Northwest Metis Council, Sunset Country Metis Council, Atikokan Metis Council	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..	Community Consultation	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		

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
					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	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	
				Shared Interests	The MNO is interested in working together on housing projects		
				Employment and Training	The committee would like OHRG to specifically target Northwestern Ontario for its labour force rather than focussing 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

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
				Closure	It would be useful to see a computer generated picture of the expected site conditions at closure Q - What are you looking at for re-vegetation species? The MNO is interested in planting species that can be harvested by the Metis. Q - Will the TMF be capped at closure? Q - Will the water quality in the open pits be okay for the fish? Are you planning to stock the open pits with fish? 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 - The conceptual closure plan does not currently identify any specific species 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 need a soil cover for re-vegetation 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. 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.	

Date	Type	Aboriginal Group	Purpose	Key Issues Raised	Community Concern	Response	Follow Up
				Fish Habitat Compensation	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.		
				Traditional Knowledge	MNO is planning to update TK information on an ongoing basis and will share newly identified sites with OHRG	An annual review of the Project plans by MNO will ensure that the Project is not encroaching on any special sites	

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 additionallS 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

Nigigoonsiminikaaning

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.

Cathryn Moffett

From: Adam Johnson
Sent: Friday, November 30, 2012 9:56 AM
To: Alexandra Drapack; Cathryn Moffett
Cc: Bud Dickson; Martin Griffin; Shane Manford
Subject: Seine River FN Open House
Attachments: SRFN Scans1.pdf

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 would 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
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Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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;
    - 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
- External (Expert) Review of Methods – select "expert" and complete review.
- Regulator Review
- Arrange Elder Meetings:
    - Meeting #1: Present Questionnaire
    - Meeting #2: Gather Elder information
    - Meeting #3: Present Findings
- Incorporate Findings into EA report

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

OSISKO

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.

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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.

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 my 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.

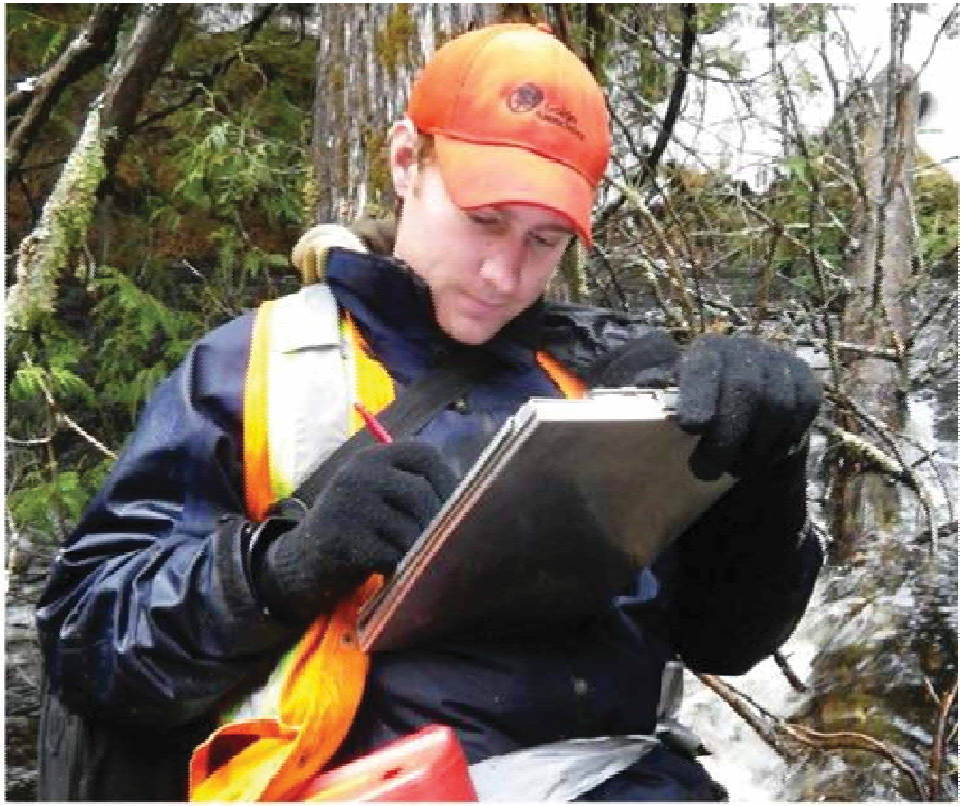
Air Quality
Economic Development: A discussion of the planned air quality modeling methods to determine potential effects of the Project on specific air quality parameters. A preliminary fleet list has been developed for use in modeling but could also be useful to First Nations.
Response:

- 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.

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD





Golder Associates



HAMMOND REEF

EA Status & Baseline Study Summary

June 182012

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



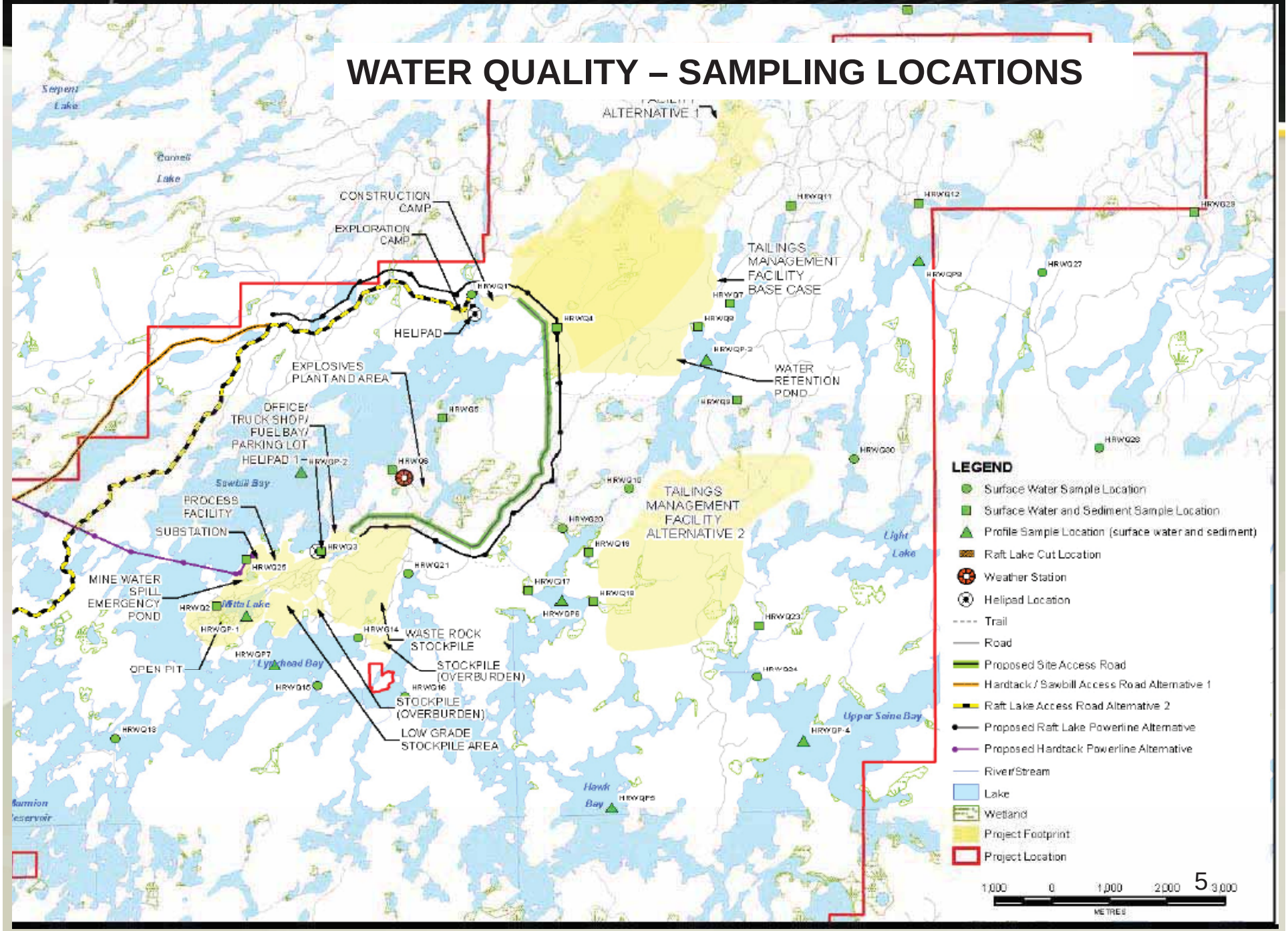
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology



WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY – SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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



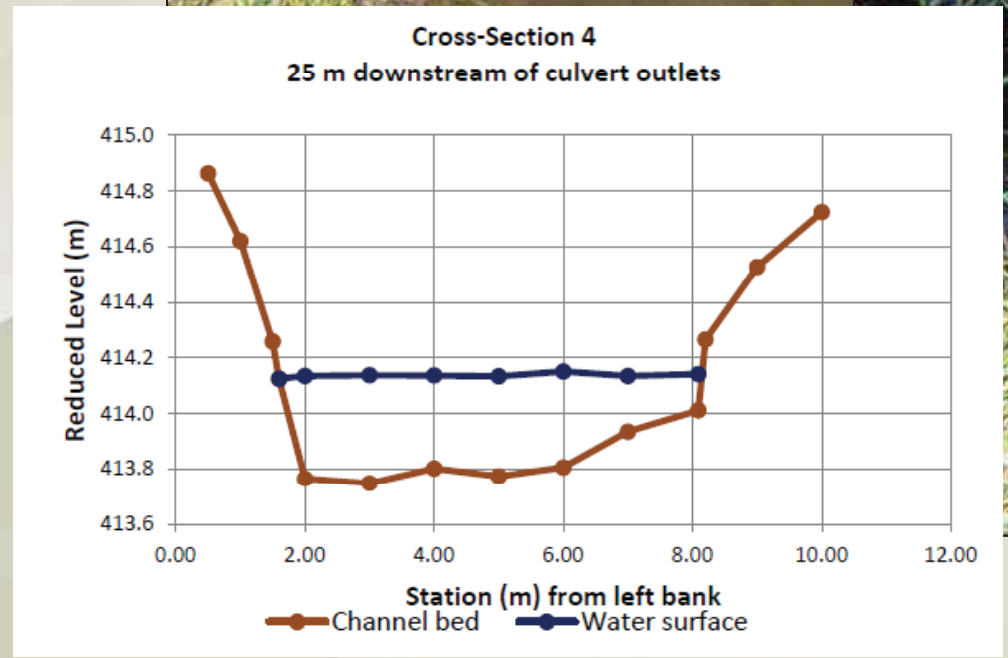


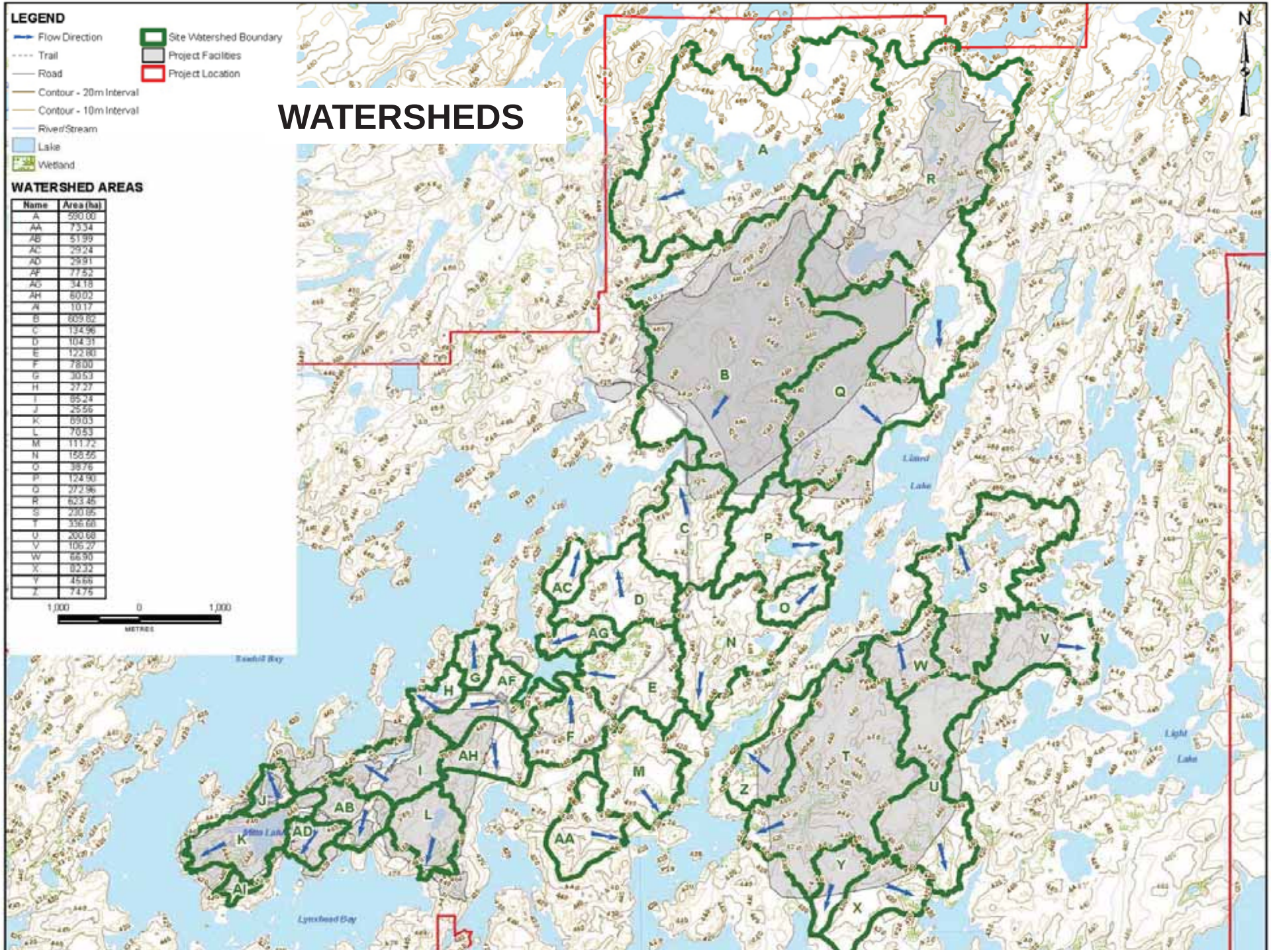
HYDROLOGY

HYDROLOGY


Staff gauge


Measuring cross-section

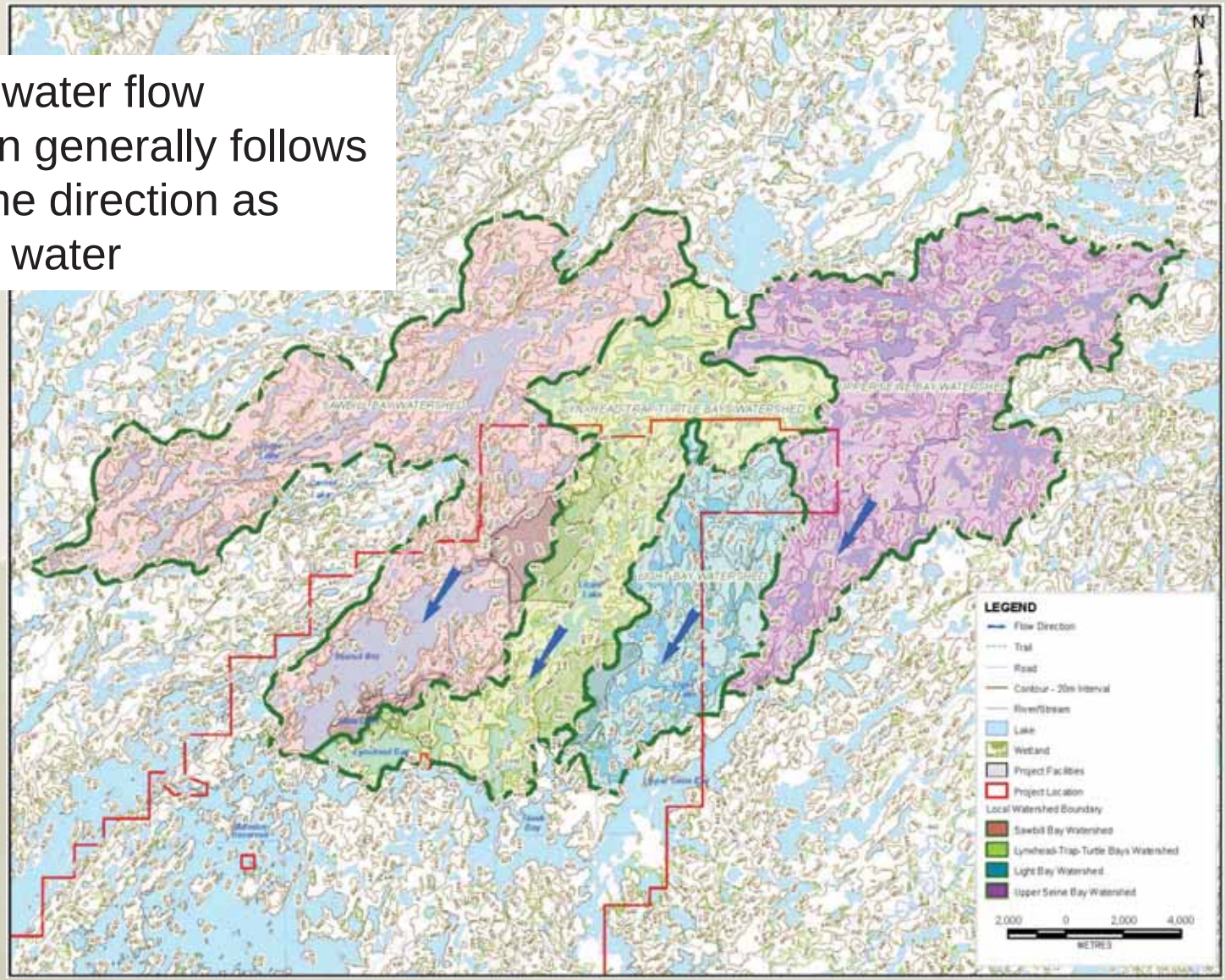



LEGEND
Flow Direction
Trail
Road
Contour - 20m Interval
Contour - 10m Interval
River/Stream
Lake
Wetland
Site Watershed Boundary
Project Facilities
Project Location
WATERSHEDS
WATERSHED AREAS
Name | Area (ha)
A 590.00
AA 73.34
AB 51.99
AC 29.24
AD 29.91
AF 77.52
AG 34.18
AH 60.02
AI 10.17
B 609.82
C 134.96
D 104.31
E 122.80
F 78.00
G 30.53
H 37.27
I 85.24
J 25.56
K 69.03
L 70.53
M 111.72
N 158.55
O 39.76
P 124.90
Q 272.96
R 623.45
S 230.85
T 336.68
U 200.68
V 106.27
W 66.90
X 82.32
Y 45.66
Z 74.75
1,000 0 1,000
METRES
N
Lynxhead Bay
Light Lake

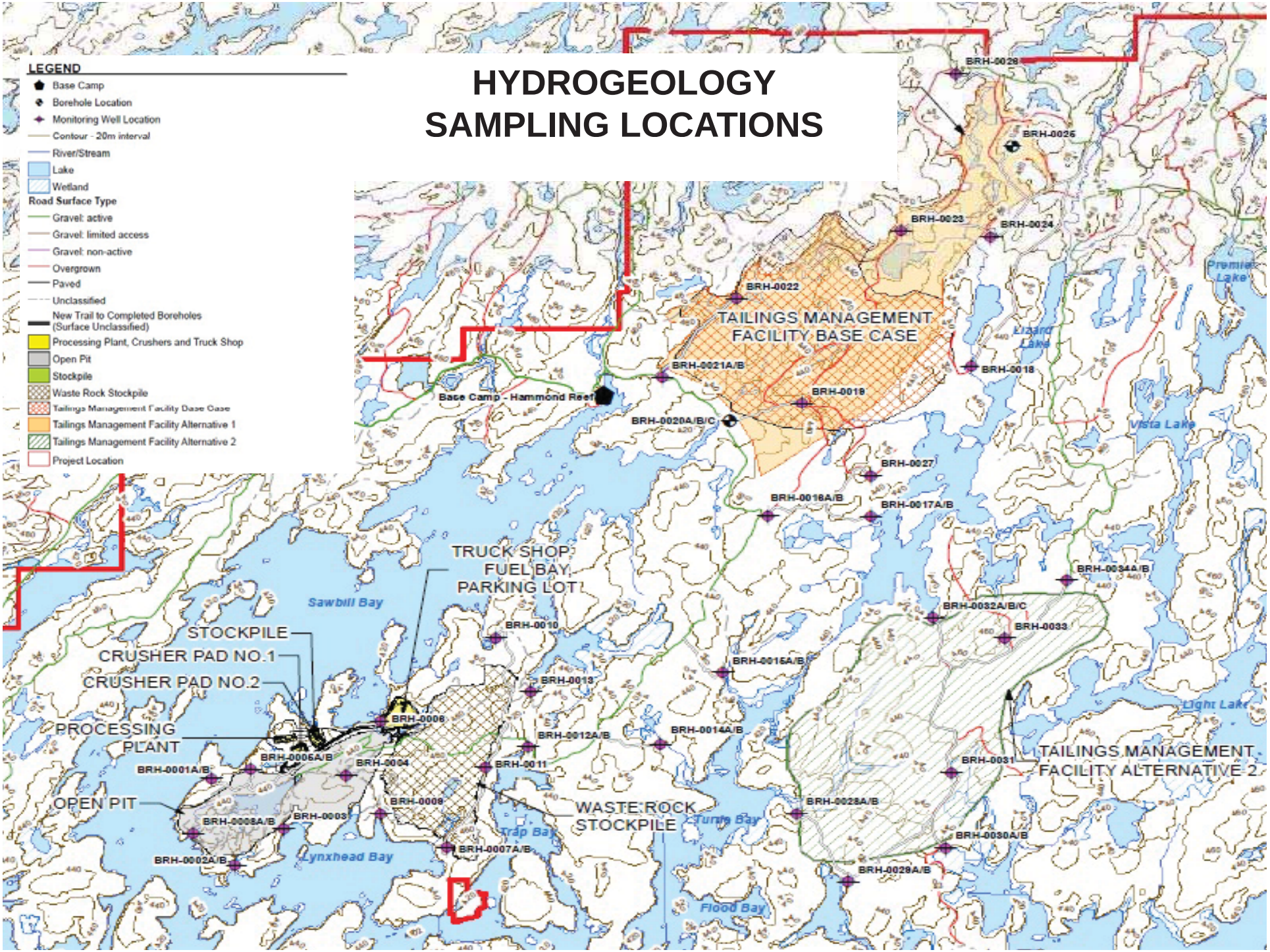
GROUND WATER

HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water



HYDROGEOLOGY SAMPLING LOCATIONS

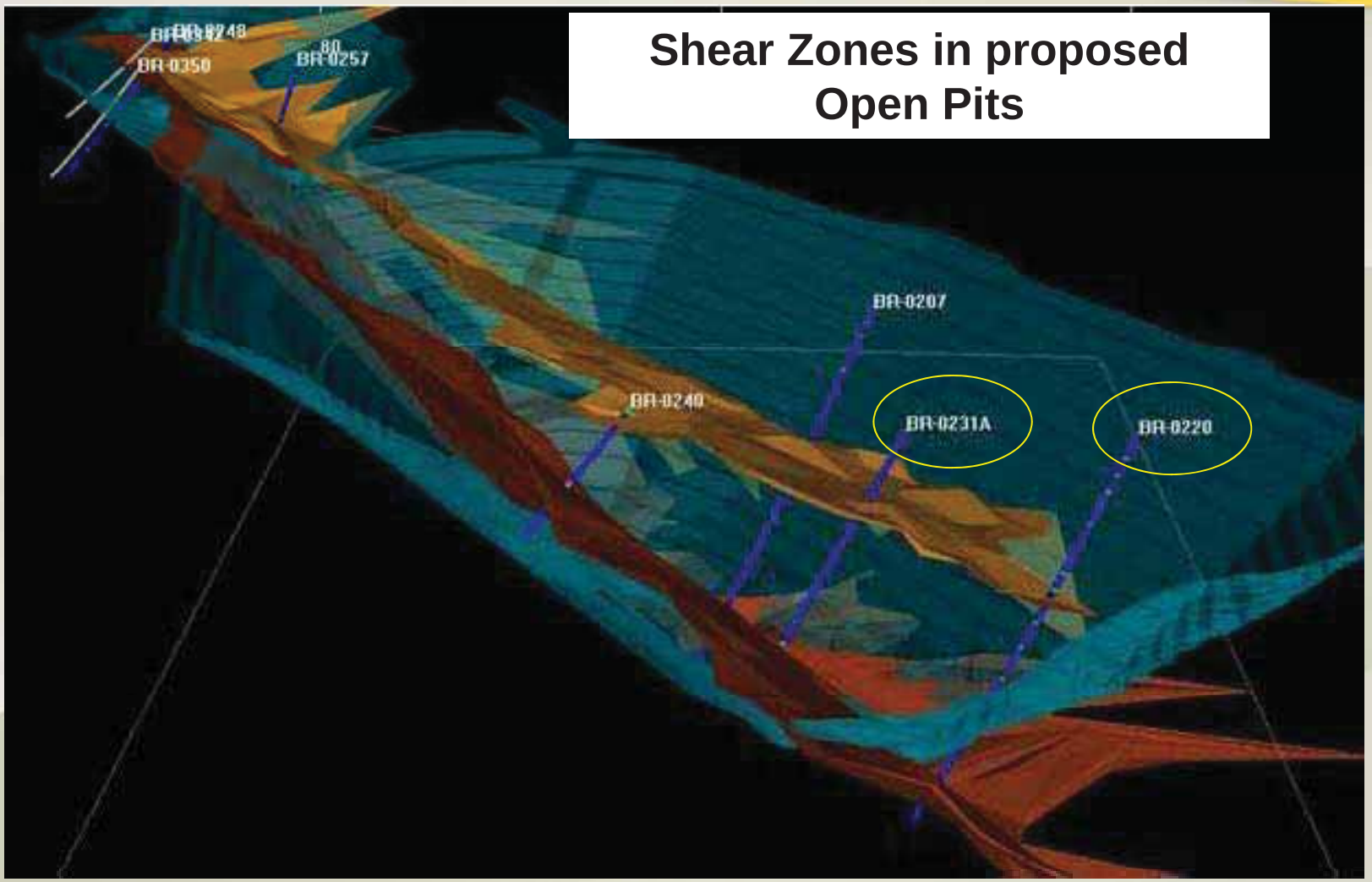


HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

- 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



PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears

GEOCHEMISTRY

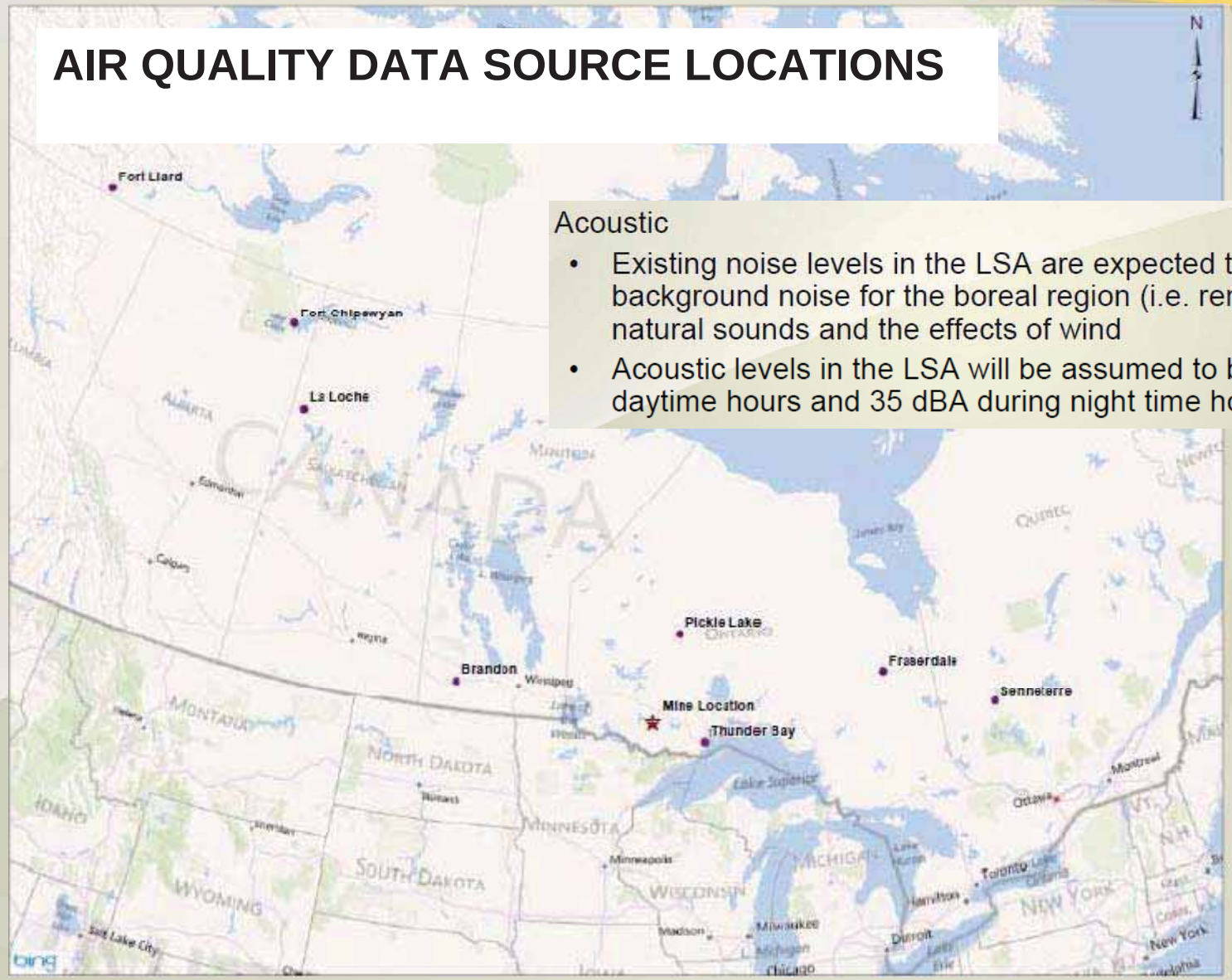
GEOCHEMISTRY

- 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

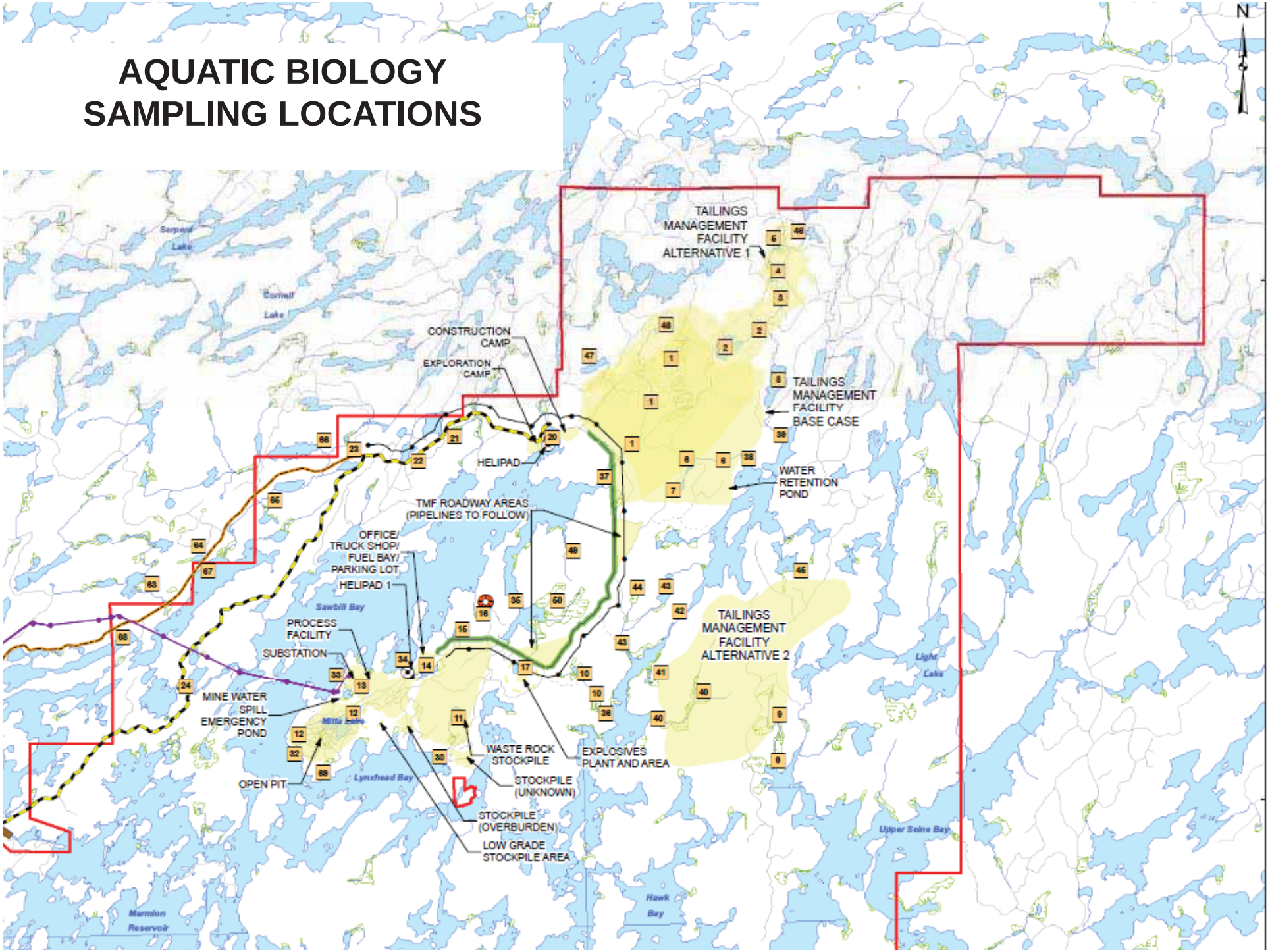


Acoustic

- 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 SAMPLING LOCATIONS



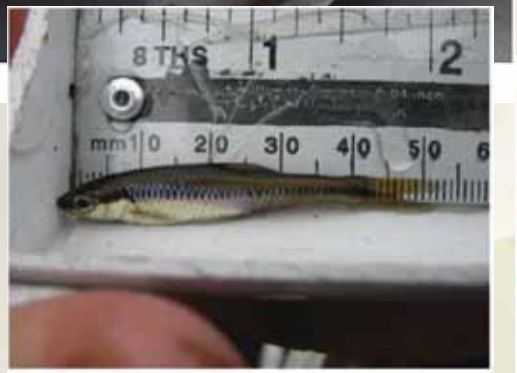
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A Fresh Outlook on Mining

AQUATIC BIOLOGY



Lake Trout



Blacknose Shiner



Cisco



Yellow Walleye



Common White Sucker



Pearl Dace



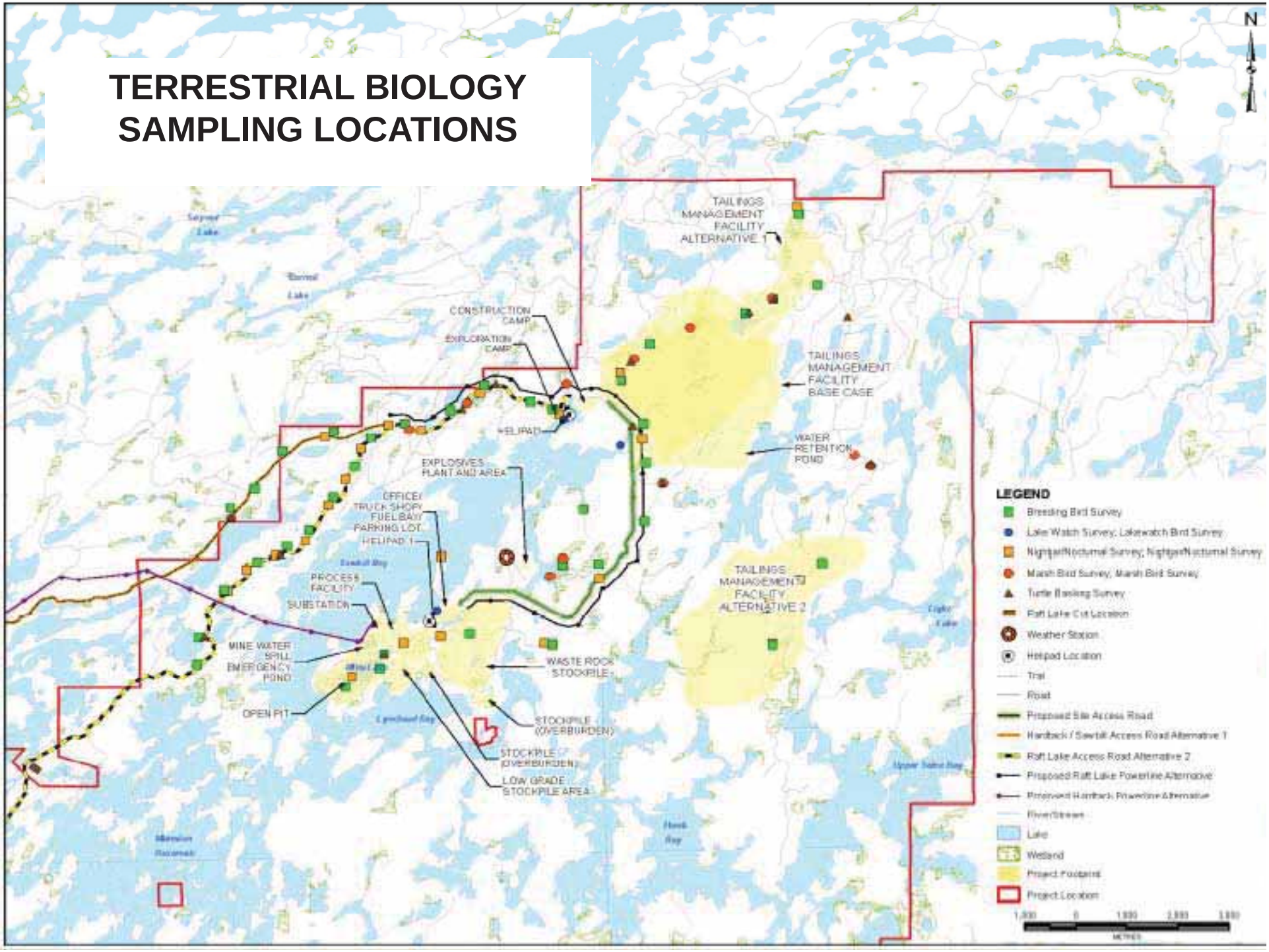
Smallmouth Bass



Northern Pike

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY SAMPLING LOCATIONS



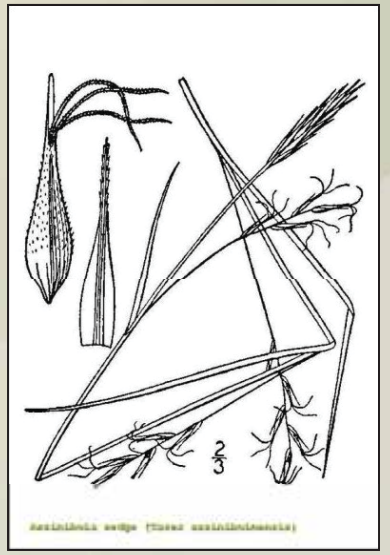
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY











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

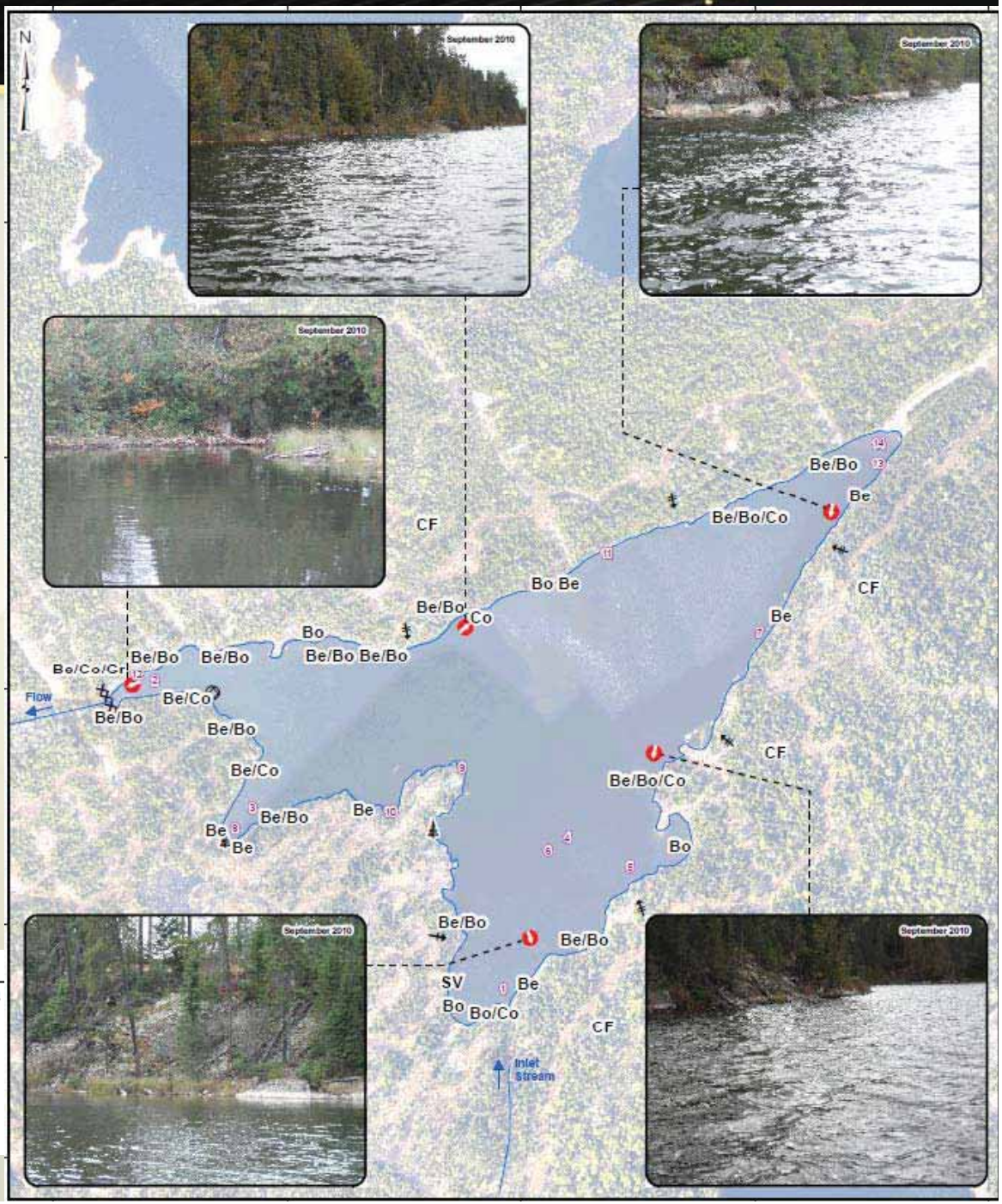
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MITTA LAKE

Fish Habitat

- Total surface area of 171,115 m^2
- 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



LEGEND: Legend features may not occur on every map

- Photo Location & Direction
- Fish Effort Location
- Woody Debris
- XXXX BD Beaver Dam (height m)
- Beaver Lodge
- EV Emergent Vegetation
- SV Submergent Vegetation

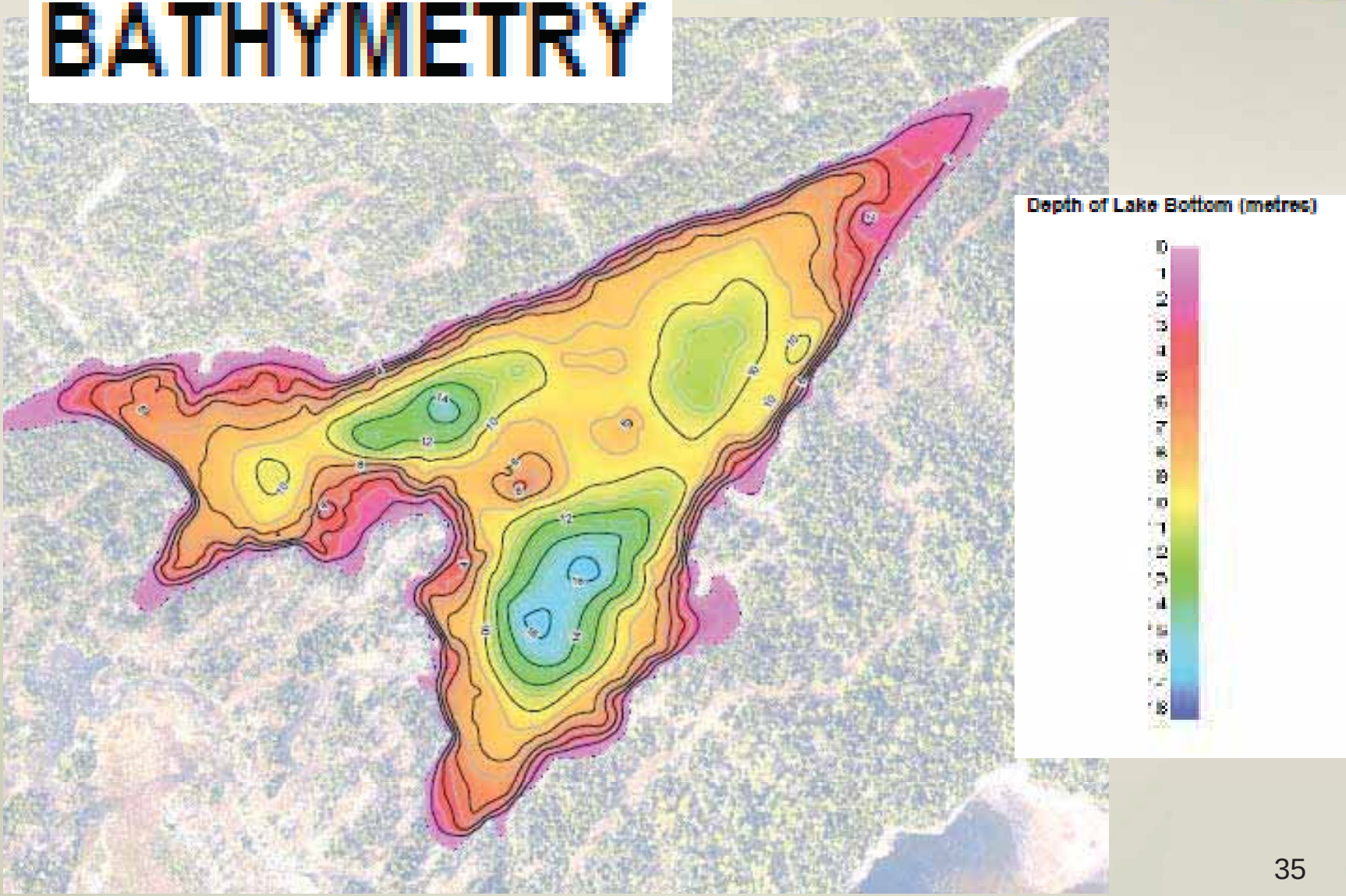
Bank Slope
- Shallow Slope (0 to 5%)
- Intermediate Slope (6 to 30%)
- Steep Slope (31 to 70%)

Riparian Vegetation
- CF - Coniferous Forest
- GF - Grass and Forbs
- SH - Shrubs

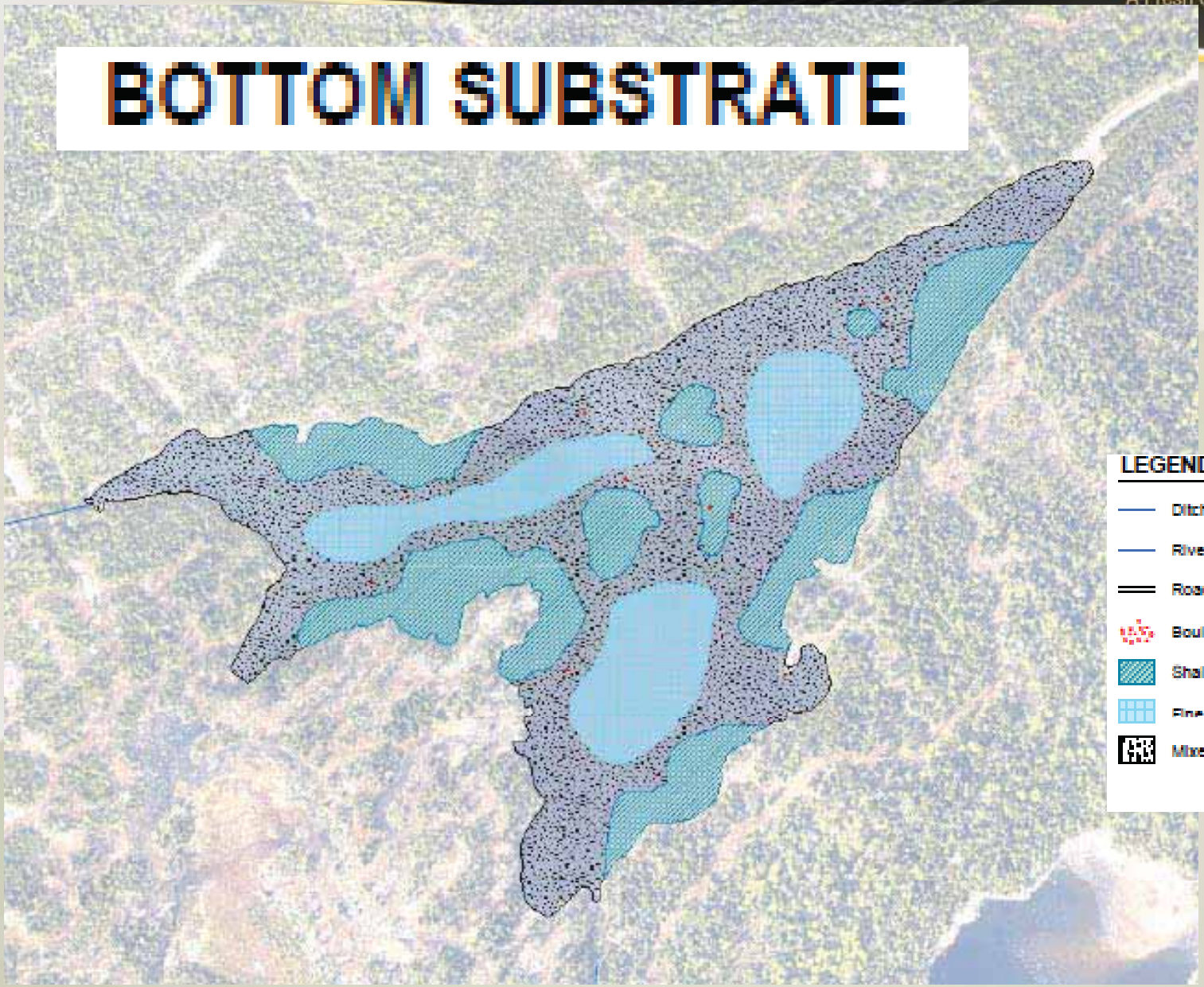
Substrate Classification
- Be -Bedrock
- Bo -Boulder
- Co -Cobble
- Gr -Gravel
- Sa -Sand
- Si -Silt

Bank Features
- Be -Bedrock

BATHYMETRY


Depth of Lake Bottom (metres)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

BOTTOM SUBSTRATE



CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION

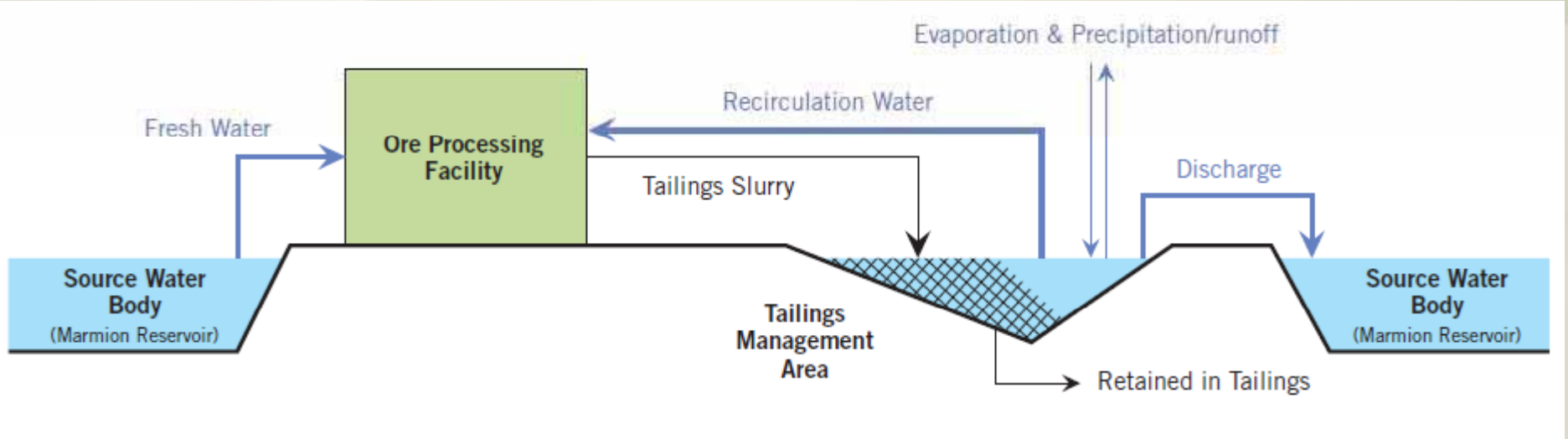
The EA Report will include:

- 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

Date	Number and Type of Sites
July 19-23, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 9-13, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
July 18-22, 2011	Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 22-26, 2011	Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
September 12-16, 2011	Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)

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





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MEETING NOTES
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17 2012

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	Chief Norman Jordan	Lac La Croix First Nation
2	Chief Earl Klyne	Seine River First Nation
3	Chief Jim Leonard	Rainy River First Nation
4	Chief Gary Allen	Nigigoosiminikaaning First Nation
5	Chief Wayne Smith	Naicatchewenin First Nation
6	Elder Dorothy Medicine	Rainy River First Nation
7	James Mainville	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
8	Martin Griffin	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
9	Bud Dickson	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
10	Alexandra Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
11	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold

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

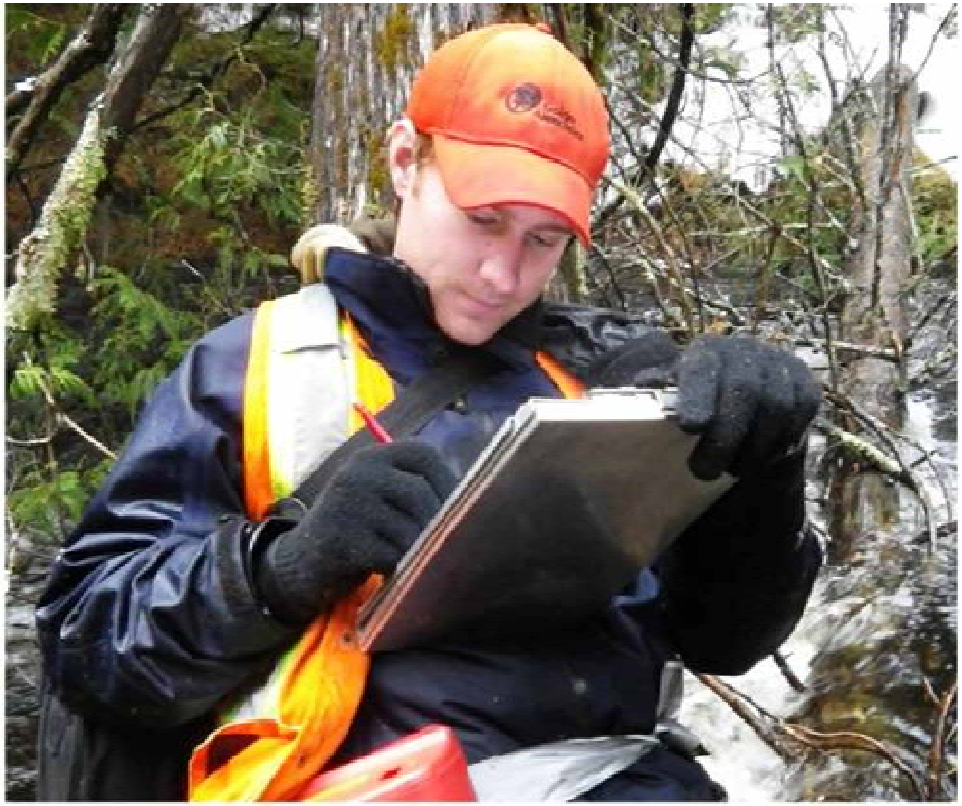
4. Follow Up from Previous Questions

- 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

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Golder Associates



HAMMOND REEF

Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

September 17 2012

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

Aboriginal Name	Common/Scientific Name	Traditional Use
Weekay Root	Wild ginger/*Asarum canadense*	Chewed on for sore throat and tooth aches
Calamus Root	Sweet flag/*Acorus americanus*	blood pressure
Water Lily/Moose dollies	White Water Lily/*Nymphaea odorata*	Antibiotic
Labrador Tea/tea brush	Labrador Tea/*Ledum groenlandicum*	Cancer, headaches, fatigue, blood pressure
Cattail	Cattail/*Typha latifolia*	Roots and young shoots are edible; fluff used to line moccasins
Moss	Sphagnum moss/*Sphagnum* spp.	Used for absorption in baby diapers etc.

Plant and Berry Harvesting

Aboriginal Name	Common/Scientific Name	Traditional Use
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* Black spruce/*Picea mariana*	-strong rope/cord
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

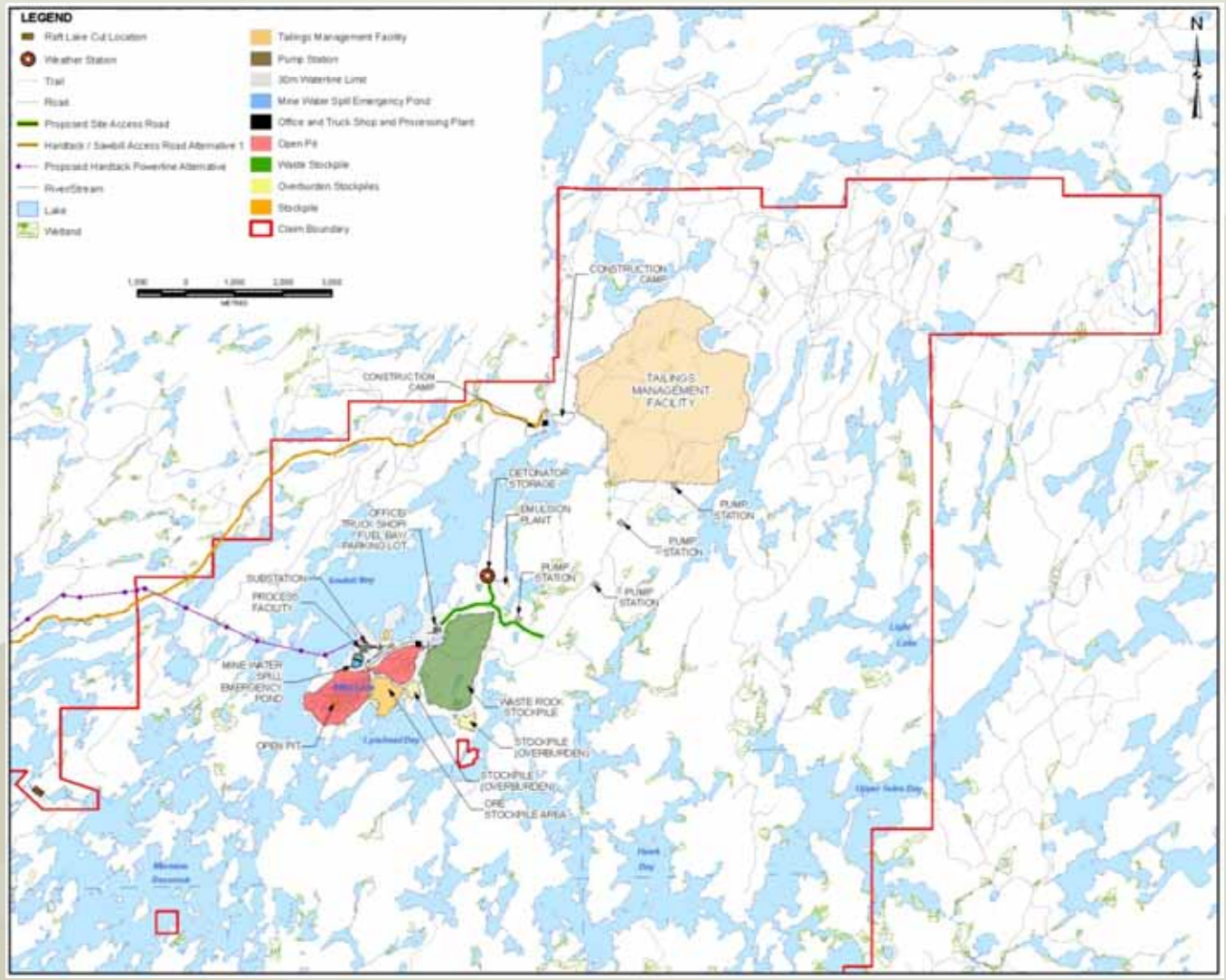


Incorporate Traditional Use Study Information into Environmental Assessment Report

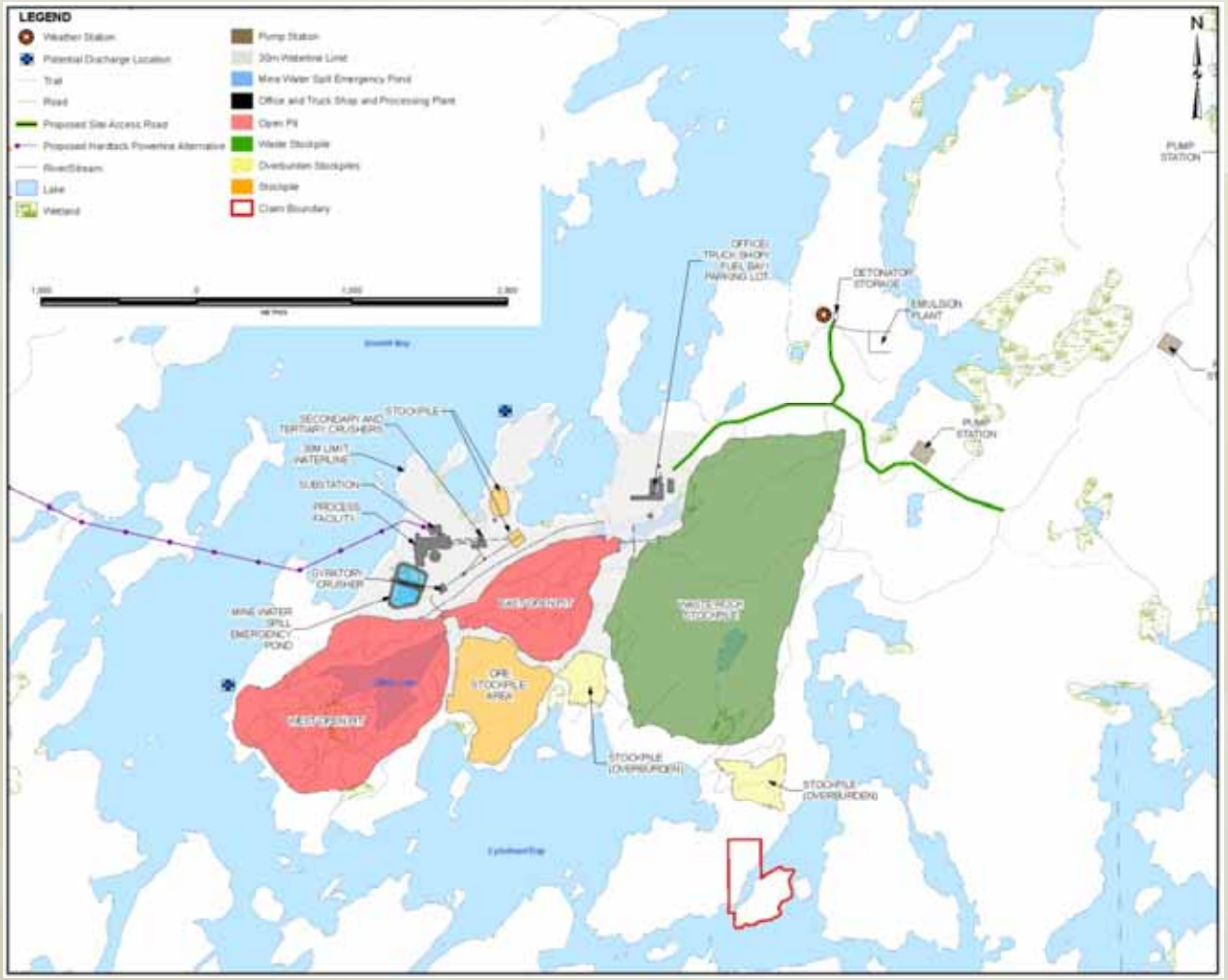
- Presentation to Chiefs (today)
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- Final deliverable is series of maps and narrative focussed on land use

REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT

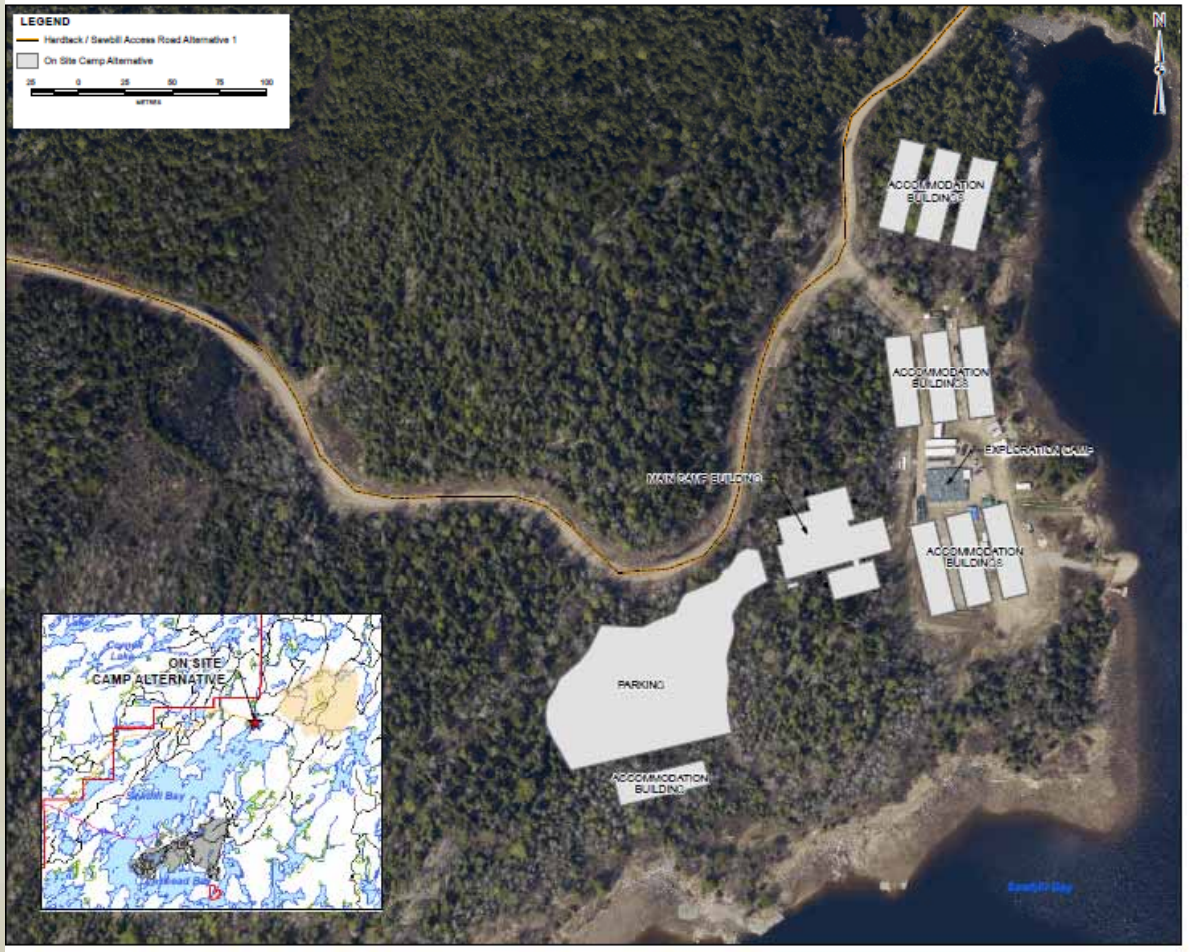
Site Layout (2012)



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

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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





OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17 2012

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	Chief Norman Jordan	Lac La Croix First Nation
2	Chief Earl Klyne	Seine River First Nation
3	Chief Jim Leonard	Rainy River First Nation
4	Chief Gary Allen	Nigigoosiminikaaning First Nation
5	Chief Wayne Smith	Naicatchewenin First Nation
6	Elder Dorothy Medicine	Rainy River First Nation
7	James Mainville	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat
8	Martin Griffin	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
9	Bud Dickson	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
10	Alexandra Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
11	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold

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

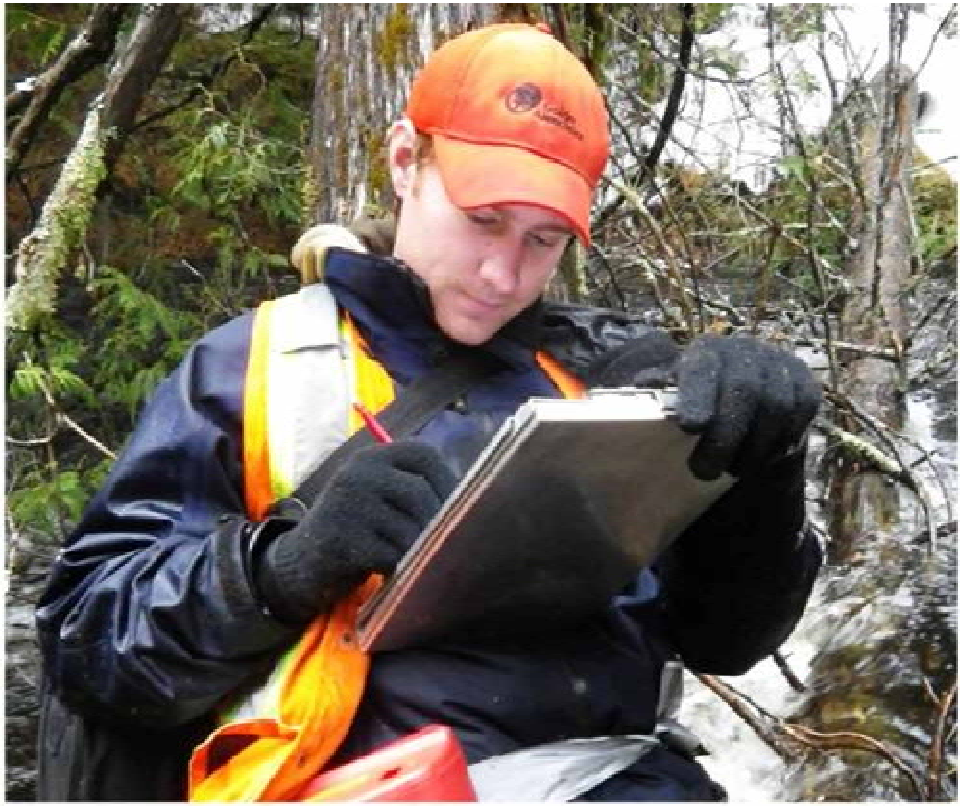
4. Follow Up from Previous Questions

- 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

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Golder Associates



HAMMOND REEF

Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat

September 17 2012

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

Aboriginal Name	Common/Scientific Name	Traditional Use
Weekay Root	Wild ginger/*Asarum canadense*	Chewed on for sore throat and tooth aches
Calamus Root	Sweet flag/*Acorus americanus*	blood pressure
Water Lily/Moose dollies	White Water Lily/*Nymphaea odorata*	Antibiotic
Labrador Tea/tea brush	Labrador Tea/*Ledum groenlandicum*	Cancer, headaches, fatigue, blood pressure
Cattail	Cattail/*Typha latifolia*	Roots and young shoots are edible; fluff used to line moccasins
Moss	Sphagnum moss/*Sphagnum* spp.	Used for absorption in baby diapers etc.

Plant and Berry Harvesting

Aboriginal Name	Common/Scientific Name	Traditional Use
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* Black spruce/*Picea mariana*	-strong rope/cord
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

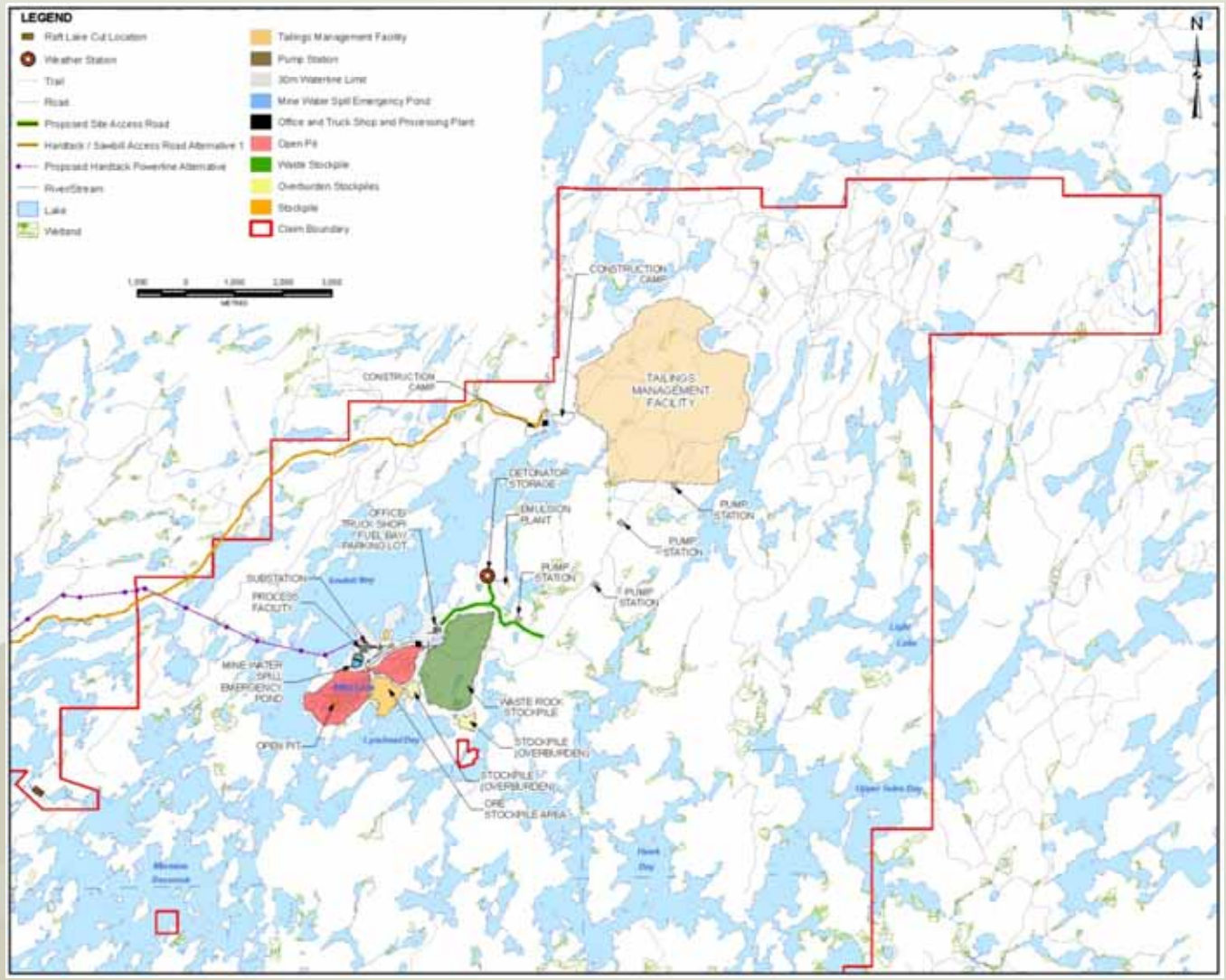


Incorporate Traditional Use Study Information into Environmental Assessment Report

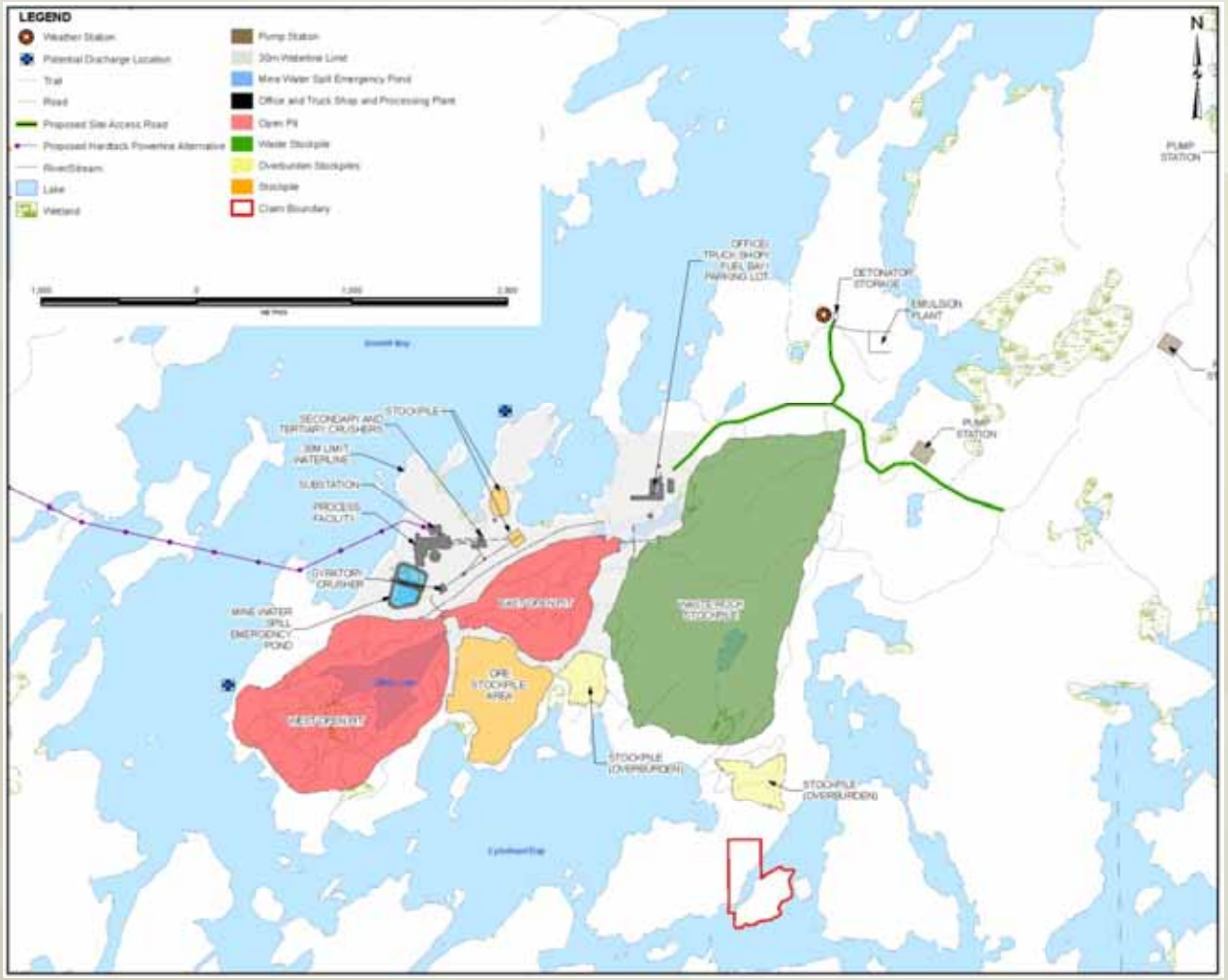
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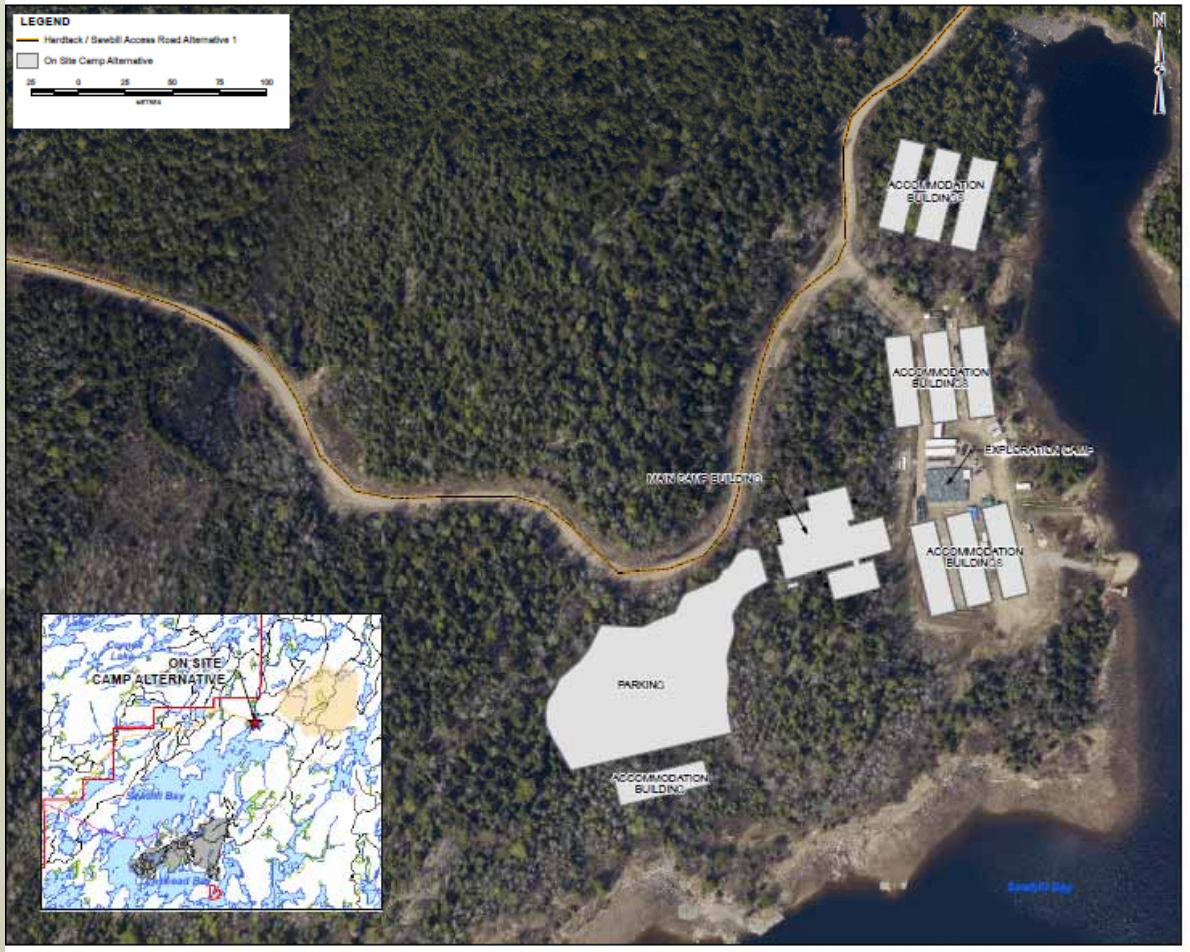
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NEXT STEPS

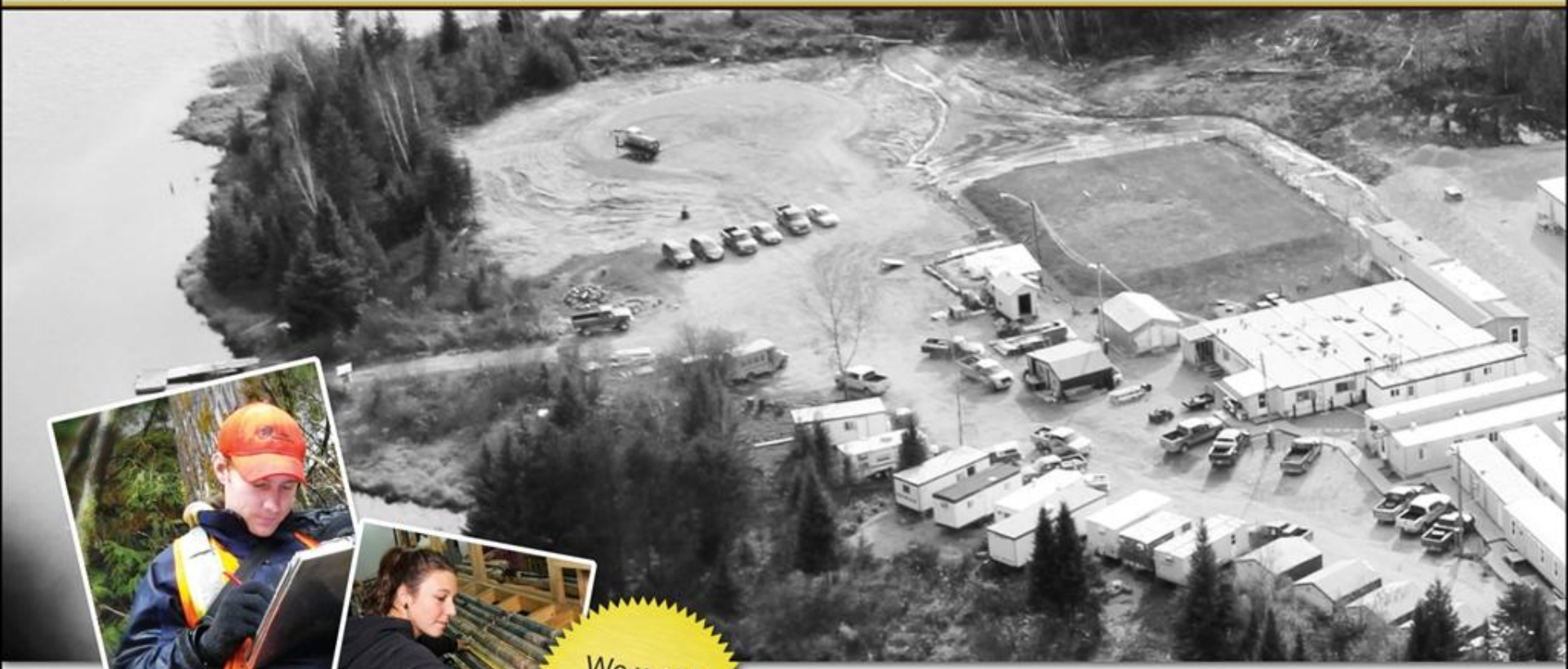
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A Fresh Outlook on Mining.





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:
  - To update community members on the OHRG project details (14 posters).
  - 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

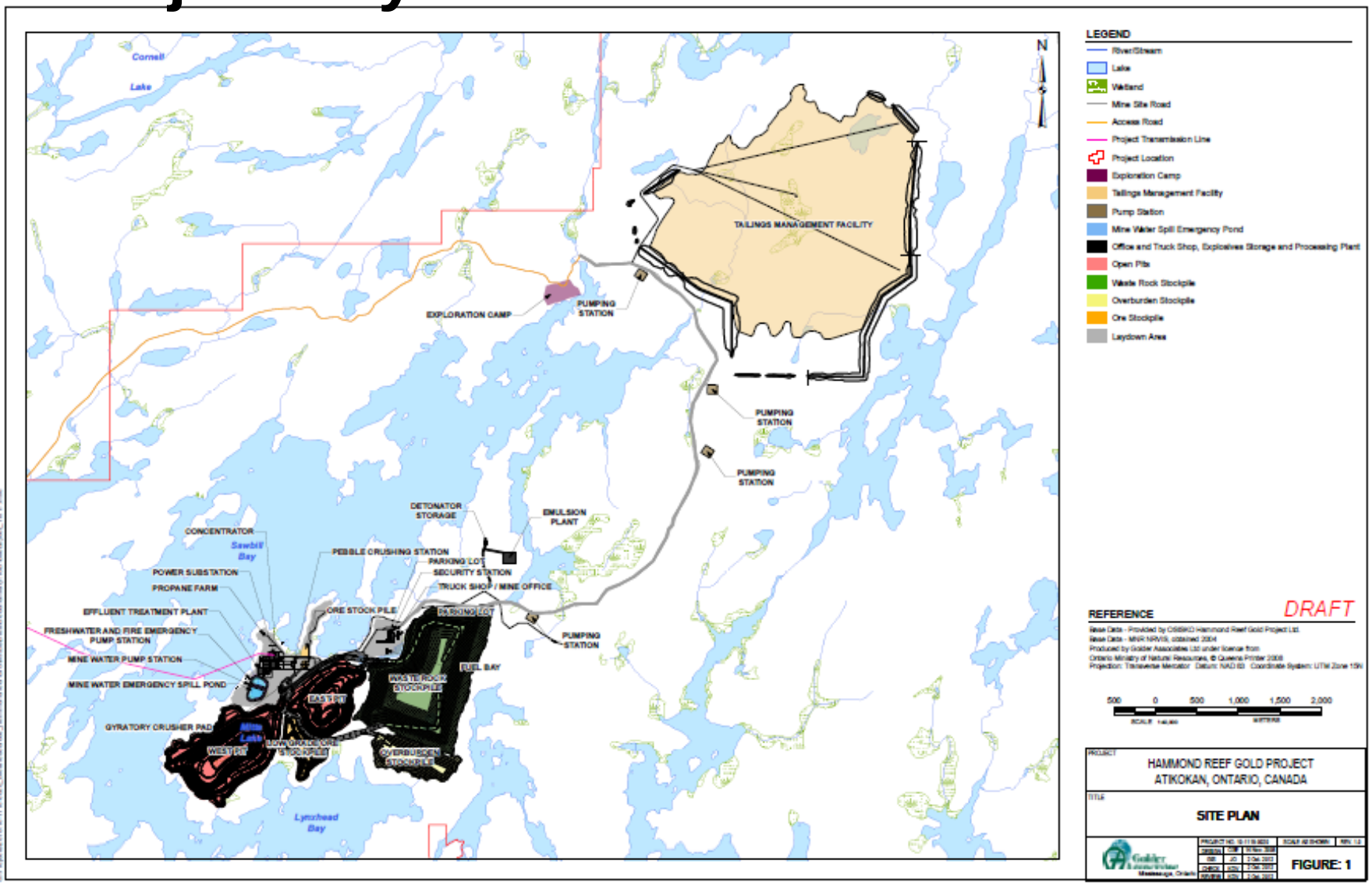
- Osisko initiated the closure planning process through a Notice of Project Status submitted to MNDM on October 30, 2012
- This Notice and associated information are also available on the Project website
- Formal complete closure plan will be submitted to MNDM prior to April 1, 2013
- MNDM closure plan 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



Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263



Projet Minier Hammond Reef

Simulations Visuelles

POINT DE VUE - PERSPECTIVE 7 REV9

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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

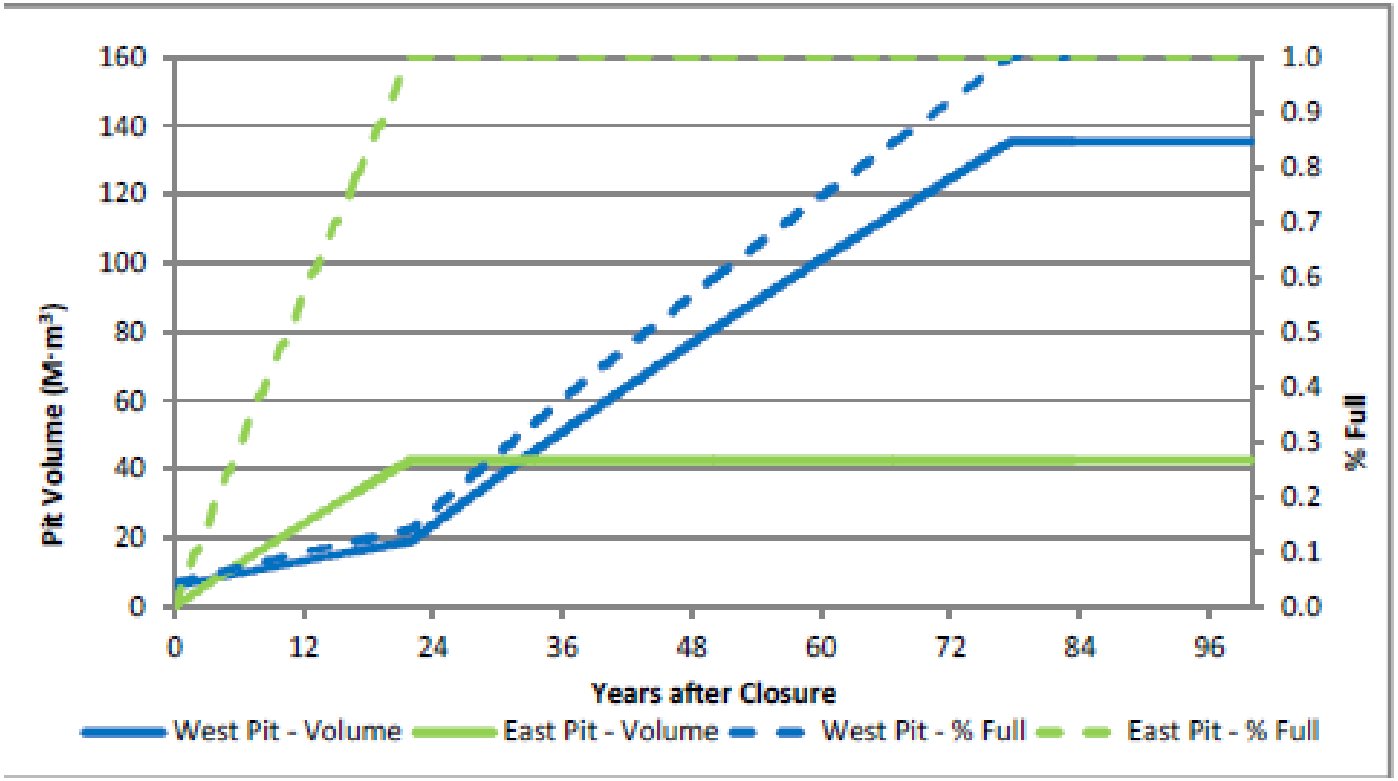
- Collection ponds and associated pumping stations will be constructed around the stockpiles and Tailings Management Facility (TMF)
- Collection Ponds
  - TMF: 5 collection ponds and a large reclaim water pond
  - Waste Rock Stockpile: 4 seepage collection ponds
  - Overburden Stockpile: 3 seepage collection ponds
  - Low Grade Ore Stockpile: 3 seepage collection ponds



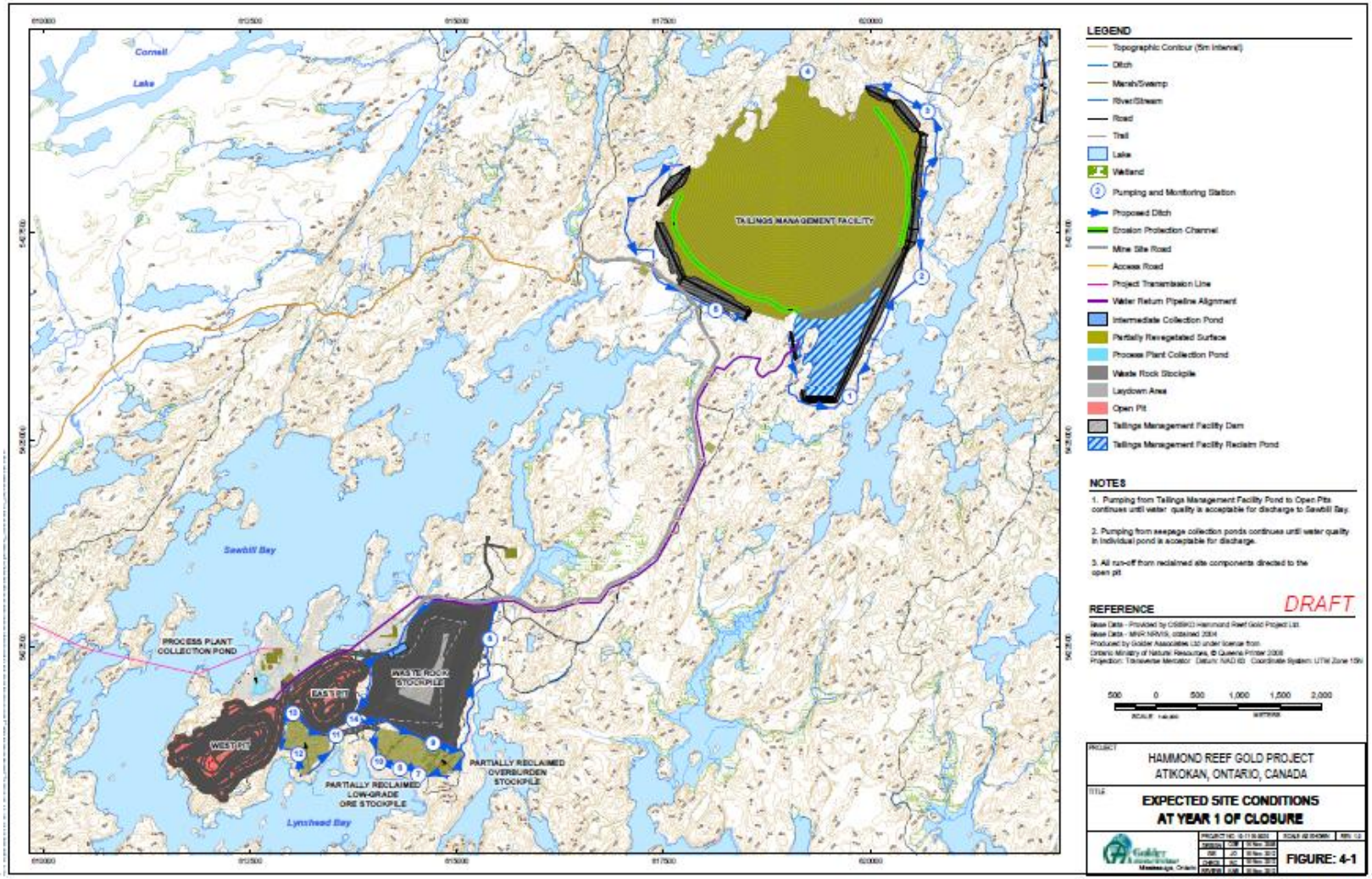
Water Management

- 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

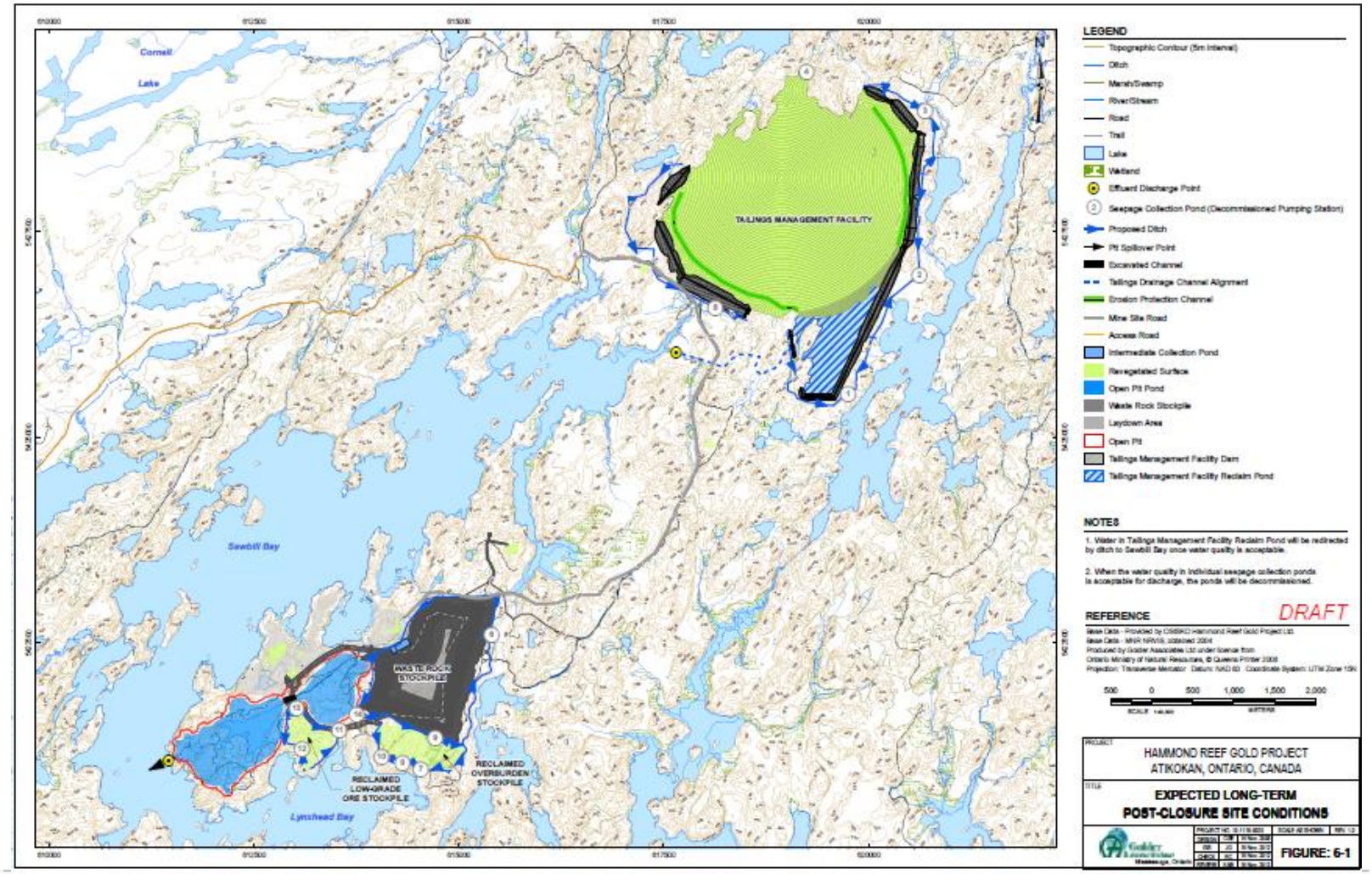
Predicted Pit Flooding



Expected Site Conditions at 1 year



Expected Site Conditions in Long Term



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:
  - 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
- 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

TMF: Progressive Rehabilitation

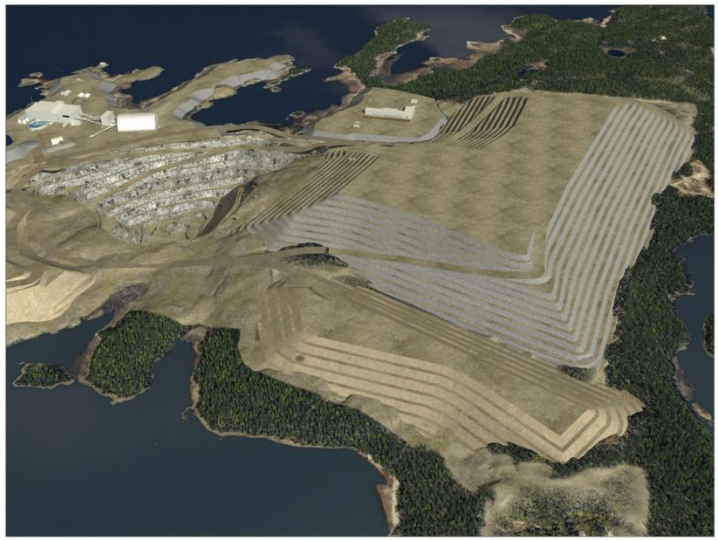
- Total of 260 million tonnes of tailings
- TMF will be a flat conical surface with slopes of about 3%
- 5 collection ponds and a large reclaim water pond
- Will begin during the final two years of operation
- Nutrient composition of the tailings will be tested
- Organic mulch may be applied to the TMF
- 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



Projet Minier Hammond Reef
Simulations Visuelles
POINT DE VUE - PERSPECTIVE 2 REV9
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Overburden Stockpile Rehabilitation

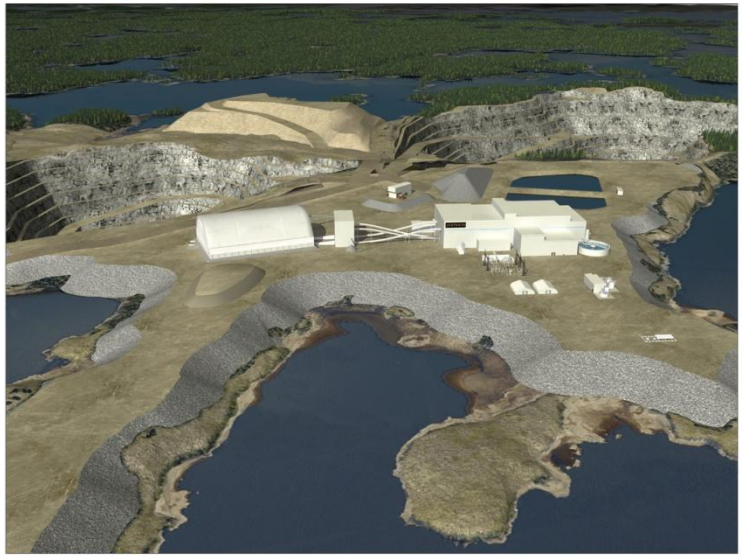
- Overburden stripped from the pits will be stockpiled
- The maximum height of the stockpile will be 60 m
- Some of the overburden may be used for re-grading to facilitate closure
- 3 seepage collection ponds will collect runoff from the stockpile
- Overburden is expected to be geochemically benign
- 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



Projet Minier Hammond Reef
Simulations Visuelles
POINT DE VUE - PERSPECTIVE 5 REV9
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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:

  - 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:
  - Open pit effluent points before discharge to Marmion Reservoir.
  - The discharge point from the TMF settling pond.
  - The processing plant collection pond (until it is decommissioned).
  - The various seepage collection low-points surrounding the TMF, until such time as they are decommissioned.
  - 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:
  - Upgradient and downgradient of the TMF.
  - Upgradient and downgradient of the waste rock and overburden stockpiles.
  - 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-m^3.
- 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



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!

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

FORT FRANCES CHIEFS SECRETARIAT

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.
REVIEW OF DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT
FEBRUARY 21, 2013 – 1:30PM – 5:00PM
VALHALLA INN

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)
Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat:	Chief Gary Allen, Chief Janice Henderson, Chief Norman Jordan, Chief Earl Klyne, Chief Chuck McPherson, Chief Wayne Smith, Tammy Ryll, James Mainville, Alex Bruyere, Cuyler Cotton, Paul Henderson, Chris Henderson, Edna Morrison.
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 cooridnated 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 hyappy 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 recupperate in Marmion.

Chief Henderson – What do you mean by "when appropriate" for translating materials to Ojibway?
A – Transalation 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.

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FFCS & LDMLFN PRESENTATION

DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 21 & 26 2013



Golder Associates

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.

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Aboriginal Engagement

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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

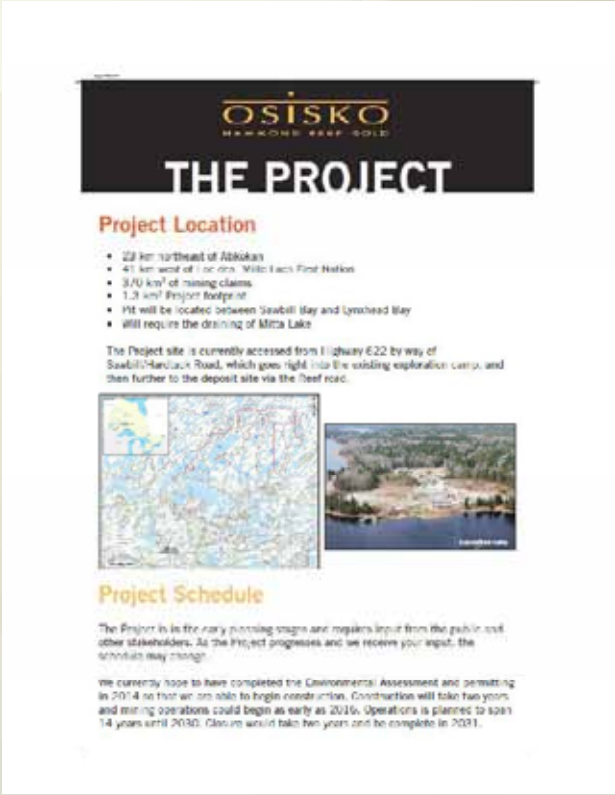
Community Open House Update

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


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THE PROJECT

Project Location

- 22 km northeast of Abkokan
- 41 km west of Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
- 370 km² of mining claims
- 1.3 km² Project footprint
- Pit will be located between Seagull Bay and Lynxhead Bay
- Will require the draining of Mitta Lake

The Project site is currently accessed from Highway 622 by way of Seagull/Hardluck Road, which goes right into the existing exploration camp, and then further to the deposit site via the fleet road.

Project Schedule

The Project is in the early planning stages and requires input from the public and other stakeholders. As the Project progresses and we receive your input, the timelines may change.

We currently hope to have completed the Environmental Assessment and permitting in 2014 so that we are able to begin construction. Construction will take two years and mining operations could begin as early as 2016. Operations is planned to span 14 years until 2030. Closure would take two years and be complete in 2031.

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

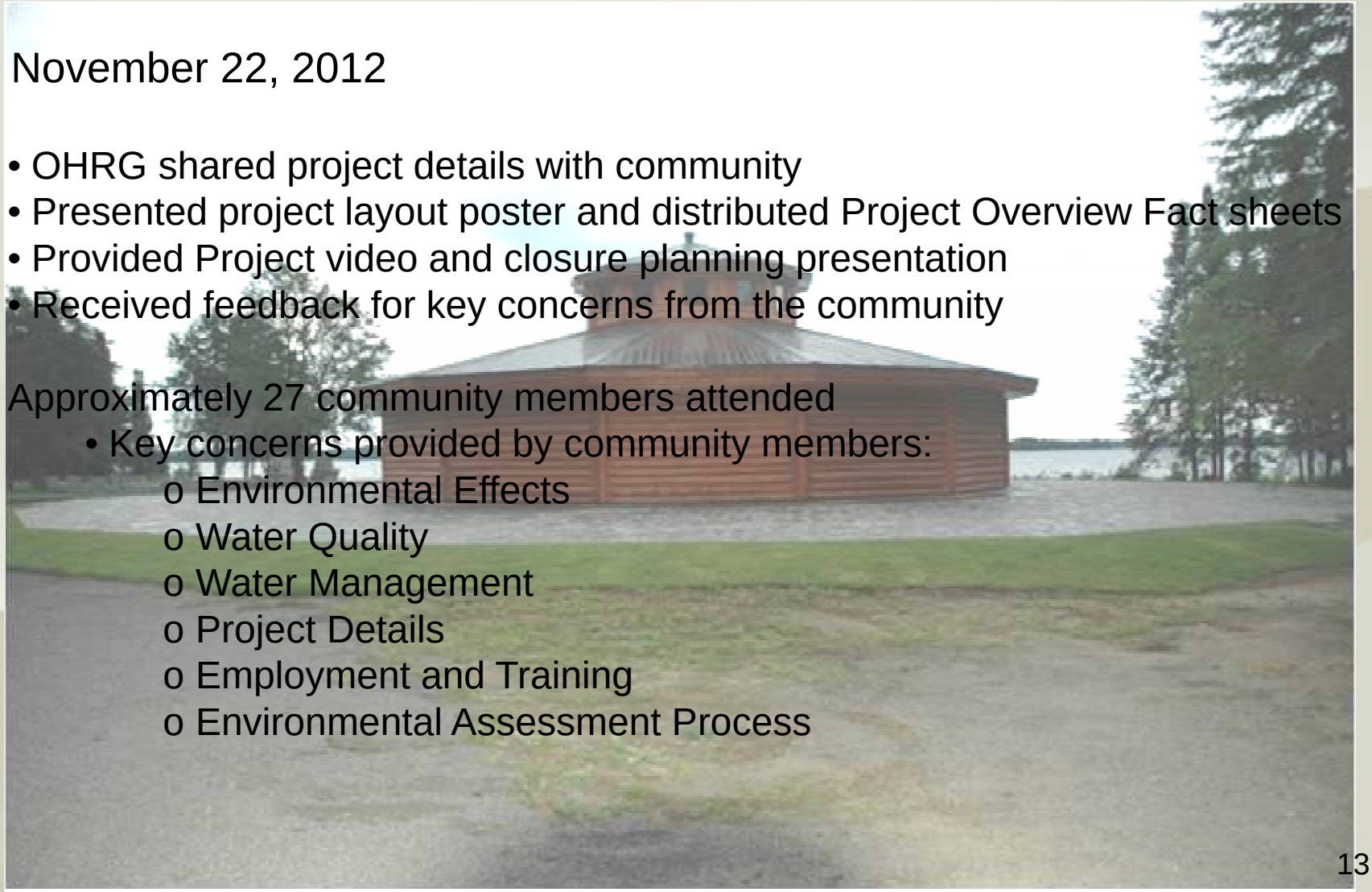
- OHRG shared project details with community
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 13 community members attended

- Key concerns provided by community members:
  - Tailings Management
  - Water Management
  - Mitta Lake
  - EA Process
  - Traditional Use
  - Community Benefits
  - 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:
  - Economic Development
  - Water Quality
  - Employment Opportunities
  - 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



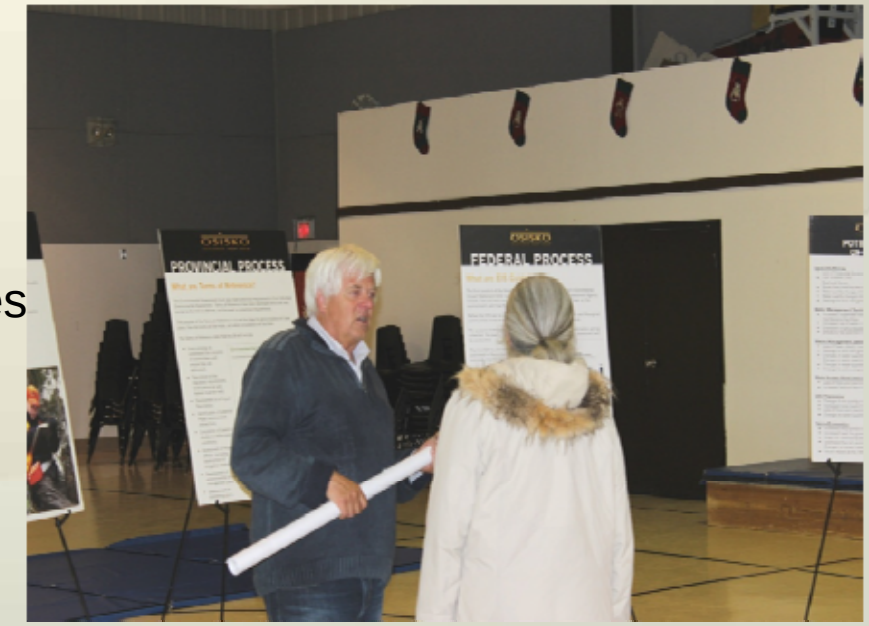
Rainy River First Nation

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

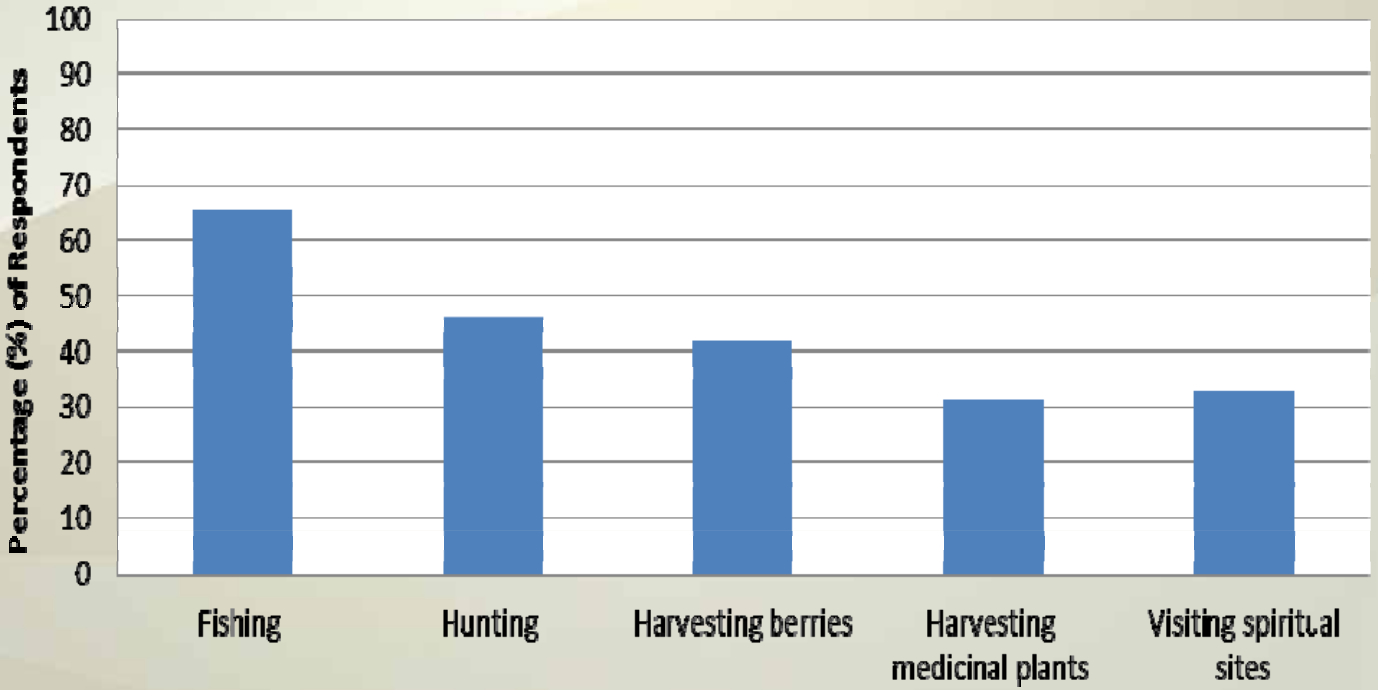


Community Surveys

- Community land use surveys were administered to each of the eight First Nations members who attended the open house sessions

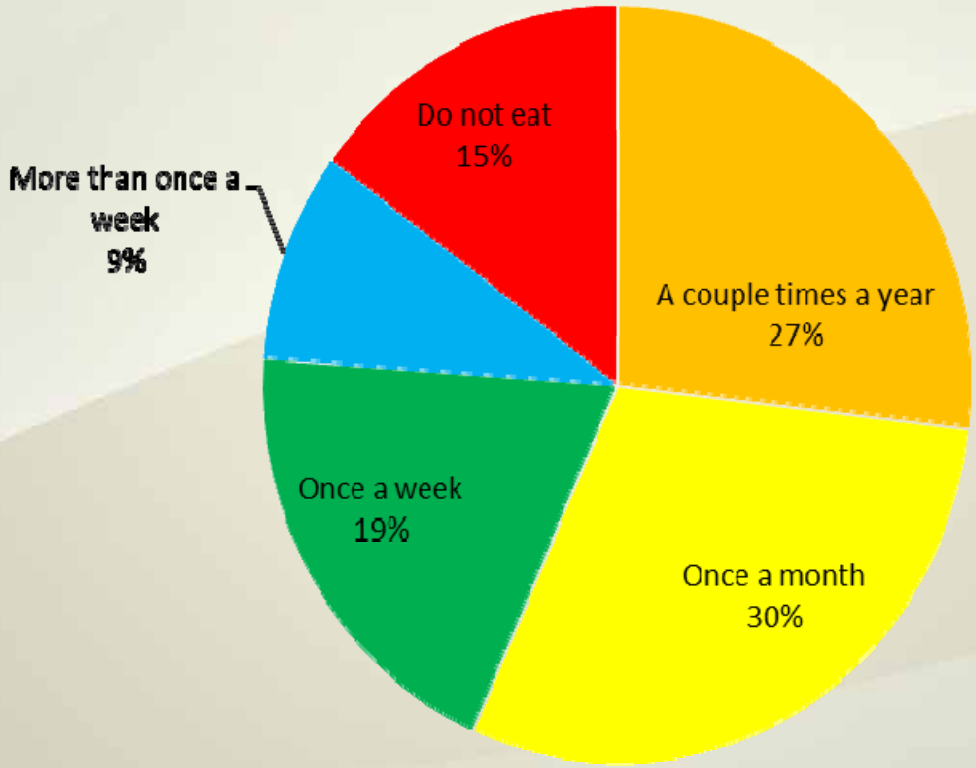
- Sixty-seven community members completed a land use survey

- Results showed that fishing, hunting, harvesting berries and medicinal plants and visiting spiritual sites are practiced within the study area.



Frequency of Fish Consumption

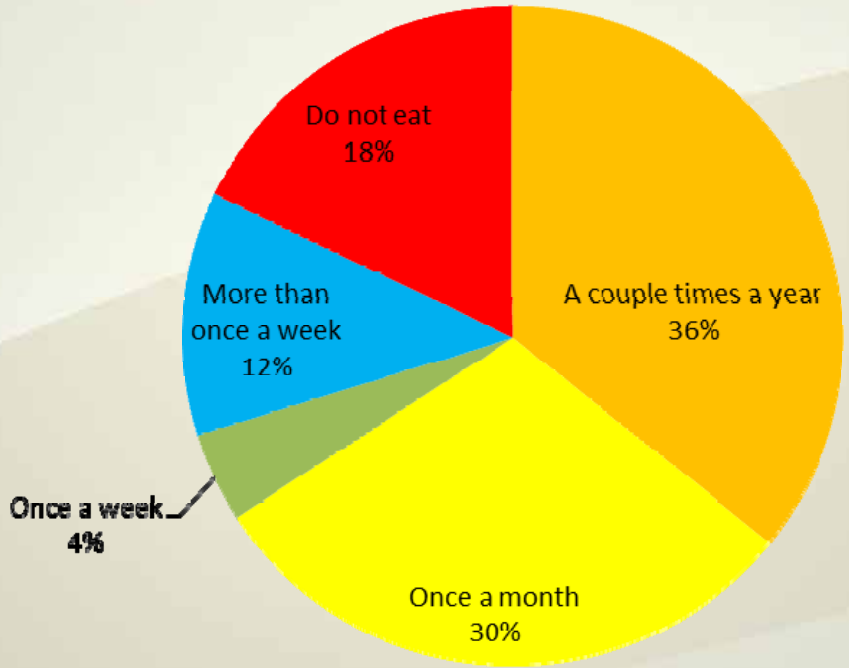
- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate fish harvested in the LSA



How Often Do You Eat Fish You Have Caught?

Frequency of Animal Consumption

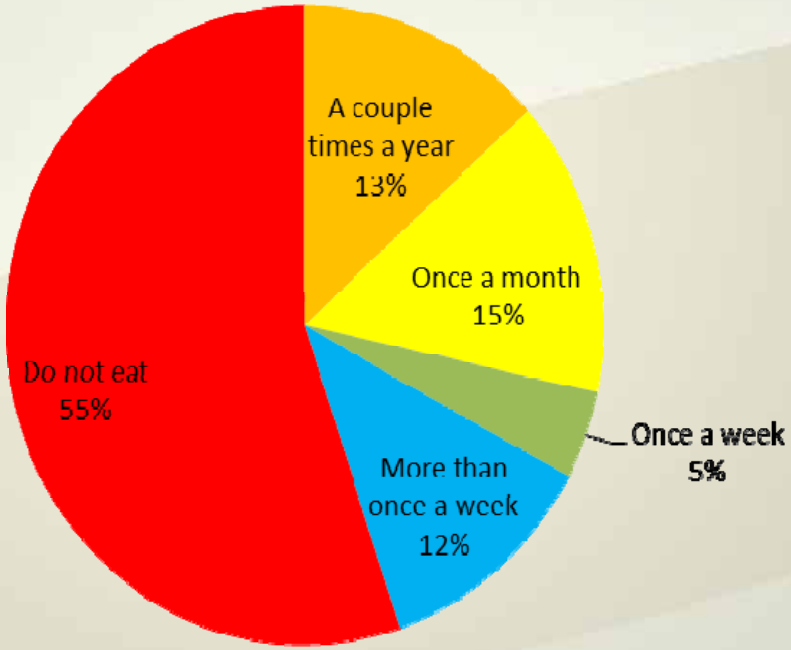
- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate animals harvested in the LSA



How Often Do You Eat Animals You Have Caught While Hunting?

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?


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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

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Aboriginal Assessment



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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**.**

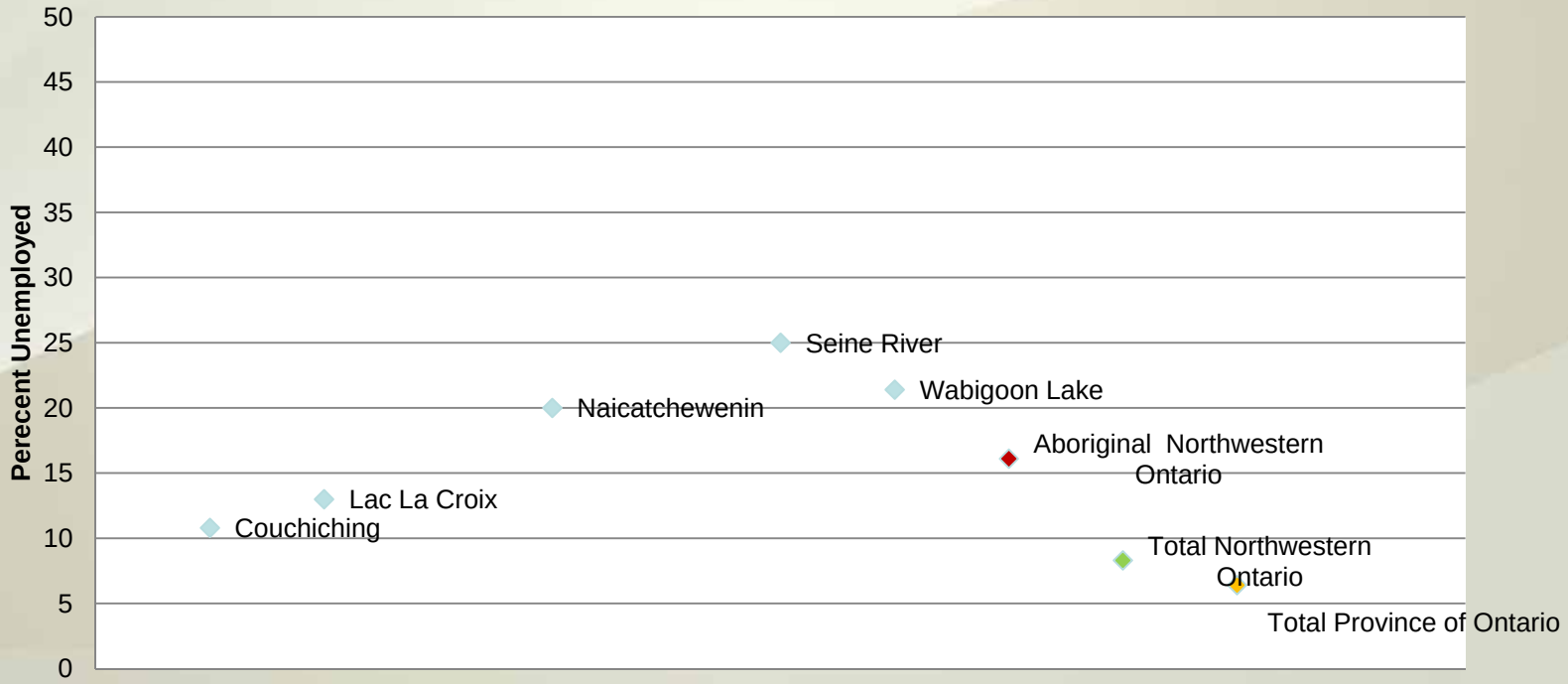
- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- 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

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Project Description

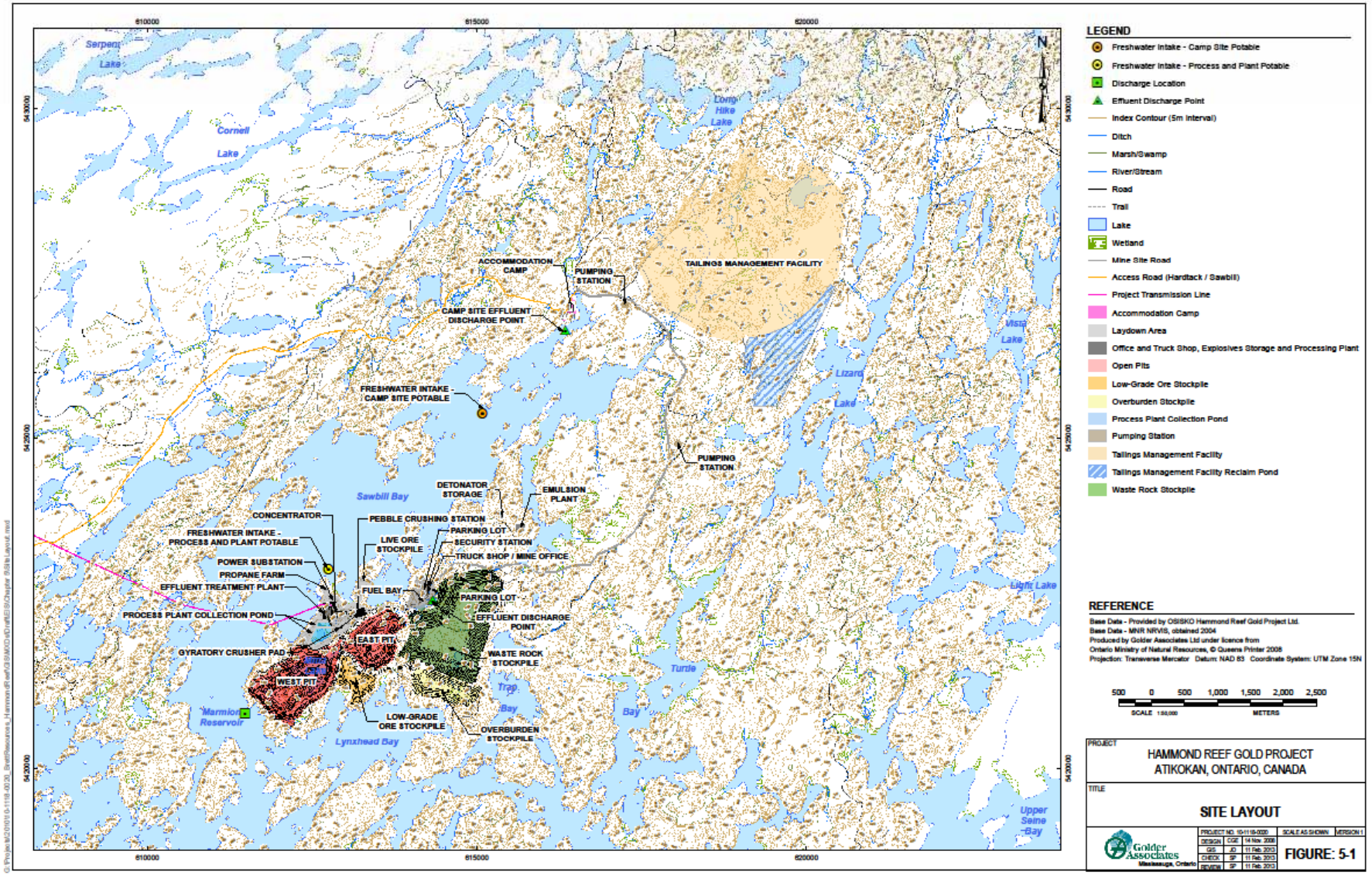


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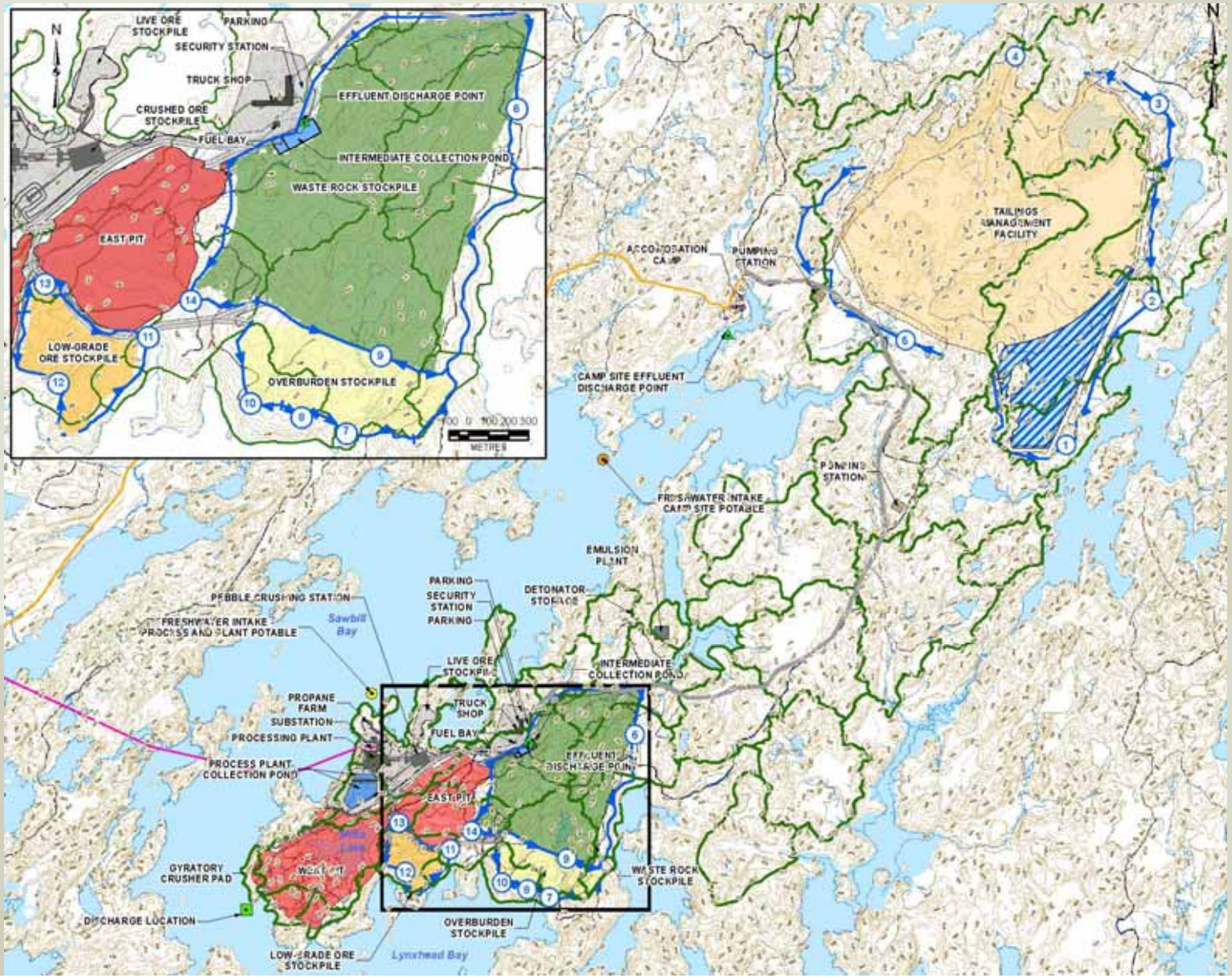
Project Components

- 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.

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Conclusions by EA Component

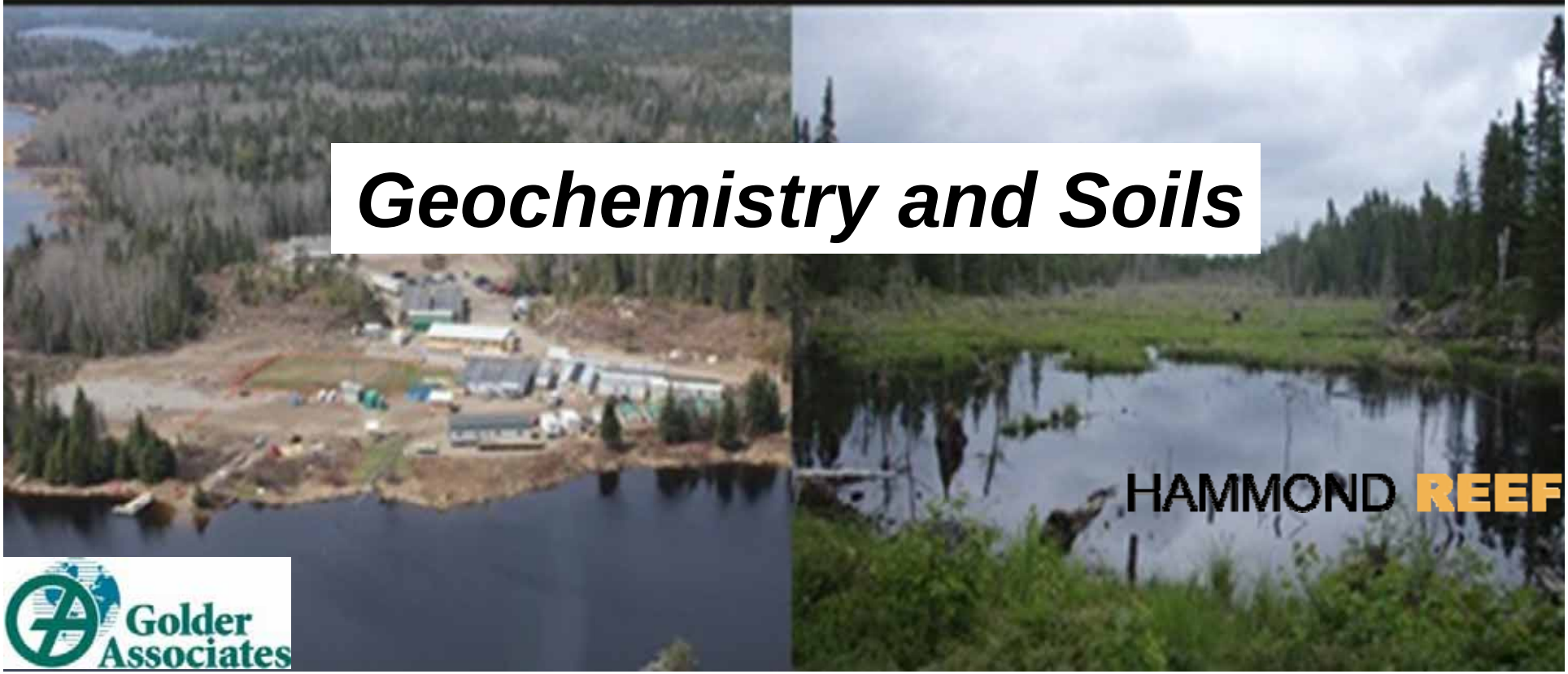


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Geochemistry and Soils



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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

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Atmospheric



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Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

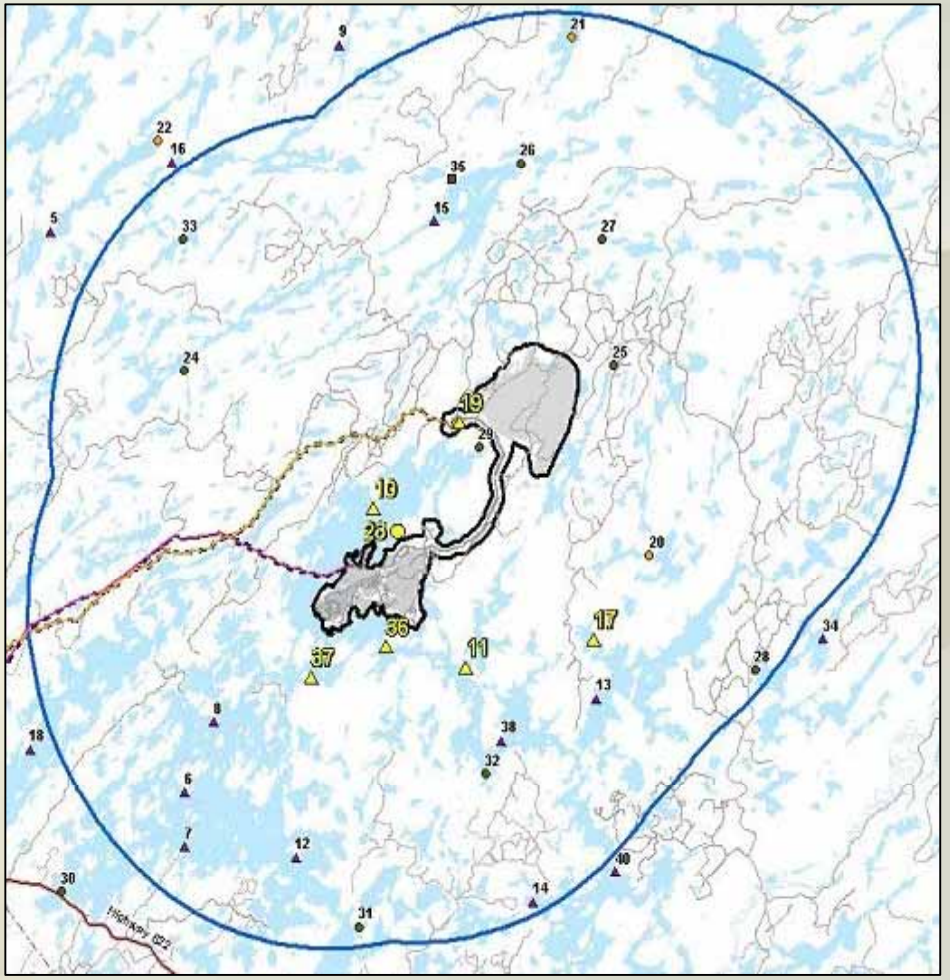
Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.

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

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Hydrology



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Overview of Hydrology

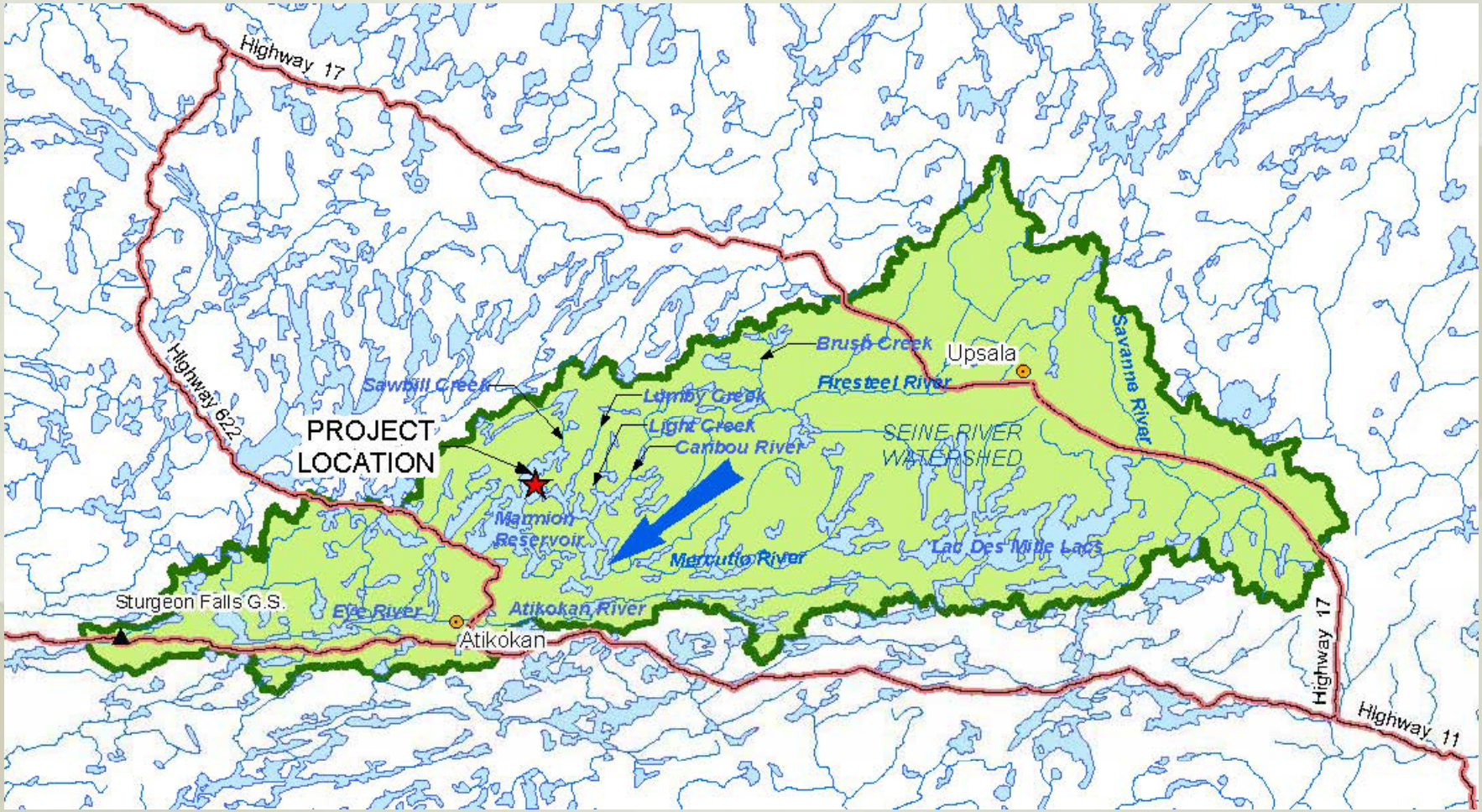
Drainage Basins

- 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

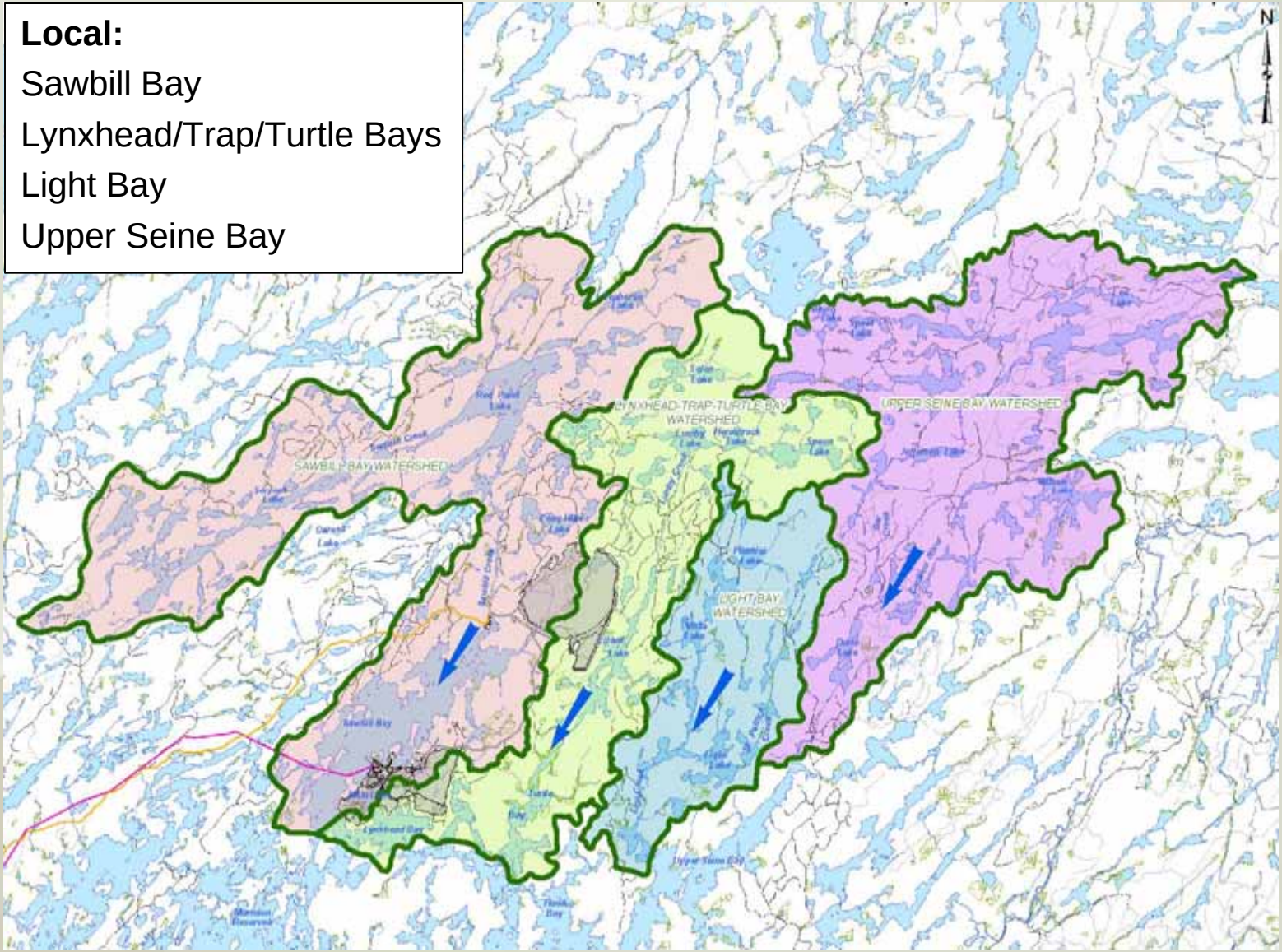
Local:

Sawbill Bay

Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays

Light Bay

Upper Seine Bay



Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Site:
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:

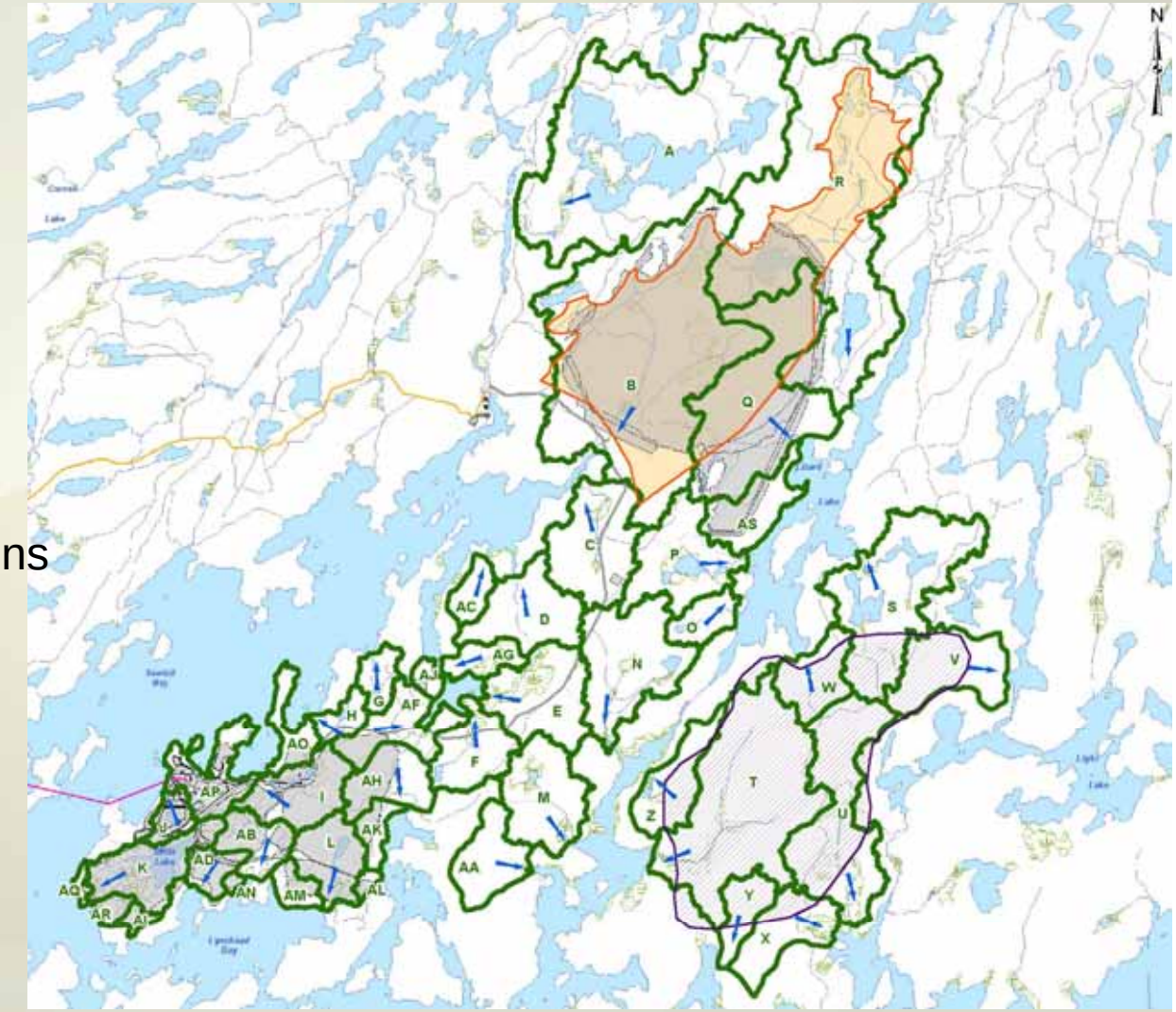
13 flow monitoring stations

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.

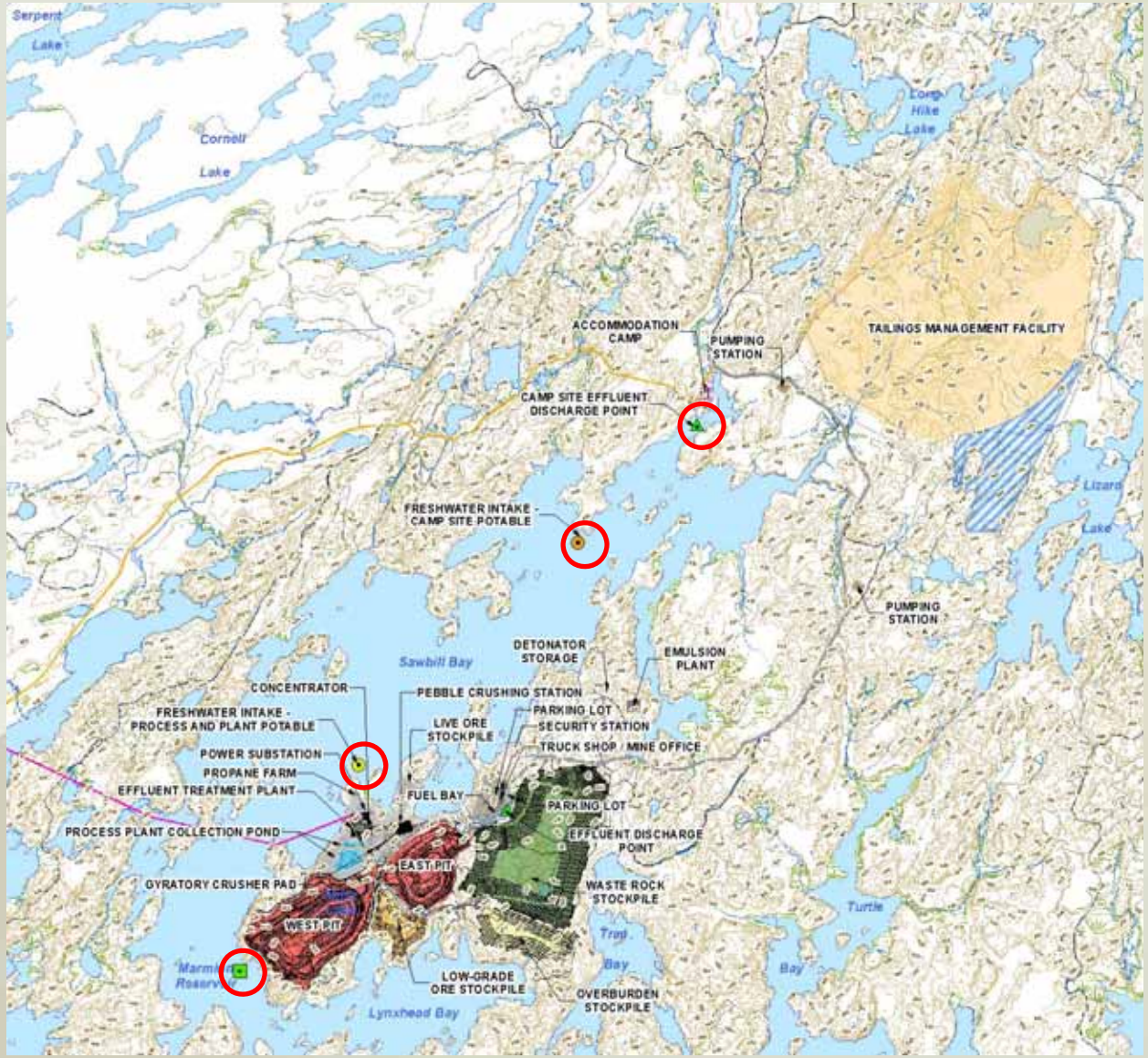
- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

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.

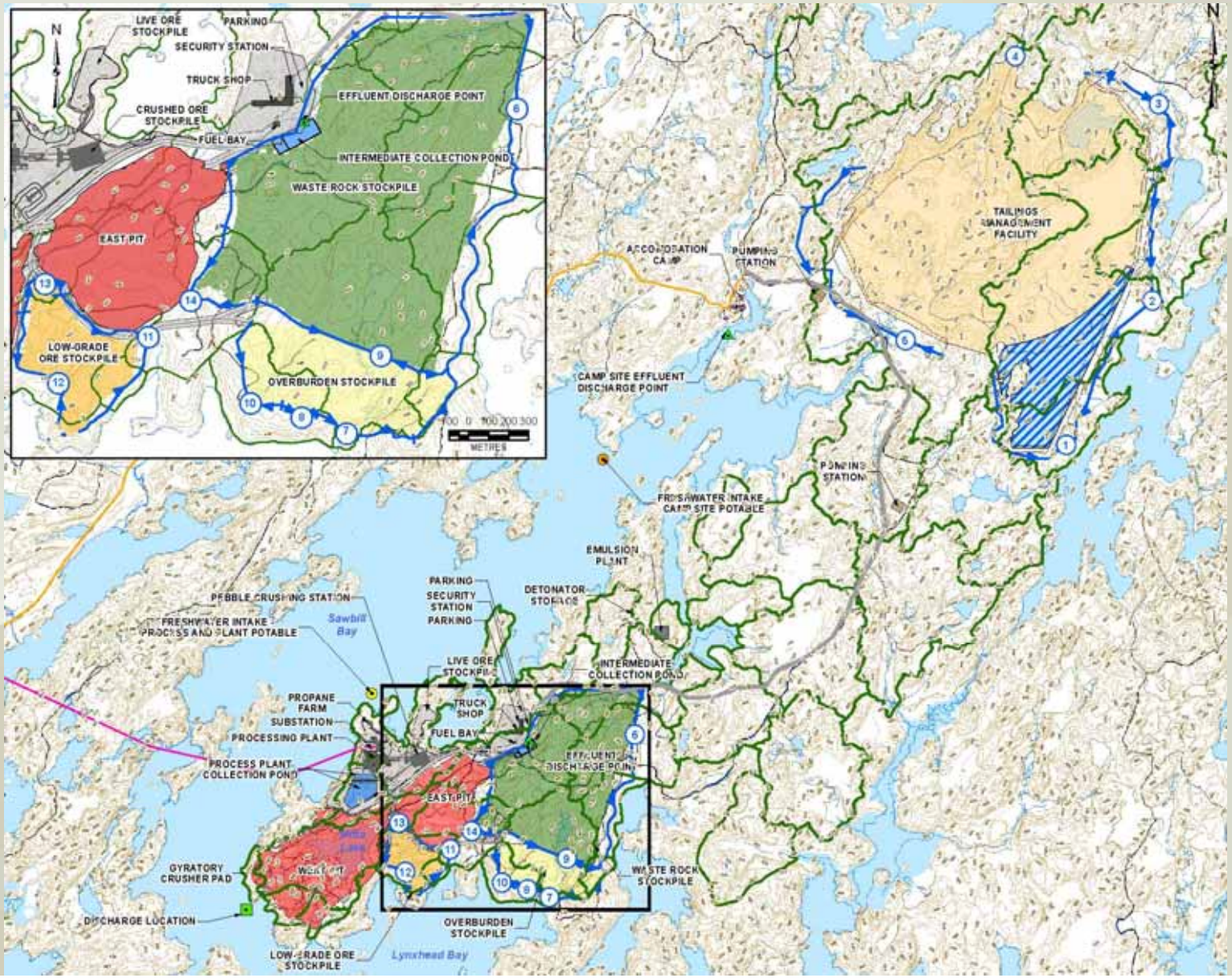
Flood Planning:

- 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 m^3/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

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HYDROGEOLOGY



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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.

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Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality



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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

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Aquatic Biology





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Table 2-1: Summary of Field Program Dates

Aquatic Biology Overview

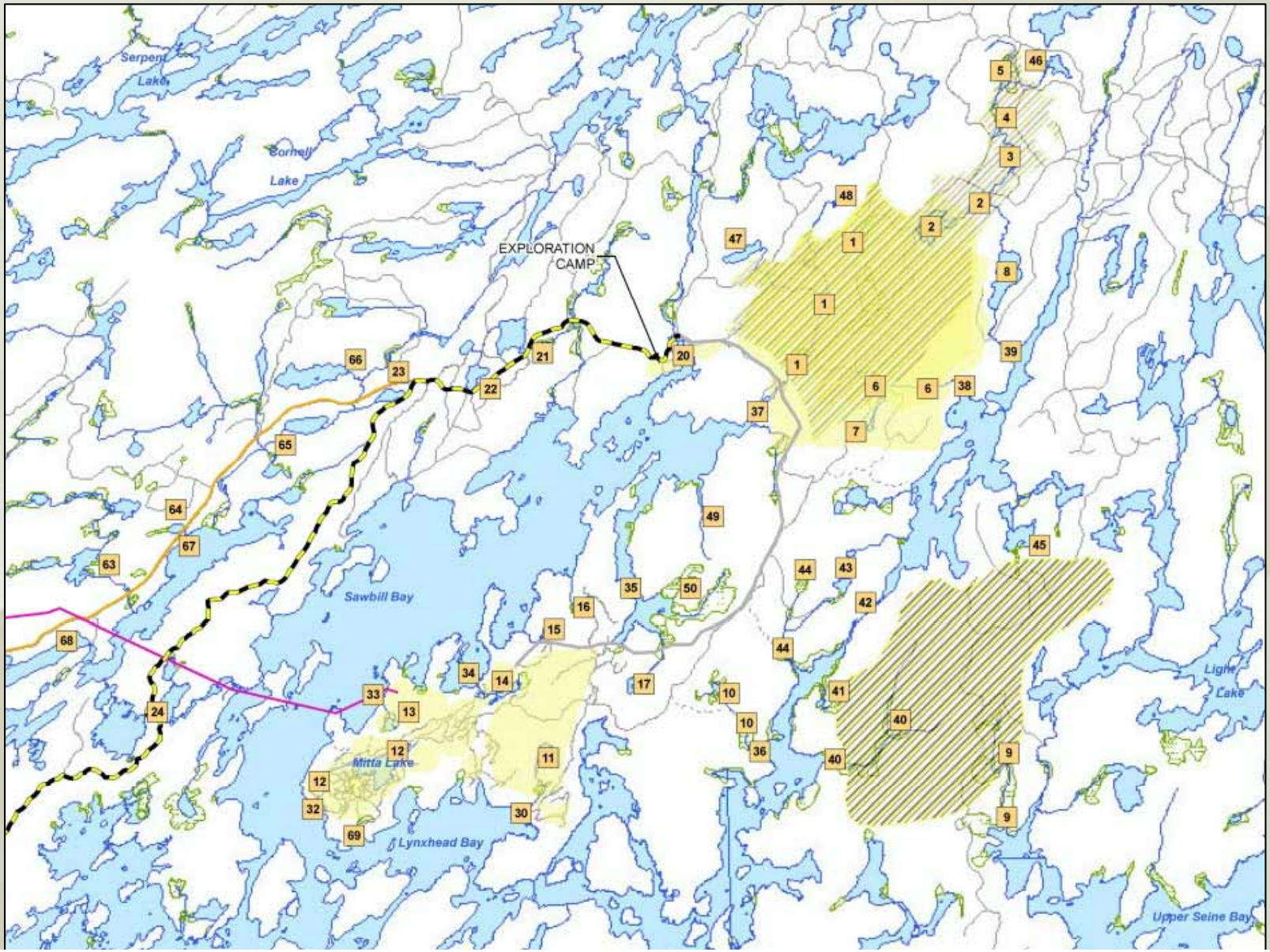
The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- 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

Field Data Collected	2010	2011	2012
Fish and Aquatic Habitat	May 8 -15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20	May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29	August 22-31, September 13-22
Fish Tissue	August 18-29	September 23-29	
Benthic Invertebrates	October 14-20		
Aquatic Sediments	October 14-20		

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.

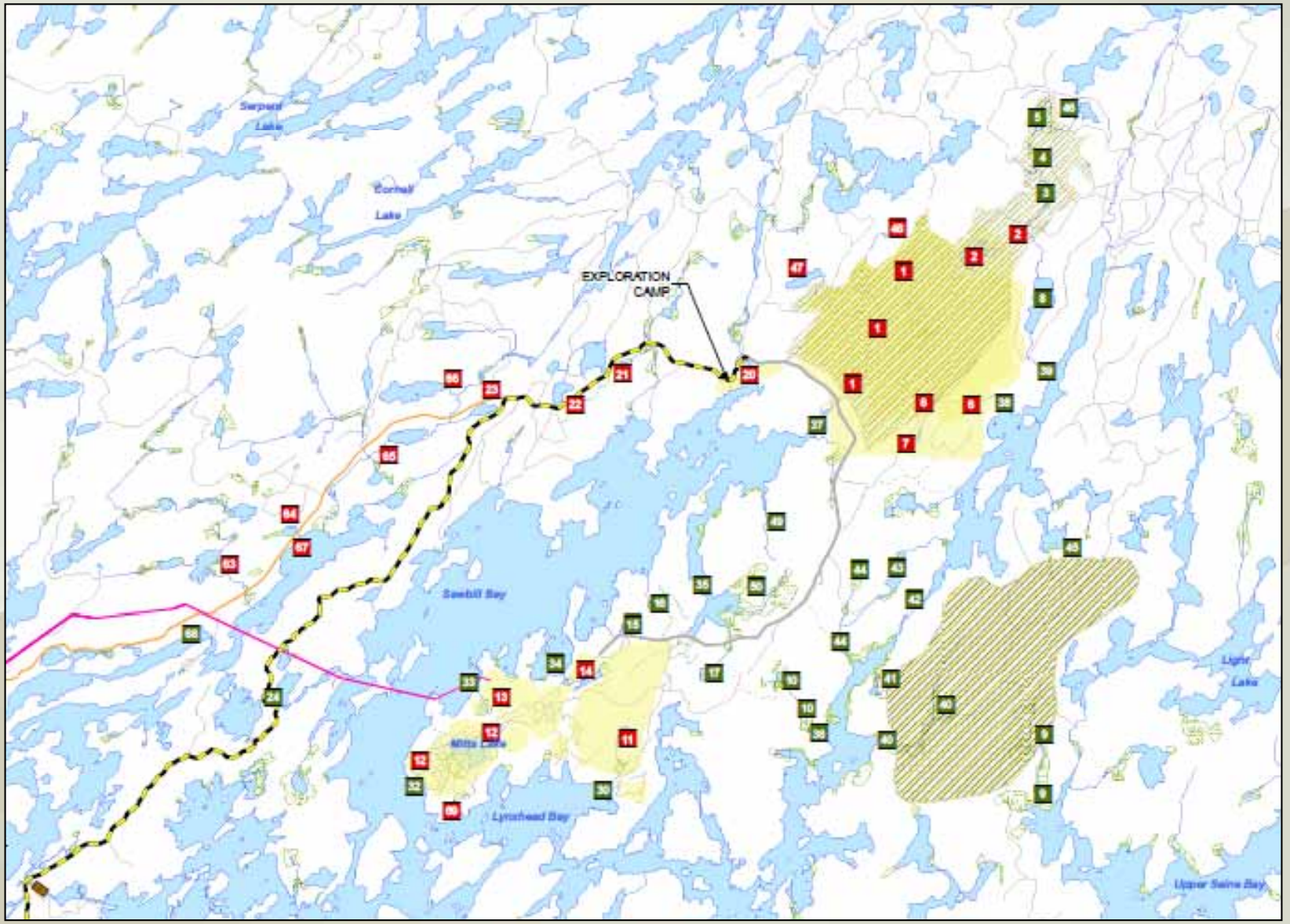
- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation

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

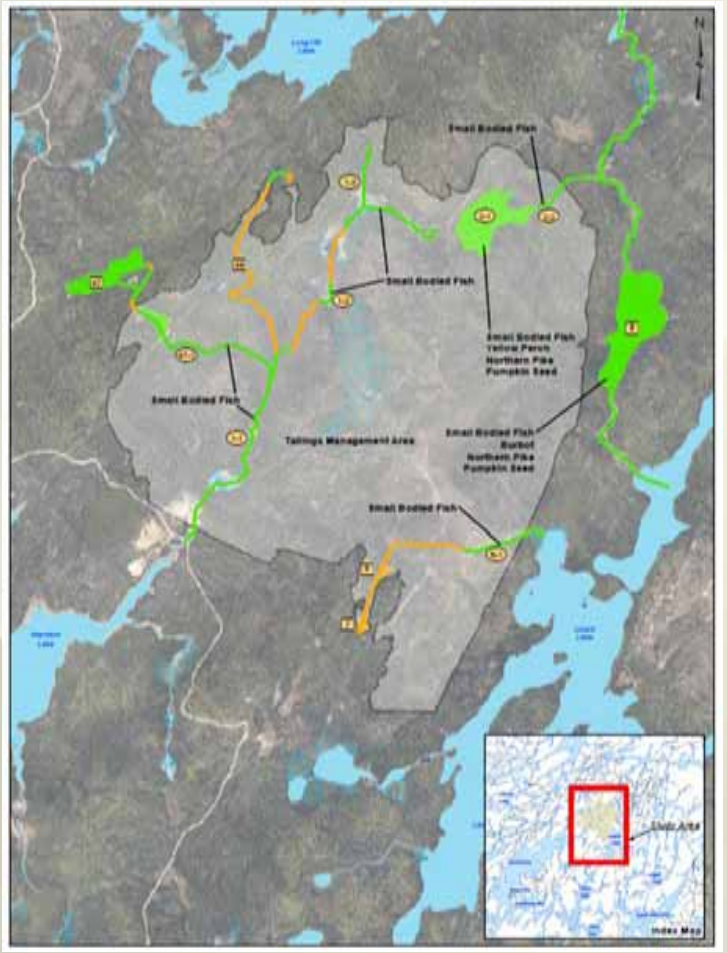
- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site

Affected Waterbodies

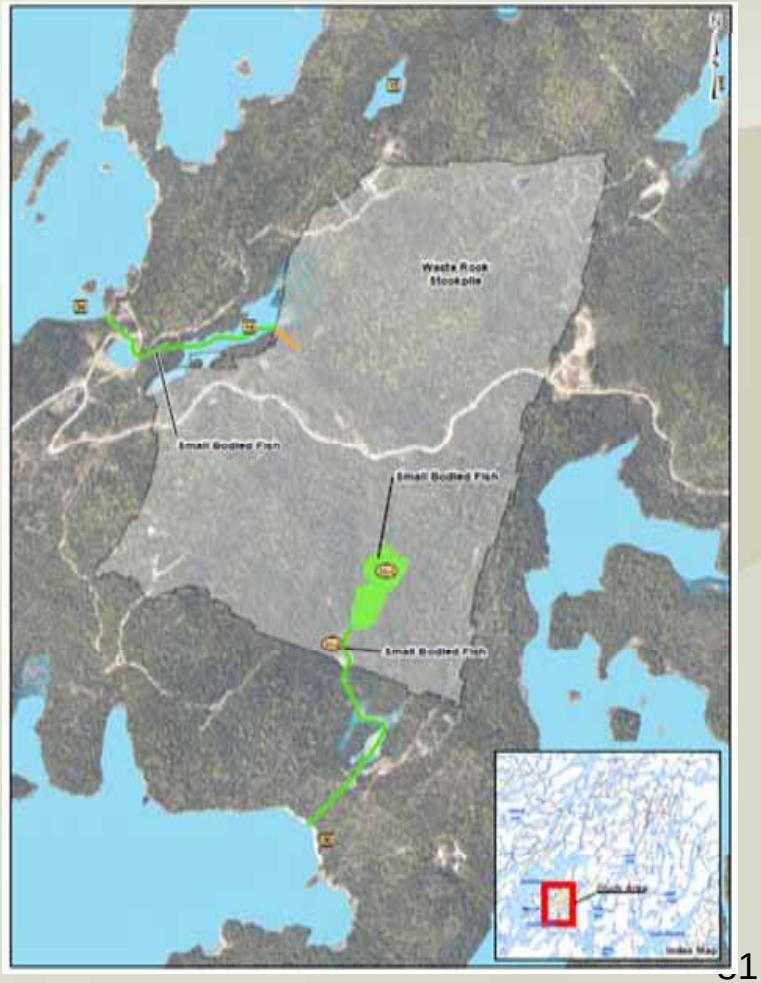


MMER Waterbodies

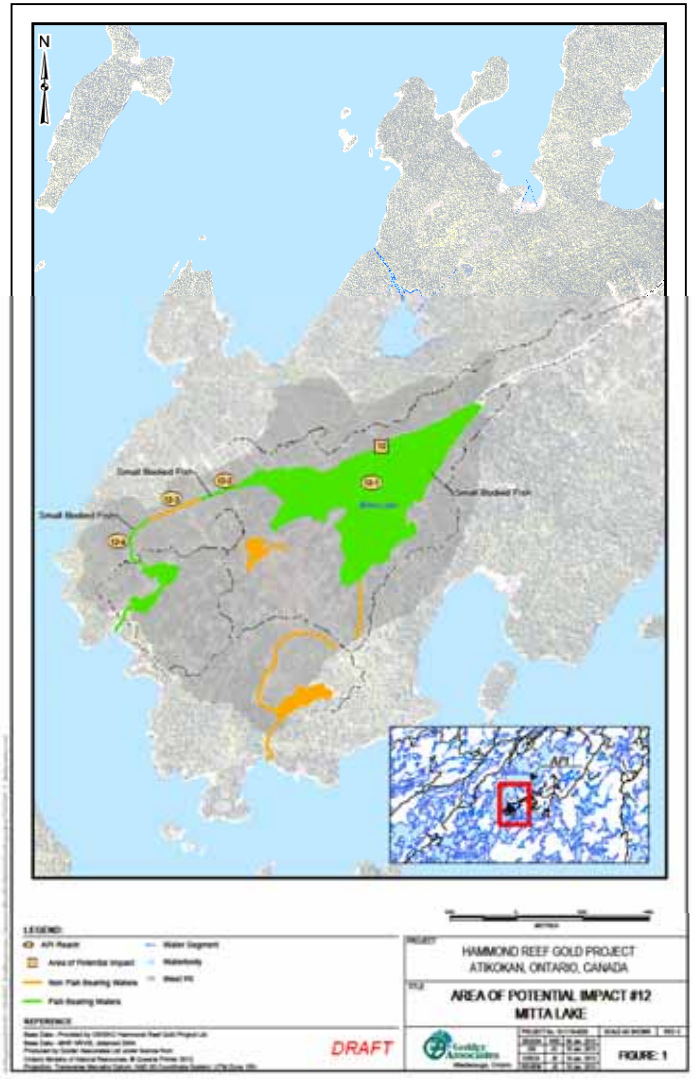
Tailings Management Facility



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.
- **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)

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Terrestrial Ecology



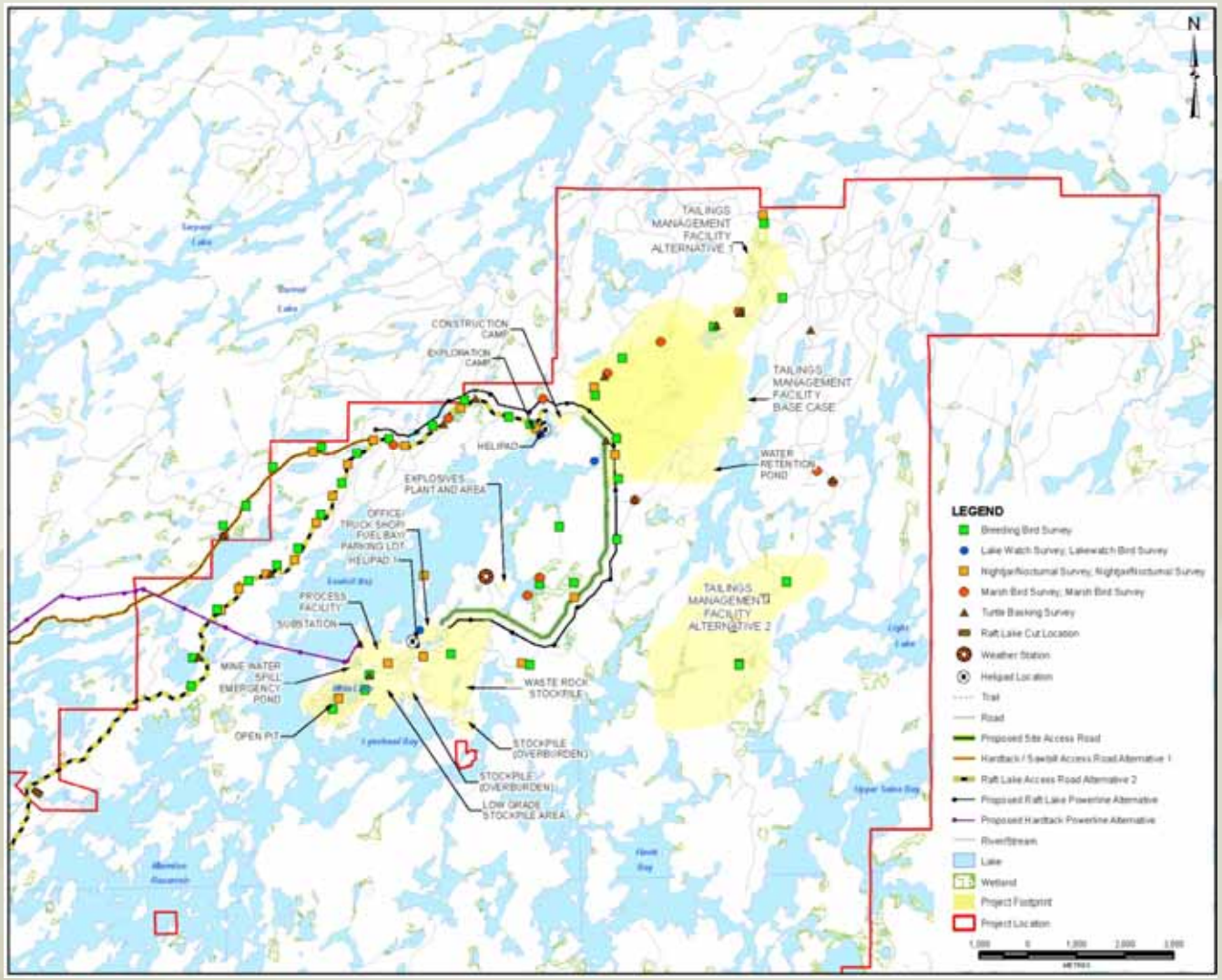
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Terrestrial Ecology Overview

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

VEC	Effect	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Overall Significance of the Effects
Wetlands	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Forest cover	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	low	**LOW**
Moose	Loss of habitat	low	negligible	low	**NEGLIGIBLE**
Furbearers	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Species at risk	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
	Risk of Injury/Mortality	low	low	high	**LOW**
Upland breeding birds	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**

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

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Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment



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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

Noise Effects		Diesel Particulate Matter Effects		PM_{10} Effects	
Level	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**
Low	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	Low	The ILCR for both locations is 1.6×10^{-6} DPM concentration based on maximum emissions during operation phase and assumed to apply for the entire constructions, operations and closure phases The ILCR exceeded the target cancer risk level at one location only Assumed that trapper is exposed to the maximum annual DPM concentration for 8 hours per day, 105 days per year for 15.5 years	Low	The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration was within 10 $\mu g/m^3$ of the screening threshold The PM10 concentration was only above the screening threshold at one receptor location 95% of the time the PM10 concentration would be below the screening threshold at that receptor location

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Cultural Heritage



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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



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Socio Economic



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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

- Estimated165 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

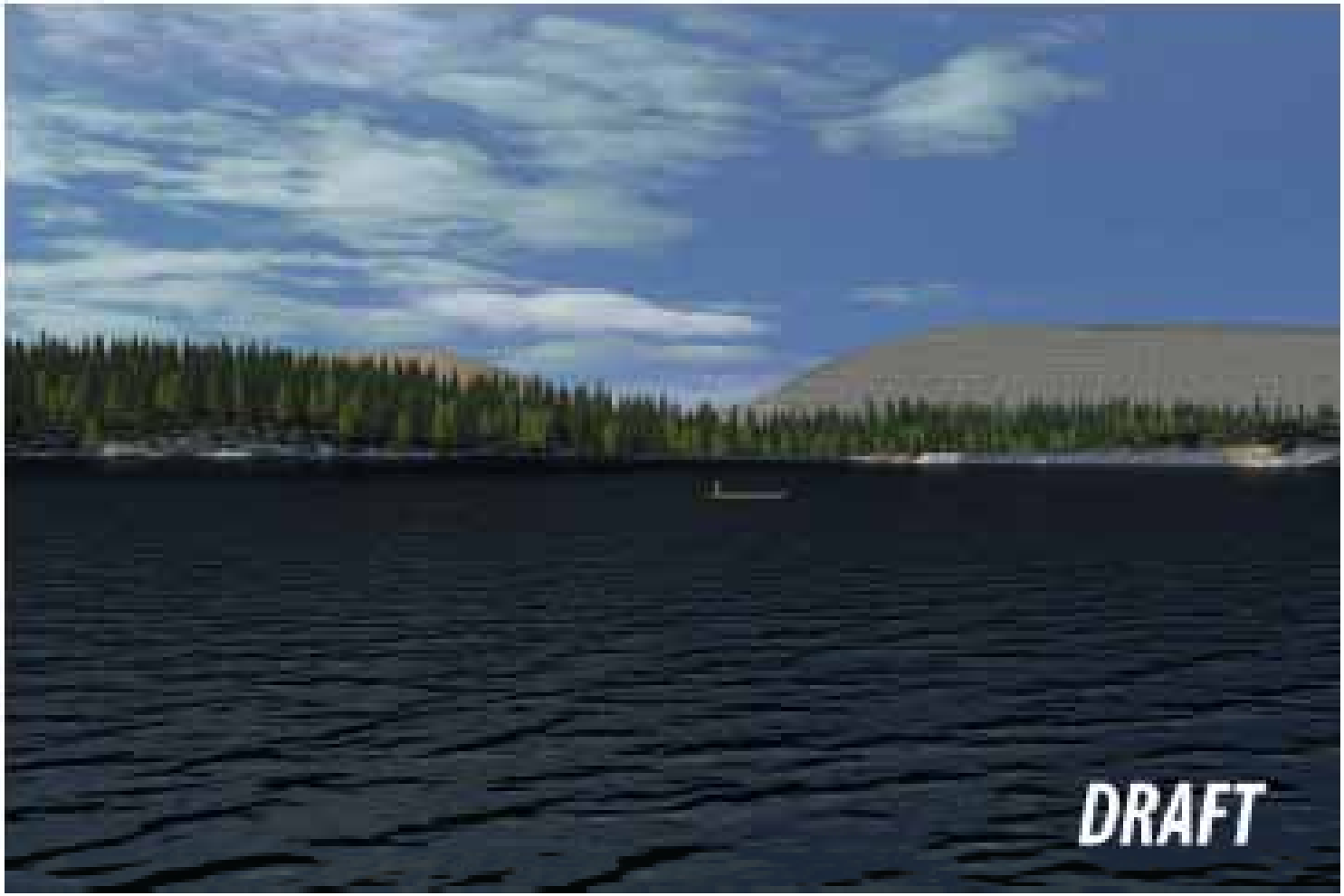


Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake

Visual Assessment



Figure 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

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Environmental and Social Management Planning



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EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

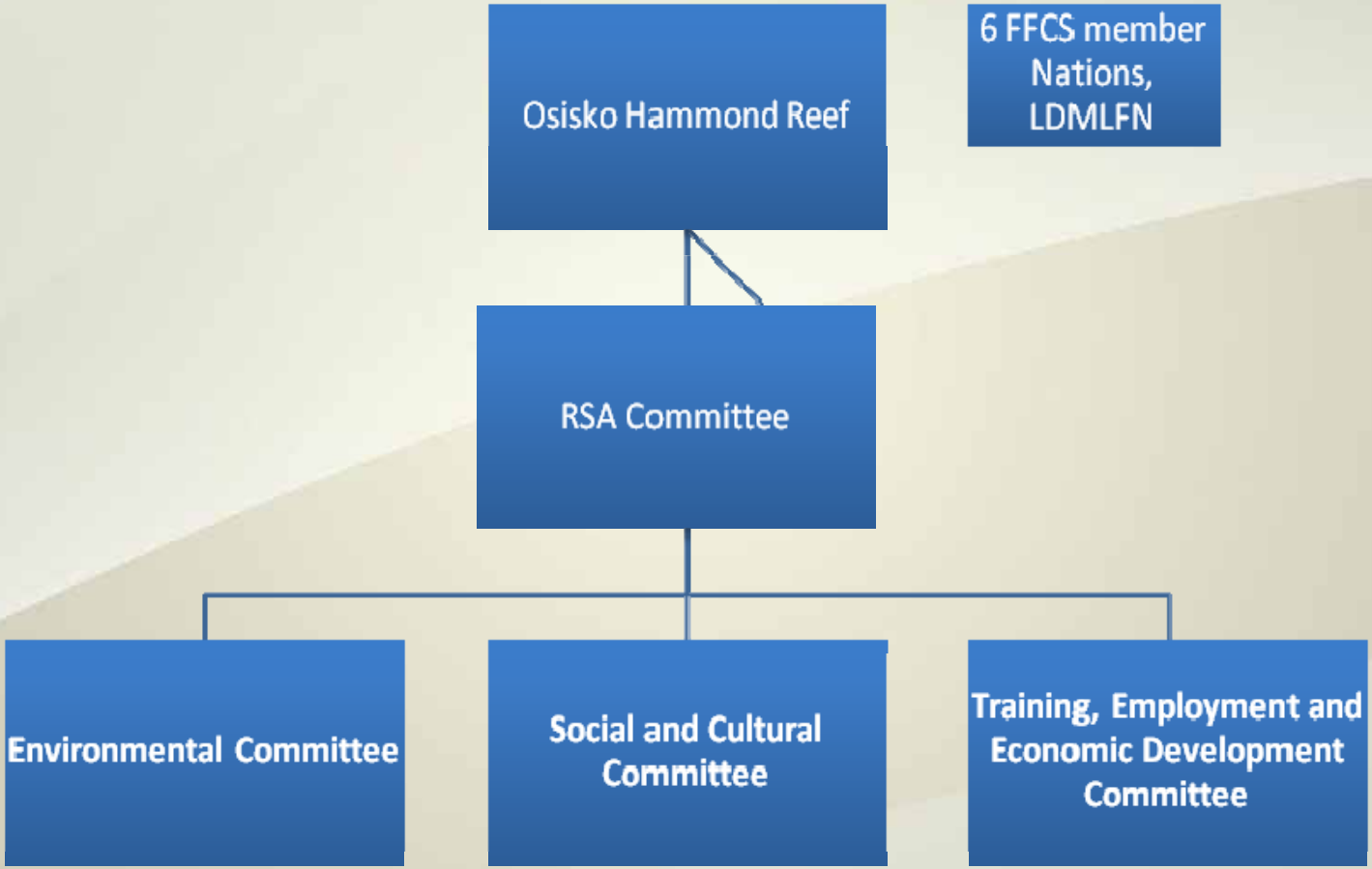
Conceptual plans

- 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



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.

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Notice of Public Comment Period

DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) has developed a draft Environmental Impact Statement /Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) Report for the Hammond Reef Gold Project (the Project).

Over the next seven weeks, OHRG will be sharing the details of the draft EIS/EA Report with the Project stakeholders and accepting comments. Planned information sharing includes presentations to government, meetings with Aboriginal groups and an Open House in Atikokan.

The combined draft EIS/EA Report was prepared according to provincial and federal information requirements for the Project. Provincially the requirements include the Terms of Reference approved by the Minister of the Environment on July 4, 2012. Federally, the requirements include the EIS Guidelines prepared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry on December 15, 2011.

The Project is a proposed mine located approximately 23 km northeast of Atikokan, Ontario. The Project involves the establishment, construction, operation, and closure of an open pit gold mine, and any ancillary activities and structures.



The draft EIS/EA Report will be available for public review and comment from February 15, 2013 to April 5, 2013. You may review the draft EIS/EA Report on the Osisko website at

http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/enviromental.html

The draft EIS/EA Report is also available for review in hard copy Monday to Friday 8:30 am – 5: 00 pm at the following locations:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
101, Goodwin Street
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0

Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Approvals Branch
St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1L5
416-314-8001/1-800-461-6290

Anyone wishing to provide comments on the draft EIS/EA Report should submit their comments in writing and/or by email to Osisko Hammond Reef Gold by April 5, 2013. All comments should be submitted to:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
Alexandra Drapack
Manager, Sustainable Development
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440
Toronto, ON M5H 3B7
Email: adrapack@osisko.com

Details on an upcoming Open House in Atikokan will be provided through advertisements in the Atikokan Progress, Fort Frances Times and Thunder Bay Chronicle.

OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.

Head Office:
1100, av. des
Canadiens-de-Montréal
Suite 300, P.O. Box 211
Montreal, Qc, H3B 2S2

OSK LISTED ON TMX

www.osisko.com

Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

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.

Applicant	Total Allocation Amount Recommended
Métis Nation of Ontario	$28,200
Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation	$28,200
Seine River First Nation	$28,200
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	$18,050
Rainy River First Nation	$8,000
TOTAL	**$110,650**

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO 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 Mychasiw
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).

OSISKO'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.

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO 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).

OSISKO 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.

OSISKO
A Fresh Outlook on Mining

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:
  - Barrick Gold – reduction in 100 positions in Toronto, 55 in Nevada & Utah. Capital reduction program.
  - 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

2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)			
	Original Budget	Revised budget(2)	Reduction
Canadian Malartic	$98	$81	$17
Hammond Reef	$10	$7	$3
Upper Beaver	$70	$18	$52
Exploration - Capitalized	$42	$32	$10
Capital Expenditures	**$220**	**$138**	**$82**
Exploration – Expensed (1)(3)	$8	$9	($1)
Total	**$228**	**$147**	**$81**

(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 23: CEAA/MOE/EC: Mine Waste Planning
- 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

Quarter	Date	Committee	Topic
Q4 2012	Oct. 3/4 2012	All	Kick-off Workshop
Q1 2013	Feb. 22 2013	All	DRAFT EIS/EA report presentation
Q2 2013	Apr. 15 2013	Environment	Fish compensation options
Q2 2013	May 21 2013	Environment & Training / Employment	Spring Ceremony
Q3 2013	Aug. 20 2013	All	Update on Osisko Presentation of Proposed Meeting Dates and Topics

RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2013 - PROPOSED

Quarter	Date	Committee	Topic
Q4 2013	October 2013	All	REVISED EIS/EA report presentation
Q1 2014	February 2014	All	Fish Relocation Plan
Q1 2014	February 2014	Environment	Certified Closure Plan
Q2 2014	May 2014	All	Spring Ceremony
Q3 2014	July 2014	Environment	Environmental Monitoring Plans

Additional meetings re: Training & Employment depending on Feasibility of Project.

Lac de Mille Lacs First Nation

Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation

Head Office - Reserves 22A1/22A2
Mailing Address
1100 Memorial Ave, Suite 328, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 4A3
Telephone: 807-622-9835 Fax: 807-622-9866
Toll Free: 1-888-573-0168 Office email: ldmlfn@thaytel.net

Michelle Whitmore
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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 Osisko 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?

  - 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.

Trapline Holder

Land and Resource Use Questionnaire

Date	May 4, 2012	Location	Osisko Main Street Office
Trapline Holder	Gladys and Doug Mycashiw		
Birthplace	Thunder Bay and Saskatchewan	Residence	Eva Lake
Interviewer	Cathryn Moffett and Mark Bowler		

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 carcasses 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.

<u>Camping and Travelling</u>

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.

OSISKO

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.

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 you to complete the Elder meetings in June.

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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.

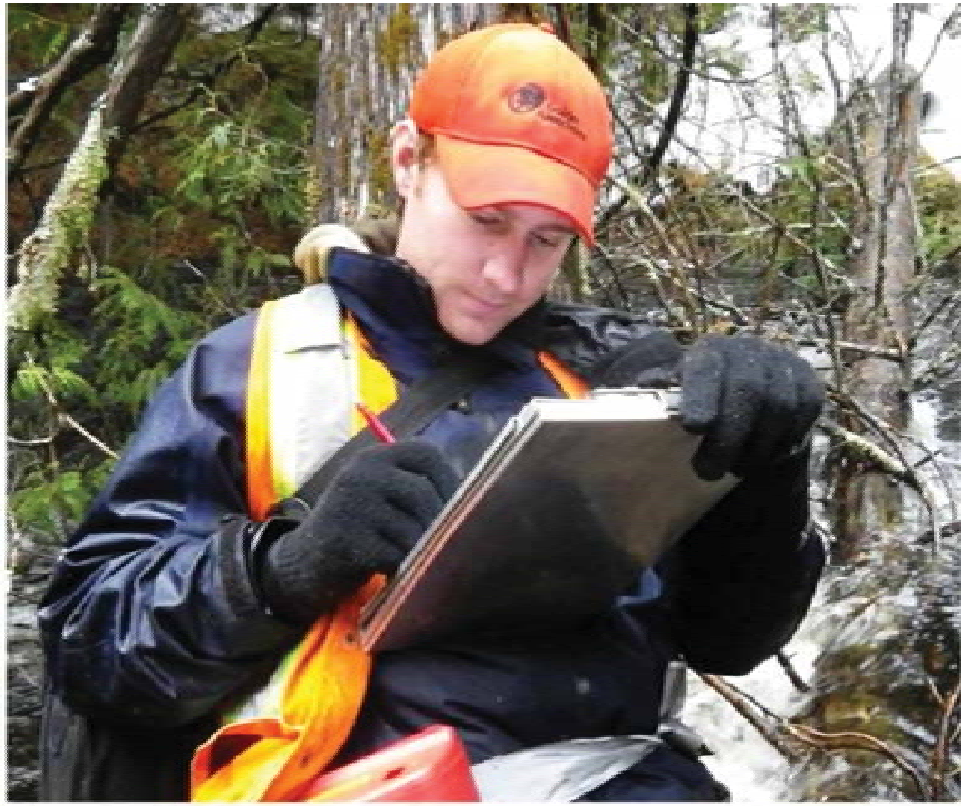
Comments

- 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.

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Golder Associates



HAMMOND REEF

EA Status & Baseline Study Summary

July 9, 2012

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



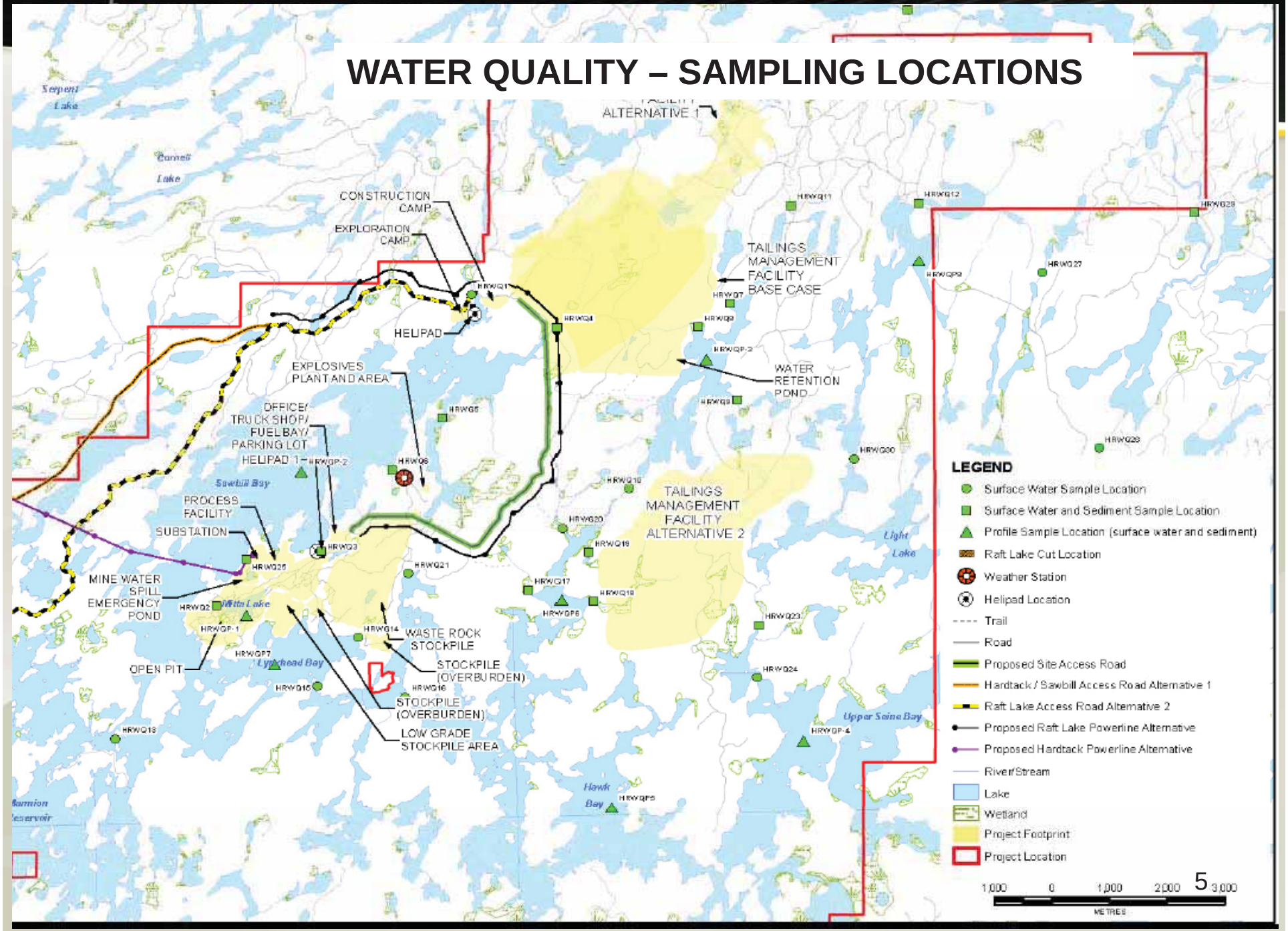
BASELINE STUDIES

- Water quality
- Hydrology
- Ground water
- Geochemistry
- Atmospheric
- Aquatic biology
- Terrestrial biology



WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY – SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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



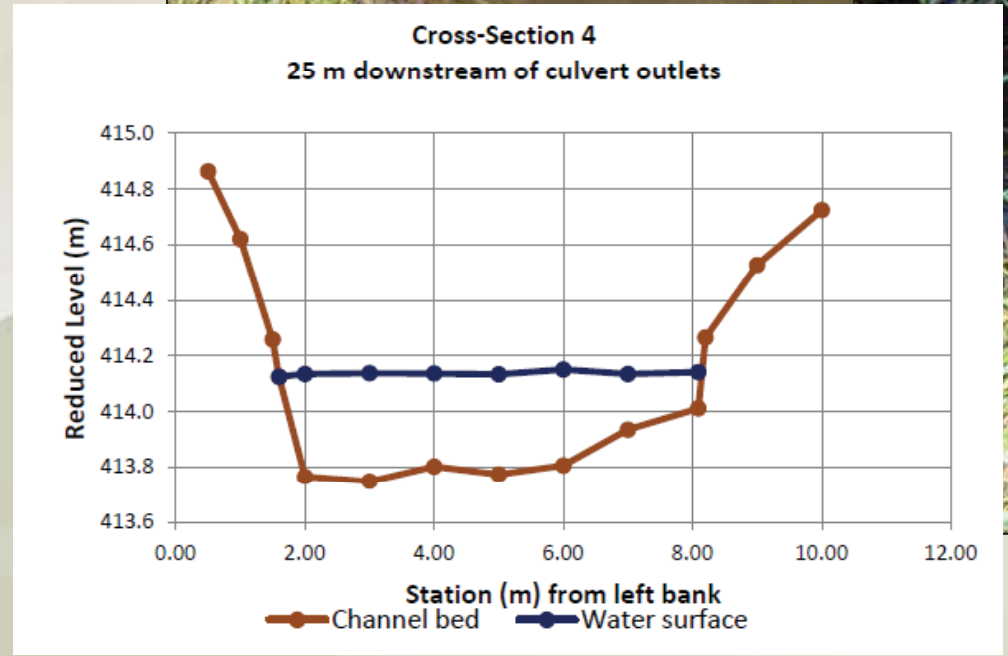


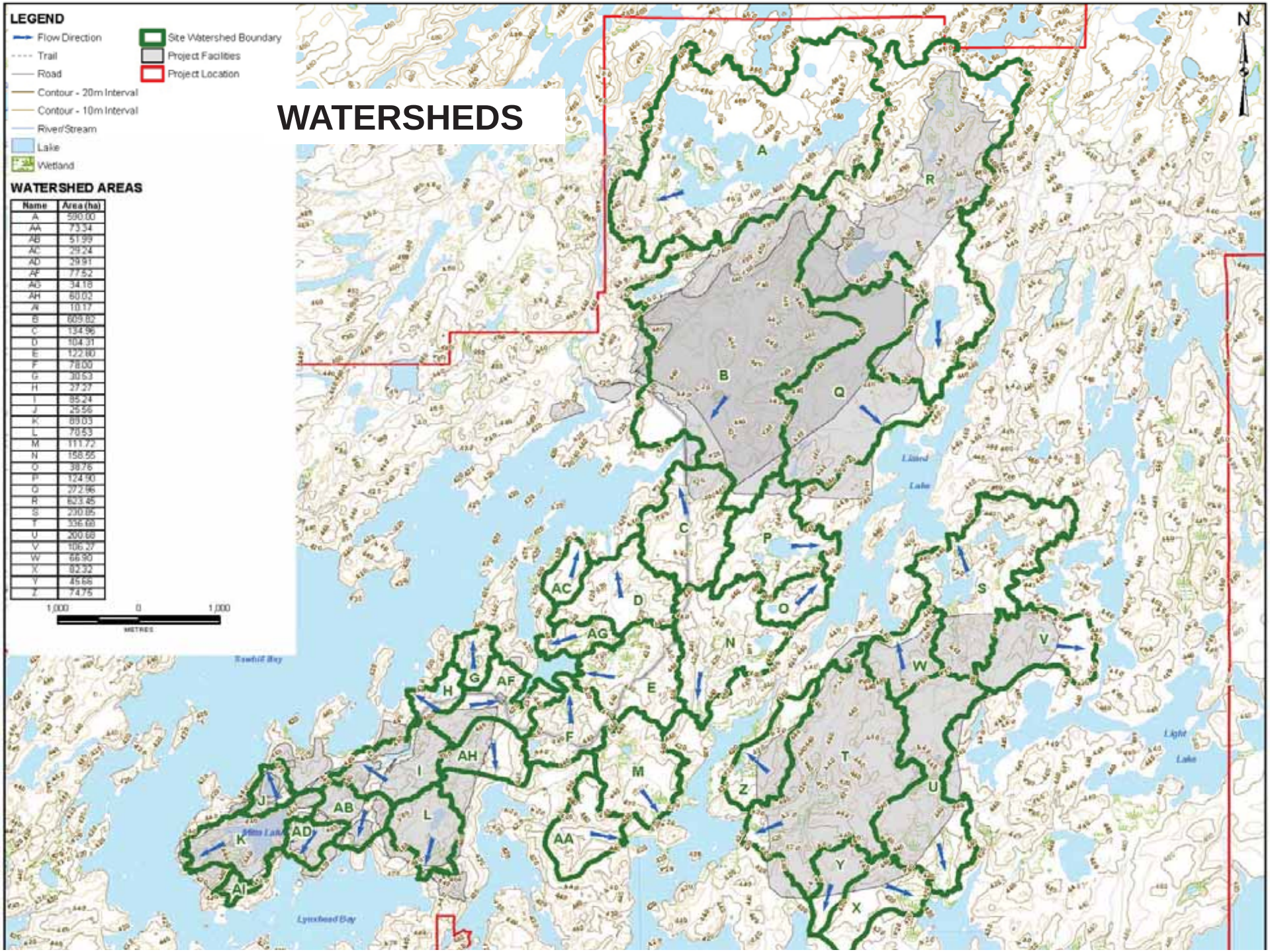
HYDROLOGY

HYDROLOGY


Staff gauge


Measuring cross-section

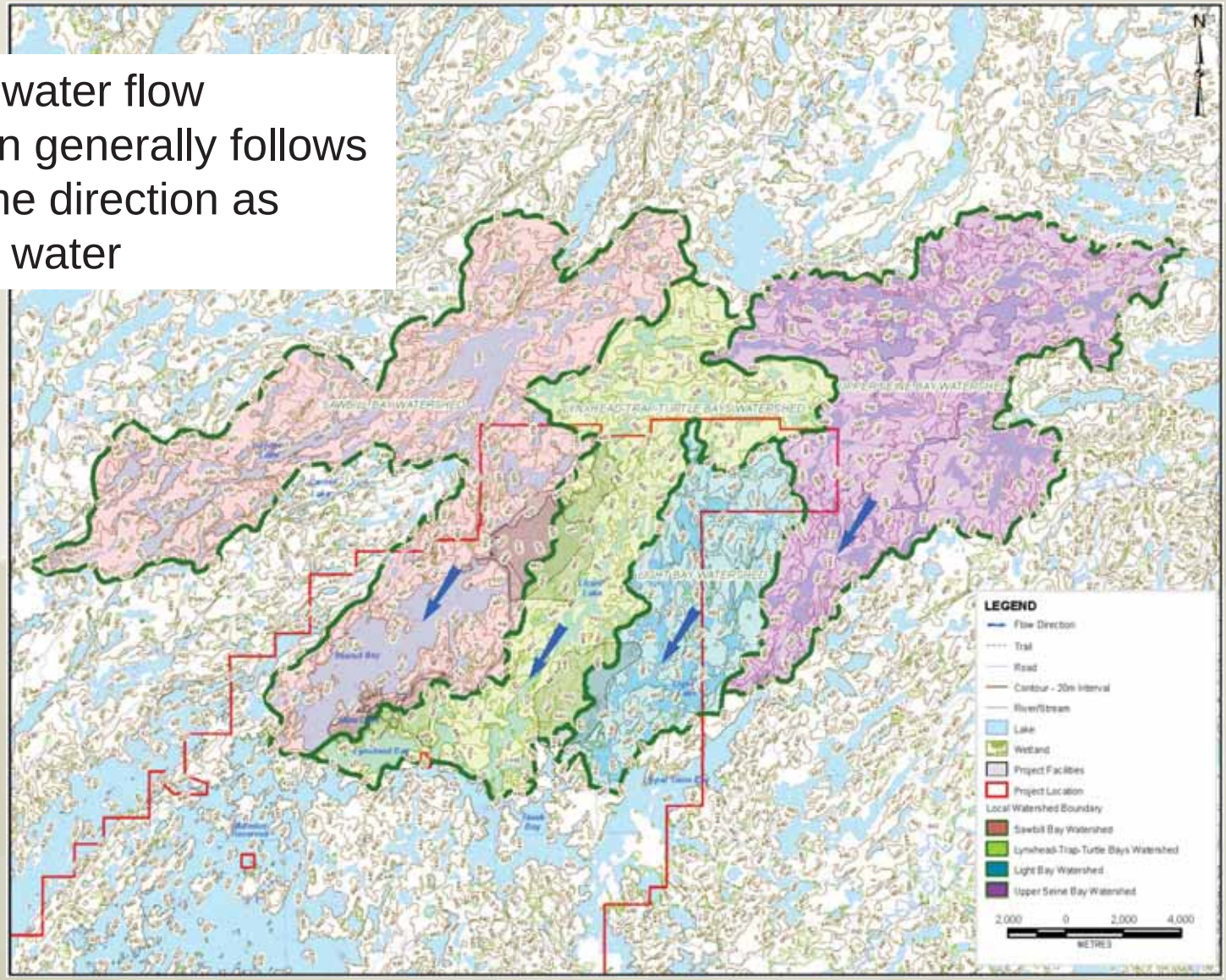



LEGEND
Flow Direction
Trail
Road
Contour - 20m Interval
Contour - 10m Interval
River/Stream
Lake
Wetland
Site Watershed Boundary
Project Facilities
Project Location
WATERSHEDS
WATERSHED AREAS
Name | Area (ha)
A 590.00
AA 73.34
AB 51.99
AC 29.24
AD 29.91
AF 77.52
AG 34.18
AH 60.02
AI 10.17
B 609.82
C 134.96
D 104.31
E 122.80
F 78.00
G 30.53
H 37.27
I 85.24
J 25.56
K 69.03
L 70.53
M 111.72
N 158.55
O 38.76
P 124.90
Q 272.96
R 823.45
S 230.85
T 336.68
U 200.68
V 106.27
W 66.90
X 82.32
Y 45.66
Z 74.75
1,000 0 1,000
METRES
N
Rawhill Bay
Lynxhead Bay
Little Lake
Light Lake

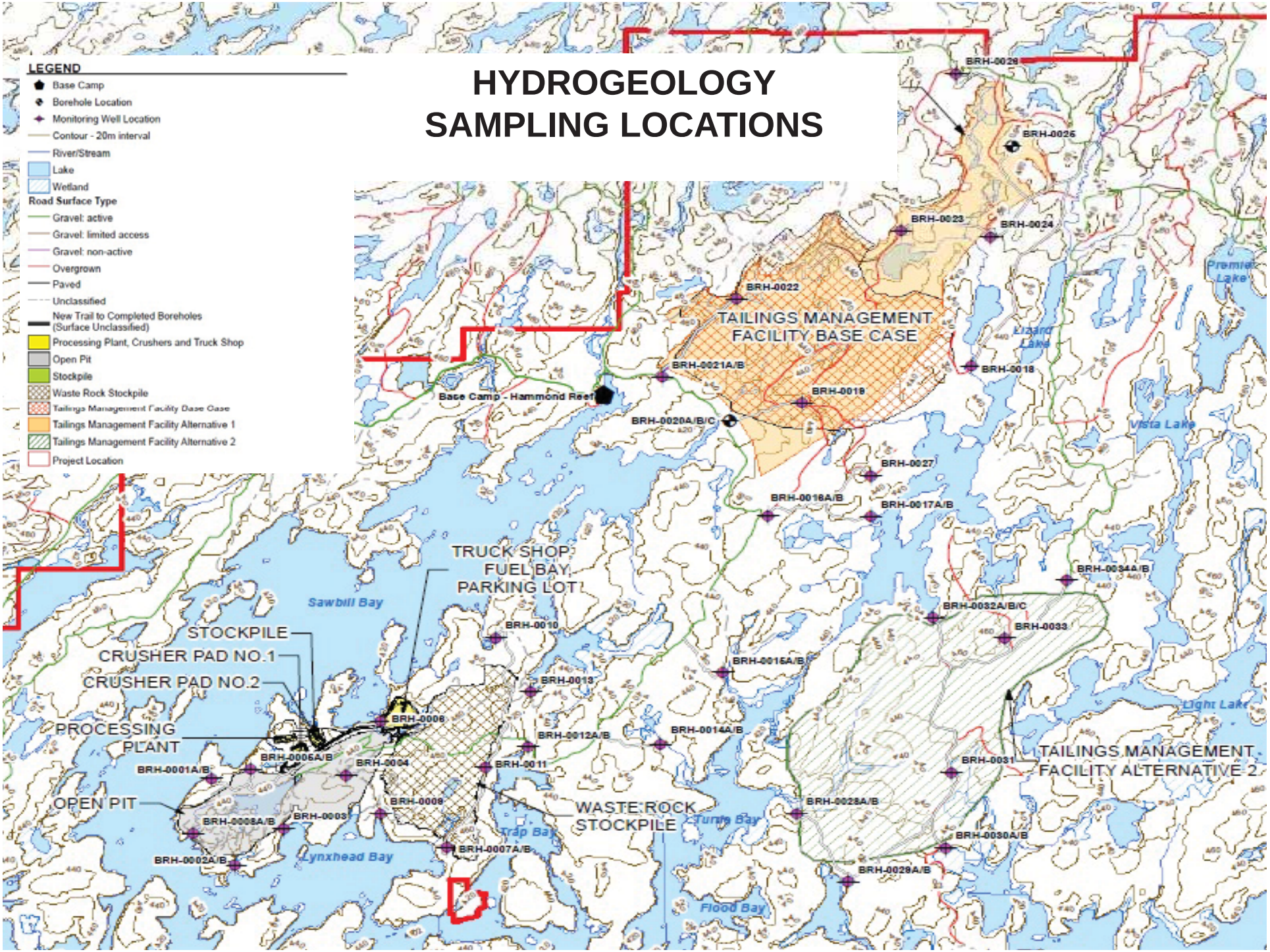
GROUND WATER

HYDROGEOLOGY

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water



HYDROGEOLOGY SAMPLING LOCATIONS

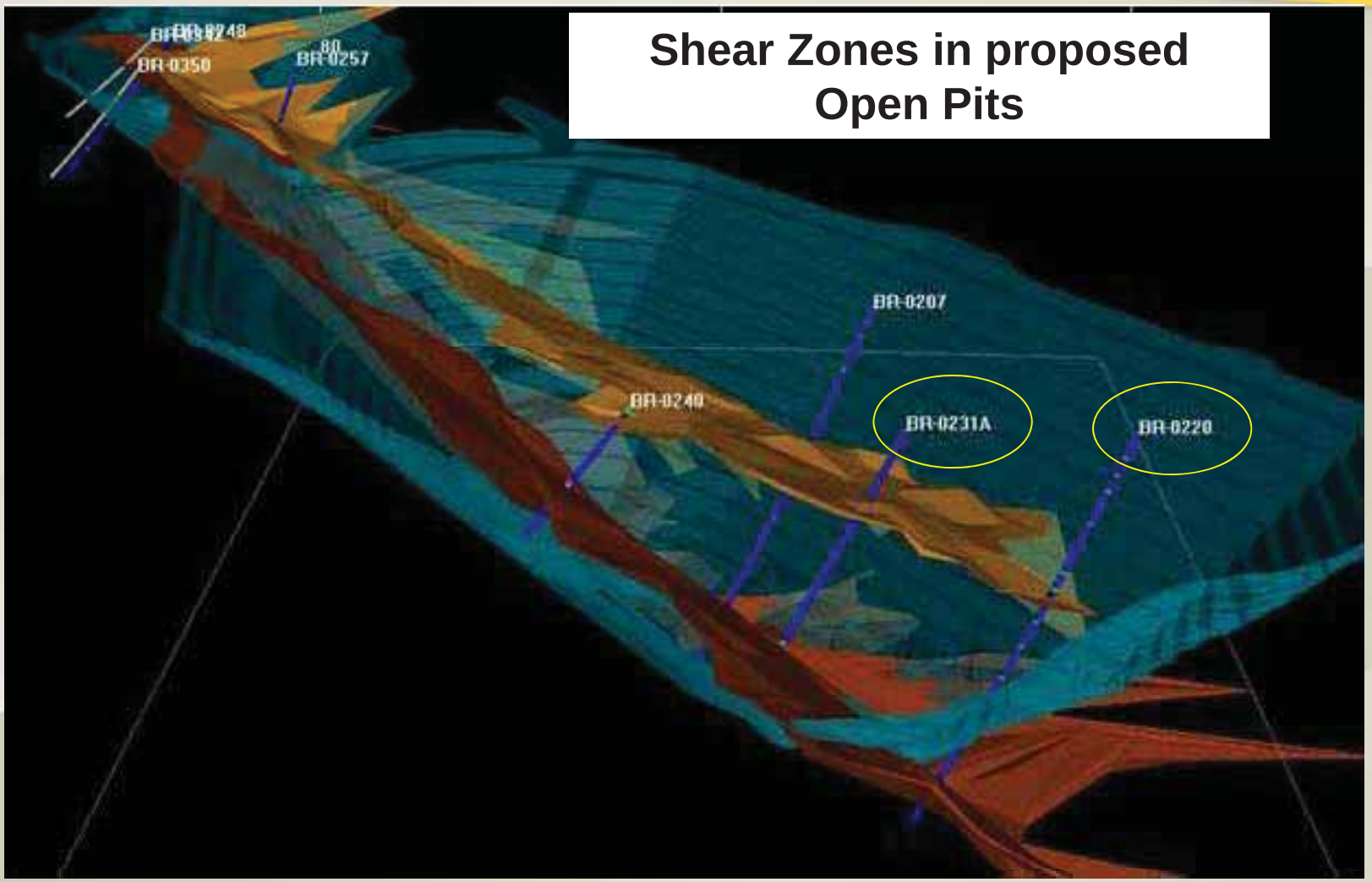


HYDROGEOLOGY - RESULTS

- 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



PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears

GEOCHEMISTRY

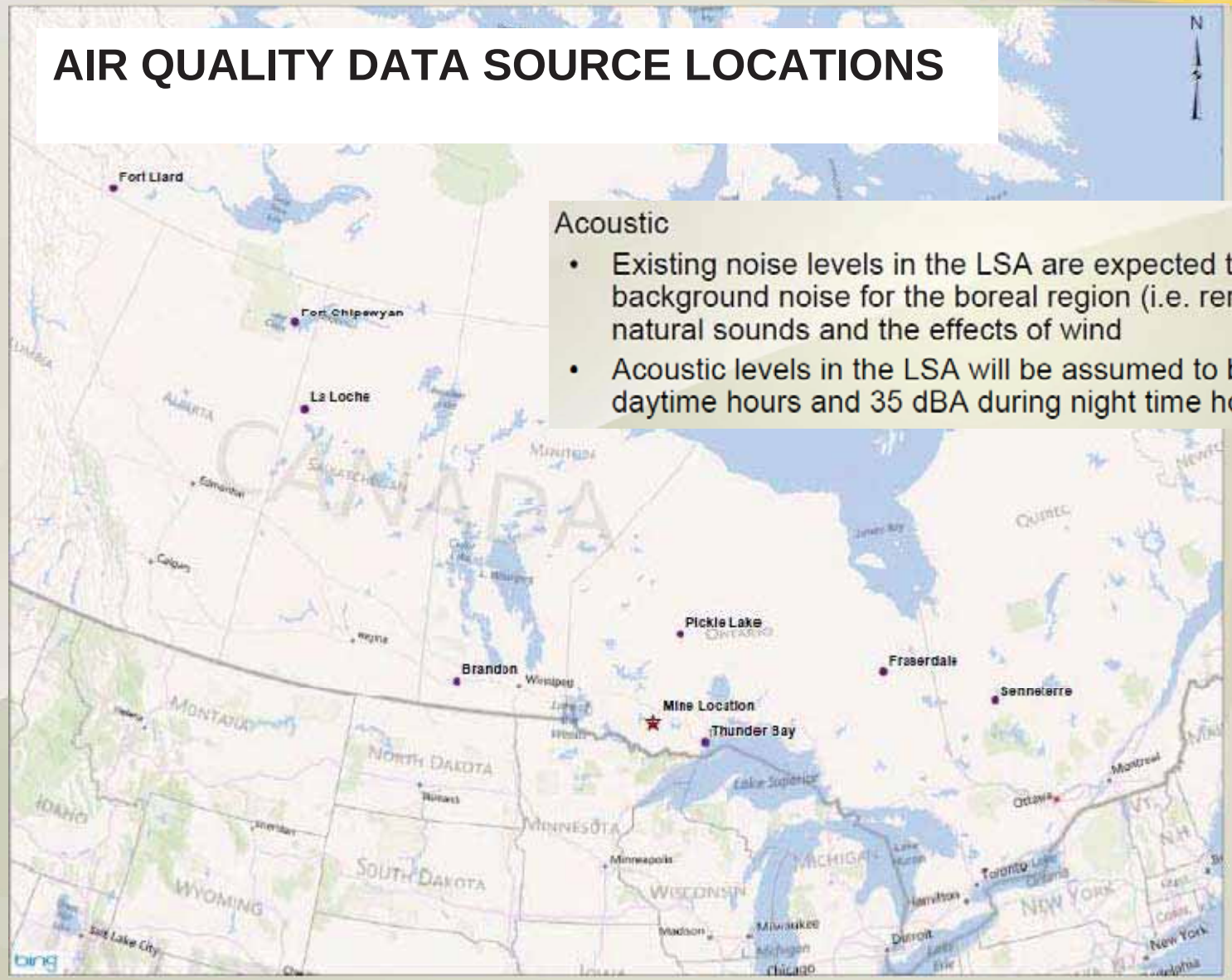
GEOCHEMISTRY

- 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

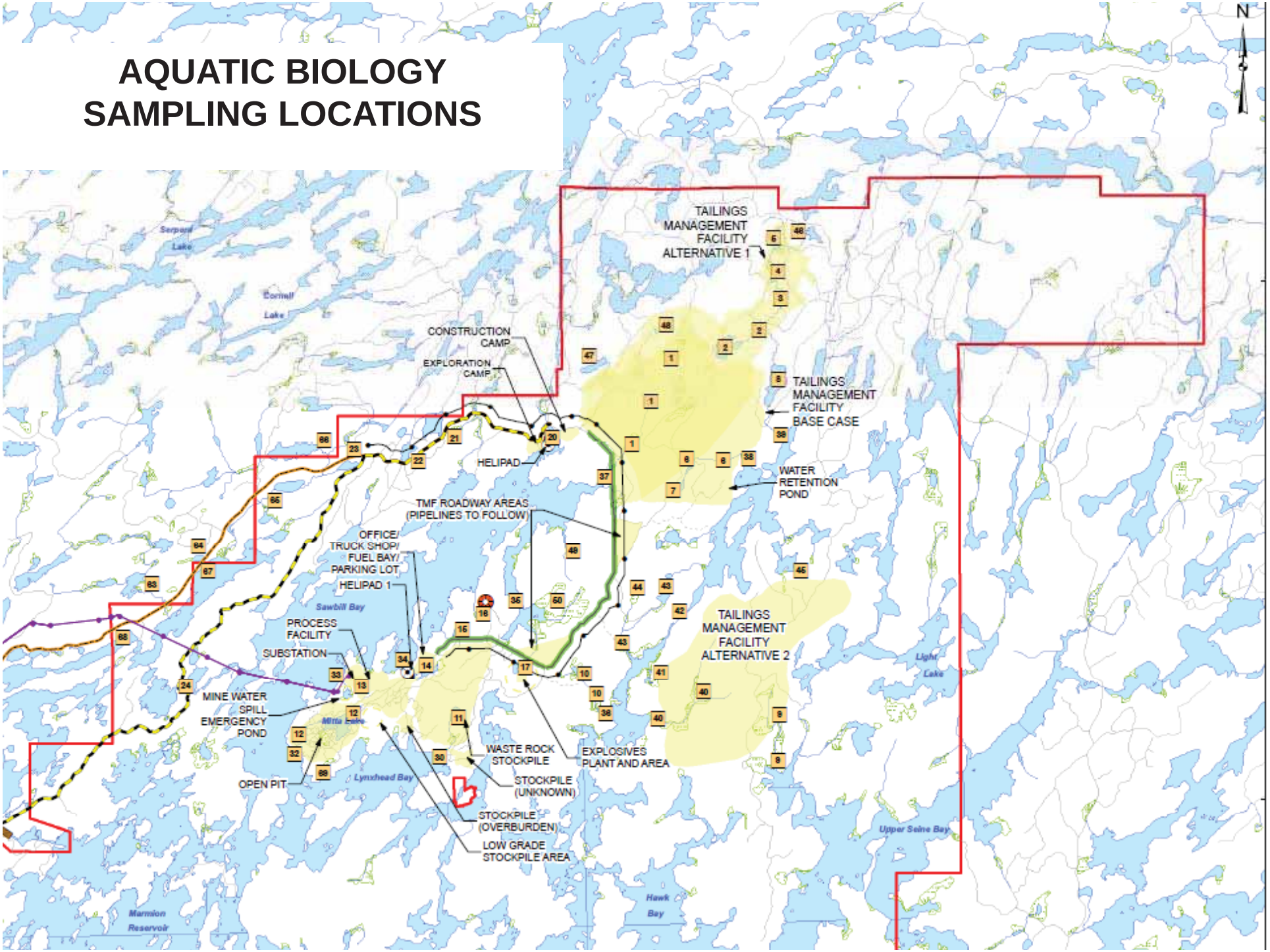
- Existing noise levels in the LSA are expected to be typical of background noise for the boreal region (i.e. remote), dominated by natural sounds and the effects of wind
- Acoustic levels in the LSA will be assumed to be 40 dBA during daytime hours and 35 dBA during night time hours.

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 SAMPLING LOCATIONS



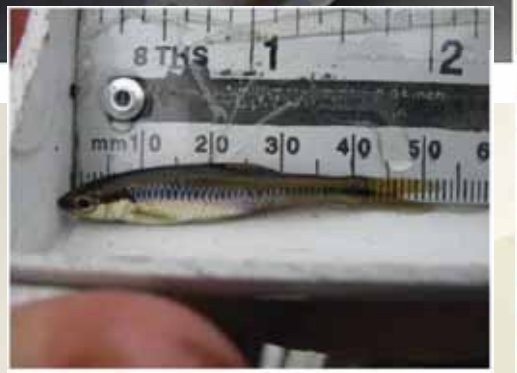
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A Fresh Outlook on Mining

AQUATIC BIOLOGY



Lake Trout



Blacknose Shiner



Cisco



Common White Sucker



Smallmouth Bass



Yellow Walleye



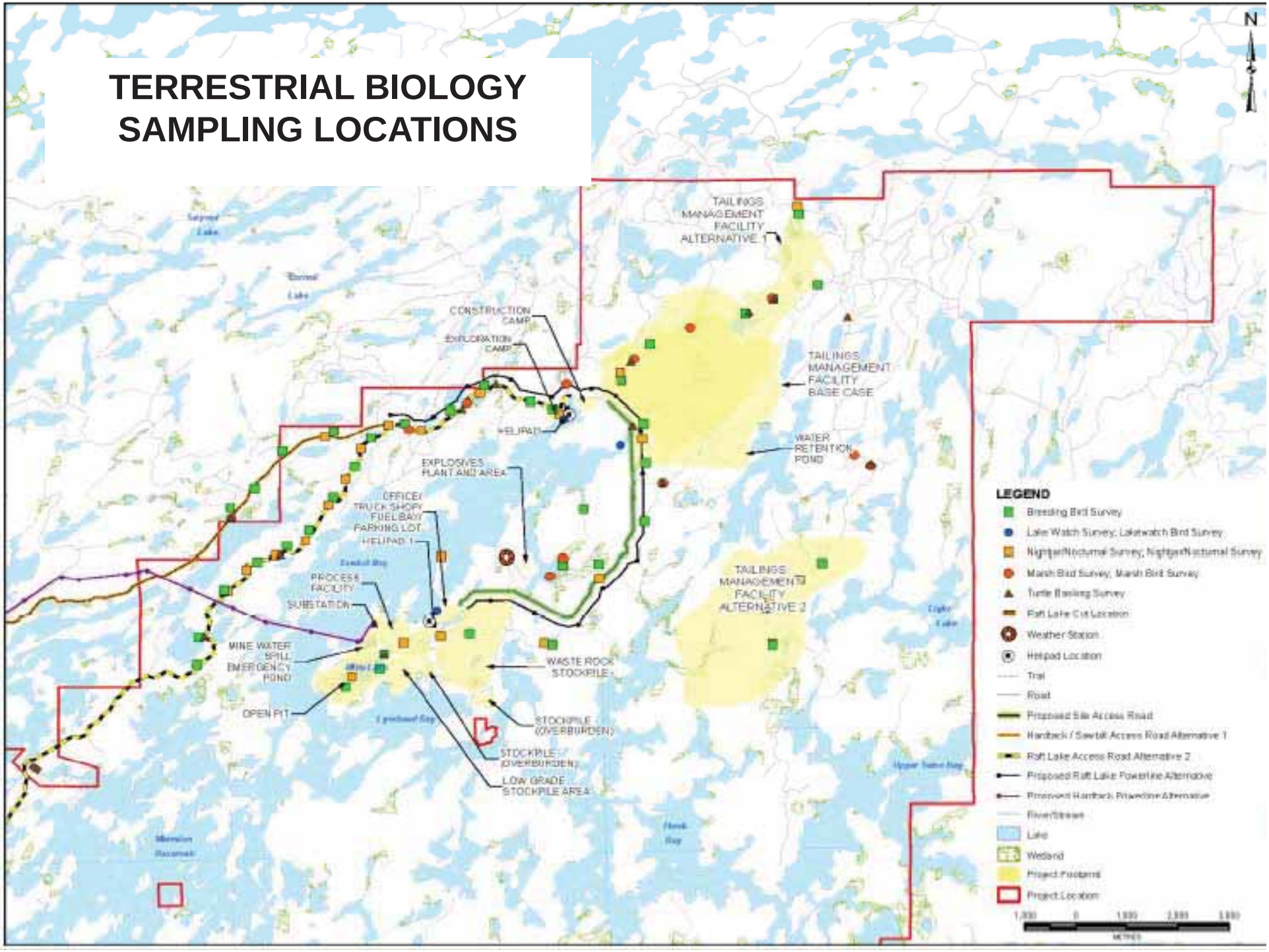
Pearl Dace



Northern Pike

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY

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

Date	Number and Type of Sites
July 19-23, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in open pit, waste rockpile, stockpile areas, and tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 9-13, 2010	Vegetation community assessment with focus on upland habitats in tailings options (Osisko April 2011 GA)
July 18-22, 2011	Wetland and upland community assessments along transmission right-of-ways for access road/transmission alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
August 22-26, 2011	Vegetation community assessment and wetland evaluation field assessments with focus in tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)
September 12-16, 2011	Wetland evaluation field assessments in waste rock areas and tailings management facility alternatives (Osisko April 2011 GA)

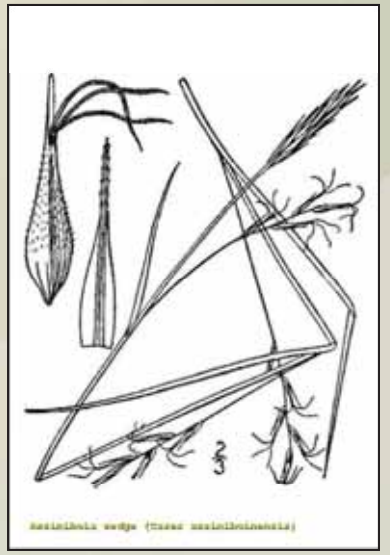
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY











WILD RICE SURVEYS

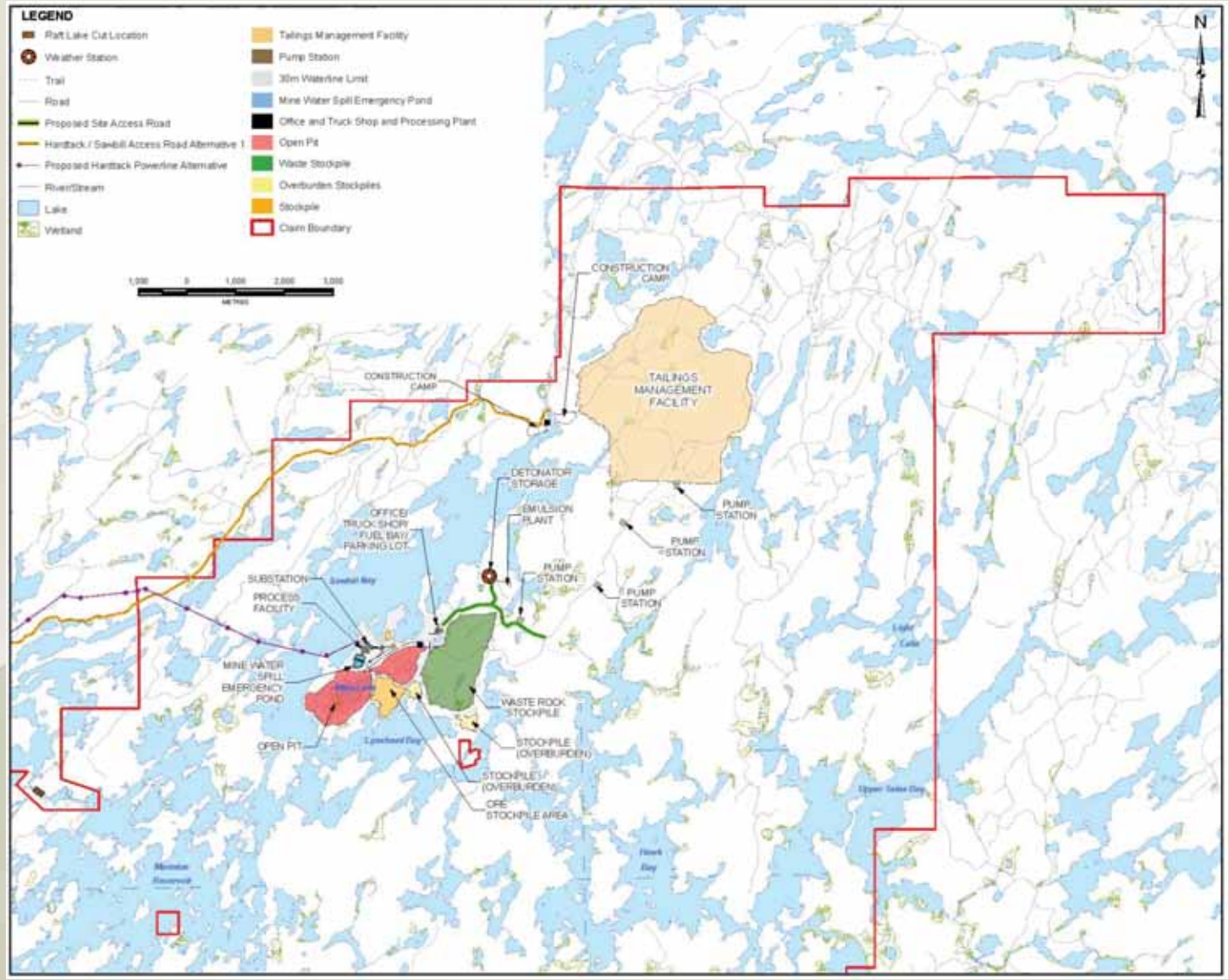
- 2012 field work includes helicopter surveys to determine presence and abundance of wild rice
- Summer student Matthieu Zoccole-Thibeault joined Osisko for a four week placement and participated in wild rice surveys

- Some wild rice was found in Sawbill Bay
- Currently undertaking mapping exercise

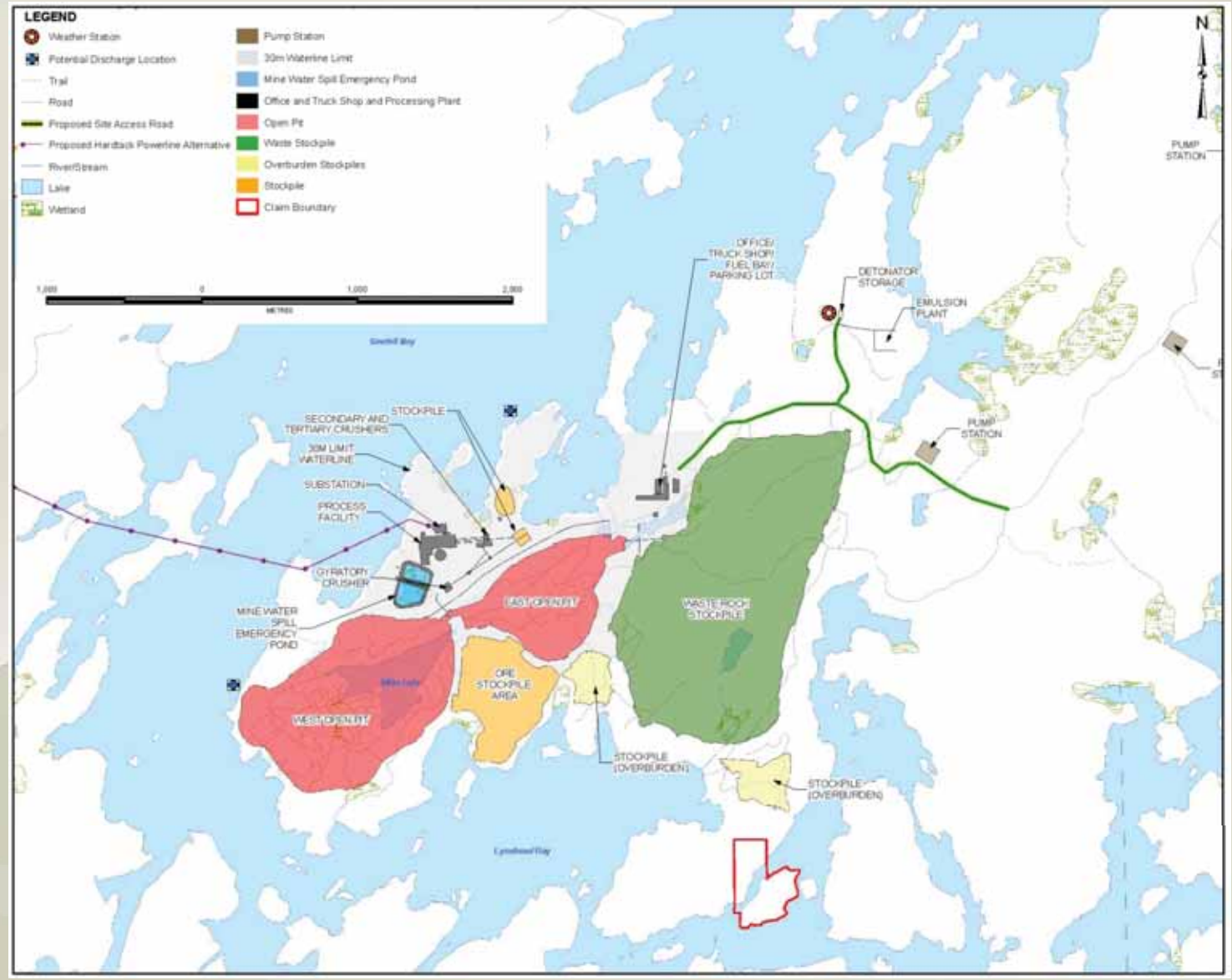


REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT

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 important component of drainage plan

- Interested in Aboriginal participation in 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

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

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 ddition 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.

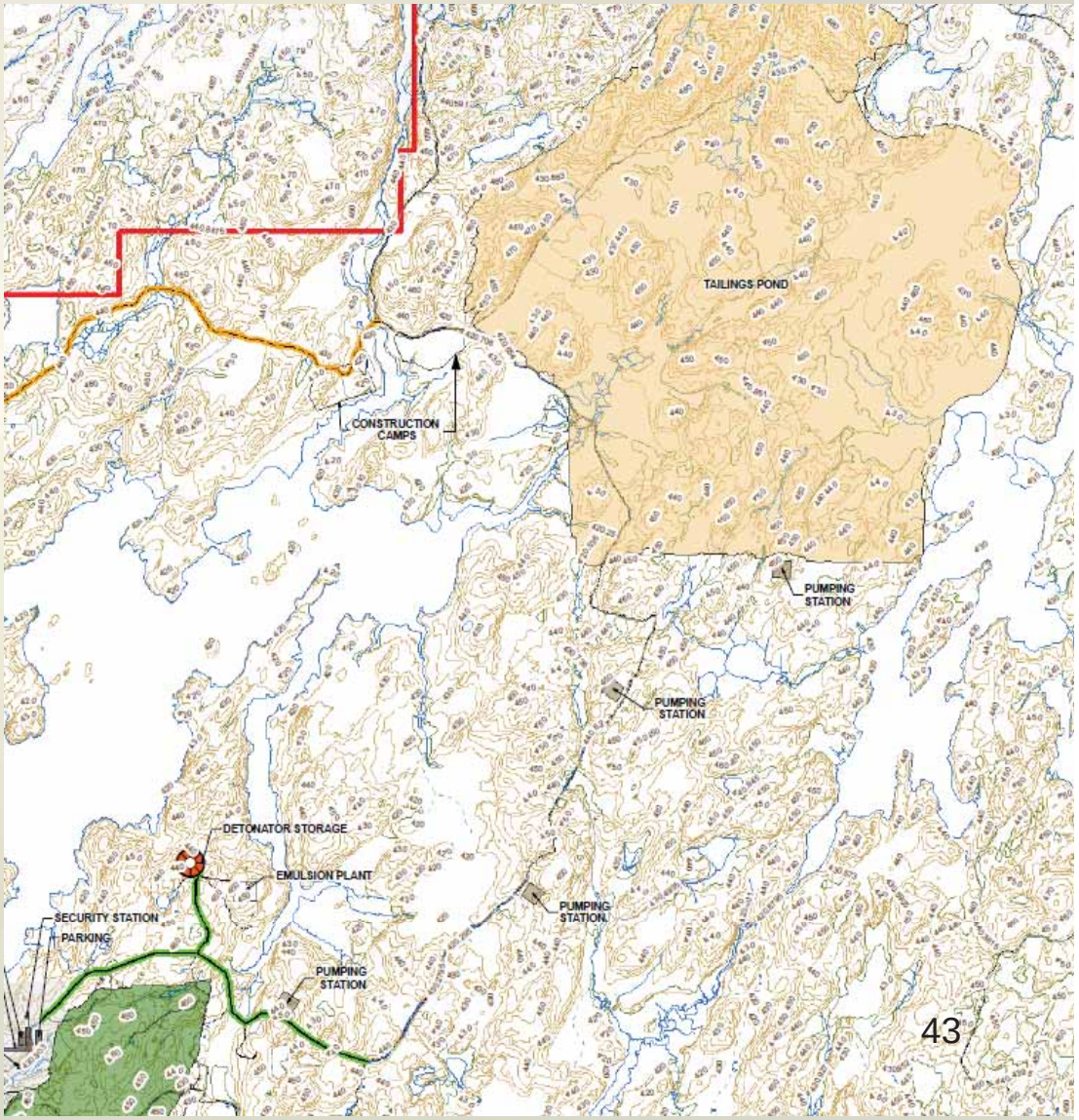
Construction of the TMF would include the following components:

- 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





OSISKO

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

Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation

Head Office - Reserves 22A1/22A2
Mailing Address
1100 Memorial Ave, Suite 328, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 4A3
Telephone: 807-622-9835 Fax: 807-622-9866
Toll Free: 1-888-573-0168 Office email ldmlfn@tbaytel.net

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 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 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

OSISKO

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 Feasbility 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.

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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. *Tailing 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 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.*
   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

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD. MEETING
LAC DES MILLE LACS FIRST NATION (LDMLFN)
FEBRUARY 26, 2012 – 3:00PM – 4:45PM
OSISKO 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.

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Slide 35 and Slides 54-65 Hydrology

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



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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.

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD

FFCS & LDMLFN PRESENTATION

DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 21 & 26 2013



Golder Associates

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.

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Aboriginal Engagement

Golder Associates

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

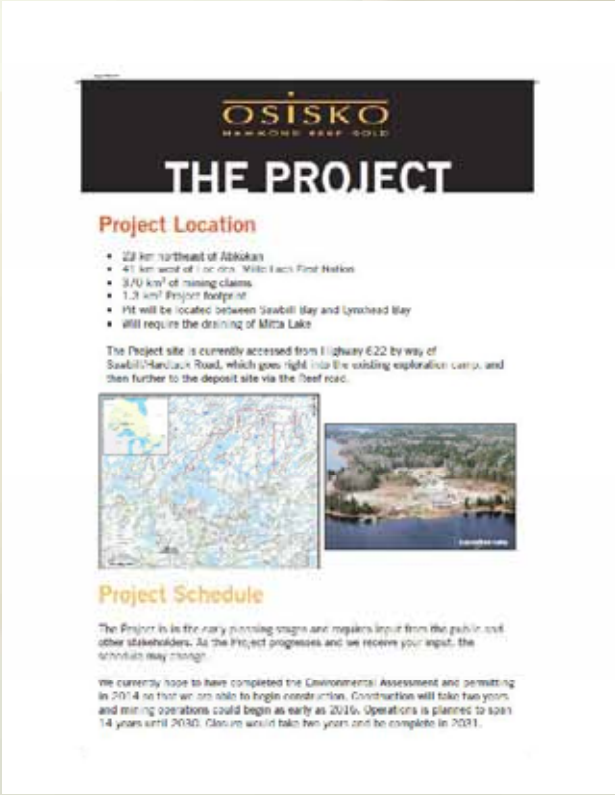
Community Open House Update

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


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THE PROJECT

Project Location

- 22 km northeast of Abkokan
- 41 km west of Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation
- 370 km² of mining claims
- 1.3 km² Project footprint
- Pit will be located between Seagull Bay and Lynxhead Bay
- Will require the draining of Mitta Lake

The Project site is currently accessed from Highway 622 by way of Seagull/Hardluck Road, which goes right into the existing exploration camp, and then further to the deposit site via the fleet road.

Project Schedule

The Project is in the early planning stages and requires input from the public and other stakeholders. As the Project progresses and we receive your input, the timelines may change.

We currently hope to have completed the Environmental Assessment and permitting in 2014 so that we are able to begin construction. Construction will take two years and mining operations could begin as early as 2016. Operations is planned to span 14 years until 2030. Closure would take two years and be complete in 2031.

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

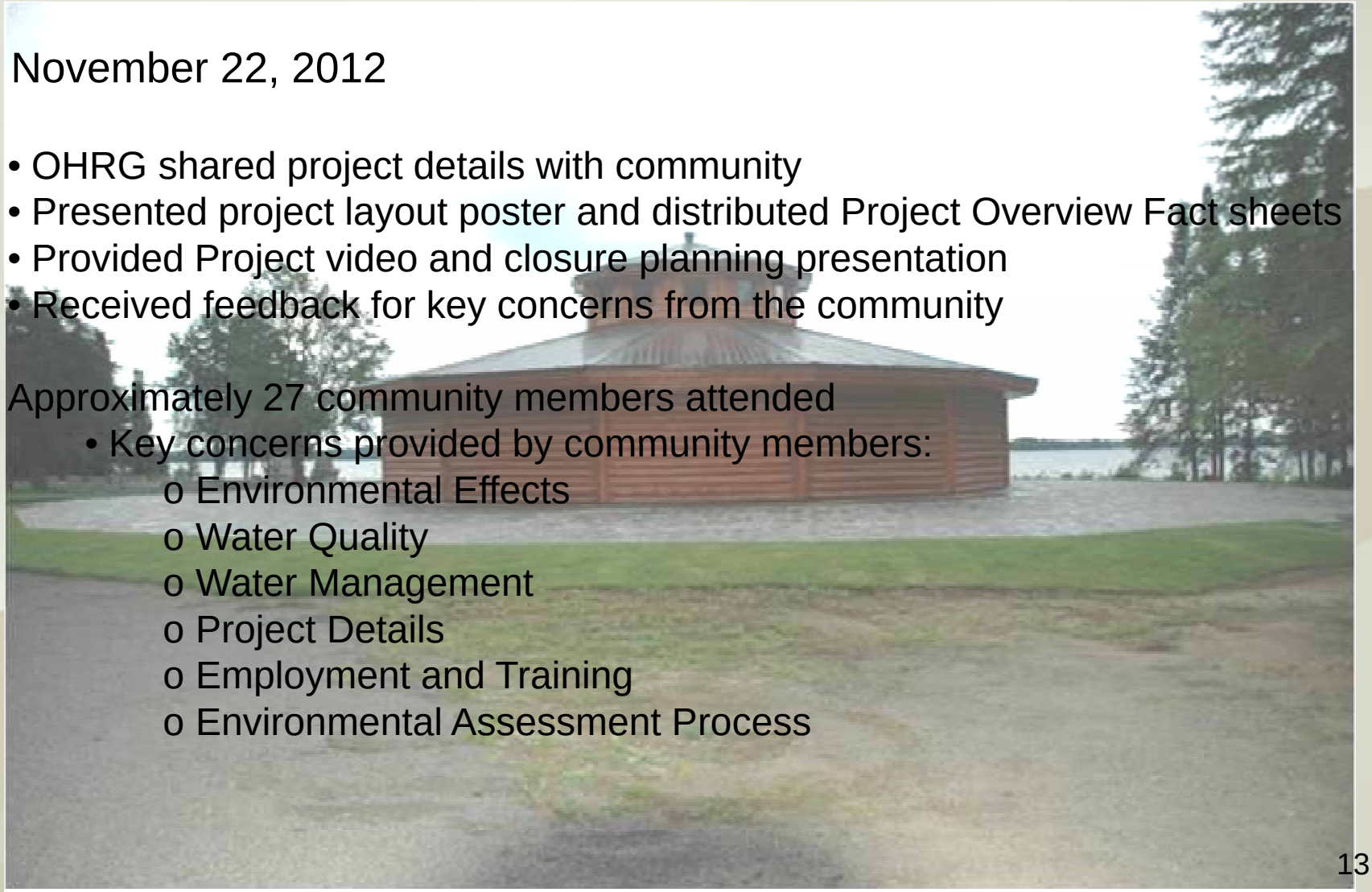
- OHRG shared project details with community
- Received feedback for key concerns from the community

Approximately 13 community members attended

- Key concerns provided by community members:
  - Tailings Management
  - Water Management
  - Mitta Lake
  - EA Process
  - Traditional Use
  - Community Benefits
  - 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:
  - Economic Development
  - Water Quality
  - Employment Opportunities
  - 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



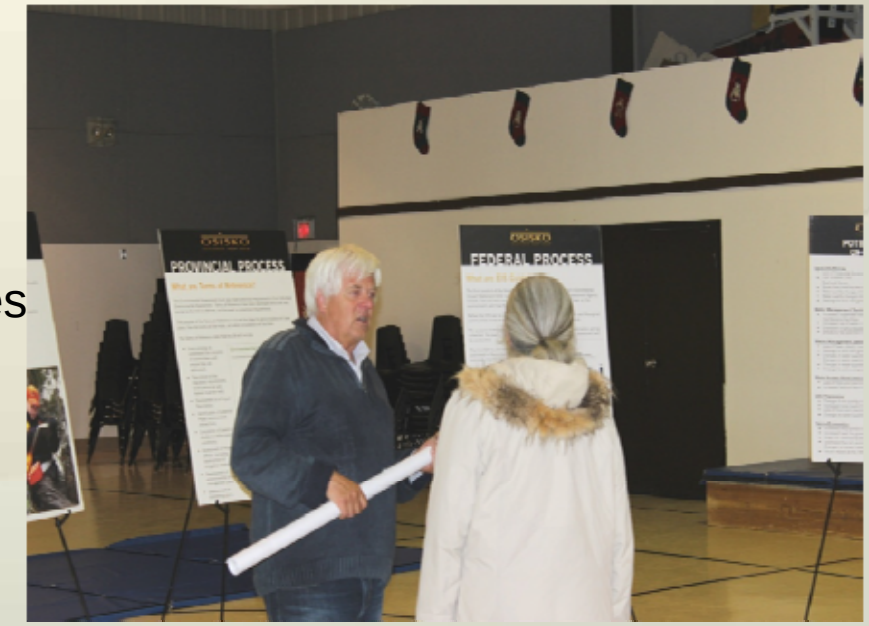
Rainy River First Nation

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

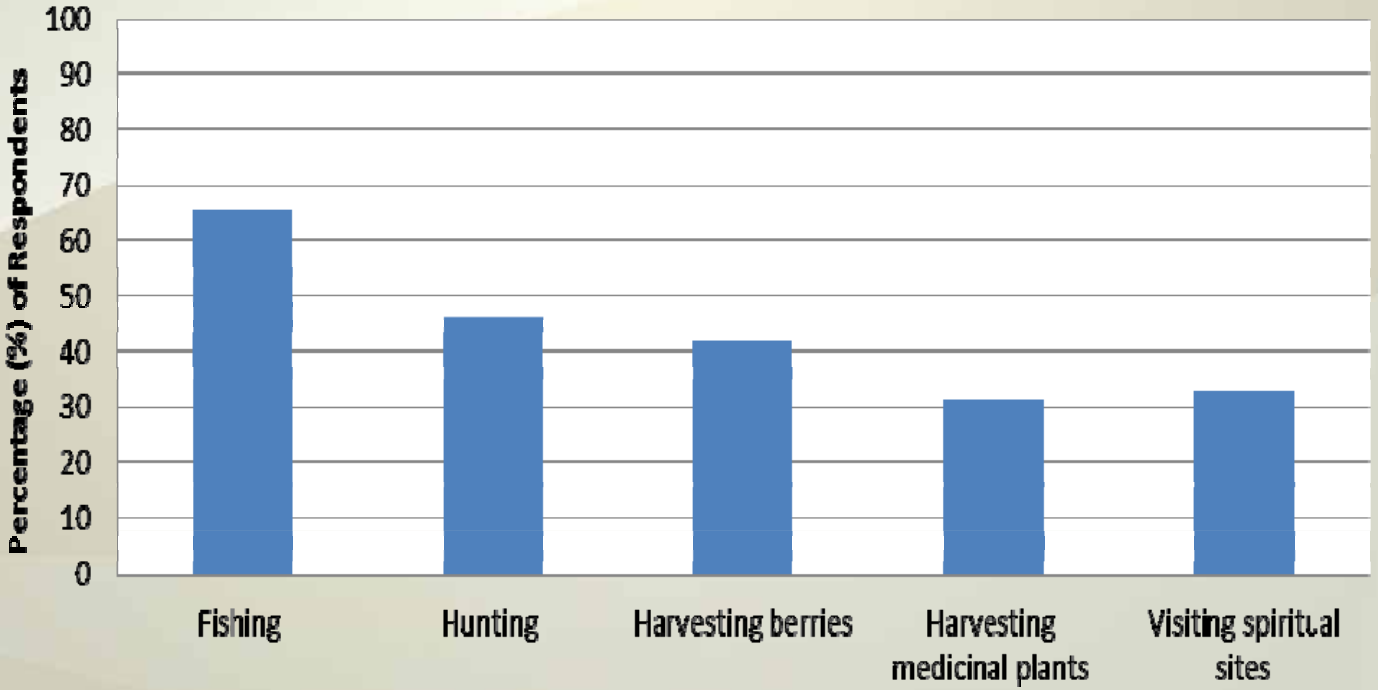


Community Surveys

- Community land use surveys were administered to each of the eight First Nations members who attended the open house sessions

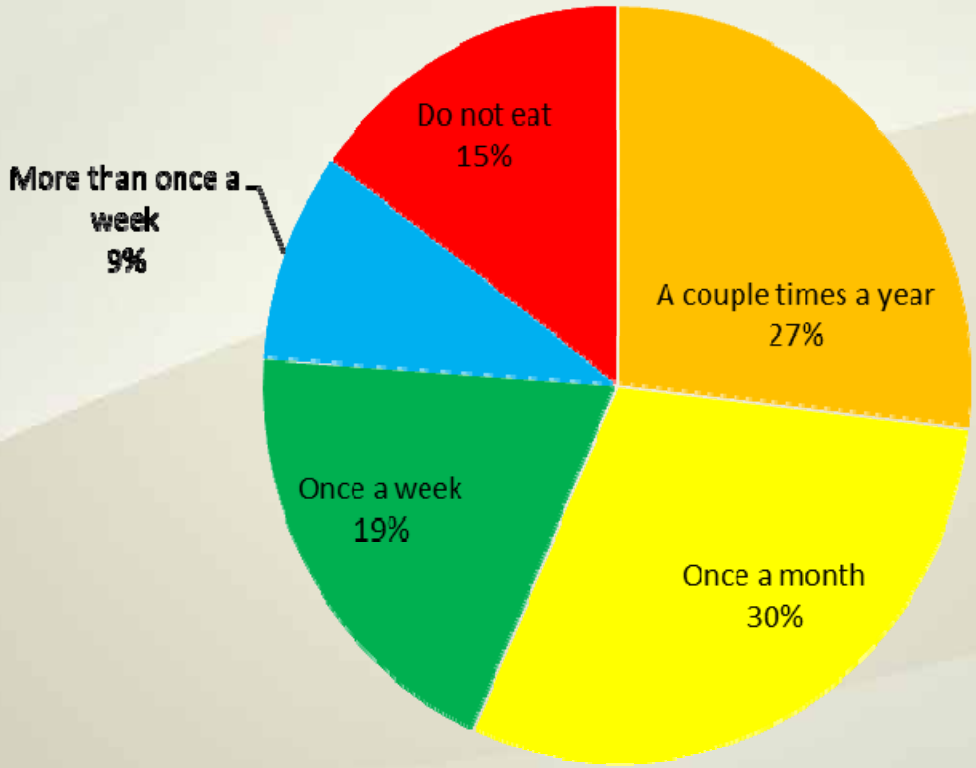
- Sixty-seven community members completed a land use survey

- Results showed that fishing, hunting, harvesting berries and medicinal plants and visiting spiritual sites are practiced within the study area.



Frequency of Fish Consumption

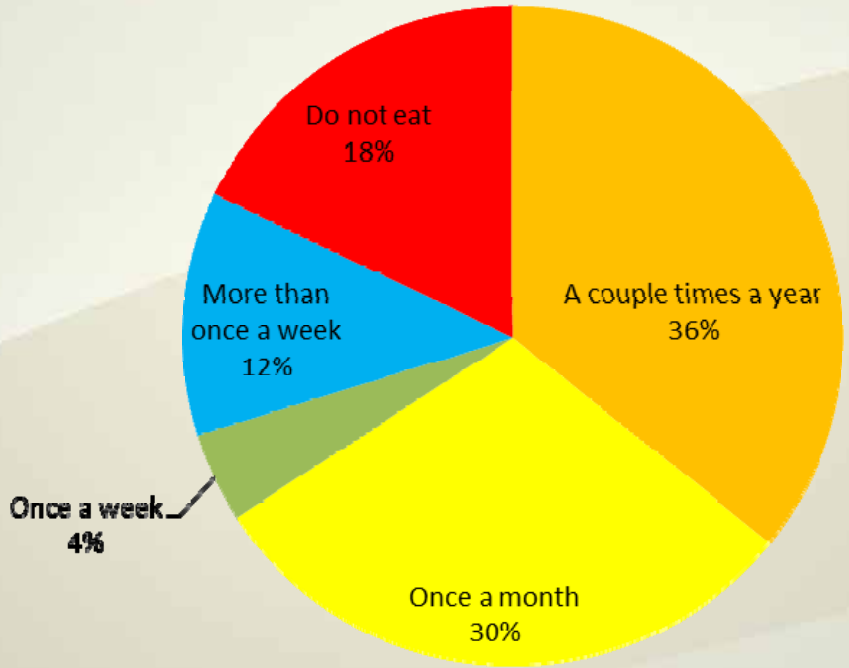
- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate fish harvested in the LSA



How Often Do You Eat Fish You Have Caught?

Frequency of Animal Consumption

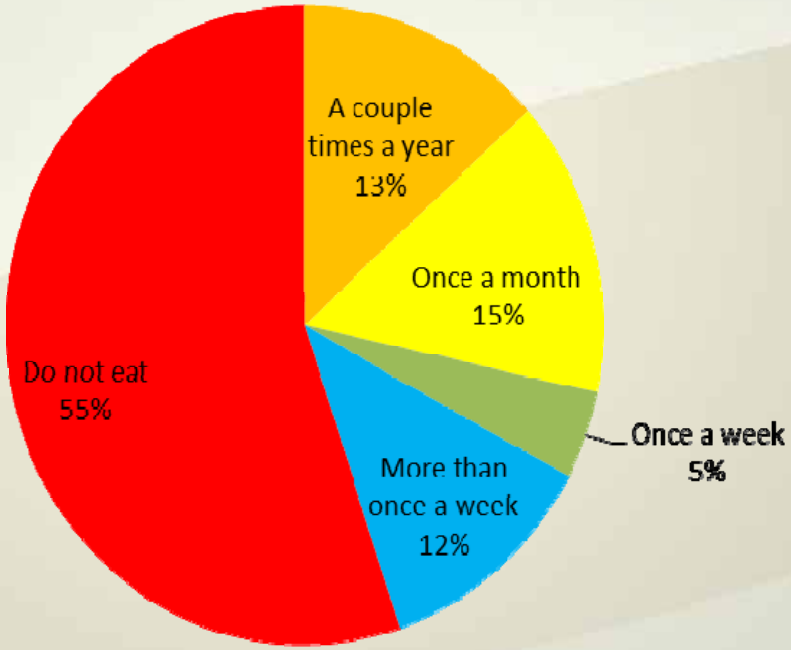
- In order to determine level of dependency on country foods, individuals were asked how often they ate animals harvested in the LSA



How Often Do You Eat Animals You Have Caught While Hunting?

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?


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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

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Aboriginal Assessment



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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**.**

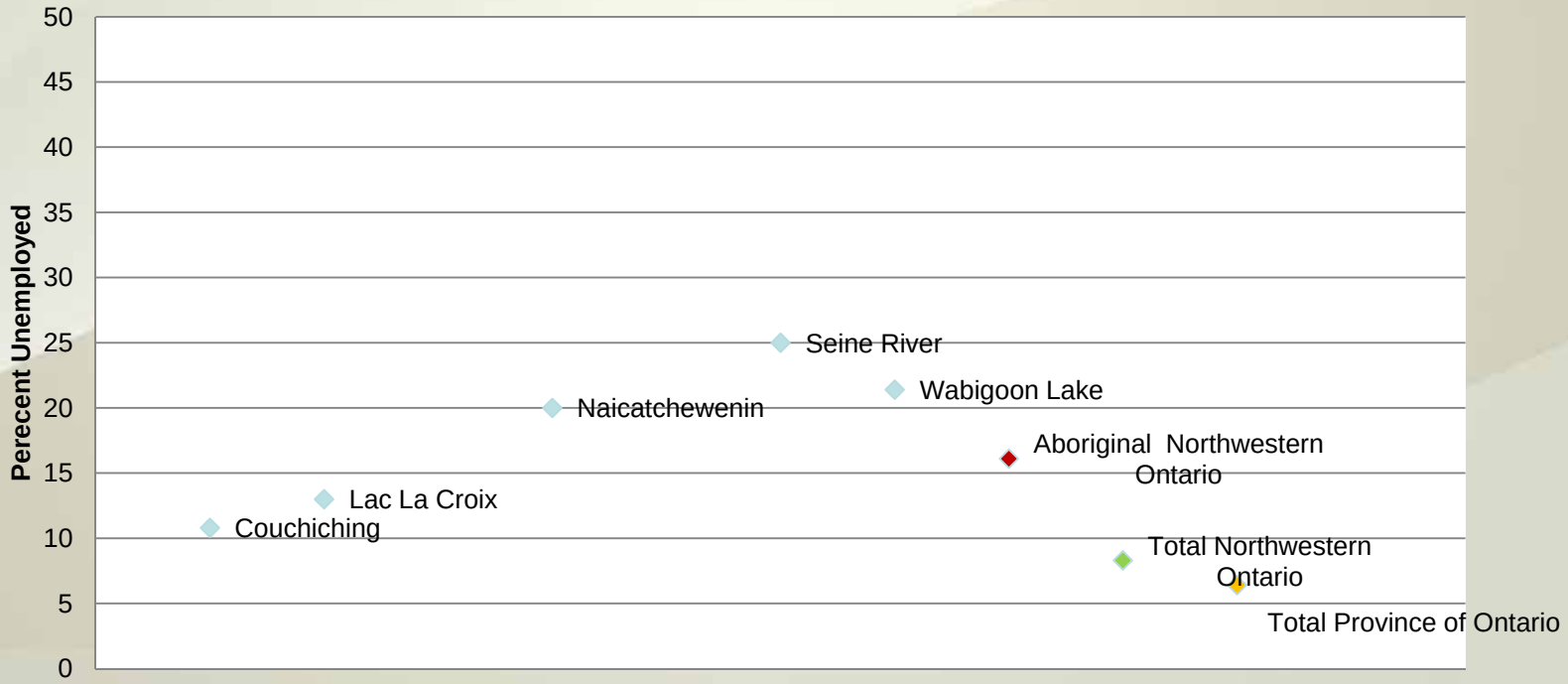
- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- 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

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Project Description

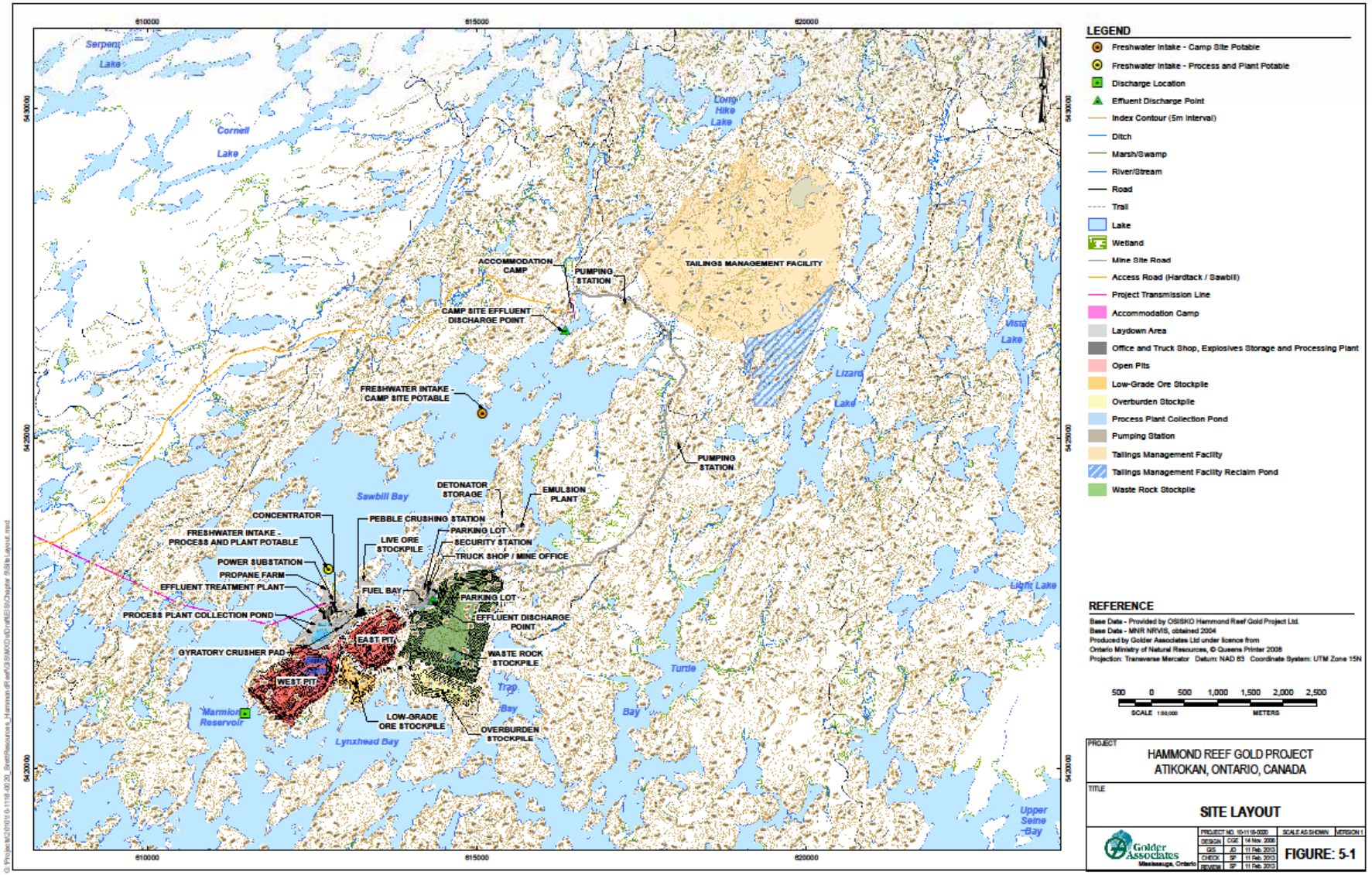


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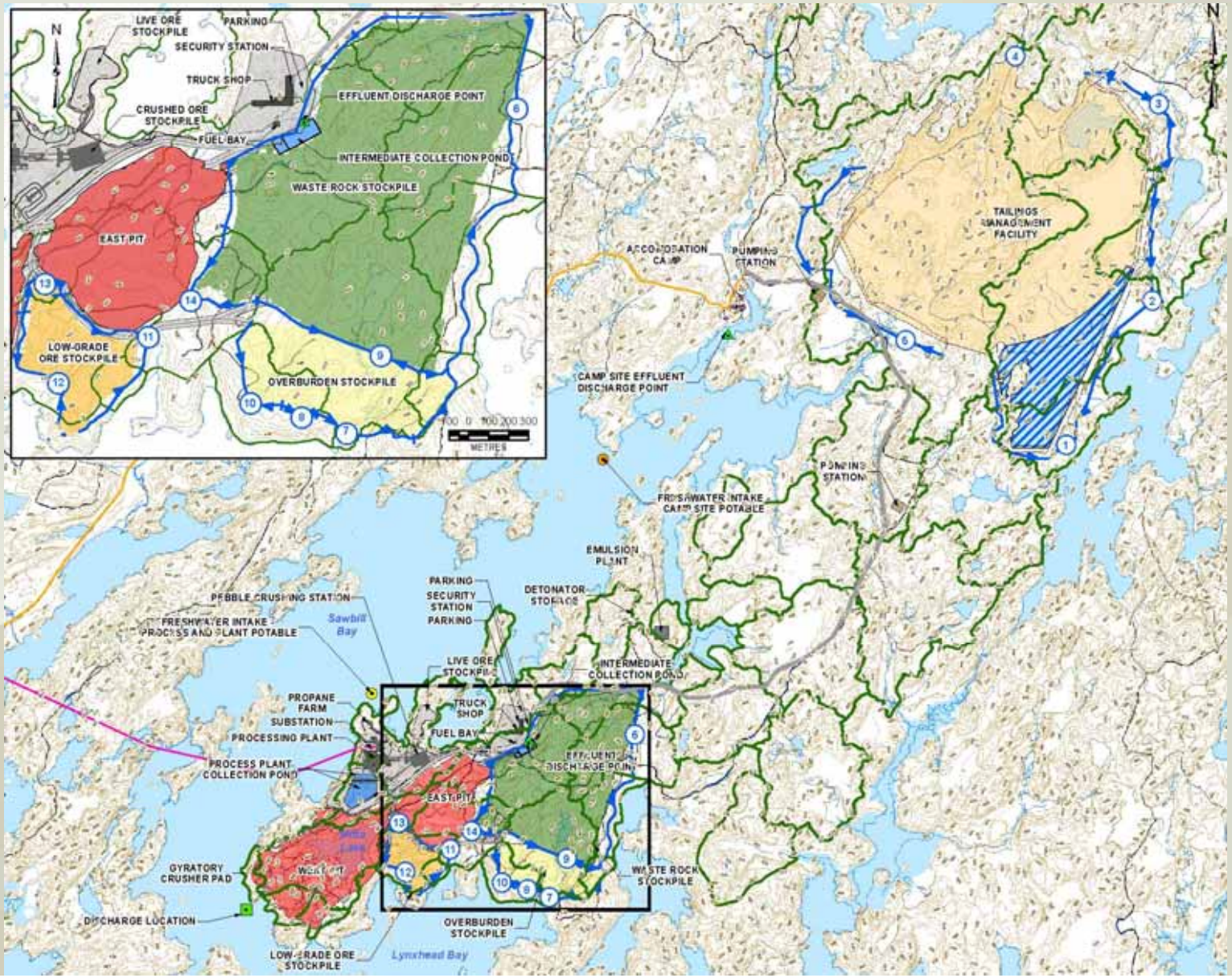
Project Components

- 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.

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Conclusions by EA Component

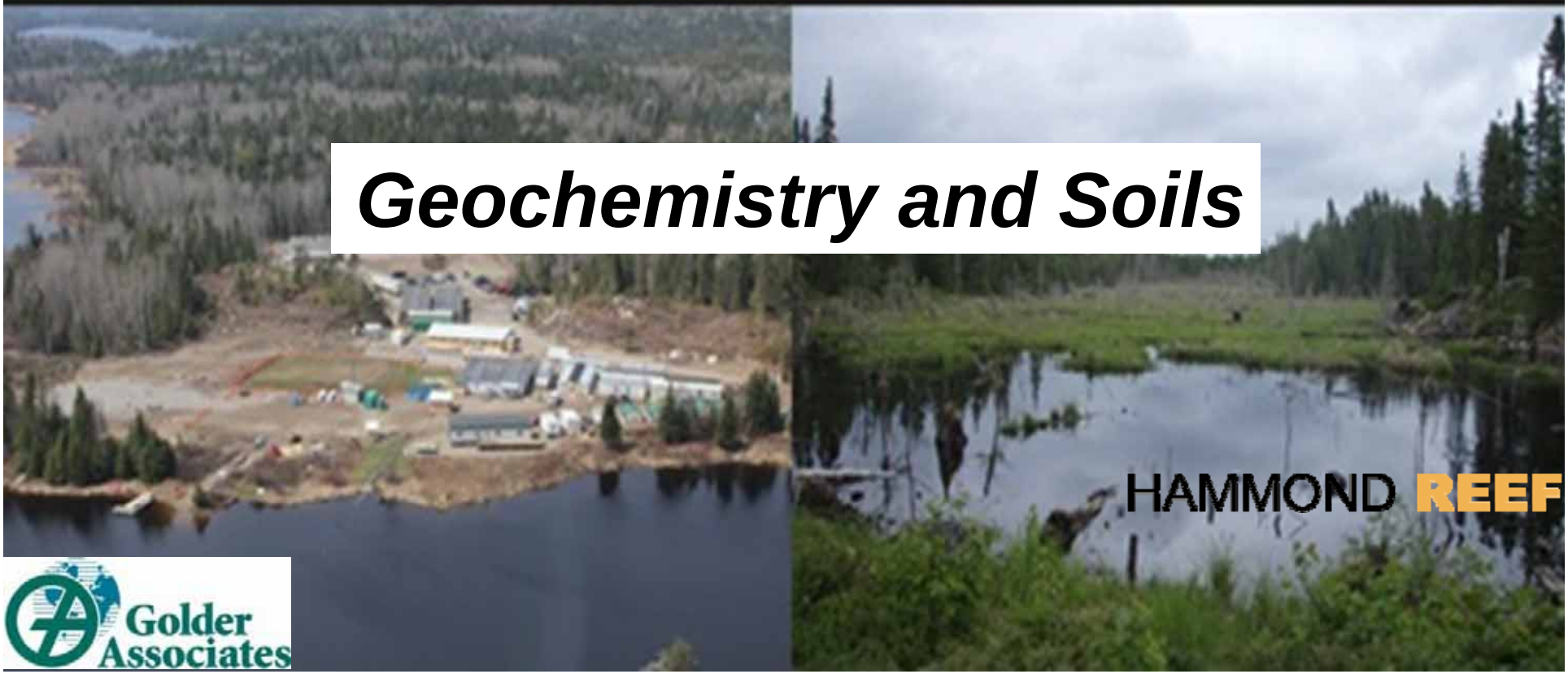


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Geochemistry and Soils



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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

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Atmospheric



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Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

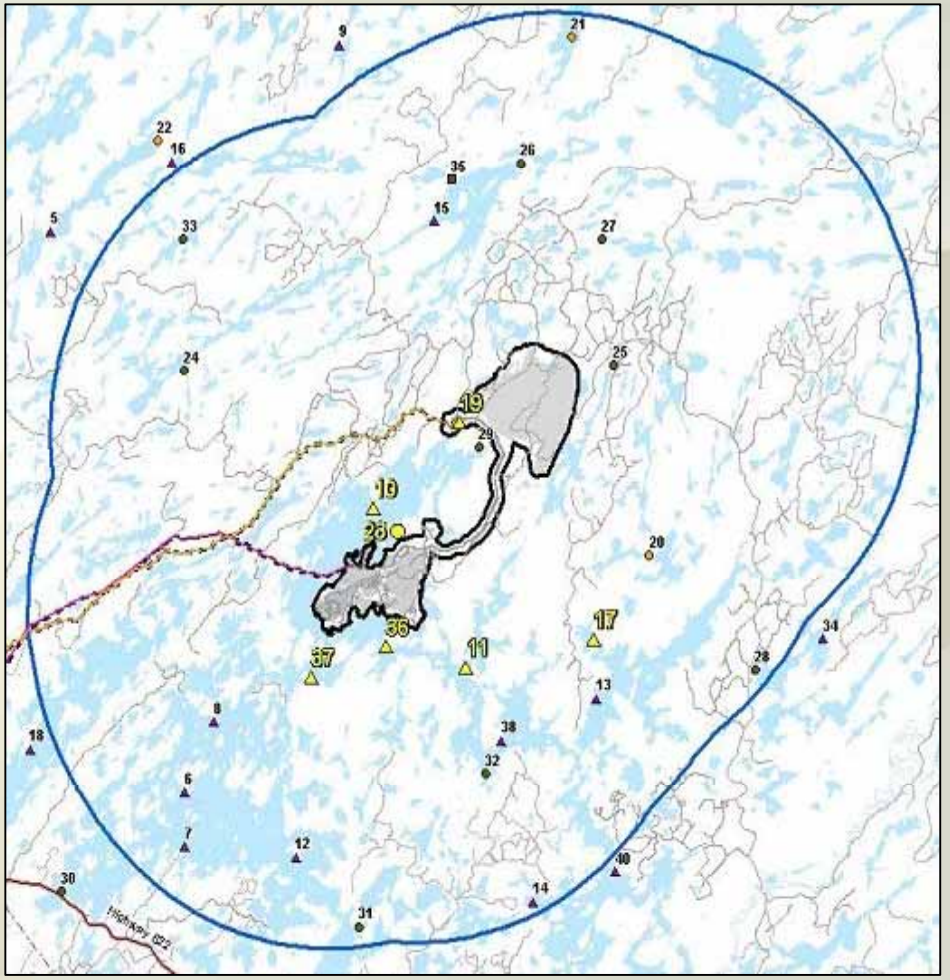
Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.

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

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Hydrology



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Overview of Hydrology

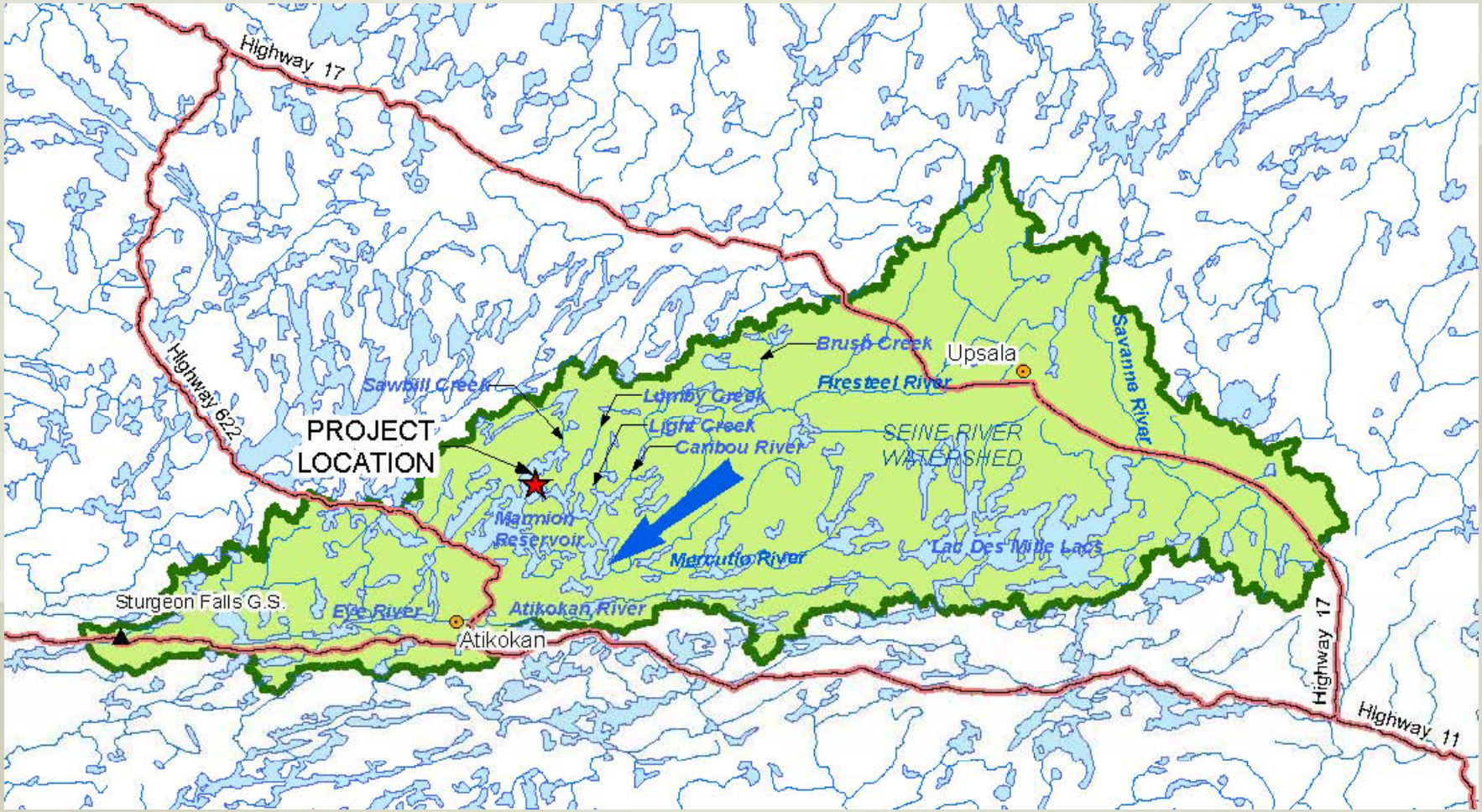
Drainage Basins

- 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

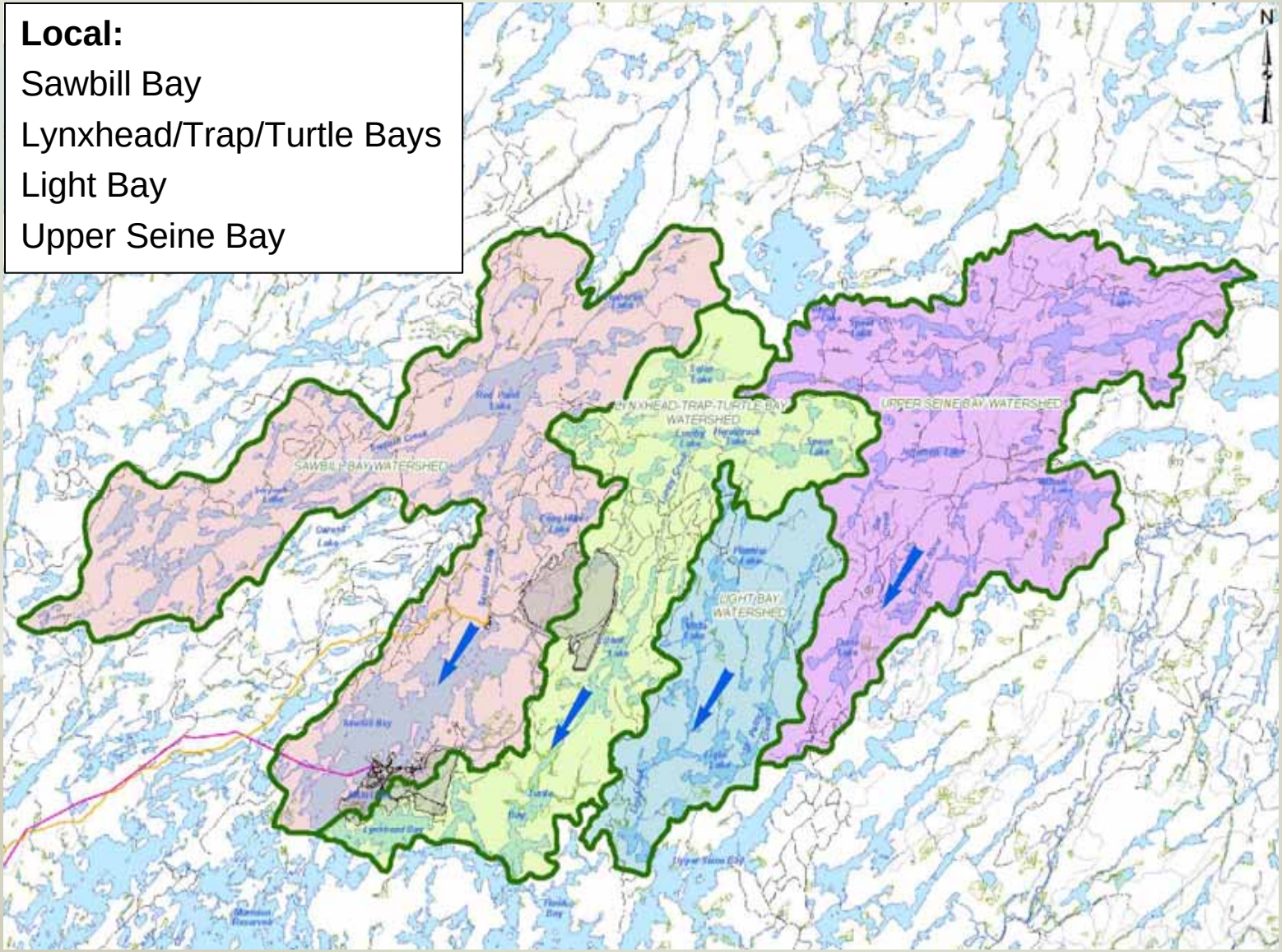
Local:

Sawbill Bay

Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays

Light Bay

Upper Seine Bay



Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Site:
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:

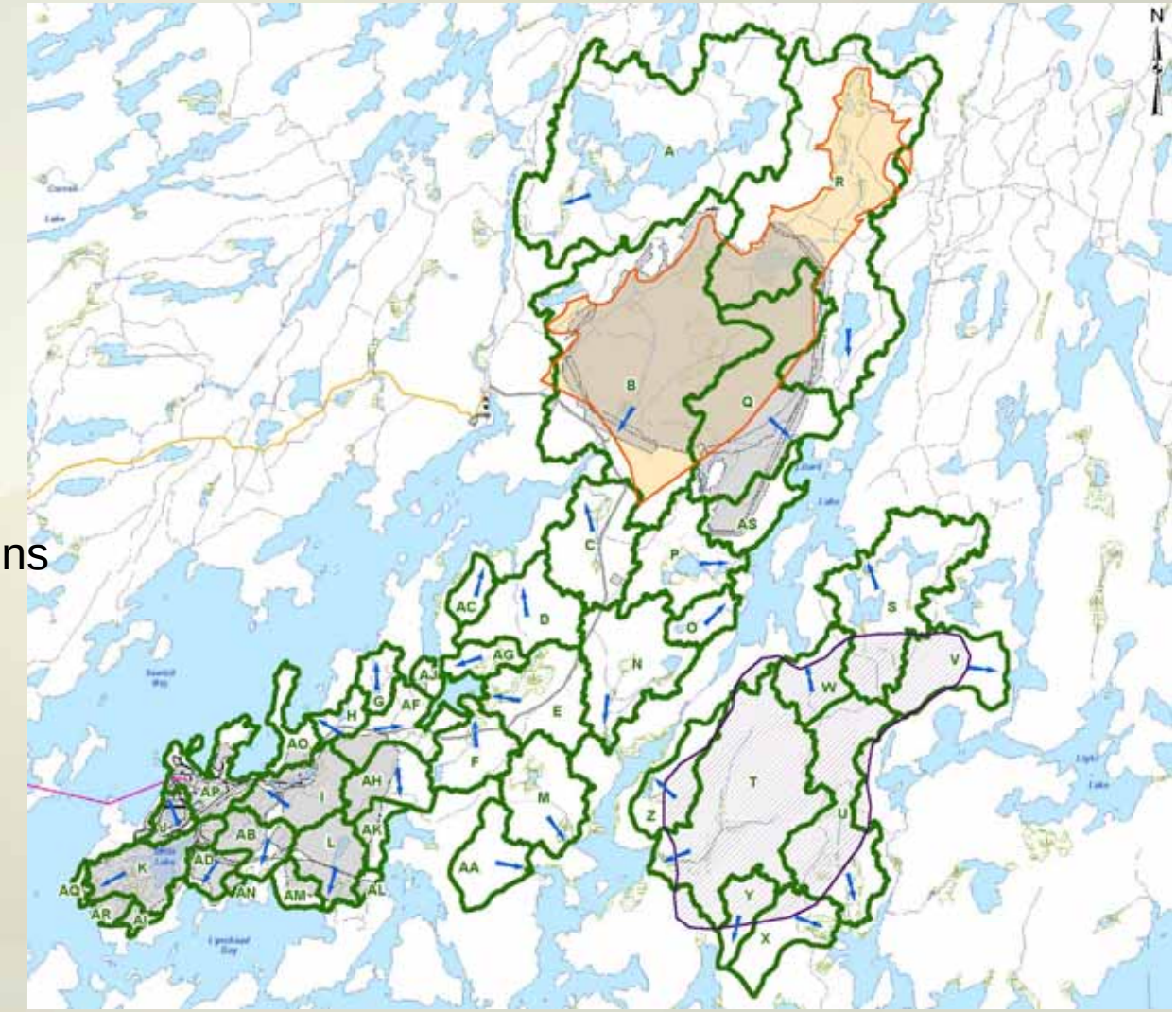
13 flow monitoring stations

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.

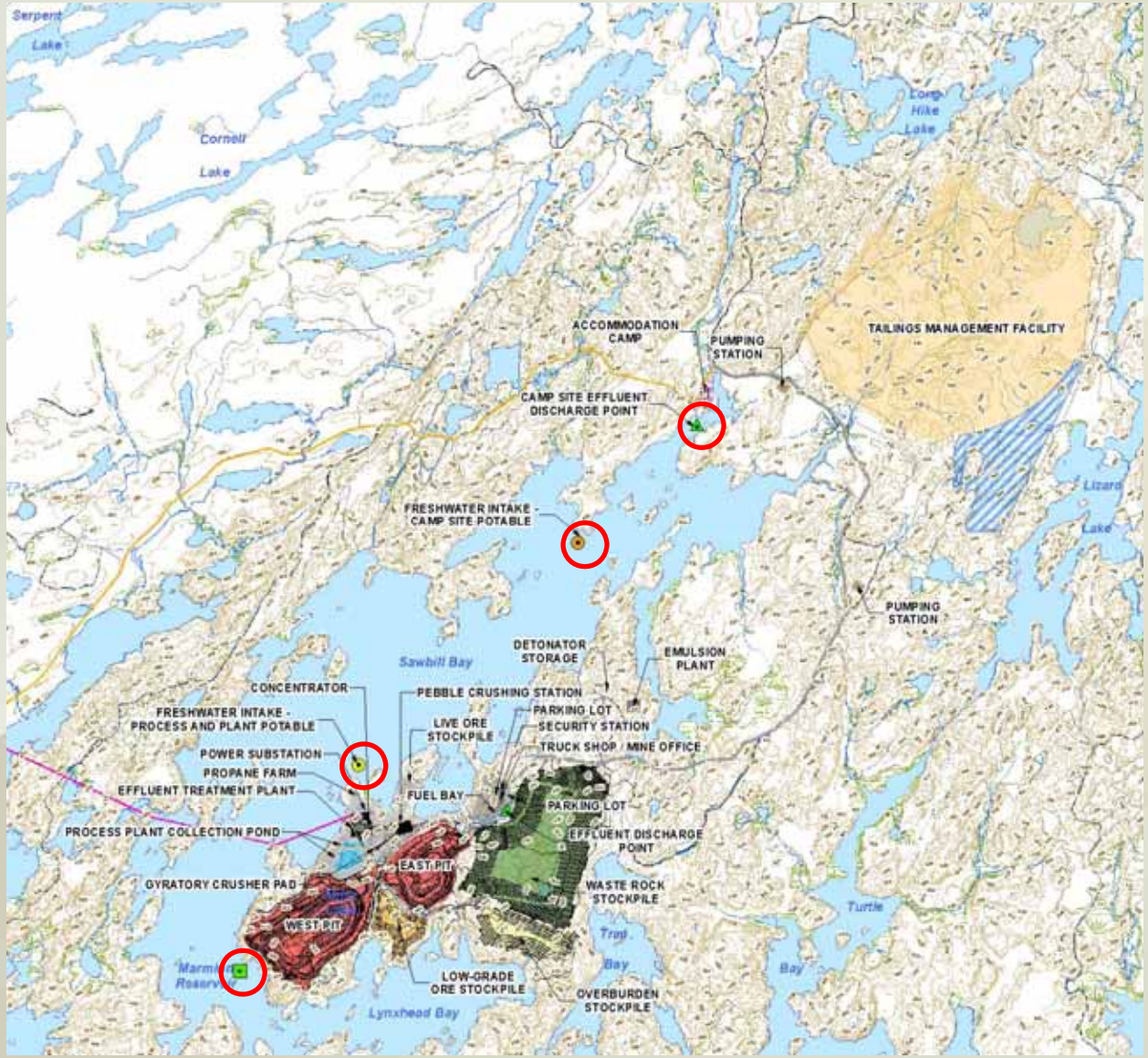
- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

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.

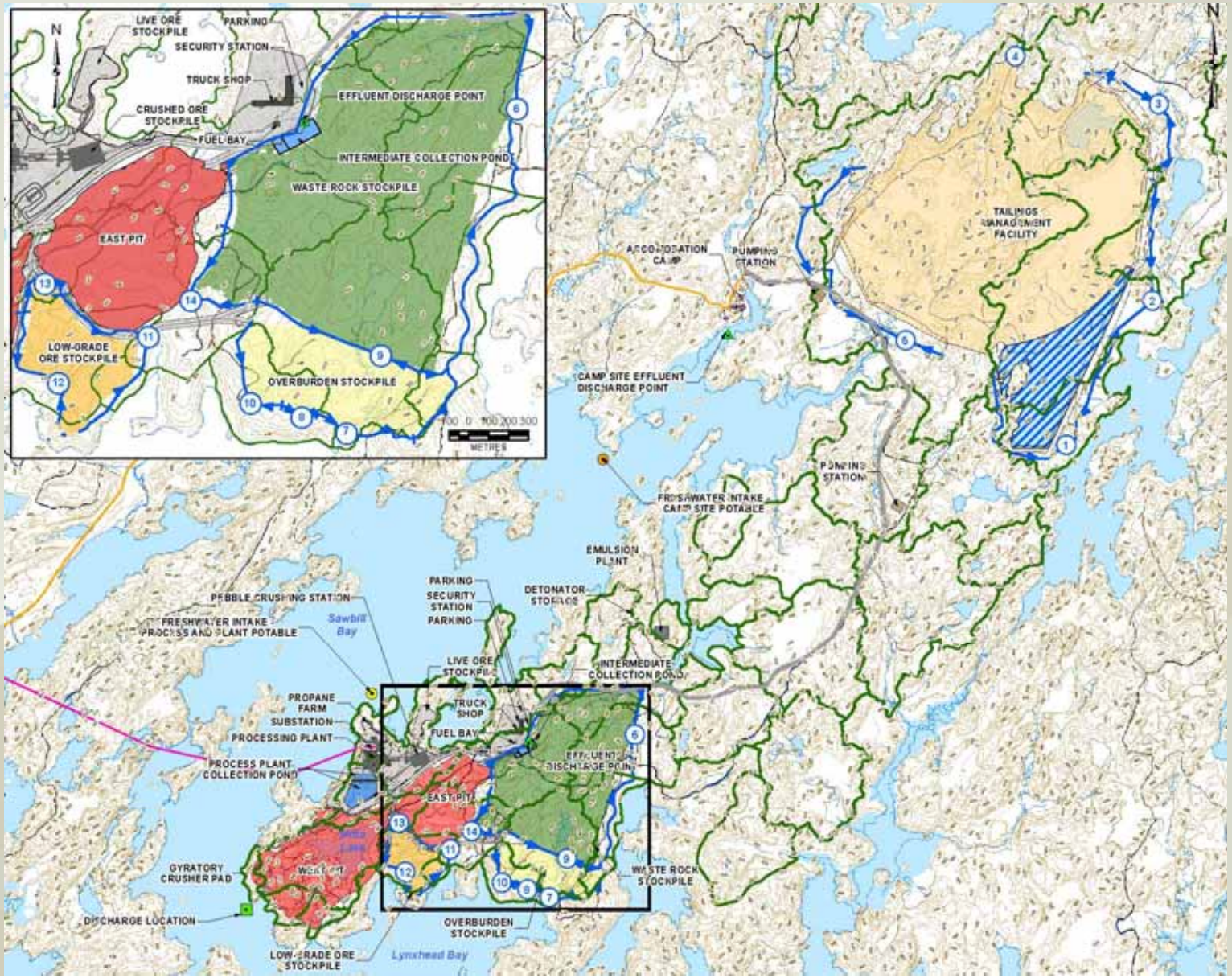
Flood Planning:

- 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 m^3/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

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HYDROGEOLOGY



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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.

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Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality



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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

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Aquatic Biology





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Table 2-1: Summary of Field Program Dates

Aquatic Biology Overview

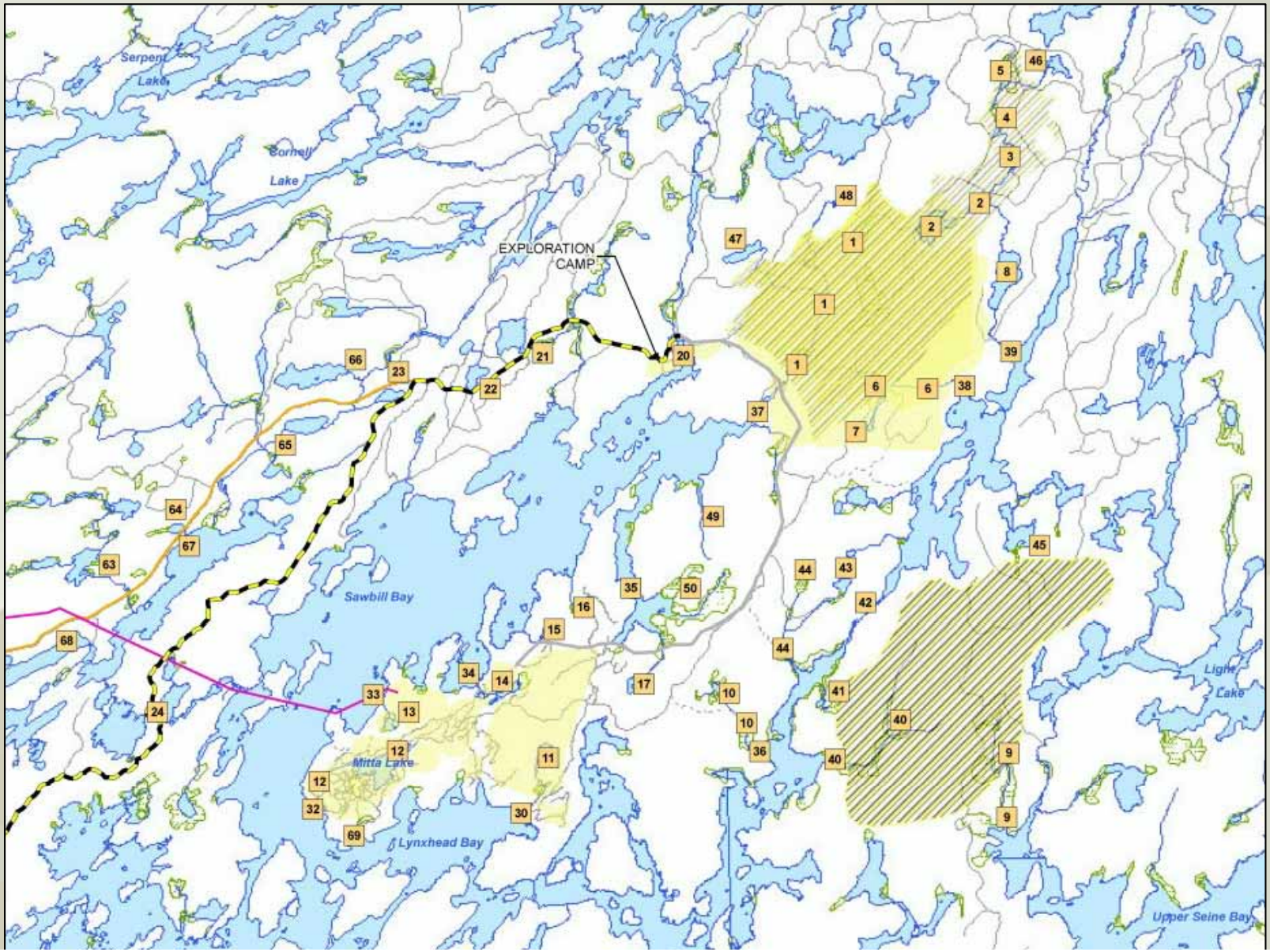
The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- 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

Field Data Collected	2010	2011	2012
Fish and Aquatic Habitat	May 8 -15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20	May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29	August 22-31, September 13-22
Fish Tissue	August 18-29	September 23-29	
Benthic Invertebrates	October 14-20		
Aquatic Sediments	October 14-20		

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.

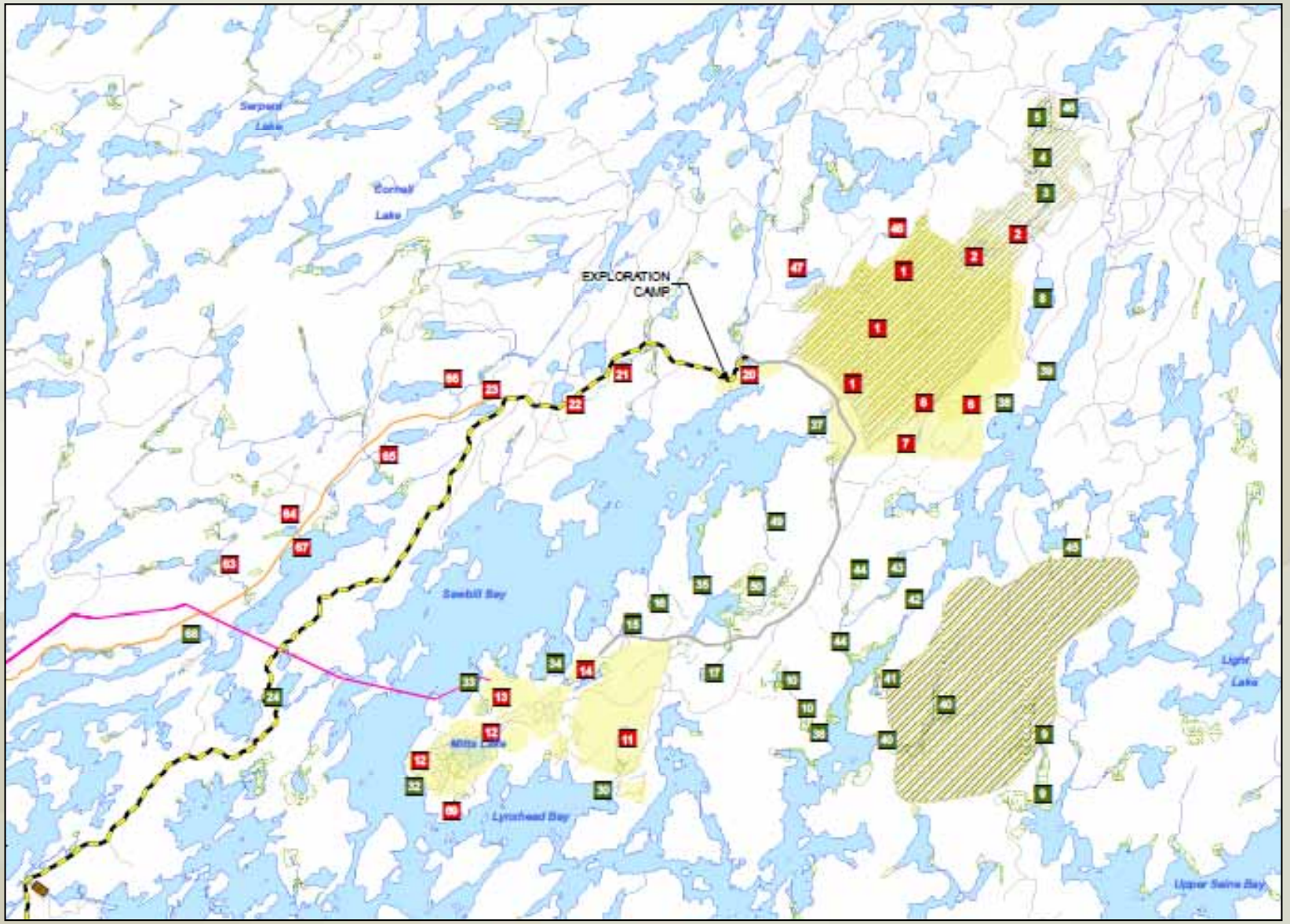
- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation

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

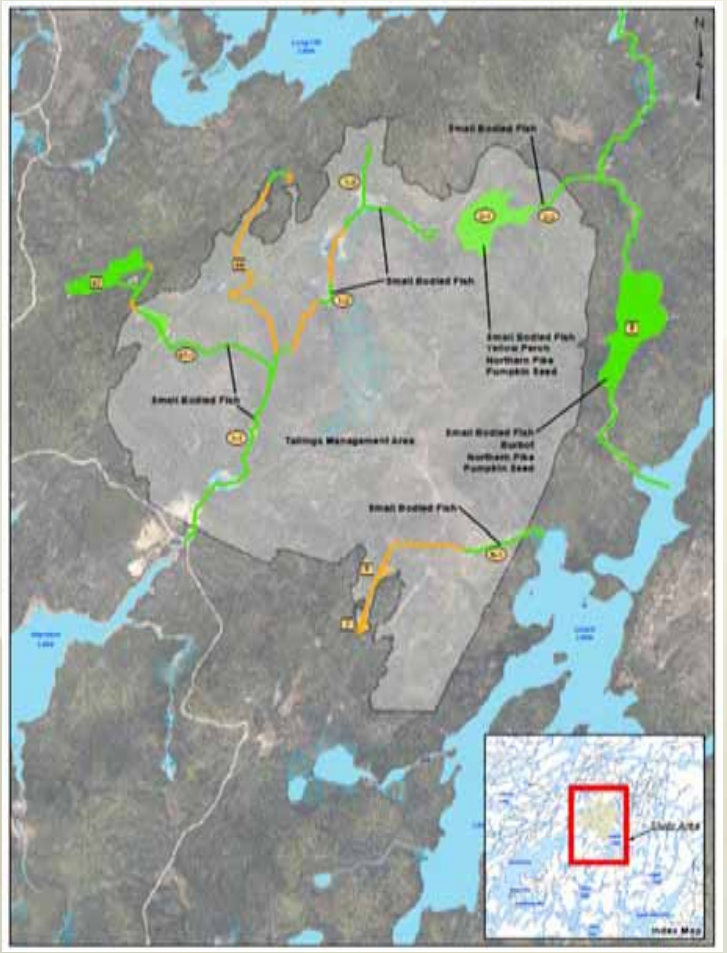
- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site

Affected Waterbodies

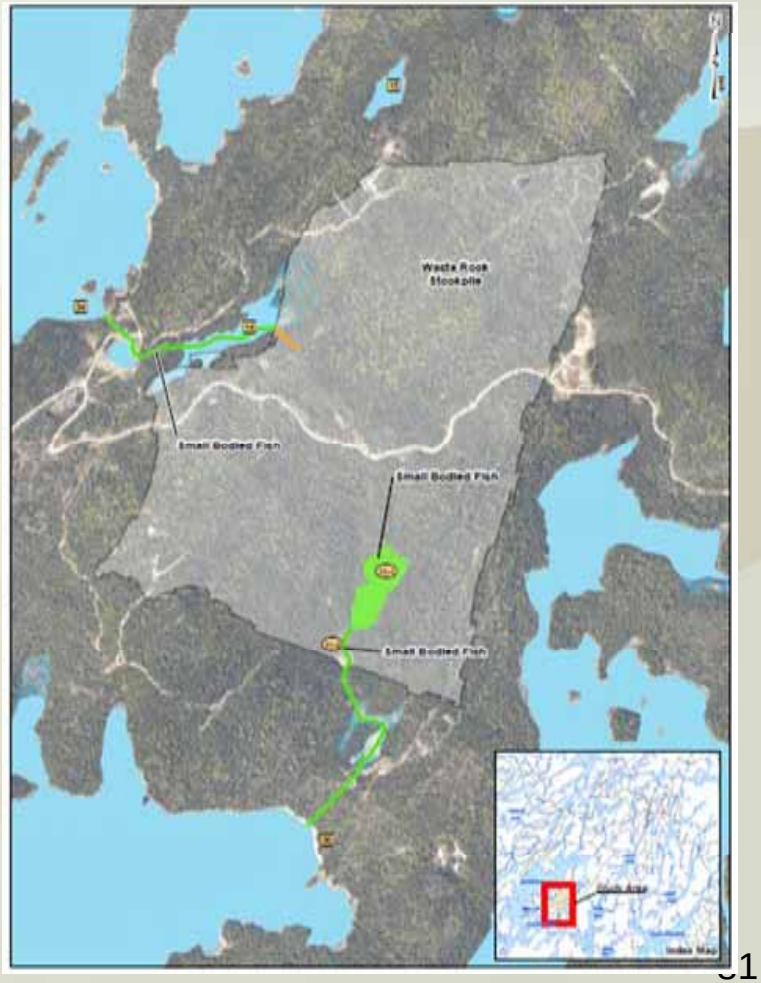


MMER Waterbodies

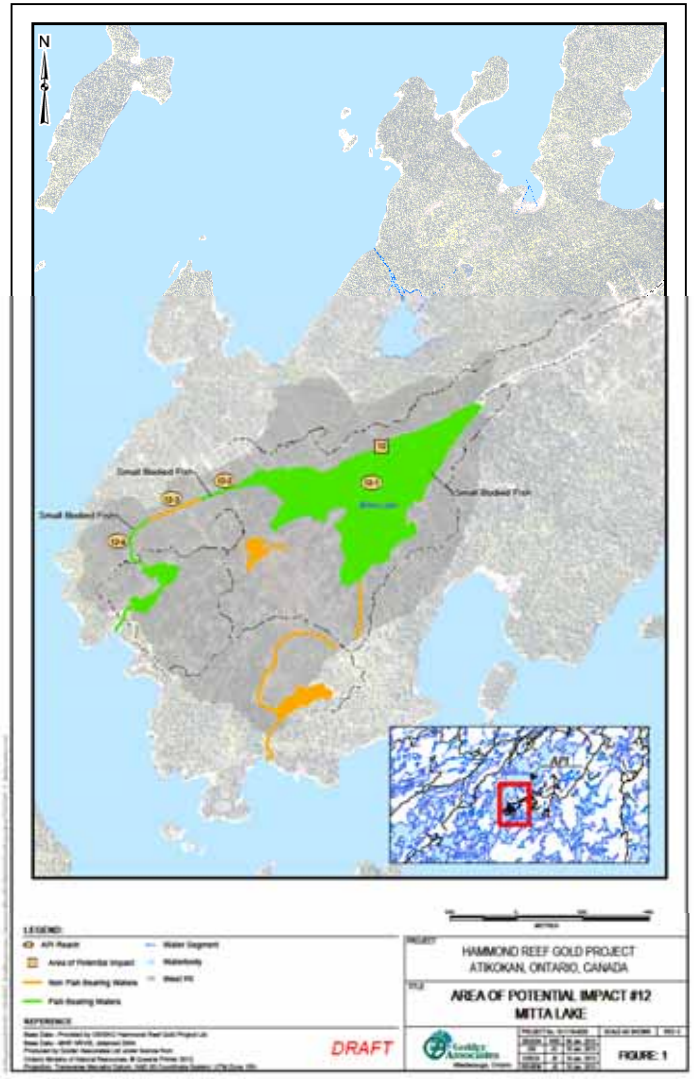
Tailings Management Facility



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.
- **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)

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Terrestrial Ecology



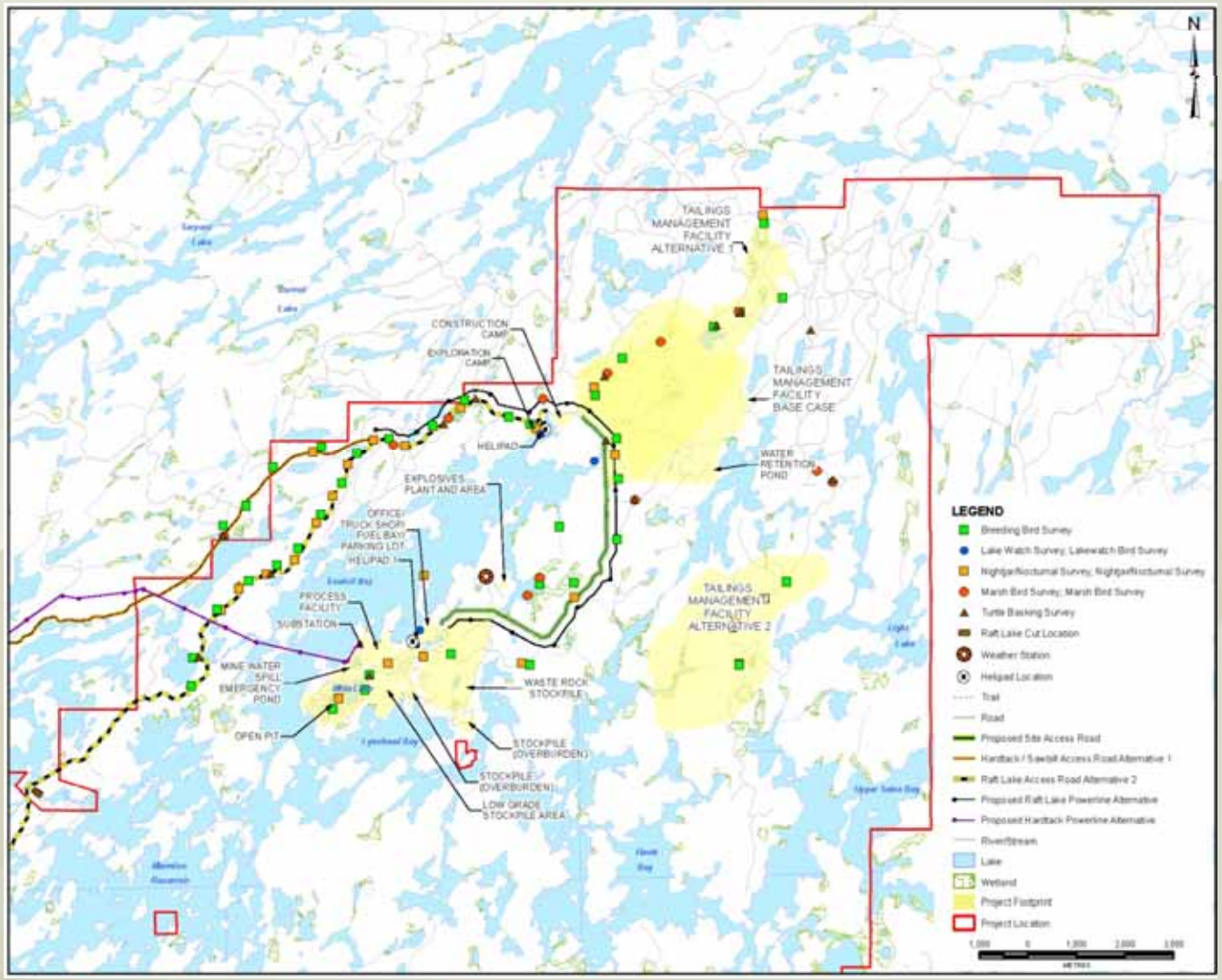
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Terrestrial Ecology Overview

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

VEC	Effect	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Overall Significance of the Effects
Wetlands	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Forest cover	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	low	**LOW**
Moose	Loss of habitat	low	negligible	low	**NEGLIGIBLE**
Furbearers	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Species at risk	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
	Risk of Injury/Mortality	low	low	high	**LOW**
Upland breeding birds	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**

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

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Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment



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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

Noise Effects		Diesel Particulate Matter Effects		PM_{10} Effects	
Level	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**
Low	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	Low	The ILCR for both locations is 1.6×10^{-6} DPM concentration based on maximum emissions during operation phase and assumed to apply for the entire constructions, operations and closure phases The ILCR exceeded the target cancer risk level at one location only Assumed that trapper is exposed to the maximum annual DPM concentration for 8 hours per day, 105 days per year for 15.5 years	Low	The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration was within 10 $\mu g/m^3$ of the screening threshold The PM10 concentration was only above the screening threshold at one receptor location 95% of the time the PM10 concentration would be below the screening threshold at that receptor location

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Cultural Heritage



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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



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Socio Economic



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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

- Estimated165 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

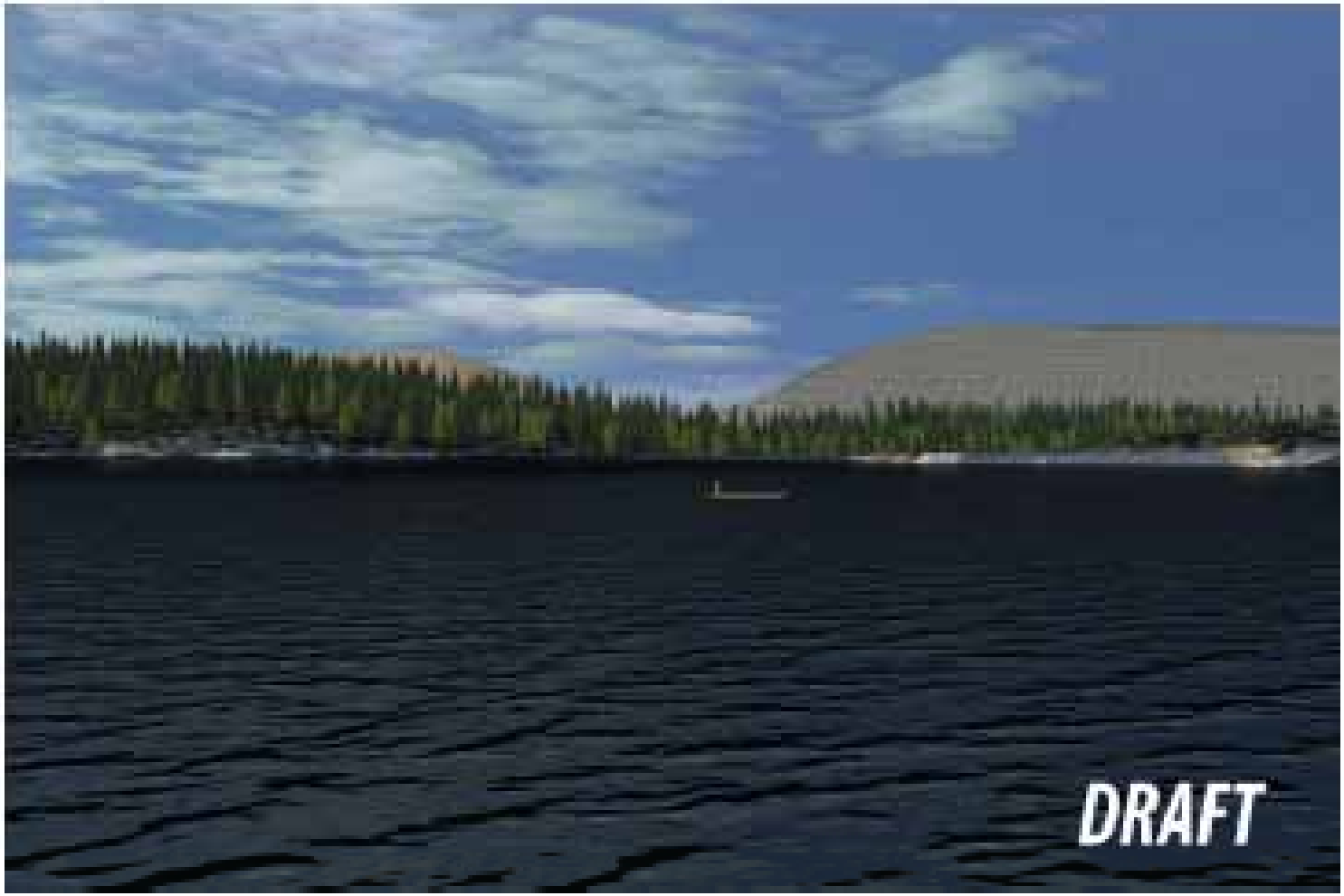


Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake

Visual Assessment



Figure 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

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Environmental and Social Management Planning



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EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

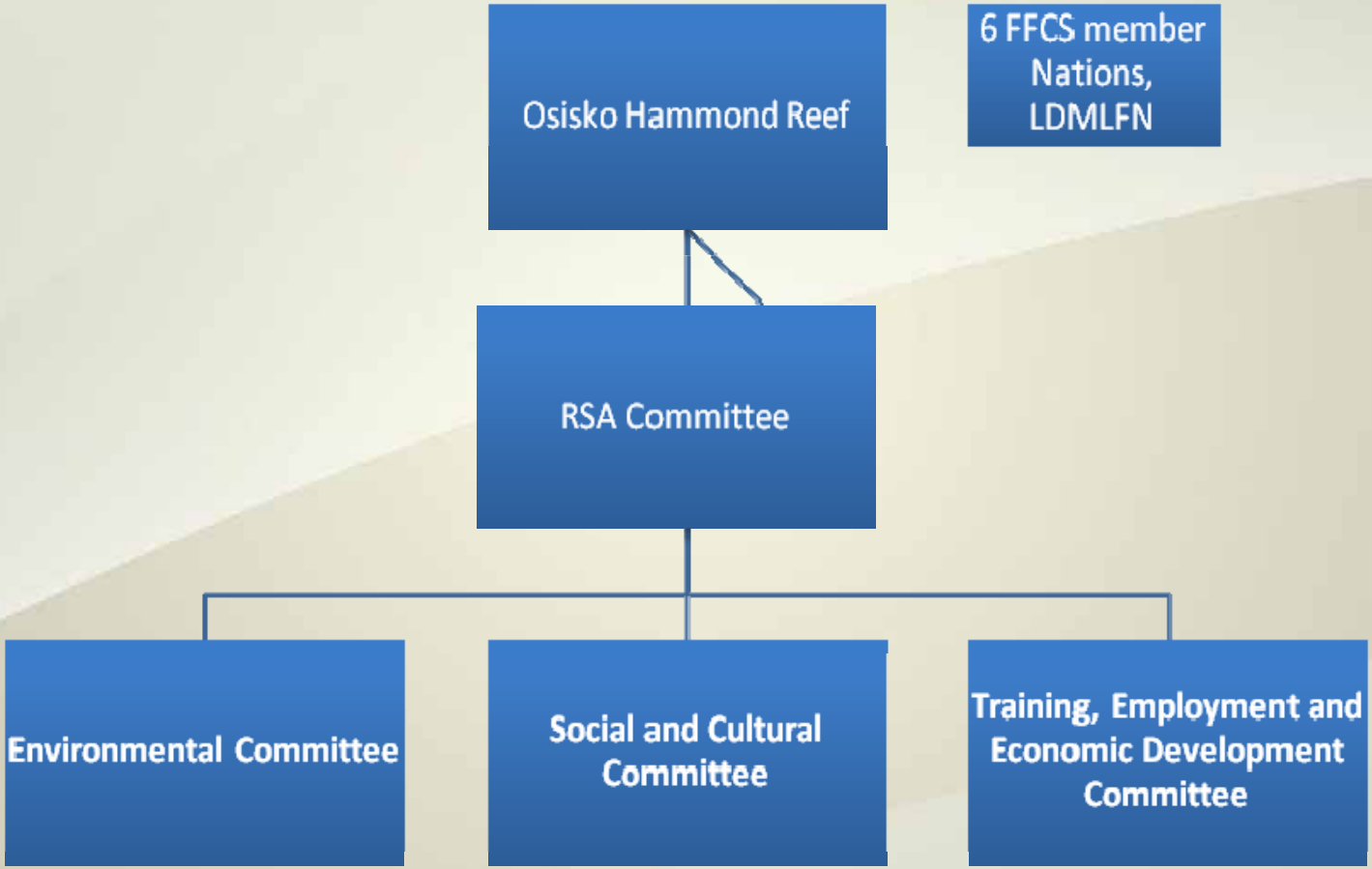
Conceptual plans

- 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



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.

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Notice of Public Comment Period

DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) has developed a draft Environmental Impact Statement /Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) Report for the Hammond Reef Gold Project (the Project).

Over the next seven weeks, OHRG will be sharing the details of the draft EIS/EA Report with the Project stakeholders and accepting comments. Planned information sharing includes presentations to government, meetings with Aboriginal groups and an Open House in Atikokan.

The combined draft EIS/EA Report was prepared according to provincial and federal information requirements for the Project. Provincially the requirements include the Terms of Reference approved by the Minister of the Environment on July 4, 2012. Federally, the requirements include the EIS Guidelines prepared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry on December 15, 2011.

The Project is a proposed mine located approximately 23 km northeast of Atikokan, Ontario. The Project involves the establishment, construction, operation, and closure of an open pit gold mine, and any ancillary activities and structures.



The draft EIS/EA Report will be available for public review and comment from February 15, 2013 to April 5, 2013. You may review the draft EIS/EA Report on the Osisko website at

http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/enviromental.html

The draft EIS/EA Report is also available for review in hard copy Monday to Friday 8:30 am – 5: 00 pm at the following locations:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
101, Goodwin Street
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0

Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Approvals Branch
St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1L5
416-314-8001/1-800-461-6290

Anyone wishing to provide comments on the draft EIS/EA Report should submit their comments in writing and/or by email to Osisko Hammond Reef Gold by April 5, 2013. All comments should be submitted to:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
Alexandra Drapack
Manager, Sustainable Development
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440
Toronto, ON M5H 3B7
Email: adrapack@osisko.com

Details on an upcoming Open House in Atikokan will be provided through advertisements in the Atikokan Progress, Fort Frances Times and Thunder Bay Chronicle.

OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.

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1100, av. des
Canadiens-de-Montréal
Suite 300, P.O. Box 211
Montreal, Qc, H3B 2S2

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Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

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.

Applicant	Total Allocation Amount Recommended
Métis Nation of Ontario	$28,200
Lac Des Mille Lacs First Nation	$28,200
Seine River First Nation	$28,200
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	$18,050
Rainy River First Nation	$8,000
TOTAL	**$110,650**

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

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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

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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

155 University Av., Suite 1440, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5H 3B7
Telephone (416) 363-8653 – Telecopier (416) 363-7579
www.osisko.com

Metis Nation of Ontario

the Métis 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. 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.[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.

[3] *Cunninghan v. Alberta*, [2011] 2 S.C.R. 670.
[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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.[5] Our unique history and

[5] For example see: *R. v. Laviolette* 2005 S.K.P.C. 70; *R. v. Belhumeur* 2007 SKPC 114; *R. v. Goodon*, 2008 MBPC 58; *R. v. Hirsekorn*, 2011 ABQB 682.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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)

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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

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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, 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[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:

[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

[2] See *Cunninghan v. Alberta*, [2011] 2 S.C.R. 670.

[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 pro-actively 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,
<Original signed by>

Jean Teillet

[4] See *Platinex Inc. v. Kitchenuhmaykoosib First Nation*, [2006] O.J. No. 3140 at para. 79 and 89 and *Wahgoshig First Nation v. Ontario et al.*, 2011 ONSC 7708 at para. 53.

PAPE SALTER TEILLET
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

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

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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. 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

Métis Nation of Ontario 500 Old St. Patrick St, Unit D, Ottawa, ON K1N 9G4
Tel: 613-798-1488 **Toll free:** 1-800-263-4889 **Fax:** 613-722-4225 **www.metisnation.org**

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

[3] *Cunninghan v. Alberta*, [2011] 2 S.C.R. 670.
[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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

the Métis Nation of Ontario

<Original signed by>

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP
APRIL 14TH 2012– 12 PM – 3:00 PM
OSISKO MAIN STREET OFFICE, ATIKOKAN

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	Mark Bowler	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (presenter)
2	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
3	Marlene Davidson	President, Atikokan Métis Association
4	Joel Henley	President, Kenora Métis Council
5	Alvina Cimon	President, Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council
5	Clint Calder	President, Sunset Country Métis Council
6	Dean MacMahon	Captain of the Hunt, Region 1
7	Theresa Stenlund	Region 1 Councillor
8	Felix Horne	Manager, Land Resources and Consultations MNO
9	Joe Daze	Coordinator of Lands, Resources and Consultations MNO

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.

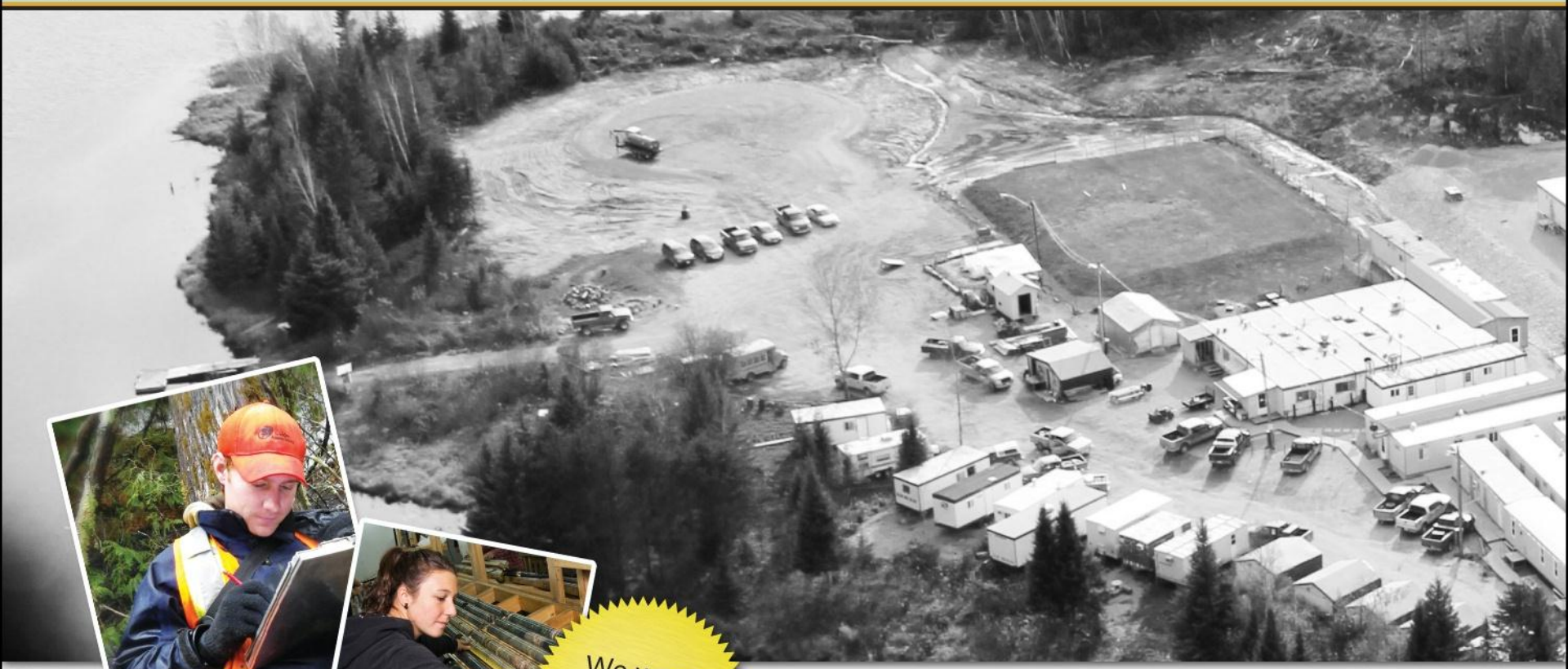
Area history
- Historically Sawbill Bay was a logging camp.
- Some remember that during WWII there was a POW camp in the area.

Action Items			
Action Item	**Responsible**	**Timeline**	**Status**
Electronic copy of the presentation to Joe Daze	Mark B	April 2012	PDF sent with this package
Contacts for e-Voyageur to Cathryn / Mark	Joe D	April 2012	
Check on availability for next meeting May 26th in Thunder Bay	Joe D / Mark	April 2012	
Check on next feast date June 21st in Kenora or Fort Frances	Joe D / Mark	April 2012	

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

April 2012



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January 2018 – 1656263

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)



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Deliverables

- Six meetings with the Regional Consultation Committee

- Four meetings with the local communities
  - Atikokan (April 14 2012 - today)
  - Dryden
  - Kenora
  - Fort Frances



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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



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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)



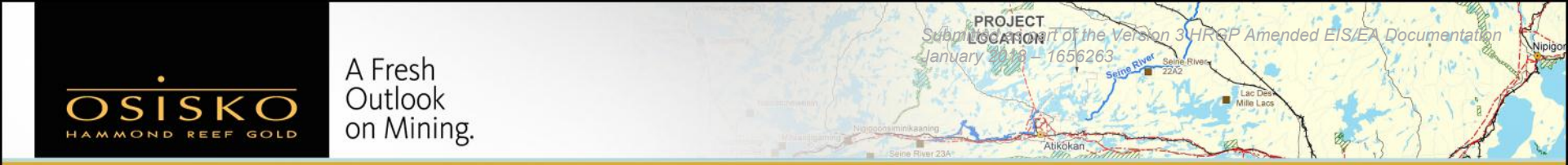
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Group Discussion

- Suggested dates for remaining 3 community meetings?

- Suggested information in household mailout?
  - Project Fact Sheet?
- Suggested topics for Métis Voyageur publications
  - Community News Briefs?



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Video Presentation





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Group Discussion

- Do you have any suggestions for edits to the video?
- Do you have any remaining questions about the Project?



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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



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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

What Will Happen to Mitta Lake?

The future **Hammond Reef** ore body lies directly beneath Mitta Lake. In order to access the gold, Mitta Lake will need to be drained and the fish will need to be relocated to Upper Marmion Lake. Upon closure of the mine, the pits will be allowed to in-fill and what will remain is a larger, deeper lake where Mitta Lake once was.

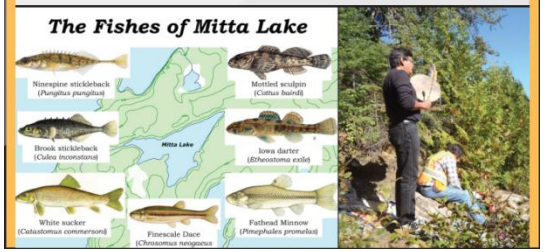
Facts about Mitta Lake:

Mitta Lake is a 17.5 hectare lake that will be drained as part of the project. As a comparison, Mitta Lake is about the size of 8 football fields. The lake has steep slopes and a catchment area of 82 hectares.

Osisko has studied Mitta Lake to learn about its:

- **Depth:** 18 meters at its deepest point (the height of a six (6) story building).
- **Chemistry:** Low oxygen and high nutrients.
- **Inlets:** One small inlet was identified. Studies show that the lake is likely fed by the wetland to the west, rain, storm water runoff, and possibly groundwater.
- **Outlets:** One outlet was identified in the western area of the lake. Mitta Lake likely drains into Upper Marmion Lake.
- **Fish:** Forage fish have been found in the lake, including Ninespine stickleback, Brook stickleback, White sucker, Finescale Dace, Mottled sculpin, Iowa darter and Fathead minnow. **No sport fish have been found in Mitta Lake.**

Osisko has welcomed our Aboriginal community partners in performing a pipe and drum ceremony at Mitta Lake to ask forgiveness from Mother Earth and to provide offerings to her for requiring the alterations to the lake.





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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





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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



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Pipeline reliability

- Pipeline will be designed to avoid fish bearing waterways
- Will include engineered protections
  - Berms
  - Low pressure warnings
- Emergency management plan



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Tailings management

- Three alternative locations under consideration
- Tailings management methods also under review





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Harvesting access

- Access road to the area will be improved
- TK Study will determine which areas are currently accessed



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Brainstorming Activity

- Additional concerns not mentioned?
- Desired focus for next meeting?
- Suggested focus of plain language information materials?



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- 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).



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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



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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



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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 waster as possible
- **Waste Rock**
  - Waste rock location
  - Recycling and/or re-purposing of waste rock by third party



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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



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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



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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



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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





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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





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Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology

- Wetlands
- Black Spruce Community
- Species at Risk
- Moose
- Wild Rice
- Downstream Waterways
- Marmion Reservoir
- Lizard Lake
- Walleye
- Smallmouth Bass
- Baitfish





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Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!

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MEETING NOTES
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP
JUNE 21, 2012– 12 PM –4:00 PM
MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO OFFICE, KENORA

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	Alexandra Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (presenter)
2	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
3	Cindy Laliberte	On behalf of President Joel Henley, Kenora Métis Council
4	Alvina Cimon	President, Northwest Métis Nation of Ontario Council
5	Clint Calder	President, Sunset Country Métis Council
6	Dean MacMahon	Captain of the Hunt, Region 1
7	Theresa Stenlund	Region 1 Councilor, Regional Committee Chair
8	James Wagar	Manager, Land Resources and Consultations MNO

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.

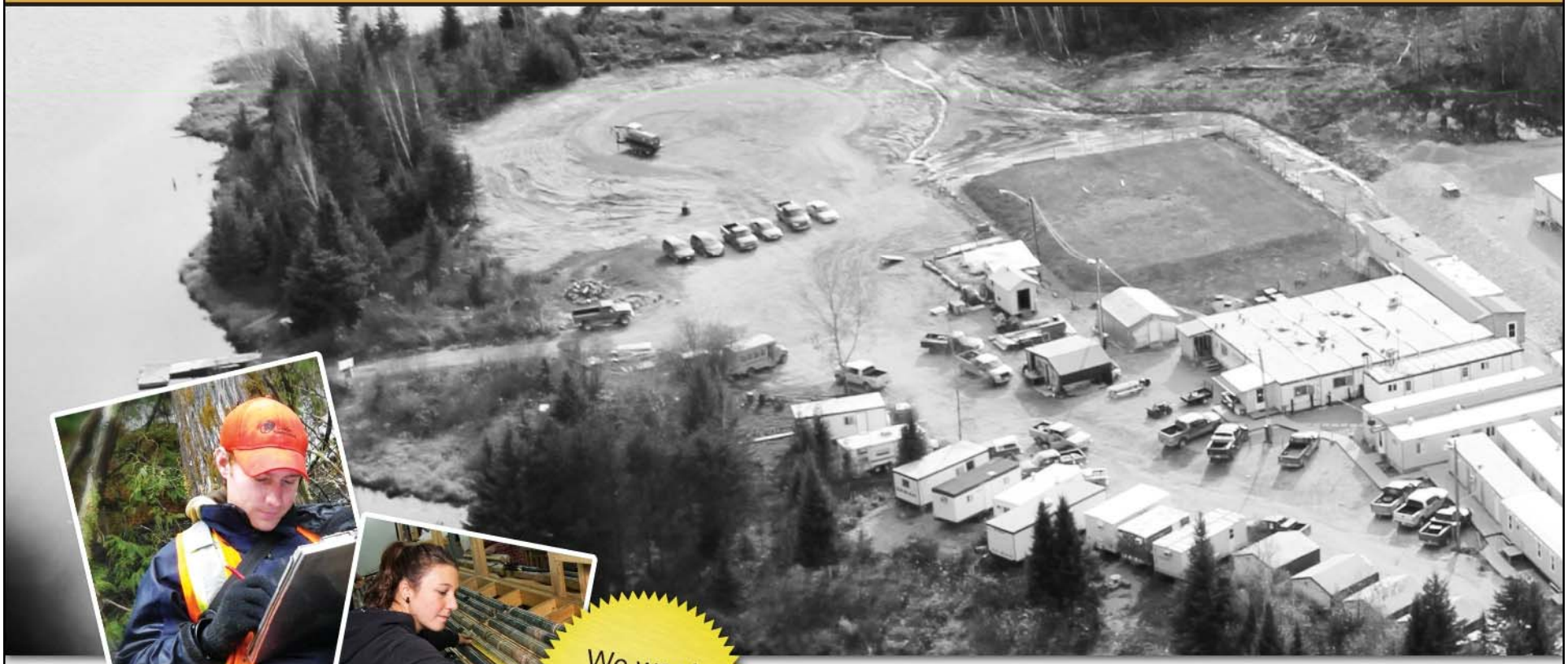
Q – Is archaeology being considered as part of the environmental assessment? Many archaeologists

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.

Action Items			
Action Item	**Responsible**	**Timeline**	**Status**
Osisko to draft and distribute meeting notes	Cathryn	June 29	complete
Osisko to provide map of Project area for discussion of harvesting policy	Cathryn	June 29	pending
Osisko to provide responses to questions that were not fully answered	Cathryn	Next meeting	pending
MNO to provide logistical details for the household mail out	James	Next meeting	pending
Osisko to revise household mail out to include Métis - specific information	Cathryn	Next meeting	pending
Osisko to arrange for Committee to visit the Hammond Reef site	Alix	July 6	pending
Osisko to arrange for Committee to attend Malartic site tour	Alix	Next meeting	pending

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

June 2012

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Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Description of Project alternatives
- Summary of baseline study results

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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



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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)

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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)

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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?

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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

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Project footprint

- The Project Location (Claim boundary) = 369 km^2
- The Project Facility Footprint = 14 km^2

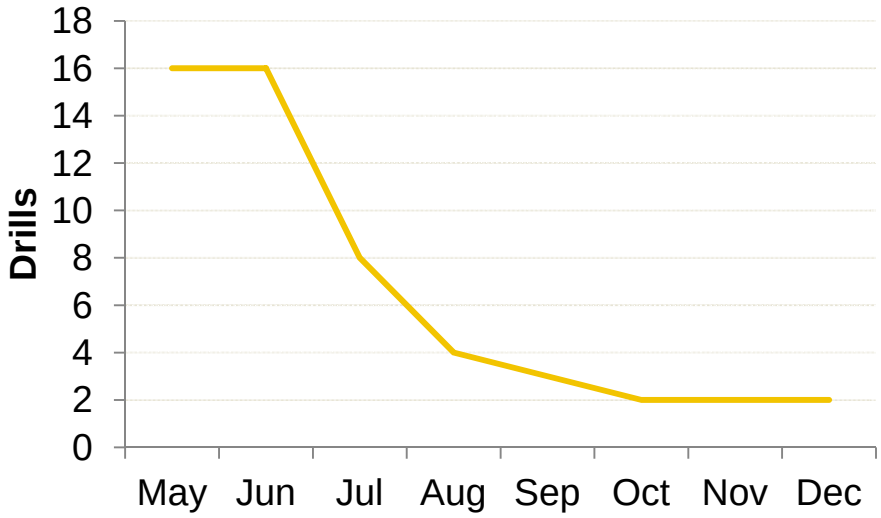
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Exploration activities

- 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



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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

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Métis summer student

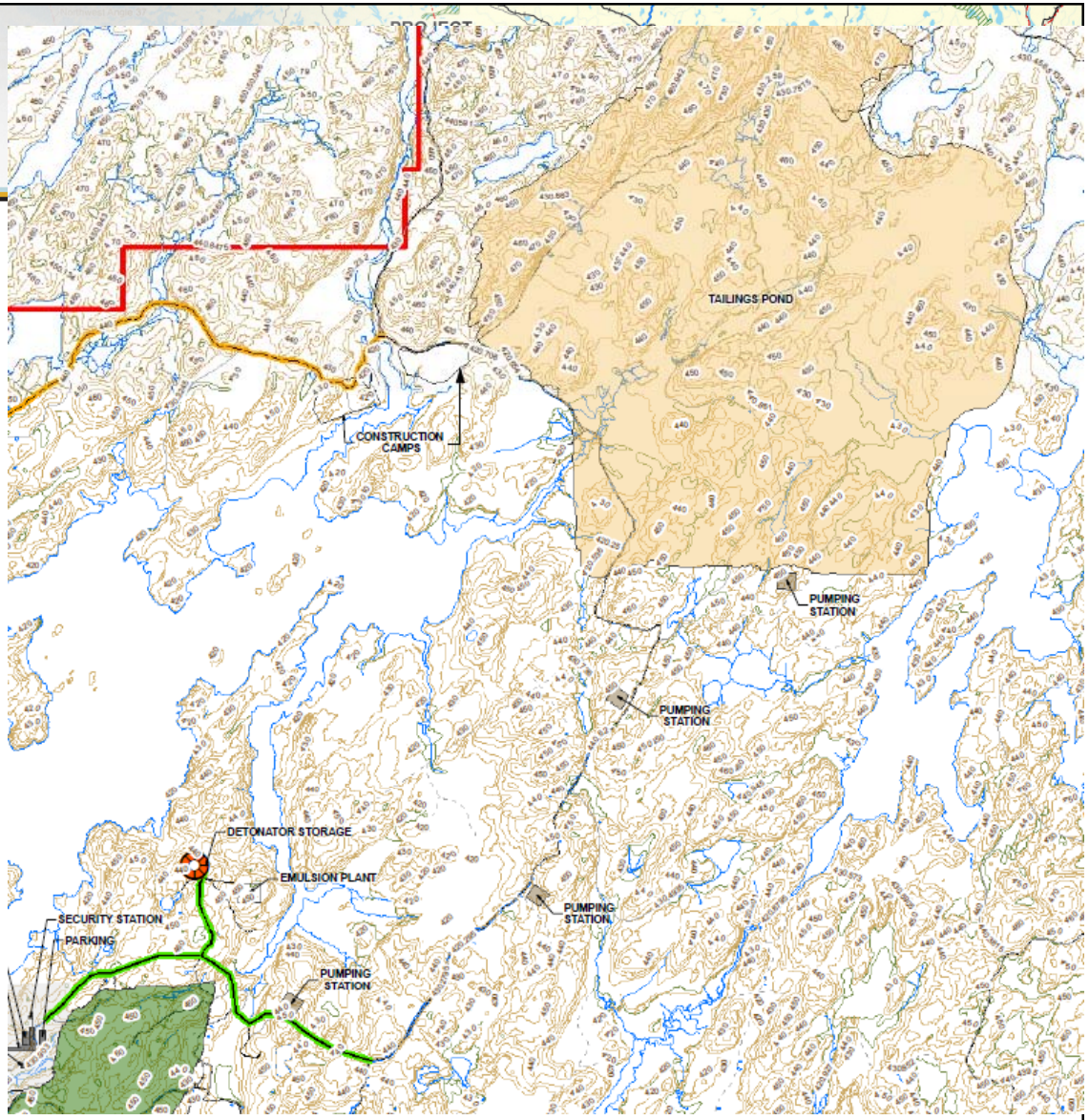
- Summer student position sent to MNO May 9, 2012
- Position to begin June 18 and finish July 22
- Schedule is 14 days on, 7 days off, 10 hours/day
- Includes room and board
- Job duties include assisting with:
  - Environmental activities
  - Site clean-up
  - Camp maintenance

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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



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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

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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
   - o The Project vs. “Do Nothing”
2. Alternative Methods for the Project
   - o Some alternative methods were pre-screened out because they were technically or economically not feasible (shown in red in following slides).

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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
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Alternative Methods for the Project

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Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

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Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

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Project Alternatives

Alternative Methods for the Project (continued)

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  - Off site landfill
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  - Off site treatment
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  - Worker accommodation in Town
- **Access road**
  - Widening of Sawbill road
  - Widening of Raft Lake road

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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



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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

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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

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ATMOSPHERIC

AIR QUALITY DATA SOURCE LOCATIONS



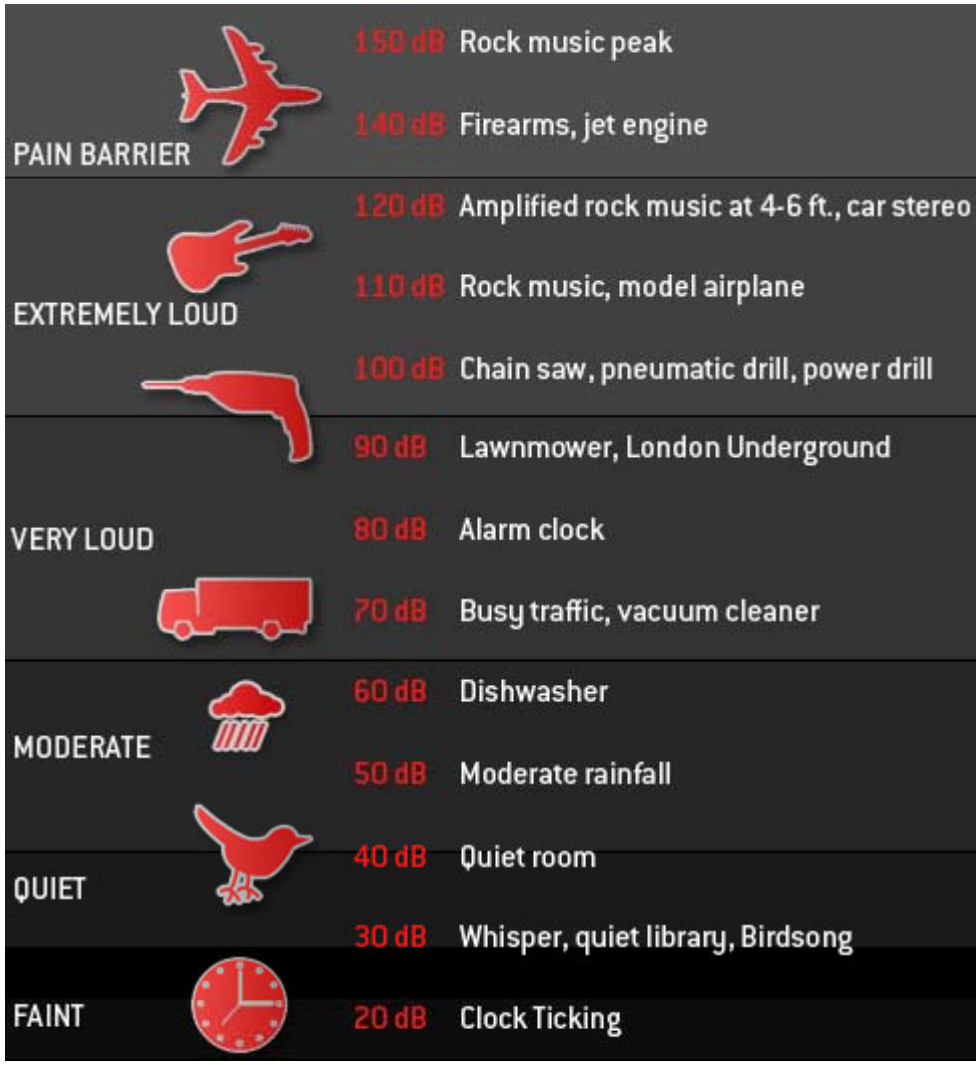
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ACOUSTIC

- 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





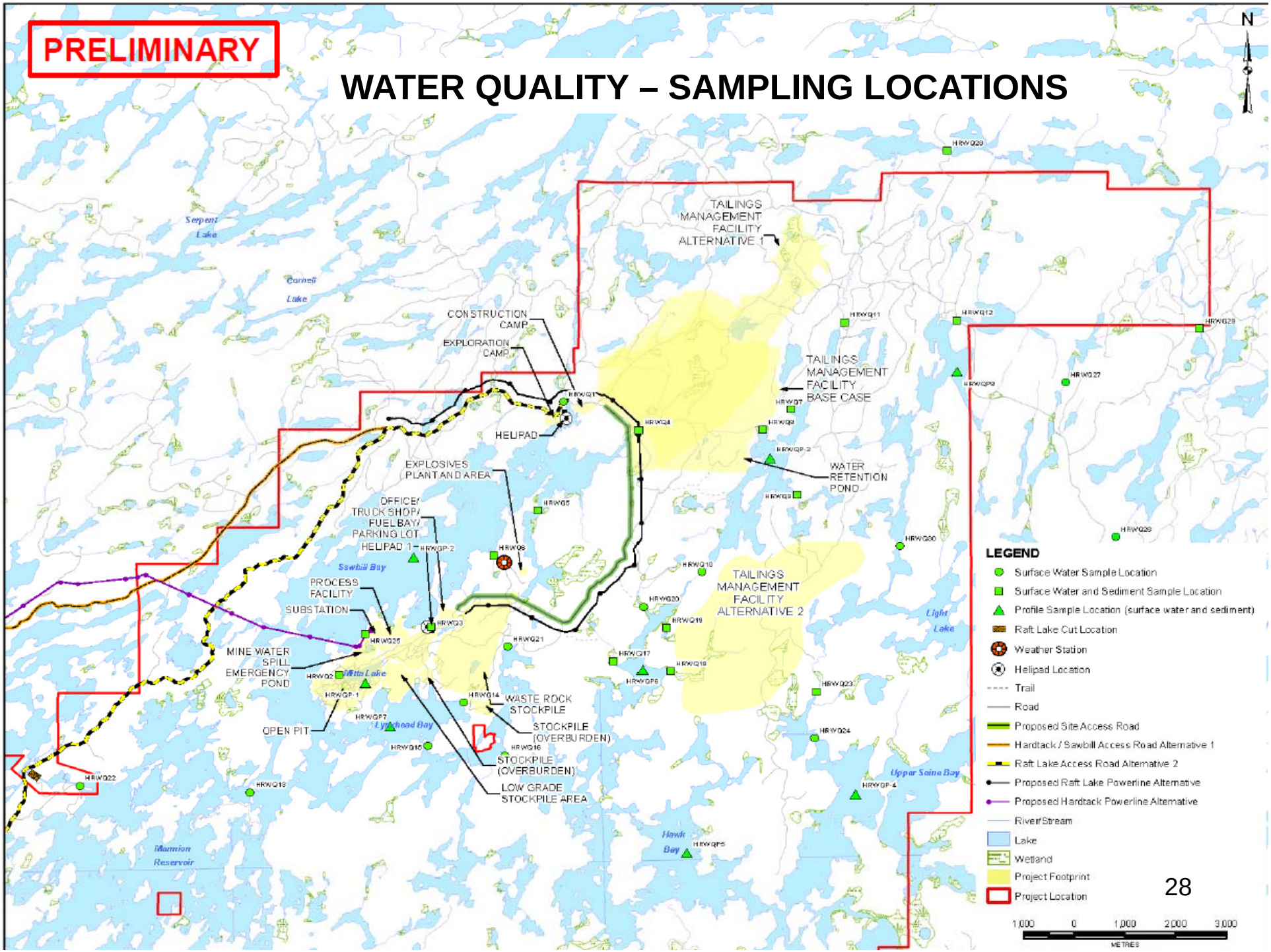
WATER QUALITY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

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

PRELIMINARY

WATER QUALITY – SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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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

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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



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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

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HYDROLOGY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

- Description of existing surface water management and use
  - Agreements under the International Joint Commission
  - 2004 to 2014 Seine River Water Management Plan
  - Existing MOE Permits to Take Water
- Description of hydrology in the site, local and regional study areas including:
  - Drainage basins;
  - Flow and water level regimes including monthly and seasonal fluctuations and year-to-year variability;
  - Normal, flood and drought properties of streams and lakes;
  - Hydrological components and processes, and their interrelations (e.g. precipitation, evapotranspiration, evaporation, runoff, groundwater recharge/discharge)
- Identification of navigable waterways and water bodies

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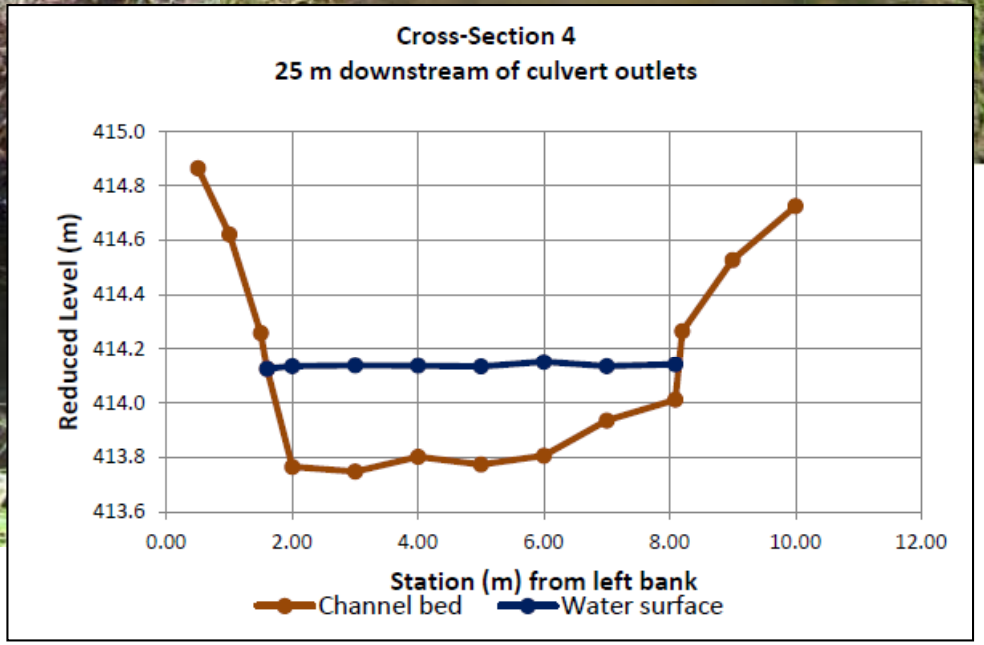
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HYDROLOGY







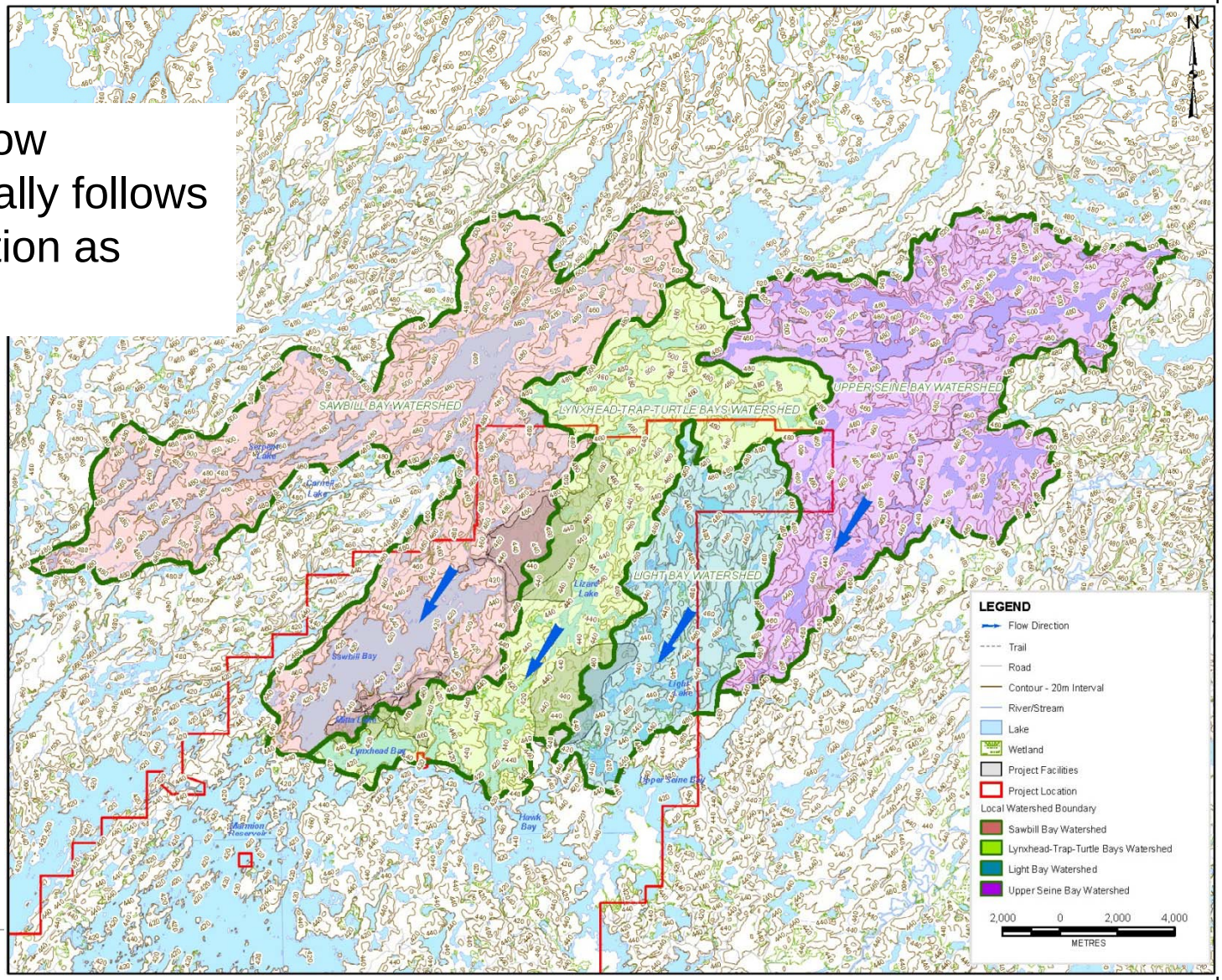
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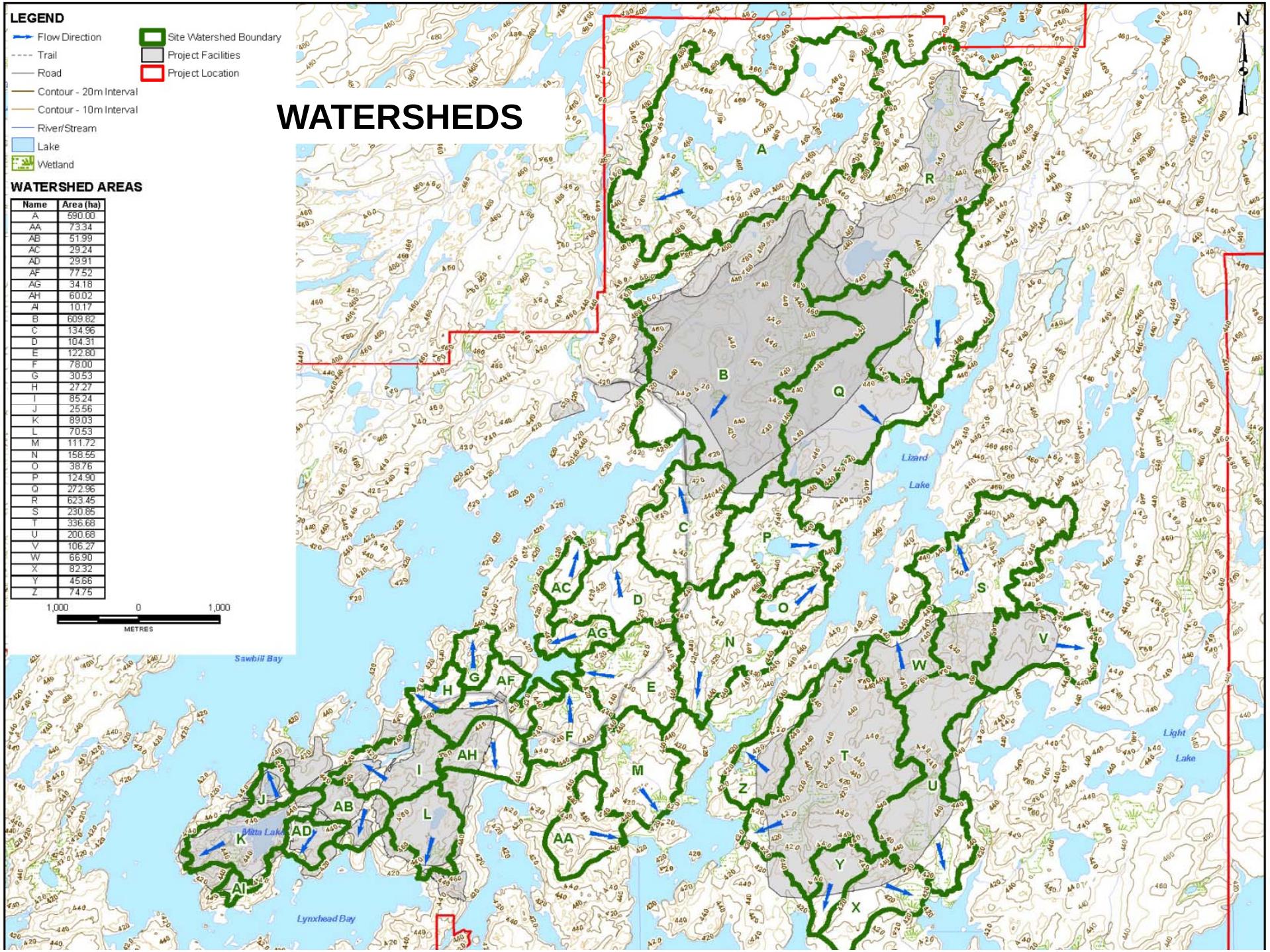


WATERSHEDS

Groundwater flow direction generally follows the same direction as surface water



WATERSHEDS


LEGEND
Flow Direction
Trail
Road
Contour - 20m Interval
Contour - 10m Interval
River/Stream
Lake
Wetland
Site Watershed Boundary
Project Facilities
Project Location
WATERSHED AREAS
Name | Area (ha)
A 590.00
AA 73.34
AB 51.99
AC 29.24
AD 29.91
AF 77.52
AG 34.18
AH 60.02
AI 10.17
B 609.82
C 134.96
D 104.31
E 122.80
F 78.00
G 30.53
H 27.27
I 85.24
J 25.56
K 89.03
L 70.53
M 111.72
N 158.55
O 38.76
P 124.90
Q 272.96
R 623.45
S 230.85
T 336.68
U 200.68
V 106.27
W 66.90
X 82.32
Y 45.66
Z 74.75
1,000 0 1,000
METRES
N
Lizard Lake
Light Lake
Sawbill Bay
Mitta Lake
Lynxhead Bay

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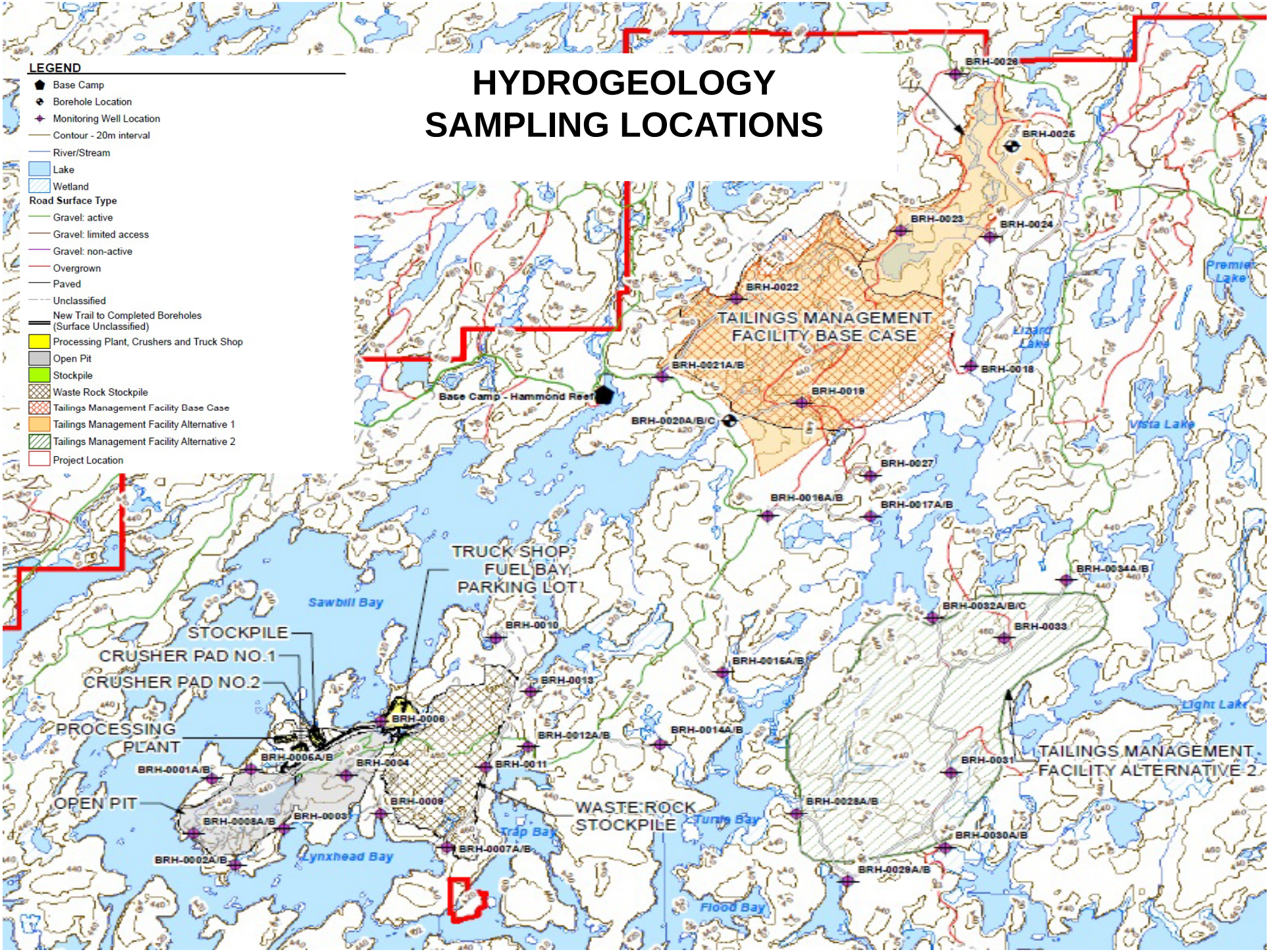


HYDROGEOLOGY BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

- 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



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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

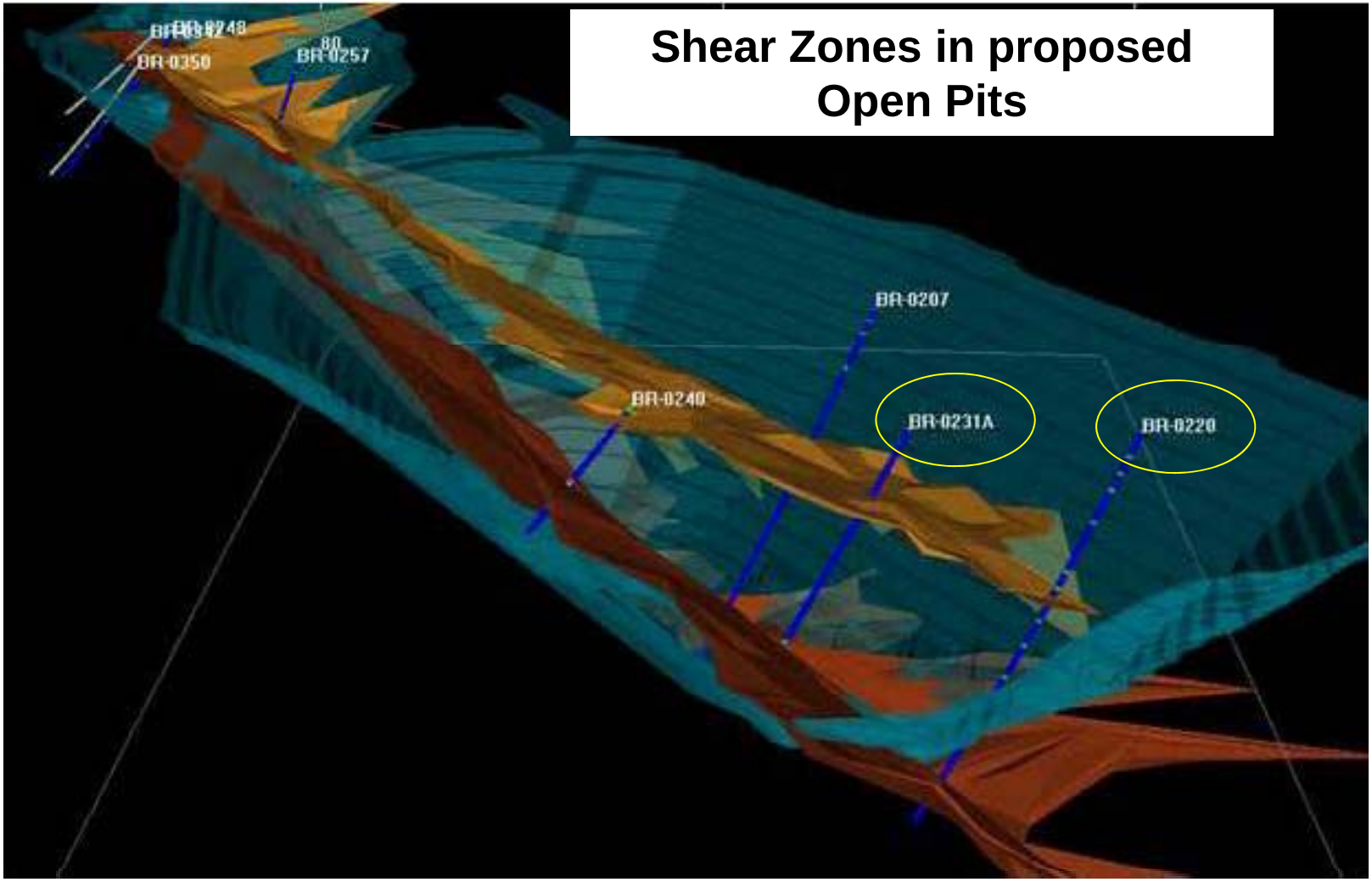
- Groundwater Quality
  - Some parameters in the shallow groundwater have levels above criteria
  - Deep groundwater generally meets criteria and is similar to shallow and surface water

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Shear Zones in proposed Open Pits



PQ boreholes BR-0220 and BR-0231A intersect upper/lower shears

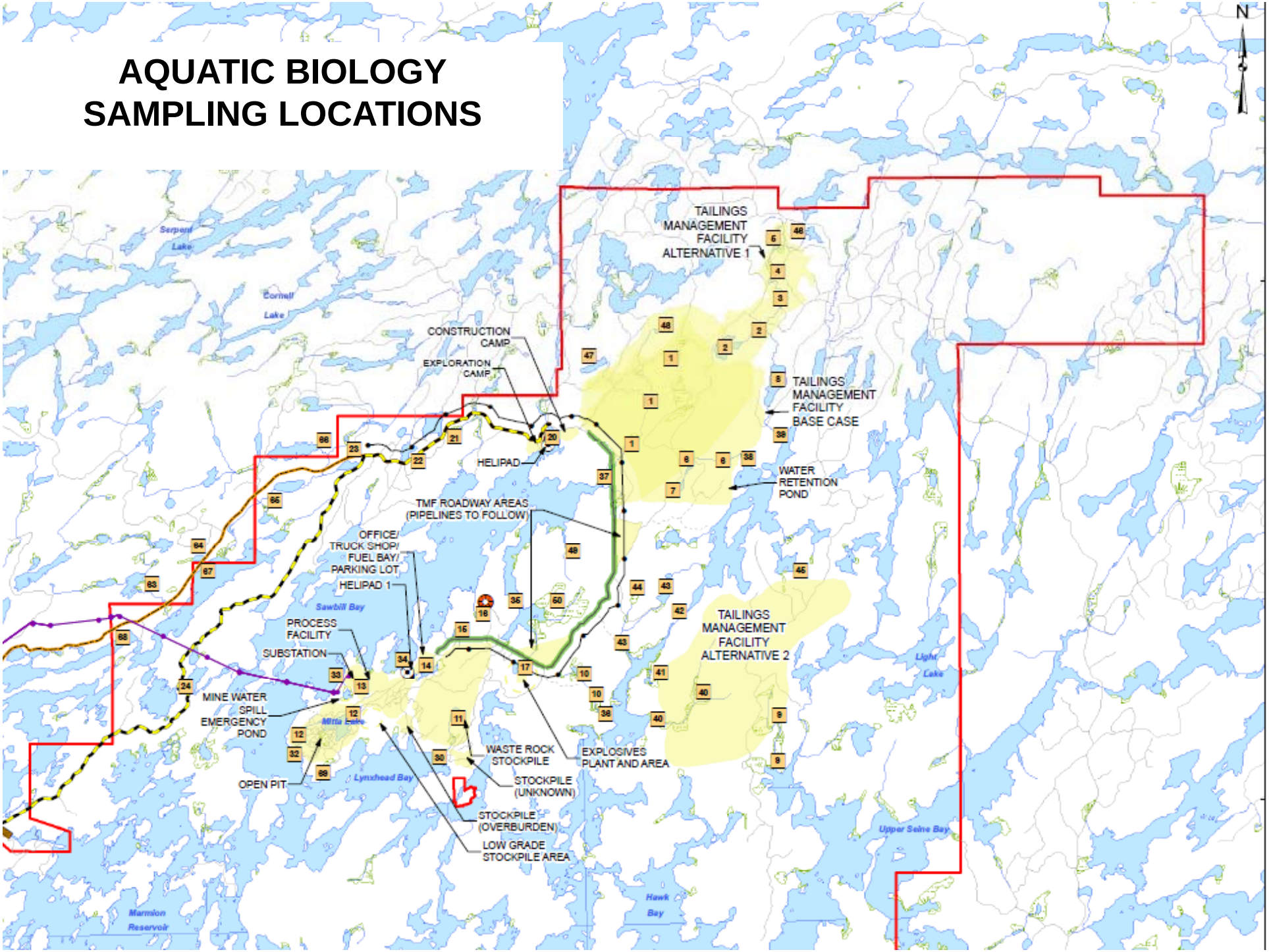


AQUATIC BIOLOGY STUDY OBJECTIVES

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 SAMPLING LOCATIONS



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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

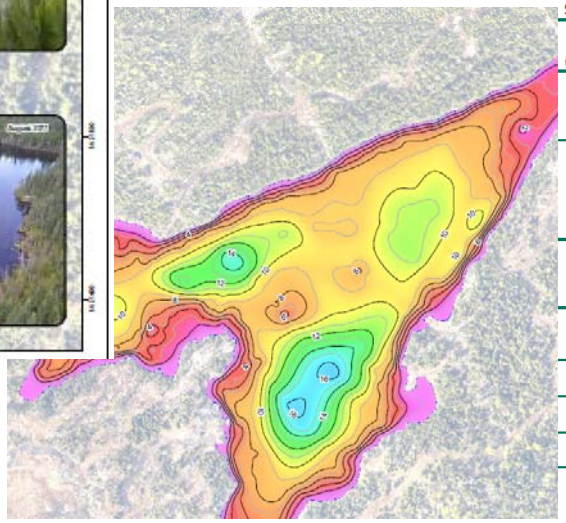
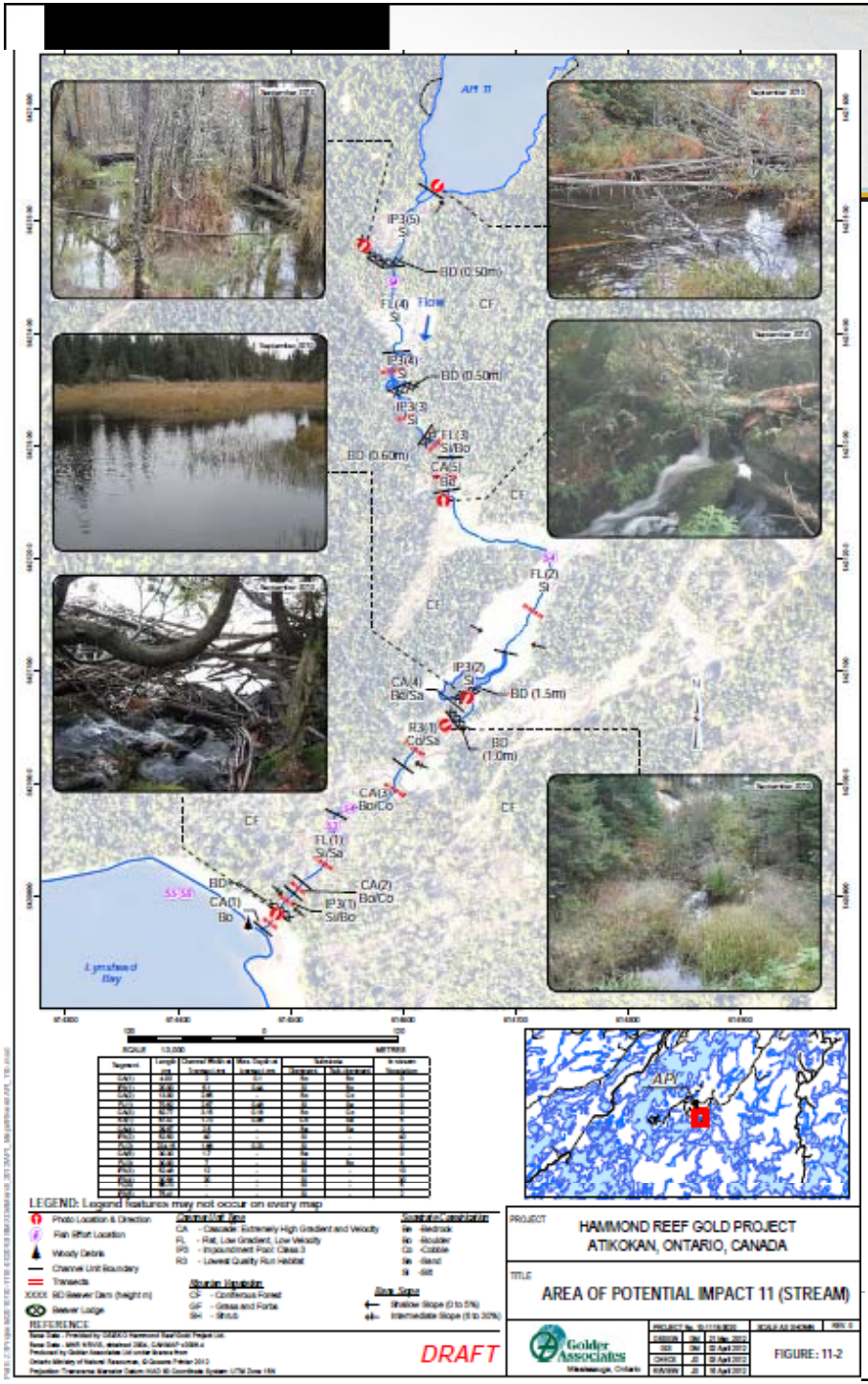


Table 1: API #11 (pond), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch Summaries)

Fish Effort Location (see Figure 11-1)	Date	Gear	Effort	Catch
46	September 28–29, 2010	minnow trap	18 hrs.	finescale dace (27 adult, 2 juvenile) northern redbelly dace (11 adult)
47	September 28–29, 2010	minnow trap	19 hrs.	finescale dace (36 adult) northern redbelly dace (1 adult) fathead minnow (3 adult)
48	September 28–29, 2010	nordic net	18 hrs.	finescale dace (9 adult) fathead minnow (2 adult)
49	September 28–29, 2010	gillnet - single panel (76 mm mesh)	18 hrs.	no catch
50a	August 27-28, 2011	broad –scale large mesh	57 hrs.	no catch
50b	August 27-28, 2011	broad –scale large mesh	57 hrs.	no catch
50c	August 27-28, 2011	broad –scale large mesh	57 hrs.	no catch
51a	August 27-28, 2011	broad –scale small mesh	39 hrs.	finescale dace (7 adult) fathead minnow (1 adult)
51b	August 27-28, 2011	broad –scale small mesh	39 hrs	finescale dace (4 adult) fathead minnow (3 adult)





AQUATIC BIOLOGY

Table 1: API #11 (pond), Basic Water Chemistry Parameter Data

Date/Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	pH	Conductivity (µmhos)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
September 28, 2010				
Surface	11.4	7.6	58	10.6
1	11.1	7.6	58	10.5
2	10.9	7.7	58	10.2
3	10.9	7.6	58	9.8
4	9.0	7.6	58	8.0
5	-	-	-	-
August 27, 2011	23.0	8.9	76	9.0

Table 1: API #11 (stream), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch Summaries)

Fish Effort Location (see Figure 11-2)	Date	Gear	Effort	Catch
53	September 23, 2010	backpack electrofisher	115 m	finescale dace (27 adult, 27 juvenile, 2 YOY) northern redbelly dace (2 adult)
54	September 24, 2011	backpack electrofisher	641 m	finescale dace (29 adult, 36 juvenile, 1 YOY) northern redbelly dace (5 adult, 5 juvenile) dace sp. (2 YOY unk.)

Table 1: API #11 (Lynxhead Bay), Fish Community Assessment (Effort, Gear and Catch Summaries)

Fish Effort Location	Date	Gear	Effort	Catch
55	August 26, 2010	boat electrofisher	500 m	yellow perch (10 juvenile) northern pike (1 adult)
56	September 24, 2011	broad-scale small mesh gillnets (2)	17.5 hrs	walleye (2 juvenile) yellow perch (15 juvenile)
57	September 24, 2011	broad-scale small mesh gillnets (2)	17.5 hrs	walleye (1 juvenile) northern pike (1 unk.)
58	September 24, 2011	broad-scale large mesh gillnets (2)	17 hrs	lake whitefish (1 adult) white sucker (1 adult) northern pike (1 adult)

TML

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AQUATIC BIOLOGY



Northern Pike



Lake Trout

Table 1: Fish Species Captured During Baseline Studies

Family/Subfamily	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name
Coregoninae	lake whitefish cisco	*Coregonus clupeaformis* *Coregonus artedi*
Umbridae	central mudminnow	*Umbra limi*
Esocidae	northern pike	*Esox lucius*
Cyprinidae	longnose dace blacknose dace northern redbelly dace finescale dace pearl dace fathead minnow spottail shiner blacknose shiner brassy minnow	*Rhinichthys cataractae* *Rhinichthys atratulus* *Chrosomus eos* *Chrosomus neogaeus* *Semotilus margarita* *Pimephales promelas* *Notropis hudsonius* *Notropis heterolepis* *Hybognathus hankinsoni*
Catostomidae	common white sucker	*Catostomus commersoni*
Gadidae	burbot	*Lota lota*
Gasterosteidae	ninespine stickleback brook stickleback	*Pungitius pungitius* *Culaea inconstans*
Centrarchidae	smallmouth bass pumpkinseed	*Micropterus dolomieu* *Lepomis gibbosus*
Percidae	walleye yellow perch lowa darter	*Sander vitreus* *Perca flavescens* *Etheostoma exile*
Cottidae	mottled sculpin	*Cottus bairdi*

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AQUATIC BIOLOGY



Blacknose Shiner



Cisco



Yellow Walleye



Smallmouth Bass



Pearl Dace

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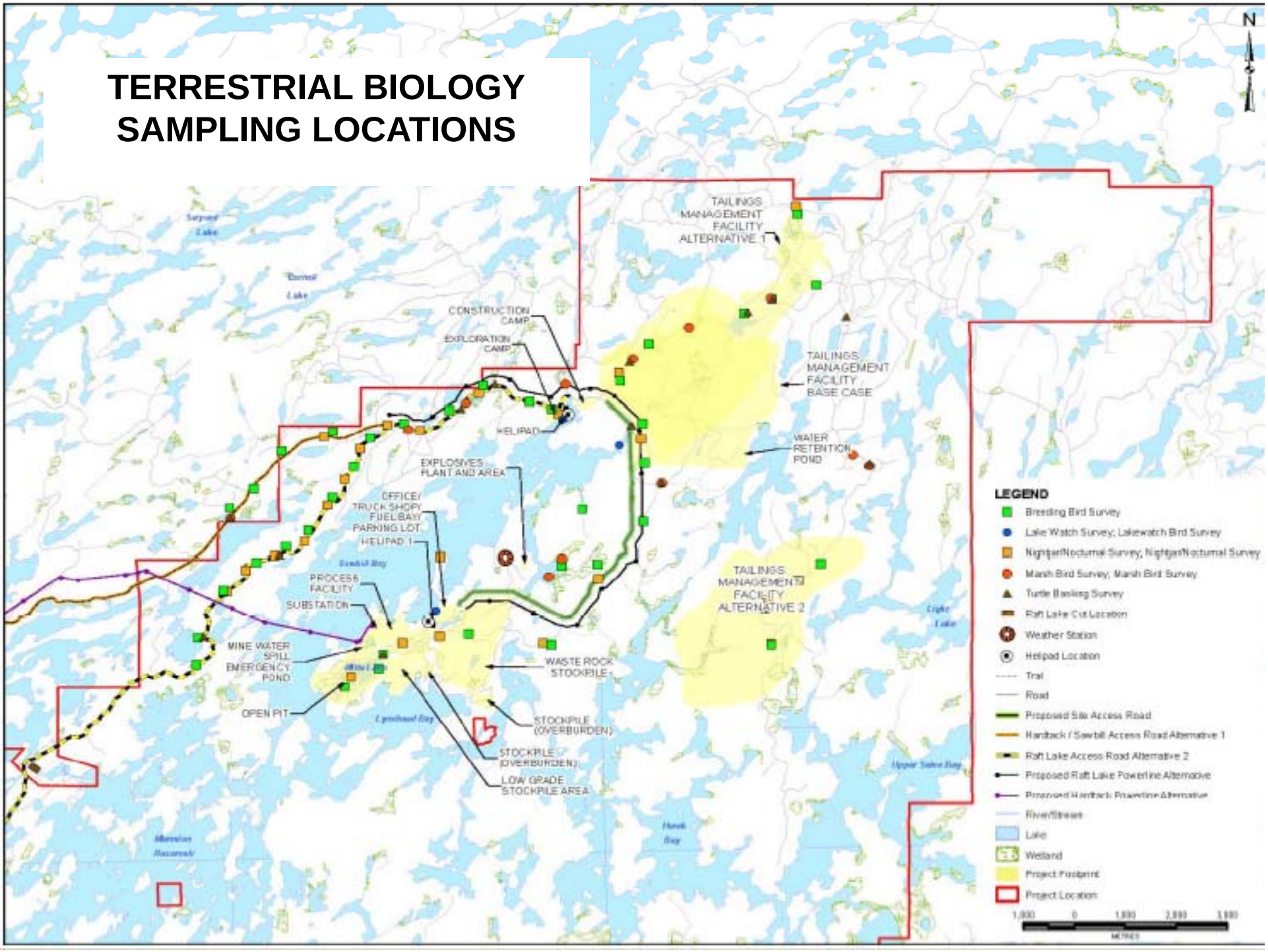


TERRESTRIAL BASELINE STUDY OBJECTIVES

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



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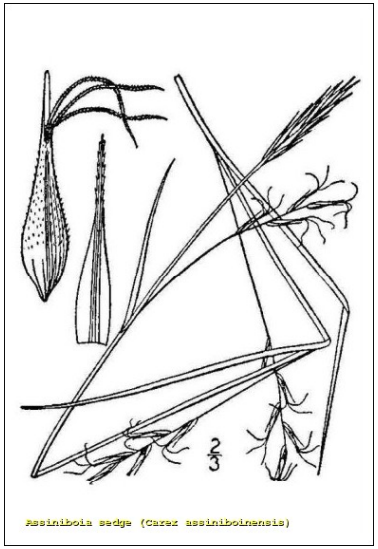
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY











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Group Discussion

Do you have any questions about the baseline results?

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on Mining.



Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

THE MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO'S 19th ANNUAL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2012

SAULT STE. MARIE • AUGUST 26th-28th, 2012 • Details on back page



ISSUE NO. 71, SUMMER 2012

MÉTIS VOYAGEUR

ELECTIONS YIELD RECORD VOTER TURNOUT

President Lipinski Re-elected

MNO President Lipinski re-elected with strong mandate across Province

A 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 MNO 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 MNO'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 Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) 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 PCMNO 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."

READ OUR COMPLETE
ELECTION COVERAGE
ON PAGES 4, 5, 24 and 25



▲ Left to right: **The Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs; MNO President, Gary Lipinski; MNO Chair, France Picotte; and the Honourable Dalton McGuinty, Premier of Ontario.**

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 Métis 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 2008. "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 Accommodate 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.

continued on page 2



RESPECTING THE EARTH

MNO Captain of the Hunt concerned about local environment

Page 22



INDUSTRY PARTNERS

Osisko and MNO sign agreement on gold development in northwest

Page 3



INFINITE REACH

MNO's Student Solidarity Network facilitators gather in Thunder Bay

Page 14 & 15



ABORIGINAL KING LEAR

MNO citizens take part in all-Aboriginal staging of Shakespeare's King Lear

Page 6

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Around the MNO

CONGRATULATIONS



▲ **Barbaranne Wright.**

Graduation with distinction

The Wright Family is proud to announce the successful graduation with distinction, of Barbaranne Wright, U.E., PLCGS, from the University of Toronto, St. Michael's Campus with Certification in Canadian Genealogical Studies.

Barbaranne is the Charter President, and current Women's Representative for the Niagara Region Métis Council.



▲ **Louise Logue** (left)**.**

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*

OUR MÉTIS ARTISTS

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 Inglis. "The design, entitled 'Giniigaaniimenaaning', which means 'Looking Ahead', tells a story of Aboriginal peoples, cultures and languages through dark times 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."



▲ **Part of Christi Belcourt's design that will become a stained glass window in the Centre Block of Parliament Hill in Ottawa.**

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

The Métis Voyageur
Summer 2012, No. 71

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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, "but it is very important that Métis people benefit from economic development along with all Ontario citizens."

For their part, Premier McGuinty and Minister Wynne indicated they are proud of what the MNO and the Ontario Government have achieved together and feel that the MNO's priorities work very well with the province's priorities.

Prior to meeting with Premier McGuinty and Minister Wynne, President Lipinski and Chair Picotte met with the Honourable Laurel Broten, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario. Chair Picotte is Provincial Secretary for Education on the PCMNO. Minister Broten congratulated President Lipinski and Chair Picotte on their recent re-elections and indicated she looks forward to continuing to work with them.

President Lipinski and Chair Picotte highlighted the achievements made since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the MNO and the Ministry of Education in 2009. The desirability of building on the foundation of the MOU to develop a five-year plan to improve Métis engagement in the education system was discussed.

The MNO leadership shared information from several recent reports about Métis engagement in the education system in Ontario. One of these reports showed a disappointing amount of Métis content in the training of teachers in Ontario. The Minister indicated that the province was preparing to refresh teacher education in the province and this was a great opportunity for the Métis to make sure that they are meaningfully included in the new curricula that will be developed.

> ***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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

Métis Nation News



Osisko and MNO sign Memorandum of Understanding

▲ Top row: **Bud Dickson; Martin Griffin, Osisko Manager of Aboriginal Affairs; Melanie Paradis, former MNO Director of Lands, Resources and Consultations (LRC); Joe Daze, MNO LRC Coordinator.** Bottom row: **Jerome Girard, Osisko Project Director; Robert Mailhot, Osisko Vice-president of Human Resources; Gary Lipinski, MNO President; Marlene Davidson, President of MNO Atikokan and Area Métis Council.**

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 MNO's 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; Alvina 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 Hunt; and, Theresa Stenlund, PCMNO 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 Roosen, 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; Fizul Sima, with the Aboriginal Business Development Program; and, Jason Li, with 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



▲ **MNO President Gary Lipinski, MNO Chair France Picotte and Senator Ray Bergie at the MNO Business Forum on March 30.**

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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 senators representing the Chartered MNO Community Councils. The following candidates were elected, re-elected or acclaimed.

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

GARY **LIPINSKI**
Re-elected
MNO President



▲ **MNO President Gary Lipinski.**

MNO President, Gary Lipinski, hails from Fort Frances, Ontario, where he was born, raised and still resides with his wife Dianne, 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 initiated in 1993 that would eventually go to the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1999, Lipinski was elected MNO Chair and with his ever-increasing involvement in the MNO, he left his teaching position to focus his full attention on the pursuit of Métis rights.

Gary Lipinski was re-elected MNO Chair several times, and when in 2003, the Supreme Court in R. v Powley affirmed that Métis are a fully-fledged rights-bearing people with constitutionally-protected rights, he was already working as "chief negotiator" for the MNO with the Ontario Government, in order to implement the Powley decision. These negotiations 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 - MNO 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 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.

PCMNO Executive ***continued on page 5***

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	Chretien, Annette	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
	Sarrazin, Richard	650
Post-Secondary Representative	**Henry, Jennifer**	1360
	Mandry, Phoebe	683
*Councillor for Region 5**	**Denis, Juliette**	211
	Sarrazin, Maurice	210
Councillor for Region 6	Lavigne, Chris	64
	Wass, JoAnne	96
Councillor for Region 7	**Saulnier, Pauline**	303
	Vallee, Allan	110

* A recount was completed for this 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 *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

Councillor Region 2
Burgess, Cameron

Councillor Region 4
Gatien, Ernest

Councillor Region 8
Tucker, Anita

Councillor Region 9
Rivers, Peter

Youth Representative
Case, Mitchell

Councillor Region 3
Lafrance, Marcel

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO VETERANS COUNCIL

President
Paquette, Joseph

Chair
Mandeville, Guy

Sergeant at Arms
Garratt, Greg

Treasurer
Plummer, Christopher

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO YOUTH COUNCIL

Representative Region 2
Landry, Janine

Representative Region 3
Gosselin, Brianne

Representative Region 9
Young, Alexander

Representative Region 8
Delbaere-Sawchuk, Nicholas

UNCONTESTED POSITIONS

The following positions remain vacant

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO VETERANS COUNCIL

- Secretary
- Women's Representative
- Senator

MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO YOUTH COUNCIL

- Representative Region 1
- Representative Region 4
- Representative Region 6
- Representative Region 7
- Representative Region 5

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2012 MNO Elections



FRANCE **PICOTTE**
Re-elected **MNO Chair**

France succeeded President Lipinski as the Chair of the MNO in 2008. Chair Picotte first got involved in Métis politics in Ontario when she served as President of the MNO Timmins Métis Community Council; she then became PCMNO Vice-chair and later PCMNO Chair.

France is a strong woman and proud Métis citizen fluent in Michif, English and French. Currently, she is the PCMNO Provincial Secretary for Education and Training, as well as Healing and Wellness. Besides taking an active role in over-seeing these branches, France travels across the country and throughout the province raising awareness about the Métis and Métis culture in Ontario. In January, 2010, Chair Picotte told the 5th Annual Ontario Aboriginal Women in Leadership Forum in Ottawa--one of the many events at which she represented the MNO--that success lies in "having confidence in who you are, confidence in your ability, and not being stopped at not knowing something. You have to ask; you have to know, and you have to move forward." France, a lab technician, has also been instrumental in promoting and advancing health issues in the Métis community. Her passion for the preservation of Métis culture was recognized when she received the "Ontario Heritage Trust Award" for her dedication to preserving the Michif language and the traditional finger weaving practice of the Métis people. Her effort to record more Métis stories is now taking her into the area of research and she is instrumental in establishing relationships with research bodies and institutions that can shine light on the often untold stories of the Métis in Ontario. ∞



SHARON **McBRIDE**
Re-elected
MNO Vice-Chair

Sharon McBride is a municipal law enforcement officer and has served as Vice-chair and spokesperson for the Métis Nation of Ontario Women's Secretariat (WSMNO) since 2008. She became actively involved in Métis politics in 1999 when she first learned of her Métis ancestry. She was Founding President of the Credit River Métis Council based in Brampton and has served as PCMNO Councillor for Region Eight. Her work on behalf of the Women's Secretariat for the MNO is focused on securing the funding required to carry out the important advocacy and public awareness role of the Women's Secretariat.

Vice-chair McBride, whose Métis roots have been traced to Penetanguishene, was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and has lived in Germany, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Her contributions to the Métis community include work on several different boards and committees, and she is committed to ensuring the voice of the Métis Nation is heard throughout the province. Sharon received the "Ontario Heritage Trust Award" in recognition of her work with Mississauga Heritage and the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation. She has also earned one of the highest honours that her community can bestow--two eagle feathers. ∞



TIM **PILE**
Re-elected
MNO Secretary-Treasurer

Tim Pile lives in Thunder Bay and has served as Secretary/Treasurer of the PCMNO since 2001. Tim is Chair of the Finance Committee, Provincial Secretary for Housing and assumes some responsibilities in MNO Healing and Wellness, as well as Education and Training portfolios. Born in the northwestern Ontario gold-mining town of Geraldton, Tim traces his Aboriginal roots to Peace River, Alberta, where his paternal great-grandmother, Ida Cameron, was raised.

Tim 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 in Métis communities. This promotes student engagement in Métis culture and community health issues. The students return to the NOSM as "ambassadors" of the Métis in Ontario. Student presentations to classmates about their experience in the community raise additional awareness of the unique culture of the Métis in Ontario. ∞

REGIONAL COUNCILLORS



THERESA **STENLUND**
Acclaimed • **Region 1**

Theresa Stenlund 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 1996 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. ∞



CAMERON **BURGESS**
Acclaimed • **Region 2**

Cam Burgess lives in Thunder Bay and has been Region 2 Councillor since 2003. Cam serves on the PCMNO Finance and Economic Development Committees 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 cultural levels.

Cam's first PCMNO meeting was in Ottawa just 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 Lafrance has been acclaimed to serve a second term as Regional Councillor for Region 3. He was first elected in 2008, and is also the Chair for the Region 3 Consultation Committee. Prior to his election to the PCMNO he was a community council councillor 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. ∞



ERNEST **GATIEN**
Acclaimed • **Region 4**

Ernest Gatien is a new member of the PCMNO who has been acclaimed as Regional Councillor for Region 4. He is a former president and councillor for the MNO North Channel Community Council and has been a resource person for the Historic Sault Ste. Marie Consultation Committee. Ernest lives in Blind River and is retired after serving 35 years with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. He holds an Arts degree from Laurentian University and a Diploma in Resource Management from Sault College.

While with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ernest worked at various times as a forest fire fighter, a lands and waters technical specialist, and a member of First Nations' land claims negotiating teams. He was also involved with the Elliot Lake uranium mines decommissioning and did contract management including road and dam construction. As well, he was a member of the Town of Blind River Planning Board.

Ernest has been active for years attending local council meetings and several AGAs and plans to continue working to keep the MNO moving forward in its struggle to attain for Métis citizens what is their heritage and birth right in practice and in law.



JULIETTE **DENIS**
Elected • **Region 5**

Juliette 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 University. 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 Sudbury Campus of Laurentian University. ∞



JOANNE **WASS**
Re-Elected • **Region 6**

First elected in 2004, JoAnne Wass has been re-elected to serve as 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 Councillor. JoAnne is particularly interested in preserving the Michif language and working with knowledge holders to pass on Métis traditions and way of life. She is very proud of her sons Mike and Cameron, and her miracle grandson Kyler. ∞



PAULINE **SAULNIER**
Re-Elected • **Region 7**

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 Committee.

Pauline lives in Penetanguishene 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. ∞

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Arts & Culture



▲ **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.**

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 Métis Nation of Ontario forwarded an email to all staff indicating that the National Arts Centre (NAC) was reaching out to the Aborignal 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 Keeptwo, 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--the 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 Shellenberg for over 40 years. It felt great to be part of history in the making. Kevin Loring, who played Edmond, wrote this amazing blog post that says it all!



▲ **Theresa Hendricks and actor August Schellenberg as King Lear.**

More information on this production is available at: *http://nac-cna.ca/englishtheatre/event/690*

Hoka Heh!

We would like to thank actor ***Kevin Loring*** *for sharing this excerpt from his blog:* ***http://hokaheh.blogspot.ca***

Augie's Dream

By **Kevin Loring**

When the *Ecstasy of Rita Joe* opened at the Vancouver Playhouse in 1967, after a pregnant pause, Canadian theatre was born. It was at this time that, Actor/Director/Producer John Juliani 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 off such an ambitious production.

I first heard about the "Native Lear" in 2009 while working with August on the Western Canada Theatre / National Arts Centre co-production of *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe*. Directed by Yvette Nolan, this production of Rita Joe, billed as the 50th 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 1967. 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.

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THUNDER BAY | LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

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

As part of its ongoing effort to build partnerships with postsecondary institutions, on April 17, the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) partnered with Lakehead University's Office of Aboriginal Initiatives to hold a Research Rendezvous at Lakehead's Thunder Bay Campus. The Research Rendezvous featured presentations from three MNO staff heavily involved in research in key areas of education, healing and wellness and Métis way of life, as well as a Métis rights panel that included leading Métis lawyers and academics.

MNO President, Gary Lipinski, delivered opening remarks prior to the Métis rights panel and commented: "The relationship started in September between Lakehead University and the MNO with signing the Memorandum of Understanding. Today's research rendezvous and the panel on Métis rights are a step forward. Métis are beginning to take our rightful place in Canada."

The MNO staff who made presentations during the Research Rendezvous were Dr. Chris Paci, Manager of Education; Dr. Storm Russell, Senior Policy Analyst, Healing and Wellness Branch; and Dr. Brian Tucker, Manager of Métis Traditional Knowledge and Land Use.

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.

> ***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*

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 Macdougall. A complete video of the Métis rights panel session can be viewed on the MNO website in the news section.



▲ **MNO President Gary Lipinski with Dr. Rui Wang, Vice-President of Research, Economic Development and Innovation with Lakehead University.**



▲ **Jean Teillet**



▲ **Jason Madden**



▲ **Dr. Brenda MacDougall**

WOMEN OF THE MÉTIS NATION | LES FEMMES MICHIF OTIPEMISIWAK

MNO represented at annual meeting of Women of the Métis Nation

The Women of the Métis Nation, Les Femmes Michif Otipemisiwak, held their National Assembly in Edmonton on March 30-31, 2012.

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. Delegates were also present from British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.

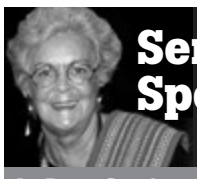
Three women were presented with the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal by the WSMNO's newly elected president, Melanie Omeniho. One of the medals went to Jean Teillet. Ms. Teillet is not only the lawyer for the MNO, she was instrumental in leading the historic Powley case to the Supreme Court where she received a unanimous judgment in favour of the Powleys.

Sharon McBride reports that, "we started working on strategic planning and priorities, with one of them being communications--a new website, new logo and brochure....The website will be linked to both the MNO and MNC websites....I will keep you updated when it goes live."



▲ (Front, left to right) **Alvina Cimon, President of the MNO Northwest Métis Council; Juliette Dennis, MNO Sudbury Métis Council; Pat Taylor, MNO Georgian Bay Métis Council.** (Standing, left to right) **Barbaranne Wright, MNO Niagara Region Métis Council; Lisa Pigeau, MNO Healing and Wellness; Brenda Powley, Senator, MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council; Sharon McBride, MNO Vice-chair and spokesperson for the WSMNO; Pearl Gabona, MNO Oshawa and Durham Region Métis Council; Joanne Hamlin, MNO Thunder Bay Métis Council; Chris Action, MNO Temiskaming Métis Council.**

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Senators' Spotlight

By **Reta Gordon**, *Executive Senator*

Our Senators may walk quietly in their moccasins

But they leave a big footprint

The Senators of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) are steeped in our traditions and teachings and act 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 grass root 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 Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO). One of the four senators will then be chosen to form part of the Executive of the PCMNO.

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 PCMNO. I have learned so much from our senators past and present. Having been involved in the affairs of the Métis Nation of Ontario 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.

OUR MÉTIS LANGUAGE | TIMMINS MEETING

Michif 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.*

By **France Picotte**, *MNO Chair* and **Dr. Chris Paci**, *Manager, MNO Education & Training*



▲ **Michif Committee meeting, February 27, 2012.**

Michif continues to be one of the languages spoken in Ontario today. Thanks to funding from the Aboriginal Languages Initiative, Canadian Heritage, and the Ministry of Education, Michif speakers from across Ontario gathered for a day of sharing and discussion. The state of the Michif language spoken in Ontario is largely unknown outside of the Michif Committee. The committee has been around a number of years, functioning as a key group of dedicated volunteers with passion for the language. The day long gathering was an opportunity to share and celebrate Michif as a language for today and tomorrow.

Historically, many of the Michif speakers were reluctant to speak in public. "We are pretty sure that we have more than two dialects but how many is still unknown. This gathering of speakers is but a minute example of what I suspect to be in existence in Ontario," said France Picotte, Chair of the Métis Nation of Ontario. The Michif language is a language of survival and of necessity. In the early days, before the formation of Canada, Michif facilitated communication between diverse peoples, aided Métis mobility (across different cultural and linguistic landscapes) and contributed to the survival of our ancestors.

There are many questions about the state of Aboriginal languages: What do we need to do to ensure these languages are not lost with the current generation of speakers? What were those things that contributed to the development of the languages? As the Métis Nation continues to grow in Ontario what do we need to do to ensure the viability of Michif? Métis peoples' ability to communicate with diverse peoples continues to be instrumental in the development of Ontario and Canada; the same values that were important in the past are of importance today and in the future. The Métis Nation of Ontario is committed to supporting Michif--gathering, preserving and propagating all the languages spoken by Métis.



The FIMUR Assisted Homeownership Program

Designed to help move renters and affordable housing tenants into market housing

Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) is pleased to announce the launch of the new "First Nation, Inuit, Métis Urban and Rural" (FIMUR) 2012-15 Housing Program as part of the "Investment in Affordable Housing for Ontario Program".

The FIMUR Assisted Homeownership Program is designed to help move renters and affordable housing tenants into market housing. Across Ontario (excluding the Greater Toronto Area), OAHS has helped 731 people move into 261 homes. These new homeowners now have stable housing and are able to better focus on contributing to their communities and strengthening their families; this includes 182 people who have moved out of social housing, and 53 who have escaped situations of violence.

OAHS will administer a three-year (2012-13 to 2014-15) funding allocation totalling $19.8 million at $6.6 million per year.

FIMUR 2012-15 Housing Program funds will be targeted to three program components:

Assisted Homeownership Program
www.ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca

Rental Housing component
http://goo.gl/wEzzG

Homeowner Repair component
http://goo.gl/ICDW0

Further inquiries may be directed to FIMUR Program staff at **(866) 391-1061**



▲ **Chef Jon Garratt in a screen capture from a video produced by the Kelowna Foodbank.**

It begins with a single tomato plant

Here is another example of a fine Métis citizen making a difference. Jonathon Garratt began his career path with the help of the Métis Nation of Ontario Training and Education Branch's Midland office. He went on to become a chef at the Vancouver Olympics.

Jon's passion for feeding people has taken him beyond the kitchen. He is a supporter of the Kelowna Foodbank. Moved by the plight of low income families, Jon Garratt believes that people need to change the way they think about food.

This year, with the help of The Greenery Garden Centre in Kelowna, Garratt plans to teach 50 at risk families to grow their own food, beginning with a tomato plant. "I'll teach them how to grow a tomato plant in a bucket in their own backyard," he says. His aim is to get children to eat real foods, as opposed to processed, by teaching them where their food comes from. The single tomato plant is just the beginning. Jon points out that, "in a two foot by four foot box you can grow 100 pounds of potatoes."

Last year, Jon Garratt led a growing campaign which donated 22,000 pounds of fresh vegetables to the foodbank. This year, he hopes to double that, by encouraging people to take part in the "Plant a Row - Grow a Row" campaign. To that end, he produced a video to educate people about the program and how it helps the Kelowna Foodbank.

"It's time to start educating people and using some of the people in our community, like gardeners, landscapers and chefs to beat this problem."

Garratt also plans to eventually create a cooking program targeting low income families. "We're going to try and create a test kitchen idea at the foodbank where we can bring in some at risk youth and we can teach them how to cook on a low budget and use what they get in their food hampers."

Jon Garratt is the nephew of MNO citizen Greg Garratt, who was recently acclaimed as the "Sgt. at Arms" for the MNO Veterans' Council. (See page 24)

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Community Councils



▲ **Members of the MNO Credit River Métis Council Executive:** (left to right) **Bill Morrison (Chair), Talitha Tolles (Youth Representative), Joyce Tolles (Treasurer), Ray Bergie (Senator) and Richard Cuddy (President).**

A Strong Métis Nation

Credit River Métis Council holds first Annual Meeting

By **Richard Cuddy**, *President*
CREDIT RIVER MÉTIS COUNCIL

I am very proud and pleased to inform the citizens of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) that the MNO 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 (PCMNO), France Picotte; the Captain of the Hunt for Region 8, Gerry Bedford; and MNO 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 (LRC) was represented by Hank Rowlinson 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 Vice President, Jennifer Parkinson; PCMNO Post-secondary representative, Anita Tucker; and former Mayor of Brock Township, Larry O'Connor.

I had the honour and pleasure of introducing the Credit River Council publically, for the first time. Vice President and Chair, Bill Morrison; Secretary and Treasurer, Joyce Tolles; Senator, Ray Bergie; Women's Representative, Karen Derocher; Youth Representative, Talitha Tolles; and myself, President, Richard Cuddy.

At the 2011 MNO 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 want to do my part to make sure the Métis culture and people survive, not just for generations but forever.***

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 furs, 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 Carabram (multi-cultural festival) Canadian Pavilion and Joe Paquette's medicine walk. The Consultation Trailer was used again as a community outreach tool at the Métis youth day in May.

Creation of a *Report of Events Attended by Council* (RABC): Simply, when councillors attend an event they are responsible to the citizens to fill out a report detailing the event. They share that report with the rest of council and the reports are filed in the RABC binder which is held by the secretary. The purpose of the binder is to provide a record for the citizens and information to pass on to succeeding councils. Louis Riel said, "We must cherish our inheritance. We must preserve our nationality for the youth of our future. The story should be written down to pass on." The RABC binder was shared with our guests at the meeting.

Attendance at moccasin camps, governance, financial and consultation training: Our youth and women's representatives have attended seminars and workshops that enhance their knowledge and portfolios. Our Senator has represented us at the MNO AGA and is always available to offer wisdom and guidance to council and citizens. Our Vice-President sits on an Aboriginal education committee in Peel; he is my alternate on the Region 8 Consultation Committee; leads the planning committee for the Louis Riel Day gathering; and, is the chair at council meetings. Our secretary-treasurer has taken on two important portfolios while volunteering at every event that has been held as well as committing to all future events. She has been instrumental in putting our council's written records and bookkeeping in order and is committed to keeping them that way.

And finally, me and the projects I have been working on: I am collaborating on a project with Sheridan College to create a "Sheridan College Aboriginal Education Committee" comprised of First Nations, Métis and Inuit. The council will have a seat, possibly two, representing the MNO on this committee. I represent the council on the Region 8 Consultation Committee and work with the guidance of the MNO and LRC branch. I assist and support the councillors and committees to ensure their success.

I am a proud Métis; I love my culture; I love my people and I love my nation. The councillors and I are dedicated to making the Credit River Métis Council a responsible and honourable representative of the MNO's community councils. I am dedicated to representing the citizens of Credit River as a responsible and honourable president. I am dedicated to healing our community. I want every one of our citizens to feel proud to be a Credit River Métis citizen. I have a family of five and work full time but I try to attend every event, training seminar, workshop and conference I possibly can to learn and share. I am trying to learn and understand as much as I can so I can use that knowledge to aid my Métis brothers and sisters.

On March 28 and 29 I attended the Métis National Council's Métis Residential Schools Conference in Saskatoon. My heart was broken and it has changed me forever. I heard my people's account of the brutal atrocities inflicted upon them as Métis children in the name of colonization. Nobody spoke without tears and I was humbled by their strength and pride to be Métis. All of the challenges the Métis have faced don't make us weaker, they make us stronger. I want to do my part to make sure the Métis culture and people survive, not just for generations but forever.

Please remember, we are your council, but we need your help. Typically, we meet the first Tuesday of every month and information is posted on the website. Connect with us; give us your input, your suggestions, your harvesting information, and if you can, volunteer with us. Help us strengthen the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Stay up-to-date with the Credit River Métis Council:
www.creditrivermetiscouncil.com

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COMMUNITY COUNCILS



▲ **The Great Lakes Métis Council marks Earth Day with the opening of a community garden at the Métis Centre in Owen Sound.**

Tobacco & elderberry

MNO Council celebrates Earth Day

By **Susan Schank**
MNO Great Lakes Métis Council
OWEN SOUND

On April 22nd the MNO 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!

Midland Métis Motivators raise funds for MS research

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.



▲ **The Midland Métis Motivators prior to the MS Walk.**

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 Indigenous 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

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GRAND RIVER MÉTIS COUNCIL | HERITAGE FESTIVAL

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 County 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 Frimeth, 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 cafetorium. Métis artist, Jason Baerg, painted two columns. Inuk artist, Nijanani Novalenga and First Nation artist, Michael Cywink 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.

Last year's Native Awareness Day 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.

Virginia Barter, a Métis historical writer, storyteller, musician and filmmaker spoke about her Métis ancestors and showed her movie, "Hearne."

Musicians, Dr. Kim Anderson and her son Rajan Anderson-Dornan, played the keyboard and fiddle respectively. Dr. Anderson explained that the music they would be playing was "party music" and encouraged the students on Education Day to do what they would typically do at a party--talk to their friends and get up and dance. The students didn't need much coaxing and were happy to get up and jig on the museum grounds.



▲ **Students dancing to Métis fiddle music.**

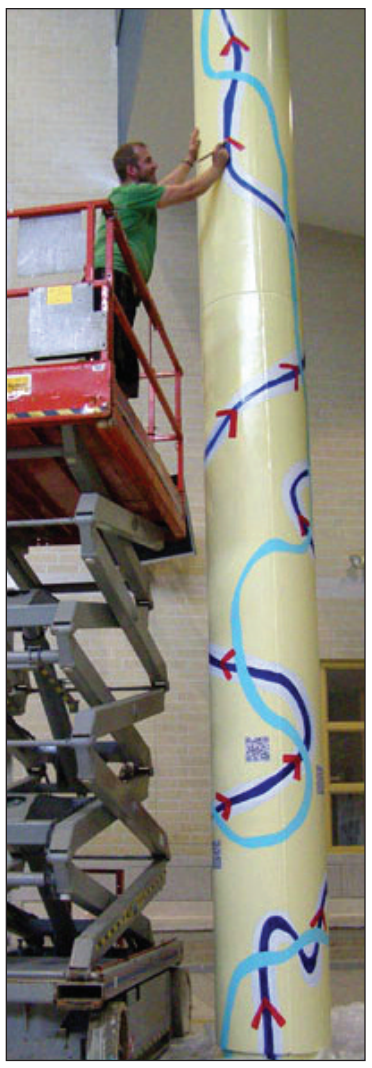


▲ **Rajan Anderson-Dornan fiddling.** Photos by Cora Bunn and Jack Frimeth

Three aboriginal students from CWDHS did a presentation about their cultures. Hannah Wallace-Lund, a Mohawk and Annie McLeod, a Cree spoke about reserves and shared delicious bannock. Heather Bunn, Youth Rep for the Grand River Métis Council, spoke about Métis history and had a hands-on presentation with furs, beading and other articles passed around among the students. The Good Hearted Singers, a women's drumming group that includes a number of Métis musicians, also performed.

Narcisse Blood, a Blood filmmaker, was the keynote speaker both days. Some topics covered by presenters included residential schools, soapstone carving, bow making, drumming, dancing, aboriginal art, and Métis history and symbols.

The Grand River Métis Council had a large display that focused on the articles found in the "Métis Culture Kit" and the "Métis Education Kit". The students loved the furs; were intrigued by the traps; and amazed at the capote coat that was made by thirteen-year-old Connor Cozens, grandson of Senator Ed Hass. The council also had a vendors' table where we were able to fundraise by selling crafts.



▲ **Métis artist Jason Baerg painting a column in the CWDHS cafetorium.**

For the two days of the festival we proudly flew the Métis flag and played the music of the Métis Fiddler Quartet.

Admission was by donation with the proceeds of $1,080 going to Southern Ontario Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (SOADI).

During this event, we not only met with council citizens, but interest was expressed by a cub pack to have us do a presentation so the boys could earn their Aboriginal Awareness Badge. It was a wonderful opportunity for our council to increase awareness of the Métis in our area, and share our history and culture with the community in Wellington County. We're looking forward to next year's festival.



▲ **Grand River Métis Council Youth Rep Heather Bunn gives a presentation.**



▲ **The Grand River Métis Council display and volunteers.**

GREAT LAKES MÉTIS COUNCIL | INFRASTUCTURE

Trillium Grant allows MNO Métis Council to plan for the future

By **Susan Schank**
Great Lakes Métis Council
OWEN SOUND

The MNO Great Lakes Métis Council is pleased to announce that we were successful with our Ontario Trillium Grant proposal. The Great Lakes Métis Council will receive $35,000.

A strategic planner will be contracted to conduct a strategic review and create action, resourcing and strategic plans for the next five to ten years. A part-time office administrator will be hired to assist the council with this process. The office administrator will help out with the daily business of the Great Lakes Métis Council, *duty to consult* correspondence, events, programs and publications.

Chii miigwech to all those who supported and helped us achieve our goals. It is greatly appreciated

Susan Schank
Office Coordinator
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Owen Sound, ON
tel: 519 370 0435
greatlakesmetis@gmail.com
www.greatlakesvoyageurs.com

GREAT LAKES MÉTIS COUNCIL | APPRECIATION DINNER FOR FORMER COUNCILLORS

Former Councillors honoured

By **Senator Malcolm Dixon**
Great Lakes Métis Council
OWEN SOUND



▲ (Left to right) **Jim McLay, Jim Lindsay, Wilma Lindsay, Peter Gendron, President Peter Coture, Tony Couture, Nora Burns, Jamie Coture and Senator Malcolm Dixon.**

On April 12th, a special dinner was held to honour two members of our council who retired this year: Peter Gendron and Wilma Lindsay. A traditional bison stew dinner was served--not even a drop of gravy was left in the pot. Dinner rolls sponged up the plates so clean that we could not identify the unused from the used. Mango flavoured ice cream was served for dessert which was also finished off in short order. The dinner ended with a short speech by President Peter Coture who presented Peter Gendron with a beautiful illustrated book, "We Were so Far Away", the Inuit experience of residential school, published by the Legacy of Hope Foundation. It happens that Peter Gendron had spent a good portion of his professional life in the north, working with the Inuit.

Without the dedication of hard workers and the insight of dedicated workers like our Great Lakes Métis Council the success that we now enjoy would not have happened.

Chii miigwech from all of us.

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Lunching with the Capote sisters

Feast and fashion meet in Thunder Bay as a group of interested crafters learn the art of making capotes

By **Joan Panizza**
Community Wellness Coordinator
THUNDER BAY

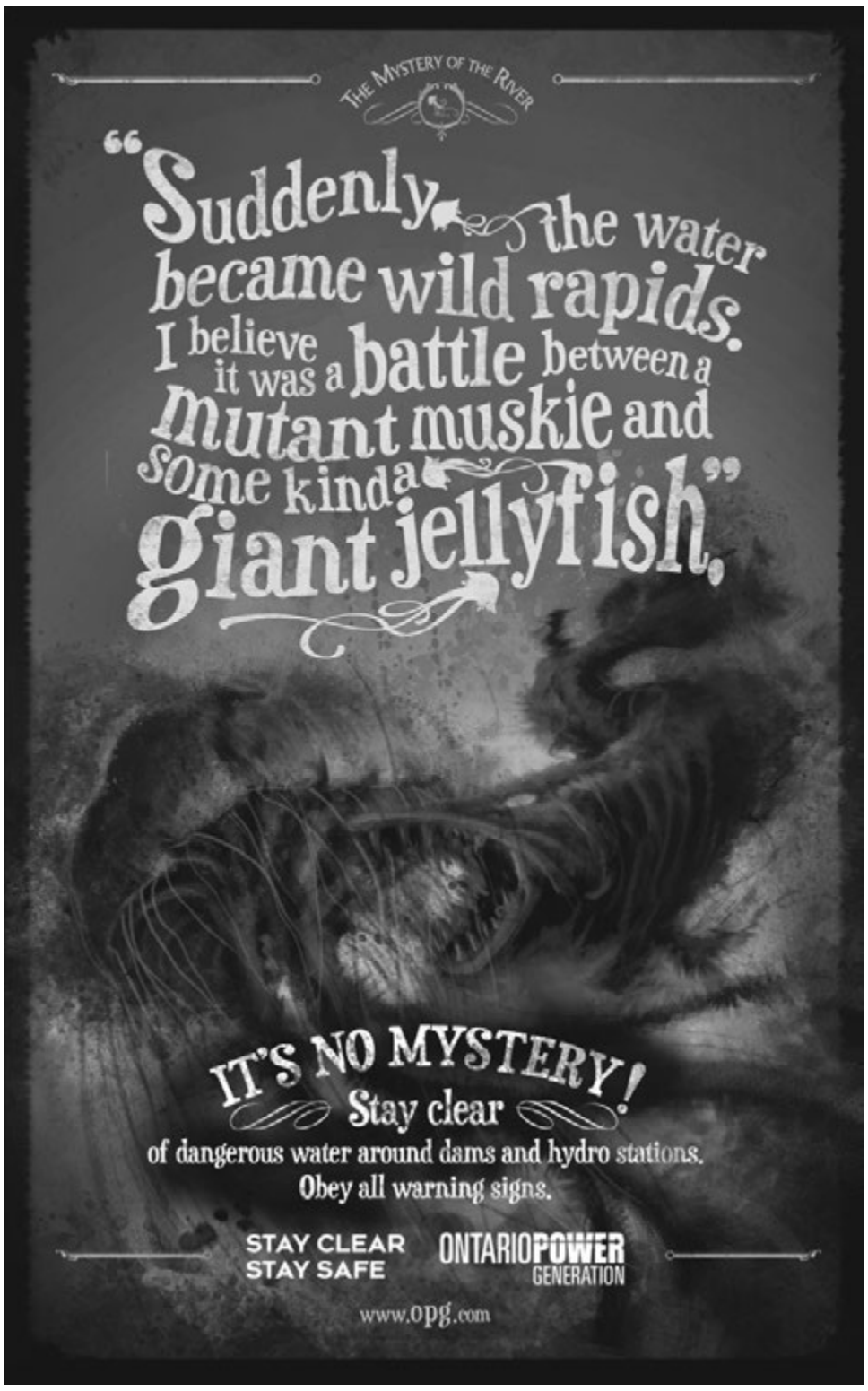
On April 18th, the "Capote Sisters" hosted a luncheon to celebrate the completion of their capotes. Staff members of the Thunder Bay Métis Centre were invited to a traditional feast that included deer stew, moose, wild rice pilaf, baked maple beans, and blueberry tarts. This "Feast and Fashion" lunch 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 my more than our capotes while we wear them for many years to come.



▲ **The "Capote Sisters" show off their Hudson's Bay blanket capotes at the Thunder Bay Métis Centre.**

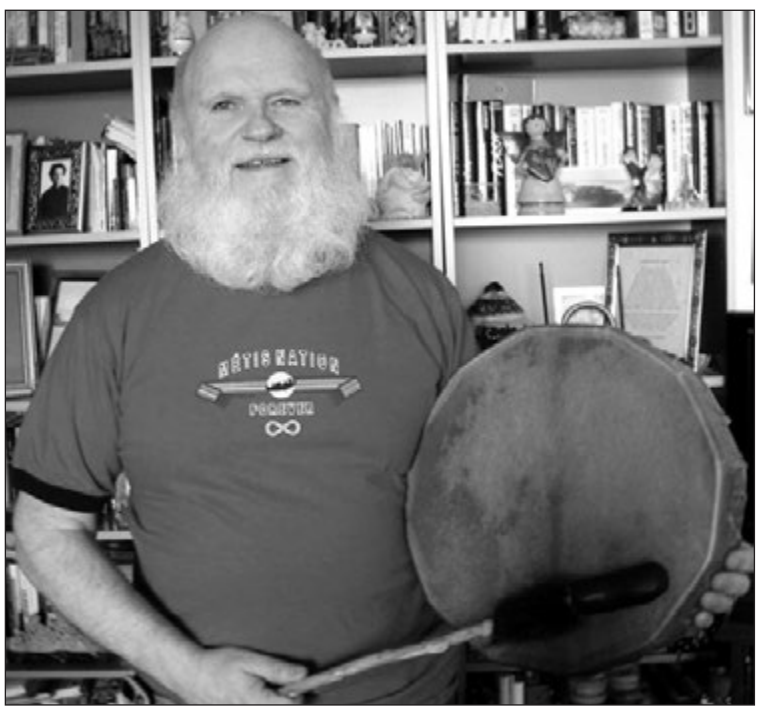


Ancestral Voices

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.**

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Métis Student Solidarity Network

First Year Métis Students

YOUR MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO
INFINITE REACH FACILITATOR
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...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

Infinite Reach

Métis Student Solidarity Network

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….

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02



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INFINITE REACH March Break Camp

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 medicines 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 so keep this in 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 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.

I enjoyed the camp because I learned many new and exciting things about both my identity and my culture.

The facilitators and staff helped us bond as a group and focus on building a community of strong, proud Métis youth. I am glad I went and got to experience this camp. It has inspired me to do bigger and better things.

- Skyra Robertson

02. Students trek through the bush on handmade snowshoes.
03. Kaitlyn Reil and Taylor Briere work together to learn finger weaving.
04. Infinite Reach facilitators Nikki Doucette and Phoebe Mandry were among those chosen to assist with running the camp.
05. Ben Meek makes fried bannock over a fire at Fort William while Nicole Williamson looks on.
06. Students show off their newly forged nails. Back Row L to R: Devon Emerson, Ben Meek, Xavier Tous, Quenten Lundie. Front Row L to R: Maggie Williamson, Sylvie Forest, Nicole Williamson.
07. Senator Roland St. Germain and Infinite Reach facilitator Mitch Case examine a beaver skull.
08. High school student Matthew Lindsay leads his group in a traditional storytelling workshop.
09. Concentration counts as Nicole Williamson practices floral beadwork patterns on a medicine pouch.

If you're a postsecondary student sign up for our infinite reach distribution list now! Go to:

www.metisnation.org

Infinite Reach Facilitator Spotlight!

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.

Contact Us

Benny Michaud
Postsecondary Education Analyst
Métis Nation of Ontario
613-798-1488 ext. 137
infinitereach@metisnation.org

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Attention Métis Students!

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



Infinite∞Reach
Métis Student Solidarity Network

For more information on how to apply visit: **www.metisnation.org**
or e-mail: **infinitereach@metisnation.org**

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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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 postsecondary 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 support 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 within our universities. Our intention with co-hosting events was to broaden and strengthen our network across the two universities, because many of our students often discuss feeling isolated as Métis students within educational institutions. The events included a teaching circle on Métis culture and history facilitated by Elder Joe Paquette, a lecture on Métis identity delivered by Métis author and playwright Maria Campbell, and a sharing circle on Métis role models with Senator Jerry St.Germain.

As a result of the Infinite Reach Network, many students, faculty and staff 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.



▲ left to right: **Tera Beaulieu, Christine Skura, and Ginny Gonneau.**



▲ **Ginny Gonneau teaches the belt dance to Danton Delbaere-Sawchuk.**



▲ **Métis caterer Julia Durocher.**
photos by Kyle Burton



▲ **Joe Paquette kicks up his heels.**



YOUTH PROFILE:

GINNY GONNEAU

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 a young girl at fiddle festivals. She began to jig at Métis youth conferences learning from Bruce Dumont and Beverley Lambert. In 2009, she began performing with Yvonne Chartrand'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**

Student draws on Métis heritage for award-winning painting



Kelly Duquette

Grade 12 student, Kelly Duquette, is the proud recipient of an Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation (OSSTF) Student Achievement Award. The theme of this year's prose, poetry, visual arts, and audio/visual animation competition was, "The right to speak, 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 Kristy Cameron.

Since her success, Kelly has completed two 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". ▶

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CREDIT RIVER MÉTIS COUNCIL | YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Métis: Then–Now–Tomorrow

Credit River Council partners with school boards for Métis youth conference

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 (PDSB) with financial assistance from the Ministry of Education 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 PDSB's newest secondary school, David Suzuki Secondary School (DSSS), in Brampton. One hundred and thirty students from grades seven through ten (representing 13 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 PDSB and the conference was the realization of a two year dream for him. Ian had approached the CRMC in late 2011 to discuss the conference project and was offered the full support of council. Talitha Tolles, the CRMC Youth Rep., immediately began collaborations with the conference partners. The amount of passionate, hard work Talitha and Ian had put into the conference was evident on May 24th.

The day began with opening remarks from Principal Jeanne Gray, DSSS; Ian Pettigrew, PDSB; Richard Cuddy, MNO Credit River Council President and Talitha Tolles. Ian asked the students for a show of hands." "How many people in this room know someone who is Métis? Look around; about a half a dozen or so." (The Métis are the largest segment of the Aboriginal population in Peel.)

The keynote speaker was well-known Métis birch bark canoe builder, Marcel Labelle (Mahigan). Mahigan is also a traditional story teller who never fails to captivate an audience with stories from his "backyard" and with his canoe display. The story of Marcel's journey may make you laugh and cry, but it will always make you feel honoured to have listened and proud to be Métis.

After Marcel's address, students chose two break-out sessions from the six offered during the day.

"Proud to be Métis" was facilitated by Joyce Tolles (CRMC Secretary Treasurer) and Jim Tolles who offered a hands-on presentation about trapping, hunting and fire starting.

"Voyageurs" was presented by Chris McLeod (MNO Education and Training Branch) who gave students the historical background of the Métis people. Chris was wearing traditional Métis clothing and at one point, dressed a volunteer in a capote and sash. "It was a fantastic event," Chris remarked.

"The Métis: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" was offered by Joe Paquette (President of the MNO Veterans' Council) who involved the students in role playing to illustrate his stories of Métis culture. "Thank you to all of you for the great day. It was a great success and we should do it again," Joe enthused.

"My Life as a Métis Woman", was facilitated by Talitha Tolles who offered a woman's perspective on growing up Métis. She illustrated her story with a PowerPoint production and CRMC Vice-president, Bill Morrison, led a walkthrough of the MNO Credit River Council Consultation Trailer set up outside the school.

"Health and Healing: Past and Present" was a discussion about traditional Métis health concerns lead by Simon Bain (MNO Community Healing and Wellness Coordinator).

"Getting Jiggy with It!" was a history of Métis dance and the opportunity to step to the fiddle music with Ginny Gonneau (Métis youth ISPAYIN Project Rep.). "The students really loved the jigging workshop. Even the teachers participated!" Ginny said.

continued on page 24



▲ **Chris McLeod (MNOET) gives students the historical background of the Métis people.**



▲ **CRMC President, Richard Cuddy, CRMC Youth Rep., Talitha Tolles and David Suzuki Secondary School Principal, Jeanne Gray.**



▲ **Joe Paquette with David Suzuki Secondary School students.**

YOUTH | GENERATION INNOVATION

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 partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development and Innovation and its sponsors launched a new and exciting program for Métis youth in Ontario! "Generation Innovation: Métis Youth Entrepreneurship Challenge" is a project designed to provide Métis youth (aged 13-29) with confidence, motivation, and above all, concrete business skills and mentoring. "Métis are among the fastest-growing and youngest demographic in Canada," explained MNO President, Gary Lipinski: "Generation Innovation represents one of the exciting ways the MNO is encouraging our young citizens to build on the Métis tradition of entrepreneurship."

Modeled after the popular CBC TV program, "Dragon's Den", Métis youth across Ontario were invited to submit 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 to compete in the final for cash and prizes for the best pitch.

In addition to the chance to compete, the finalists also received online business training from the GoForth 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 TV stations to gain 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; Chinyere Eni, 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."



▲ **Finalists in MNO's Generation Innovation Youth Entrepreneurship Challenge:** (left to right) **Kyle Burton, Nicholas Delbaere-Sawchuk, Robert Bates and David Bates.**

"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 an inspiring group of young entrepreneurs taking on the challenge of building our future," said Eni.

"As a judge," stated Alameddine, "I was extremely heartened to see the talent, passion and enthusiasm of these young contestants first-hand. I'm confident they will make great contributions."

The contestants were: Nicolas Delbaere-Sawchuk, a member of the Métis Fiddler Quartet, who promoted a Métis music ensemble; Robert and David Bates, who pitched their business, "Bates Brothers Magic"; and, Kyle Burton, of Burton Photography, who wants to build his talents into a business. Although all the contestants made strong pitches and showed great promise, ultimately, the judges selected Nicholas as the first place winner, Robert and David won second place, and Kyle won third place. After the success of the Generation Innovation Challenge this year, plans are already starting for another competition in 2013!

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Education & Training

JOB OPPORTUNITIES | MÉTIS MINING STRATEGY

Métis Mining in Ontario

More than a hole in the ground

By **Jennifer St.Germain**
Director of Education and Training
and **Chris Paci**
MNO Manager of Education
and **Scott Carpenter**
MNO Manager of Education

Mining activity across Ontario is growing at a rapid pace and bringing new job opportunities with it. In order to take advantage of these initiatives the MNO has been engaged with industry, government and educational partners to explore the emerging labour market needs. Through the development of a "Métis mining strategy", the MNO hopes to make mining companies more aware of the many talented potential Métis employees, as well as to alert our community to the career opportunities in mining in Ontario.

The MNO is exploring opportunities to support Métis students taking mining relevant training at colleges and universities and to match them with work experience in mining companies. Support for mining careers will be directed at Aboriginal students interested in pursuing employment in mining focused careers. Starting in September, the MNO plans to offer training support in a wide range of areas to increase participation of Métis in the mining sector.

For more information about this exciting opportunity contact a Regional Training Employment Officer near you or visit the ***Education and Training*** *page at the MNO website:* ***www.metisnation.org.***

STUDENT SUCCESS STORIES

MNO's Education Bursary gives student competitive edge

By **Michael Folz**

I would like to personally thank the Métis Nation of Ontario for donating $500 to me; this has assisted me with my education.

I found it quite difficult in my course to fully understand certain concepts, the difference between theory and application (lab). With the money that you have given me I was able to buy myself the tools I need which allows me to build, test, and do the lab work at home. The tools allowed me to better prepare for my exams as they assisted me to better understand the circuits.

I am appreciative of the assistance you have given me. If it weren't for the $500 grant I wouldn't have been able to purchase the Tektronix oscilloscope which has allowed me to spend most of my holiday proactively studying.

With the use of the oscilloscope 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.

With the money that you donated to me, I have been given an opportunity to enhance my competitive edge. I would like to thank you for assisting me.

Single mother and student gets leg up from MNO's Education Bursary

By **Charlotte Martin**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your sponsorship through the "Métis Nation of Ontario Bursary". My name is Charlotte Martin and I am the recipient of this award. I am a fourth generation Métis and 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 and it is because of him that I have succeeded this far.

I am currently enrolled in the "Early Childhood Education Fast Track" program and I am really enjoying it. I have recently graduated from the University of Waterloo where I was enrolled in "Social Development" studies and "Social Work".

My future plans are to mix my social work education and background with my early childhood education. I am aiming toward working with low income families and children with special needs.

This bursary has helped me out tremendously, and even though I receive OSAP, the amount I get is not enough to cover my expenses and debt. My thanks again for your support; I greatly appreciate it.

MOCCASIN CAMPS | NORTH BAY



▲ (Left to right) **Senator Eugene Contant; Jessica Brunne; Paul Rondeau; Yolande Longpré; Christian Pilon; Linda Krause; Jessica Contant; Jean-Pierre Pilon; Nicole Charron; Melanie Smits; Marcel Labelle Joanne Labelle; Guylaine Morin-Cleroux; MNO Chair, France Picotte; MNO North Bay Métis Council President, Marc Laurin; Louise Vien; Senator Micheline Boisvert; Leon Fleury; Senator Alis Kennedy; Chantal Cote; Claude Boisvert; and MNO Regional Councillor, Pauline Saulnier.**

MNO holds first French language Moccasin Camp

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) held its fifth "Moccasin Camp" the weekend of March 17-18 in North Bay. For the first time, the Moccasin Camp was conducted entirely in French. Moccasin camps build a community of learners within the Métis Nation. Métis presenters are in high demand from schools, governments and among the general public who are interested in learning more about Métis in Ontario. The camps assist the Métis community by building presentation skills, increasing awareness and instilling pride about our Métis identity. At each camp, community members share what they know about Métis history and culture.

> ***"Moccasin Camps continue to be an important aspect of the MNO's programs to expand the Métis presence in Ontario's schools."***

Moccasin camps provide Métis educators and community leaders, including senators, elders, youth, community councillors, and other active community members with effective ways of making presentations to different audiences and using various presentation tools such as the "Métis Education Kit".

The highlight for many of the participants was a presentation by renowned Métis canoe maker, Marcel Labelle. Marcel was assisted by his apprentice, Christian Pilon, and together they demonstrated how they use the canoe as the basis for teaching traditional Métis knowledge. Marcel brought a full-size canoe with him to help with his teaching. Other presenters included Melanie Smits, a Métis student at the University of Sudbury, who has received many academic awards and served in numerous leadership capacities at the university. Melanie related her experience of being Métis in a post-secondary environment. Louise Vien, a Métis finger-weaving artist, demonstrated her craft and presented on the history of the Métis sash and the variations in sash design.

MNO Chair, France Picotte, and Provisional Council of the MNO Councillor, Pauline Saulnier, were among the over 20 participants. MNO Education and Training staff, including Chantal Cote, Guylaine Morin-Cleroux, Linda Krause and Jessica Brunne, also attended and led sessions on such topics as public speaking, presenting Métis material culture, and how to promote Métis education. The participants were provided with tools they can adapt for their own presentations.

MNO Moccasin Camps continue to be an important aspect of the MNO's programs to expand the Métis presence in Ontario's schools.

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Métis History

KENORA | RESILIENCE/RESISTANCE: MÉTIS ART, 1880-2011

Kenora Museum artefact a part of Métis history

Based on an article published in the *Kenora Daily Miner and News*



Dr. Sherry Racette (left) **examines a jacket worn by Métis northern runner Arthur Beacham with two of his descendants: granddaughter Linda Beachman and great-grand-daughter Chamain Romaniuk.**

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.

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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.**

ENVIRONMENT | NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT

All My Relations

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

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 latfolia*). If you were to consider each species a separate entity unto itself and not connected through an extensive network of ecosystems, the impact 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; they prevent shoreline erosion and provide valued habitat for wildlife and birds. Redwing blackbirds and many ducks and geese nest in them, and some animals such as muskrats, eat them. Even upland songbirds use fluff from the flowers to line their nests[1]. 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 cleansing 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 cedar trees to feed on carpenter ants. Mature white cedars provide seeds for birds and squirrels.[2]

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 neighbours[1]. Their research illustrates that some plants are more willing to cooperate with plants of their own family as opposed to foreign plants deemed "competitors"[3]. Our intersection with everything has an impact that is far greater than the limit of our understanding. After all, we are all connected.

CONTACT:
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1. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/native/cattail.html
2. www.lrconline.com/Extension_Notes_English/pdf/cdr.pdf
3. http://theintentionexperiment.com/the-secret-social-life-of-plants.htm

Métis Traditional Knowledge

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 thoughts 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.

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SUDBURY | MNO CAPTAINS OF THE HUNT

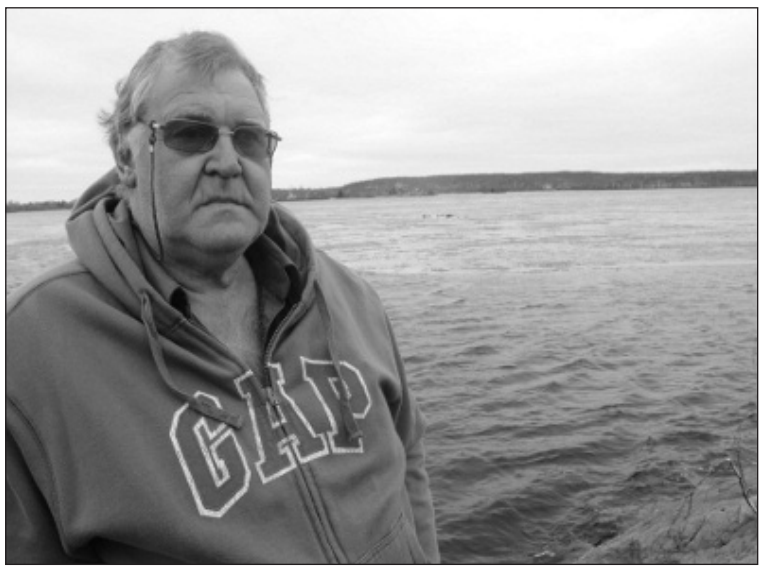
MNO Captain of the Hunt concerned about local environment

Based on an article posted on *Sudbury Northern Life* website by **Heidi Ulrichsen**

As Captain of the Hunt for the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) in Region 5, Richard Sarrazin ensures MNO 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 fishers 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.



▲ **MNO Captain of the Hunt for Region 5, Richard Sarrazin,** (above) **was upset when he found numerous piles of garbage left on Whitson Lake.** PHOTO BY Marg Seregelyi

Sarrazin said his wife's uncle even found a can of kerosene floating near the lake shore last year. "Those cans of kerosene are going to bust 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.

> ***"There's no reason to leave tarps and garbage bags and whatever else on the ice."***

Even if they need to remove a block of wood frozen into the ice, they should take 10 or 20 minutes to cut it out with a chainsaw, he said. Steve Masse, an MNR intelligence and investigations officer in the Sudbury area, said his office can write tickets if they find out who dumped garbage on the lake. The fine for such an offence is around $150, although, people are sometimes brought to court for dumping a substantial amount of material, he said. "Unfortunately, this happens quite often, that people leave their garbage around the huts," he said. "I don't want to taint the 90% of people, who are law-abiding and do everything well, but there are a few out there who give it all a bad name. It happens every year."

He said he's not really sure why people would want to leave garbage on lakes. "It's something I haven't quite grasped either, why people do this," Masse said. "They want to enjoy the outdoors." Once in a while, somebody even leaves an ice hut out on the ice, and it sinks into the lake once the ice melts, he said, although this is rare. Ice fishers are required to put ministry-issued numbers on their ice huts so they can be tracked. They're usually required to remove their ice huts from lakes by March 31st in this area, although the date was earlier this year because of the unseasonably warm temperatures.

If anyone knows of someone responsible for leaving garbage on the ice, Masse encourages them to tell the MNR.

Original story can be viewed at: www.northernlife.ca/news/localNews/2012/03/30-garbage-whitson-lake-sudbury.aspx

OBITUARIES

Giséle Lavallée

— 1938-2012 —

Hello Joe!
Hello Bill!
Hello Nancy!
What a thrill!
Haven't seen you guys in years
When we shared laughter and tears.
Wish these were better circumstances,
When we'd go to parties and dances.
They are standing at my side,
Because my poor wife has died.
When we go to a wedding we are so happy to see relatives and friends we have not seen for a long time. At a funeral, we see friends and relatives we did not see for a long time, but we are sad that we lost a loved one.

A wedding is a celebration of two loving people joining together--a happy celebration. At a funeral, it is a sad occasion, but we are celebrating that person's life.

— Réal Lavallée, Guelph, ON

Formal notice found here: www.lifenews.ca/guelphmercury/profile/275264--lavallee-gisele

Margaret Olive Christensen

July 6, 1924 – December 27, 2011



Margaret went home to be with her Lord and Saviour on Tuesday, December 27, 2011, at Heritage House in St. Jacobs at the age of 87.

She was the devoted mother of Marilyn Hew (Ron) of Toronto, and Janice Bennett-Cleary (Joe) of Waterloo, and loving Nana to Jonathan, Gloria and Angela of Waterloo. Margaret is lovingly remembered by former husband Elwood V. Christensen of Toronto, also survived by her sisters Joyce McLellan (Bernie) of Barrie, and Dorothy Darnley of Toronto, and her brother, Norman of Elliott Lake. She was predeceased by her brother, Fred Bovair (Mary).

Margaret discovered her Métis roots about 15 years ago. They stem from her father, Kerbel Michael Bovair, originally "Boisvert" from Georgina Township, ON.

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 Waterloo 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

Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) & Métis Awards Committee (MAC)

The Metis 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 (RETC). Reviews are ongoing however time commitment is limited in nature.
- MAC members are required to review bursary applications once or twice a year.
- All RAC and MAC business is to be completed by fax, e-mail and/or teleconference 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:
Guylaine Morin Cleroux
guylainem@metisnation.org
1-800-263-4889

A WONDERFUL WAY TO PROVIDE VALUABLE FEEDBACK TO OUR COMMUNITIES

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Métis Veterans



▲ Women invited by the Canadian Forces to attend a recruiting information tour for women in Halifax.

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/Sgt), 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 Air Cadets but left a few months later because of the extensive travelling required by my job, hence my "final" rank of Officer Cadet Vs Petty Officer First Class. However, my heart never left the CF.

This recent trip down memory lane started on Saturday March 3, when we left Toronto to travel to CFB Stadacona (Halifax); we resided on the base at the Juno Tower, a hotel-style building.

On Sunday, because we had free time until 6:00 PM, a friend and I went to downtown Halifax; the last time I was in that city was 1982! We saw the docks and the downtown area, including the famous city clock and the renowned Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. Amongst other very interesting sections, the museum devoted a large part to the Titanic, with various artefacts from the ship, including a portion of the grand stair case made famous in the latest Titanic movie, and a deck chair; we were allowed to take pictures.

After dinner, we had our first information session, "Canadian Forces 101 Briefing" about women in the military. At present, approximately 15% of the Canadian Forces are women; the Forces would like to increase that number to 25%. The CF has surely changed a lot since "my" time! After the 20 minute presentation, I asked to speak; I stated that 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 Belford 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 to remove all barriers to full and equal service for its women members--all but one classification. Thus far, no woman has been accepted as a Catholic priest!



▲ The writer as a naval reservist in 1970 (Petty Officer Second Class) at CFB Cornwallis.



MNOVC President-elect, Joe Paquette (with Eagle Staff)**, and Métis veteran, Senator Alis Kennedy** (right) **at ceremony honouring Bertie Nakogee.**

Unknown Aboriginal soldier laid to rest

MNO Veterans' Council participates in ceremony for Private Bertie Nakogee

Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans' Council (MNOVC) members participated in a special ceremony held in Toronto on April 28 honouring Aboriginal veteran, Private Bertie Nakogee. Nakogee is a World War I veteran who has been buried in an unmarked grave since 1916. In a ceremony at a Toronto cemetery, Nakogee received a proper Canada War Graves Commission Tombstone.

> ***Private Bertie Nakogee is a World War I veteran who has been buried in an unmarked grave since 1916.***

The MNOVC was represented at the ceremony by MNOVC President-elect, Joe Paquette, and Senator Alis Kennedy of the MNO Toronto and York Region Métis Council. President-elect Paquette carried the Eagle Staff during the ceremony. The staff is wrapped in beaver skin and holds 11 eagle feathers, representing the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. It is topped with deer antler; tied to the antler is a circle woven of sweetgrass; within the circle are bundles holding tobacco, cedar, sage and sweetgrass.

For more information, follow the link below to a *Toronto Star* story about Nakogee:
http://goo.gl/S0Qnx

See the Global News video at this link:
http://goo.gl/V6QTK

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OUR STORIES

Bride on the loose

Can you believe it? I went grocery shopping on Saturday in a wedding gown!

Carol Levis is the Treasurer of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Grand River Métis Council and a long-term 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 Children's Wish Foundation of Canada. However, it was a trip to the grocery store dressed as a bride that got her on the front page of *The Record* and encouraged her to share her story.

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" are in teams of 20-25 women--married or unmarried; it doesn't matter. The only stipulation is that participants must wear a wedding gown, their own, a friend's, or maybe a second hand dress.



▲ **Carol Levis**

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 group's goal this year is $40,000.

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 than 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 unbelievable!" 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 giving 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.bridesontheloose.com.***

EDUCATION | STUDENT STORIES

Teacher upgrades skills with help from MNOET

By **Tamarra Shepherd**
Regional Employment and Training Intake Officer
TORONTO

Zachary Deschatelets had been working successfully in 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 accredited course at Laurentian College, realising 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 course work, often completing projects well before due dates, so as not to fall behind in his teaching. With the 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 occupation is when a student demonstrates that he or she can apply what they learned to their everyday life."

YOUTH

Credit River Métis Council partners with school boards for Métis youth conference

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Closing remarks were provided by Ian Pettigrew who again asked the audience for a show of hands. "How many people in this room now are certain that they know someone who is Métis? Look around; we all do."

Richard Cuddy and Talitha Tolles wound up the session with the presentation of a book accepted by DSSS Principal, Jeanne Gray. Richard said: "In March of this year, I attended a conference in Saskatchewan called 'Nobody's Children – A Métis Nation Residential Schools Conference'. I received a copy of the book *Métis Memories of Residential Schools*. On behalf of the MNO Credit River Council and our Youth Rep. Talitha Tolles, we would like to donate this book to the school and would be honoured to have it used as a resource in your library."

Principal Gray thanked Talitha and the CRMC and said she was pleased to have received the library's first indigenous resource for the new Native Studies curriculum that will begin next year.

The MNO commends all those involved including the MNO Credit River Métis Councillors and citizens; Talitha Tolles; the MNO staff and citizens; Ian Pettigrew (PDSB); Dan Reidy (DPCDSB); the Ontario Ministry of Education; the Dufferin-Peel Catholic District School Board; the Peel District School Board; the David Suzuki Secondary School staff and the 130 students who came to learn with open hearts and minds.

2012 MNO ELECTIONS | **MNO VETERANS' COUNCIL**

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**

Joseph Paquette, a proud Métis, was born in Kapuskasing (Cree Territory), in northern Ontario. In the mid-60's, Joe 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 subcommittee for the Maanjidowin Gathering in Mississauga which showcased the Métis, First Nations and Inuit. The gathering saw over 10,000 visitors during the two day event.

Joe strives to establish good relations with local heritage organizations, 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 veterans' registry, veteran registrations, 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 committees from local educational establishments to faith leaders' groups. He has participated in cultural presentations for the past 25 years and continues to be active locally. As a hunter/fisher, 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 received a lifetime membership 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.

CHRISTOPHER **PLUMMER**
Acclaimed • **Treasurer**

No biography for Mr. Plummer is available at this time.



GUY **MANDEVILLE**
Acclaimed • **Chair**

Guy Mandeville was born in Timmins, Ontario, and raised in Connaught. He joined the Canadian Army in June, 1967, and served with the Royal Canadian Regiment for nine years and then transferred to the Canadian Forces Postal Service until his retirement in September of 2009, after 42 years of service.

Guy served in Germany; Alert, NWT; Cyprus; Egypt; Golan Heights, Syria; the former Yugoslavia (Croatia); Rwanda; and, East Timor. He has earned three bars to the Canadian Decoration (CD).

Currently, education is an important aspect of Guy's life. He presents weekly at local high schools on the subject of First Nations, Métis 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 at CFB Trenton.

Guy is married to Marion, his spouse of 43 years and has four children: William, a PO1 at CFB Halifax; Charles, a PO2 at CFS Lei trim; Dana, a student at Loyalist College; and Tegan, 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 representing the interests of all Métis veterans in the Métis Nation of Ontario.



GREG **GARRATT**
Sergeant at Arms

Greg Garratt from Penetanguishene joined the Navy in 1981 and was stationed in Halifax until 1989. He returned to his home town, where over the past 23 years he has been active in many organizations. Currently, he sits on the Georgian Bay Métis Council. 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 computers for those without to attending and volunteering at community assemblies, 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. Greg has also maintained his status in the Armed Forces Reserve.

Both Greg and his wife trace their Métis heritage to Drummond Island. Greg says, "We find so much has opened up to us since getting more involved with the Métis community over the past 10 years. Accepting the nomination for Sergeant at Arms seemed to be a natural next step toward learning more in hopes of being able to help others and preserve and enrich a part of our past for the present and the future generations. I look forward to the challenge and to expanding my Métis knowledge and background."

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ARTS

Augie's Dream | All-Aboriginal King Lear

continued from page 6

Augie met briefly with Peter during the run of *The Ecstasy of Rita 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 Shakespearean plays written by post-modernist 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 Juliani's 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 rehearsals have been electric, demanding, exhilarating. Everyone is meeting the challenges that the text requires, the weird Shakespearean 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 and terrified of the enormity of this show and we all recognize the significance of it.

I am humbled to be amongst the artists in the room.

I have never felt so honoured to be a theatre artist. For me, playing Edmond 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 smudge bowl was filling the rehearsal hall and billowing 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."

2012 MNO ELECTIONS | **PCMNO**

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 behavior, 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 Métis heritage to help make our lives (as both Métis and global citizens) better. She feels fortunate to have grown up in a traditional Métis 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 Region 9. Peter lives in Windsor and is a fire fighter. He has an "Associates Degree in Fire Science" from Lake Superior State University and is qualified as a "captain" in all fire fighting disciplines (fire rescue, training and inspections). He was a rescue operations manager for an urban search and rescue team in Michigan for seven years where he was deployed across North and South America. He has also been a "fire marshal" and served on the Public Fire Safety Council. Peter has a strong interest in Métis culture, heritage and way of life. He looks forward to continuing to press for Métis rights.



MITCH **CASE**
Acclaimed • **Youth Rep**

Mitch Case is currently President of the Métis Nation of Ontario Youth Council (MNOYC) and the Youth Representative on the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council. He is a new member of the PCMNO and has been acclaimed as Youth Representative.



JENNIFER **HENRY**
Acclaimed
Post-Secondary Rep

Jennifer Henry is a new member of the PCMNO, 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 Métis Council since 2009 and looks forward to working in her new position on the PCMNO to encourage Métis to push forward toward higher education and continue to develop a forward moving nation.

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NEWS BRIEF
Your resource about the Resource

Métis Nation of Ontario and Osisko Mining sign Memorandum of Understanding

In March 2012, the MNO and Osisko Mining Corporation 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.

"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 Roosen, 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".

On April 14, 2012 Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd. (OHRG) hosted a feast for approximately 55 members of the Atikokan Métis community. The purpose of the community feast was two-fold: 1) to celebrate the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) and OHRG; and 2) to share information about the OHRG Project. The feast was the first of four such feasts to be held in each of the signatory communities as a result of the MOU.



OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.

Head Office: 1100, av. des Canadiens-de-Montréal
Suite 300, P.O. Box 211
Montreal, Qc, H3B 2S2

Regional Office:
101, Goodwin Street, P.O. Box 2020
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0

Contact:
Jerome Girard, P.Eng.
Project Director
Hammond Reef Project

OSK LISTED ON TMX

www.osisko.com

jgirard@osisko.com

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

Healing & Wellness

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 the 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 30 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 Program Self 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 MNO; SOADI; Urban Native Homes; Hamilton Regional Indian Centre; Ontario Native Women's Association; Native Women's Centre; Niwasa Head Start Preschool; De dwa da dehs nye>s, Aboriginal Health Center; NYA:WEH 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**.

TIMMINS | GARDENING

Getting *in* Touch *with* Nature

Getting healthy and active can be as easy as stepping into your own backyard

With summer almost here it's about time we started thinking about ways to get outdoors and to get active. You don't have to run marathons to be active. The key is just to get outside and do activities that you enjoy, whether walking, canoeing, or gardening. We at the Healing and Wellness Branch in Timmins are prepared to help our community do just that!

We have numerous fun activities planned for this summer (as listed below), but we aren't stopping there. Getting in touch with nature is not just about being active outdoors; it's also about learning to live in unison with nature and to appreciate what nature has to offer.

In our summer issue of *Healing & Wellness News Timmins* we focused on gardening, composting, and recycling. Not only can you save some of your hard earned money, you can enjoy the benefit of home grown foods with no pesticides, or hormones, AND you can do it with items already in your recycling bin. Even if you have a small outdoor space or none you can garden! All you need to get started is soil, plant seeds, and recycled items. If you're unsure where to start then keep reading for some neat gardening tips!

- **Empty clear bottles with bottoms cut out or lettuce boxes make excellent mini greenhouses**, for plants that are susceptible to changing temperatures.
- **Empty coffee cans or bottles with tops removed make excellent pots for plants indoors**. Get your kids to help decorate the outsides for a fun craft.
- **Empty shoe hangers make for excellent space savers**. Rather than throwing them away hang them up on your fence or balcony, each pocket can house a different plant.
- **Compost!** Leftover food items and plant clippings break down in the hot sun (or dark bins) to create a great source of nutrients for any garden. Just remember to turn over your compost with a shovel once in a while so everything breaks down.
- **Get large pails or a barrel to collect rain water** to keep your garden from drying out and you'll save on your water bill to.

So start your own garden, get your family involved, and reap the benefits of organic homegrown foods! If you want to get out and get active at local community events, check out the Timmins Healing and Wellness summer schedule (see sidebar).

For more information about services and events, or to receive a copy of the quarterly newsletter, please contact the local Timmins office at **705-264-3939**.

TIMMINS HEALING AND WELLNESS
Summer Activities

July 11	**Family Day at the Park**
July 19	**Nature Walk Series, part 3**
July 20	**Harvesting Medicinal Walk**
August 8	**Blueberry Picking**
August 15	**Cooking Outdoors with Elders**
August 16	**Nature Walk Series**, part 4
September 29	**Métis Across the Nation Celebration** hosted by the Timmins and North Bay Healing and Wellness staff at Camp Bickell in Iroquois Falls, Ontario.

MIDLAND | COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS



▲ **Midland-based MNO CSS/Aging at Home Coordinator, Debbie Ferris-Giammattolla giving Allan Vallee a small token of thanks for Easter hams that he was able to get this year.**

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 Rama 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 retiring 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 benefitted from Allan's dedication. On one occasion, he was even 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.

> ***"Every Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter for the past two years, many of the citizens in the Midland–Penetanguishene area have benefitted from Allan's dedication."***

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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

Métis VOYAGEUR Development Fund

mvdf.ca

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THE MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO

ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2012

SAULT STE. MARIE, ON ∞ AUGUST 26-28, 2012



LOCATION

Comfort Suites and Comfort Centre
229 Great Northern Road
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6B 4Z2
705-942-2500
www.comfortsuites.com



CAMPING

Bell's 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.)



CAMPFIRE

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!



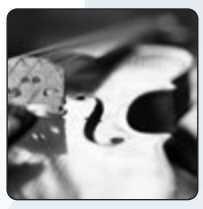
TRADE SHOW

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)
Kiwanis 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.



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.



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

www.metisnation.org

ELECTIONS

PCMNO Senator Elections

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 P.M. and 4:00 P.M.** 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 P.M. 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 P.M. and 5:00 P.M.** 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 will close August 13, 2012, at 5:00 P.M. 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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING NOTES
MNO Consultation Committee Meeting
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project Site
August 3, 2012

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	Val Pepelz (for Clint Calder)	MNO Sunset Country Métis Council
2	Alvina Cimon	MNO Northwest Métis Council
3	Marlene Davidson	MNO Atikokan and Area Métis Council
4	Joel Henley	MNO Kenora Métis Council
5	Theresa Stenlund	MNO Region 1 Councilor, Regional Committee Chair
6	James Wagar	MNO Lands Resources and Consultation
7	Dean McMahon	MNO Captain of the Hunt, Region 1
8	Bud Dickson	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
9	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
10	Alix Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold

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 an additional 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)

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

August 2012

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Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Description of site and Project layout
- Environmental assessment methods



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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

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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)

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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.

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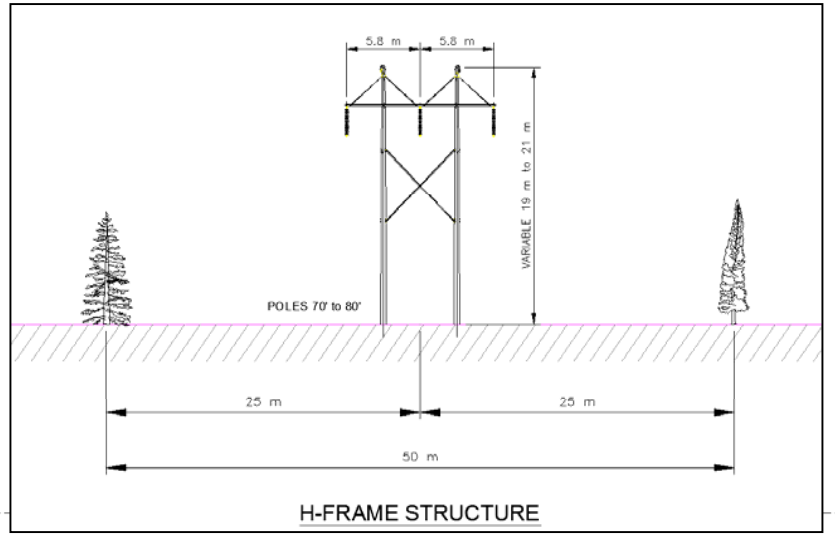
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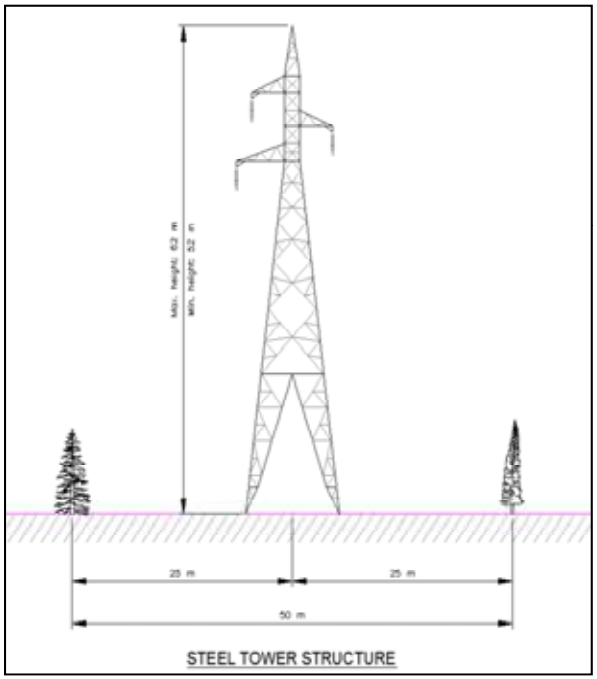
Transmission line details

- 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



H-FRAME STRUCTURE



STEEL TOWER STRUCTURE

- Considering natural gas for heating (15 MW of 100 MW)

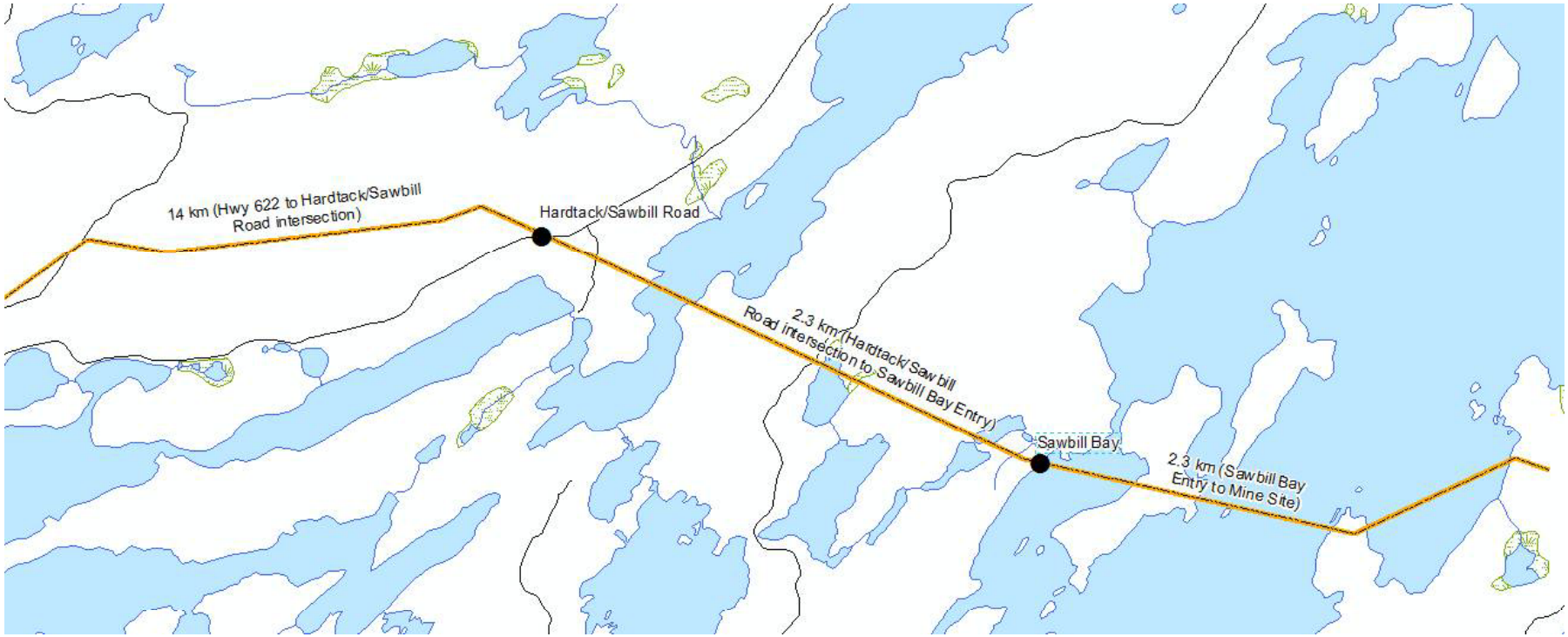
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Transmission line details

- Hardtack Road to Sawbill Bay = 2 km
- Across Sawbill Bay = 2 km



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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.

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Off site landfill details

- Town of Atikokan conducted an EA in 2006
  - EA for new landfill site location is still valid
  - 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

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Chemical Use Details

Reagent (Chemicals) Base Consumption	Process Use
Steel grinding balls	Grinding
Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX)	Bulk Flotation of ground slurry
Methylisobutyl Carbinol (MIBC)	Bulk flotation of ground slurry
Sodium cyanide	Leaching of gold
Hydrogen peroxide	Cyanide destruction
Copper sulphate	Cyanide destruction
Sulfur dioxide	Cyanide destruction
Ceramic grinding balls	Re-grinding of flotation concentrate
Anti-scale	Process water quality
Limestone	Leaching of gold
Nitric acid	Acid wash of the carbon
Caustic	Stripping of carbon
Carbon	Carbon in pulp
Flocculant polymer (Anionic)	Tailings and concentrate thickening

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Outlook
on Mining.



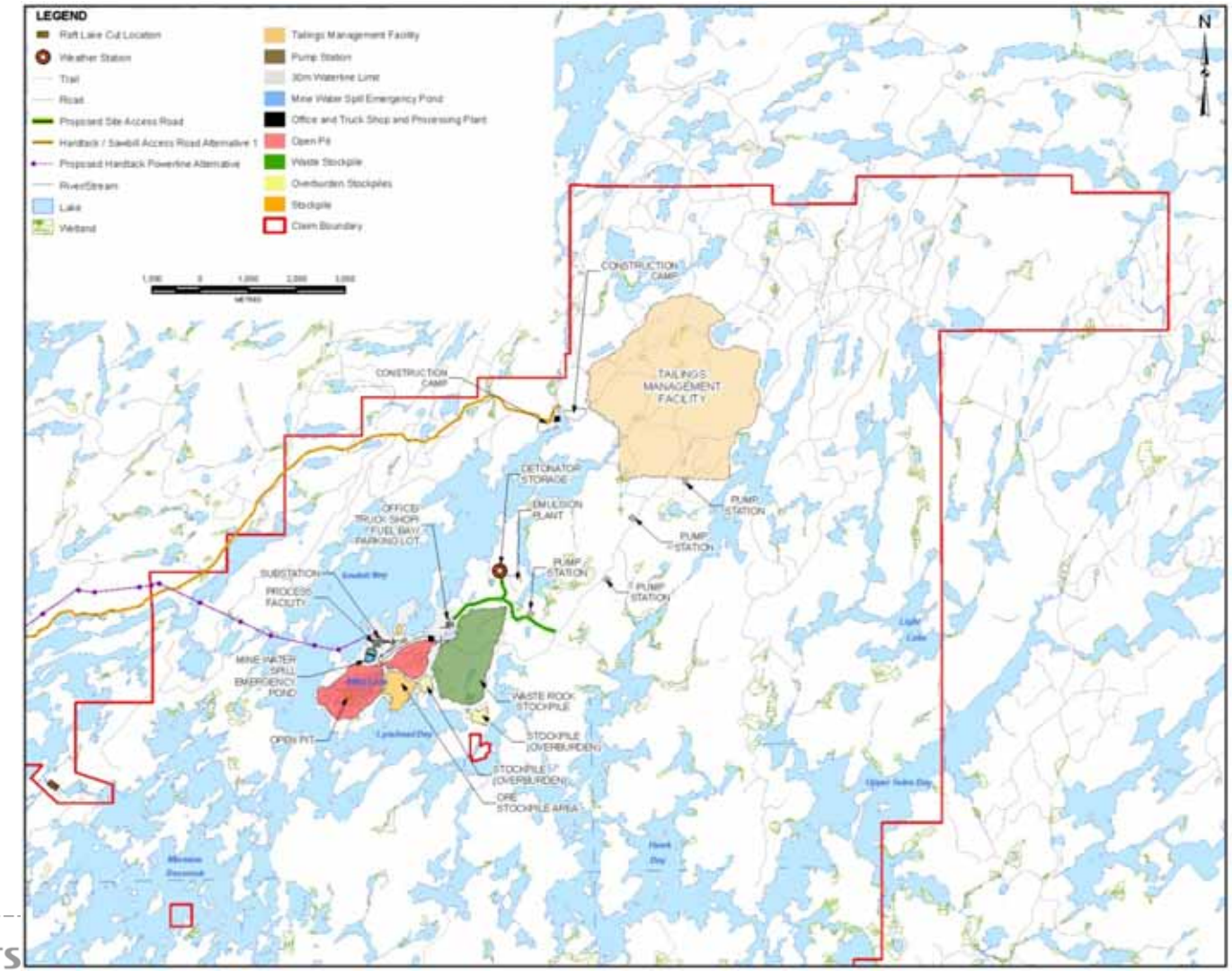
REVISED PROJECT LAYOUT

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Site Layout (2012)



TSX

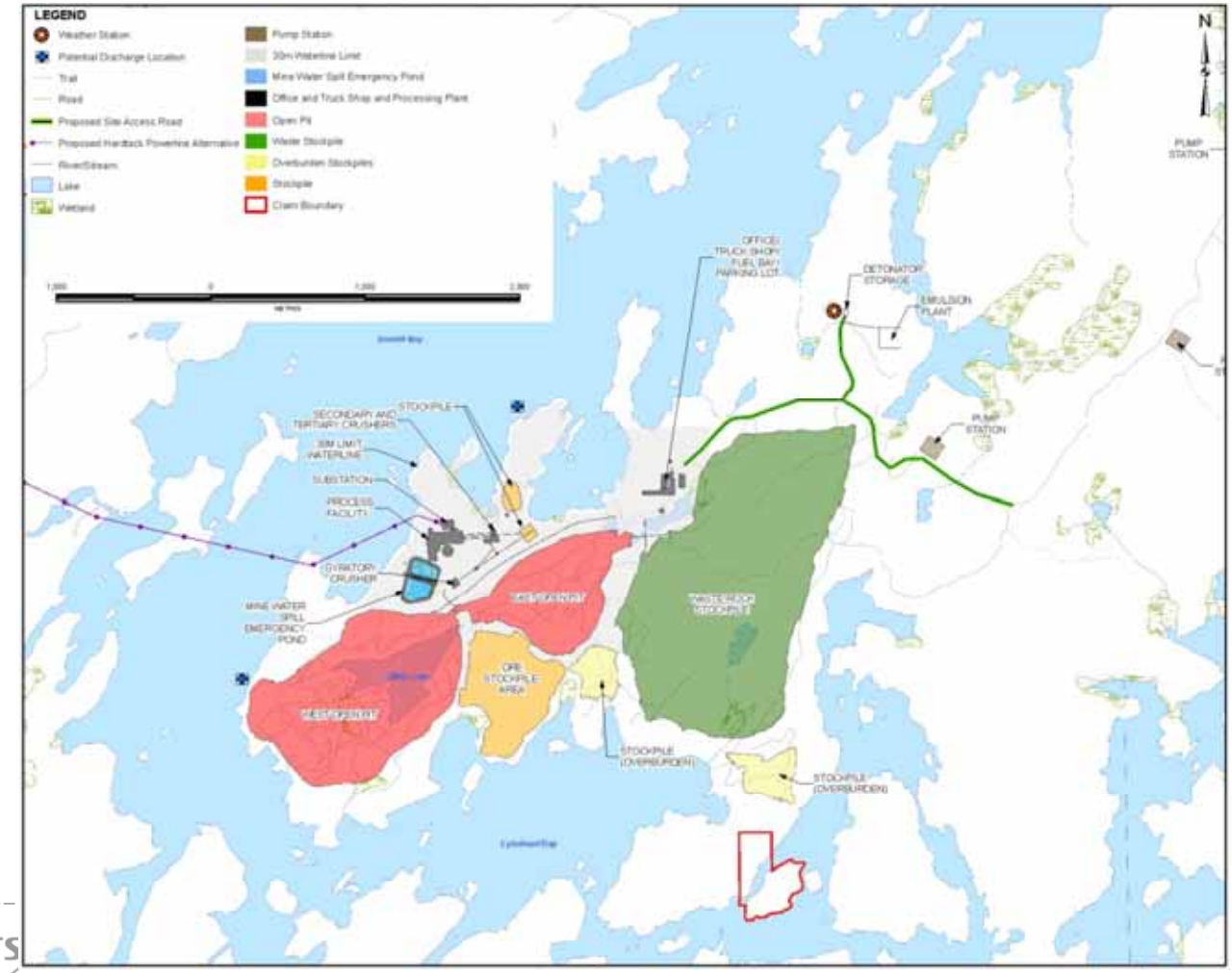
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Close-up – Site Layout (2012)

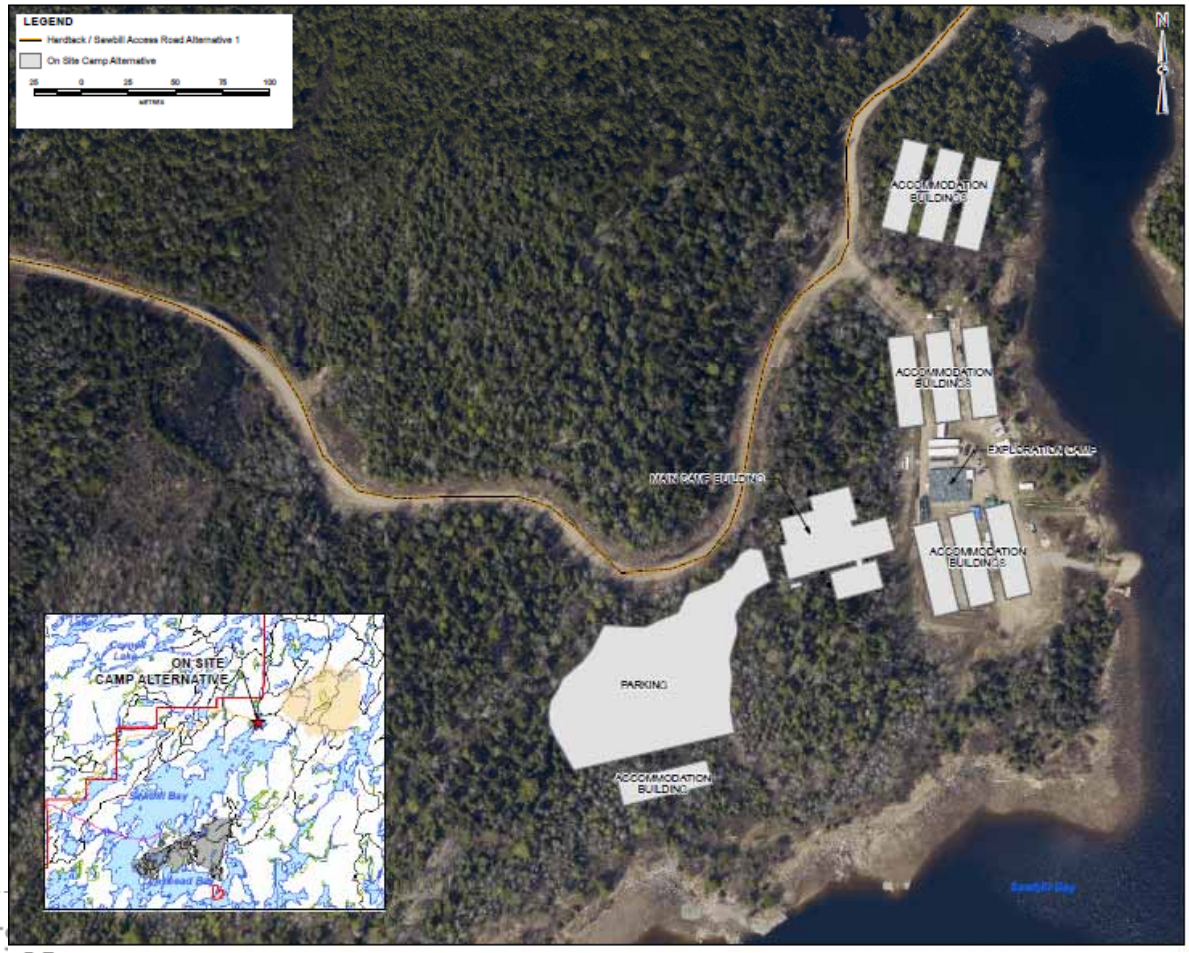


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Camp Layout (2012)




PROJECT LOCATION
Terrace Bay
Marathon
Nipigon
Lac des Mille Lacs
Aroland
Geraldton
Beardmore
Nakina
Longlac
Geraldton
Thunder Bay
Nipigon
Red Rock
Nipigon
Lake Superior

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**



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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

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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

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Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

Métis Voyageur

Issue No. 72, FALL 2012



19th MNO Annual General Assembly

Musket volleys kick off 2012 MNO Assembly

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 25, voyageur canoes carrying members of the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) and special AGA guests travelled down the St. Mary River at Bell's Point Beach 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 Commissariat 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 sanguinary 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.

President Lipinski responded:

We joined these battles as a proud people to protect the territory we share with you the British, the Canadians and our First Nations brothers. We fought side by side and some of us are proud recipients of medals that will be treasured by our descendants. Let it be remembered today and for all days onward that when the call went out, the Métis remembered their friends and carried their share.

Following the War of 1812 commemoration, the MNO veterans' colour party led a procession that included President Lipinski and other dignitaries who arrived by canoe. They were followed by Rick Meilleur and a group of singers dressed in traditional Métis clothing, members of the PCMNO, MNO Senators, Métis women, youth and other celebrants. Rick and his group led everyone in singing The Métis Anthem, which includes the lines:

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. ∞



photo: Marc St. Germain



photo: Sam Baynham



photo: Beth Honsberger

▲ 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.**

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MVDF

The Métis Voyageur Development Fund has opened its doors

Page 3



1812

Fort St. Joseph is invaded again! The Sault Ste. Marie Historic Métis Council takes part in War of 1812 event.

Page 5



MÉTIS WAY OF LIFE

Potential impacts of development projects on Métis communities.

Special Insert

2012 ASSEMBLY

Full coverage of the 19th Annual General Assembly of the MNO

Pages 13-19, 28

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
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Around the MNO

OBITUARY



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 Provisional 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 Métis Nation 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 and community service she provided. She started as a casual with the local school board, was later manager at the Kitchen Creek Golf Course and for the last ten years has been Manager of Transportation for the Rainy River District School Board.

Donna will be greatly missed by (her grandchildren) Randi-Rae, Justin, Carlee-Rae, Braeden, (her children) Tracey Baldwin, Aimee, Greg Beazley, (her mother) Minnie Crowe, (her sister) Betty Mainville, (brothers) Ray, [Wendy] Crowe, Fred [Lori] Crowe, Tom [Ruth] 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 Lute Calder.

A celebration of her life took place on Saturday, August 11, 2012.

AWARD WINNER

PCMNO Councilor Pauline Saulnier receives OPSEU Tim Brown award

On April 21, Provisional 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 Aboriginal 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 was re-elected to that position in the recent MNO election.



Pauline Saulnier (right) **receives the Tim Brown Award at the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU) Annual Convention from OPSEU President, Warren "Smokey" Thomas** (left).

OBITUARY

Glen Higgs

1955-2012

Glen Higgs was born August 23rd, 1955, and passed away May 25th, 2012, in a plane crash at Lillabelle 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, Stuart, Kailyn, William and Abigail. He is also survived by his parents Carol and John Higgs, and his brothers Steven (Barbara) and Dennis (Linda), his sisters Linda Linklater (Lorne) and CarolAnn O'Grady (Gerry), his grandparents Gabriel and MarieAnge Groulx. He leaves behind 24 nieces, 17 nephews, aunts, uncles, many cousins and friends.

The Métis Voyageur
Fall 2012, No. 72

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CONGRATS



▲ **Barbaranne, Kirby-Lynn and Harry Wright.**

Congrats to a Recent Graduate

Congratulations to **Kirby-Lynn Wright**, who recently graduated on the President's Honour Roll from a two year program in Recreational Therapy at Niagara College, Welland Campus. Kirby-Lynn will continue her studies at Brock University. She is the daughter of Barbaranne and Harry Wright.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH



South of the border

Ken Simard, (right) Métis Nation of Ontario Captain of the Hunt for Region 2, attended the "Honor 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.

CONGRATS



▲ **Judy Baxter.**

Great job, Judy!

The MNO Niagara Region Métis 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 NRMC, I would like to congratulate Judy for achieving her goal," said President Quesnelle.

PHOTO OP

Truth and Reconciliation committee meets

The Reverend Riscylla Shaw, daughter of Senator Ruth Wagner, with Métis National Council President, Clem Chartier, at the last Truth and Reconciliation committee meeting. (See *Métis Voyageur* 70, page 20, for more on Reverend Shaw.



▲ **Rev. Riscylla Shaw and MNC President Clement Chartier.**

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MVDF | SUPPORT FOR MÉTIS ENTREPRENEURS

Métis Voyageur Development Fund opens it's doors

Métis entrepreneurs in Ontario have a new "financier of choice" with the Métis Voyageur Development Fund (MVDF) commencing operations August 14.



▲ (Left to right) **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.**

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."

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 from the financial sector 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

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.

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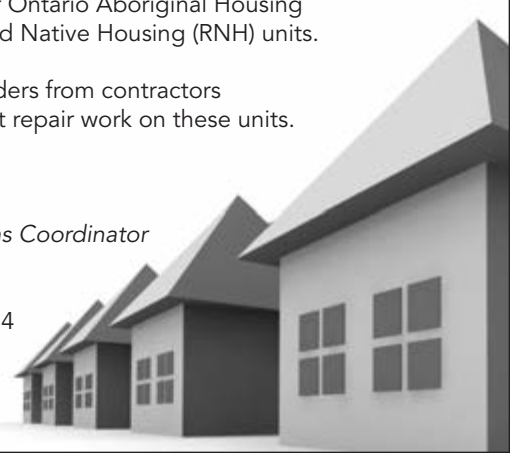


Seeking Tenders for
REPAIR WORK ON HOUSING UNITS

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 interesting in carrying out repair work on these units.

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PCMNO | PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF THE MÉTIS NATION OF ONTARIO



▲ **The newly elected Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario meets in Ottawa in June 2012.**

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. 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.

> ***"We are here to solve problems for our citizens and our communities."***

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...."

MNO IN THE MEDIA

NationTalk interviews MNO President Gary Lipinski

NationTalk recently interviewed Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) President, Gary Lipinski. In the interview, President Lipinski discussed MNO priorities and provided an update on Métis rights litigation, as well as MNO's current relationship with industry, both short and long term. The president also said that the MNO will assist Métis youth to advance their education and enter the workforce.

Listen to the interview at the link below:
http://bit.ly/Ut1v76

NationTalk
Powered By YOU!

FEDERAL RELATIONS

President Lipinski addresses Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples

On June 6, Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) President, Gary 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 'unextinguished' 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 MMO 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***

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MNO Community Councils



▲ The Métis Dance Club provides dance instruction to the Plymouth Fife and Drum Corp from Michigan.

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

The Americans are coming!

Assembled by **Linda Lord** with the invaluable help of **Anne Trudel**, **Senator Brenda Powley** and **Senator Ruth Wagner**

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 to speaking dignitaries while Anne Trudel, assisted by her daughter Rebekah, provided a brief presentation on the functions of the sash and other items carried 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/Manitoulin/Kapuskasing); David Orazietti, MPP for Sault Ste. Marie; Isaac Murdoch, four-times great-grandson of Chief Shingwauk of the Serpent River First Nation.

The Métis Dance Club was well represented and performed to the music of both Senator Ruth Wagner and Zach and Benoit Schryer Lefebvre. More Métis dancers came from the MNO Summer Youth Cultural Program-- Gen, Justine, Marie, Nikki, Erika, Jada, Melody, Hollie and Rebekah—and from the larger community of relatives and friends-- Alana, Beth, Bill, Christine, Evelyn, Jean Marie, Larry, Mckenzie, Myrta, Rhona, and Tracey. These people had already contributed many volunteer hours sewing the period attire that everyone wore.







(top) **North Shore Métis Council Councillor, Stan McHale; Senator Brenda Powley; PCMNO Region 4 Councillor, Ernie Gatien; Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council President, Kim Powley.** (middle) **John Konawalchuck, Vice President of the Historic SSM Métis Council with the US Niagara.** (bottom) **Senator Ruth Wagner, Jean Marie Wissell and Anne Trudel.** photos courtesy of Brenda Powley

All of this activity and Métis involvement was the product of years of work donated by many people who sat on various committees to ensure that the Métis contribution to the British colony was noted. Senator Brenda Powley said: "There were a lot of Métis people involved....Anne Trudel has worked about five years on the committee...." Co-chairs, Kathy Fisher, curator of the Ermatinger Clergue National Historic Site, and Carol Caputo, executive director of Algoma Kinniwabi Travel Association, have always included the Métis in the region--starting with former PCMNO Councillor, Brent 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 Bennett and current PCMNO Councillor, Ernie Gatien, and from the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council, Councillor Steve Gjos; President, Kim Powley; and Senator, Brenda Powley; Hollie and Stan McHale 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. Savannah, 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 American and Canadian border by celebrating 200 years of friendship. The taking of Fort Mackinac on Mackinaw Island is recognized as the first strategic 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.

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GREAT LAKES MÉTIS COUNCIL | FISH FRY



▲ **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 Metis 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 Senior 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 Coture, and his cohorts fried up all of the yummy local white fish, and Donna Hillyer provided the delicious desserts. In the afternoon Krista McKee from GSCA took the citizens on a hike through the conservations 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 bird 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 GLMC. We will be holding another raffle in the near future! Thank you Keith!

President Coture would like to send a big thank you to the GLMC 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 pii!

NIAGARA REGION MÉTIS COUNCIL |

Métis encampment at Fort Erie

For the first time, the NRMC set up its encampment at Old Fort Erie for the weekend of July 28th. Citizens present had the opportunity to share their Métis culture and heritage with many of the people touring the fort. "It is unbelievable how many people are unaware of the Métis as one of the founding peoples of this country," said NRMC President, Stephen Quesnelle, "and that we are one of the three Aboriginal nations in Canada."

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.



▲ (Top) left to right: **Barbaranne Wright, NRMC Women's Representative; Stephen Quesnelle, NRMC President; Gary Laframboise, NRMC Senator.** (Bottom left) **Stephen Quesnelle and Cindy Forster, MPP Welland**

WELLAND MUSEUM | COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Métis exhibit ready to travel

Métis Councils raise the profile and understanding of the Métis community in its area

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 granddaughter requested that he speak to her grade six history class. Another class was added. The event was covered by the local newspaper. Stephen was invited to Wainfleet to address yet another class. A teacher suggested that the Welland Historical Museum might be interested in a display. The ball was rolling. By November 19th, 2011, the display was open to the public. (See *Métis Voyageur* #69)

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 Morningstar, 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, furs, 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.

Morningstar 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.

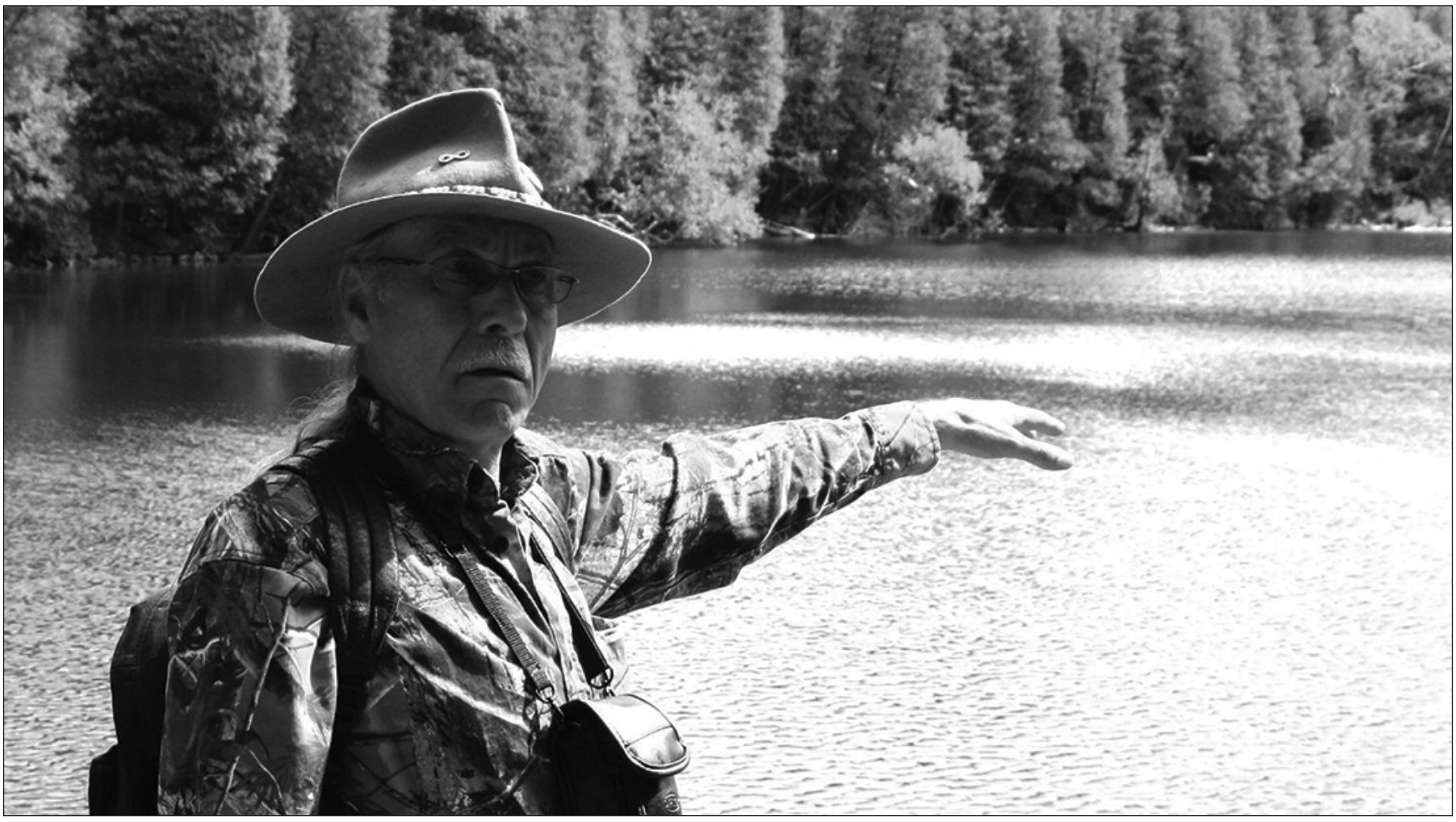
Who's next? Let's keep the ball rolling.



▲ Left to right: **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.** PHOTO: *The Welland Tribune*

Inspired by an original story: www.wellandtribune.ca/2012/06/06/welland-metis-exhibit-teaching-other-councils

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photos courtesy of Richard Cuddy

Métis Medicine Walk

The MNO Credit River Métis Council partners with the Mississauga Halton Local Health Integration Network and Conservation Halton to host a Métis Medicine Walk at Crawford Lake Conservation Area to inspire youth and promote Métis traditional knowledge

By **Richard Cuddy**
President, *Credit River Métis Council*

The 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, furs 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.

Bill Morrison, Credit River Vice-president and Chair, managed the Consultation Trailer display. Both Bill and Jim reported that even after the walkers had departed on the Medicine Walk, a constant procession of visitors enjoyed Conservation Halton's Crawford Lake displays. These extra participants helped to further promote Métis heritage and culture.

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. He is always concerned about the state of what will be left behind for generations of Métis to come. Throughout the walk Joe answered questions; he expanded his sharing by pointing out the plants in their natural environment, and provided detailed traditional information. The throng quickly understood why Crawford Lake is one of Joe's much-loved locations.

When the walk was complete, guests were invited back to the display area where Joyce Tolles, Credit River Secretary and Treasurer, provided healthy beverages and Simon Bain, the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 8 Healing and Wellness Coordinator, offered an assortment of wholesome snacks.

Credit River Women's Rep., Karen Derocher and Senator Ray Bergie reported countless compliments and rave reviews regarding Joe, the Medicine Walk, Crawford Lake and the council displays.

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.





▲ **Joseph Paquette leads a medicine walk at Crawford Lake Conservation Area.**

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Arts & Culture

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 cording 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. 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 briquette 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.



▲ **Kasie and Tamara collect and clean spruce roots to be used in basket-making.**

BOOKS

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 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 author of two previous novels for young people. *Sur les berges de l'infini* is her first work geared to the general public.



YOUNG ARTISTS



Peacemaker

Métis artist recognized in national competition

Kelly 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 submissiveness." 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.

MÉTIS MUSICIANS

School of Rock

Métis lead band Street Pharmacy recently featured on MuchMusic's *DisBand* release fouth 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 2006 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, "Divorce", on the Handsome Boy/Fontana North label in late 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 guitar; Brandon Ventresca on bass and Dan Fretz on the drums.



▲ **Ryan Guay** (left) **and friend in a scene from a video for Street Pharmacy's song "Captain America".**

To experience Street Pharmacy visit any of the media below.
www.facebook.com/streetpharmacy
www.youtube.com/streetpharmacymusic
twitter.com/StreetPharmacy
www.streetpharmacy.com

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BOOKS



Le cri d'un Métis

Ottawa-based Métis writer and poet **Raymond Tremblay** releases a new collection of poetry

By **Chris Paci**
MNO Manager of Education
OTTAWA

Published Métis poet, Raymond D. Tremblay, is no stranger to *Voyageur* readers, young and old. His latest collection, "The Howl of a Métis (Traditions of a Métis family)/ Le cri d'un Métis (Traditions d'une famille Métisse)", features poems on many familiar themes: family, identity, growing up as a young Métis lad in 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 Reta Gordon who wholeheartedly endorses Mr Tremblay's contributions to the Métis Nation. While perhaps not as well developed as past publications, this spiralled 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 Morrissette'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: ***wei-min@sympatico.ca****.*

POETRY | Inspired by the fiddle



Musical inspiration

I had the pleasure of seeing the Métis Fiddler Quartet play their beautiful and awesome music for the very first time on March 26th, 2012, when they made a special appearance at the University of Ottawa.

Needless to say, I was so moved by their inspiring Métis music that I decided to write them the following poem. Listening to them play brought me right back to my youth in northern Ontario when some of my relatives played the fiddle, the guitar, the piano and the spoons at weekend family gatherings.

I wish to thank the Métis Fiddler Quartet, Alyssa, Conlin, Nicholas and Danton Delbaere-Sawchuk for keeping our Métis musical cultural traditions alive and for venturing into the creation of new Métis musical pieces.

-- **Raymond D. Tremblay**

Métis Fiddler Quartet

By **Raymond D. Tremblay**

My heart pulsated much faster as I listened to the music of my ancestors.
Each one of their vibrations gently massaged my being for many hours.
Truth be told, this talented quartet made my soul soar to new heights.
It felt as if I'd returned to my village of youth: Mattagami Heights.
Such inspiring music! This is what I listened to every weekend.

Fiddlers and guitarists playing Métis music. I felt in heaven!
I simply couldn't resist hearing the voice of my ancestors.
Delightful and calming like a vivid bouquet of flowers.
Did you know that you all touched my Métis soul?
Love shone throughout your music. I felt whole.
Eager to thank you, I applauded you heartily.
Remember, you are now my heroes, truly!

Question not where you came from.
Unprecedented artists you've become.
Ah, your art profoundly mesmerised me!
Really, you reconnected me to my ancestry.
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.

Georgian Bay Métis Council | Beadwork

Métis beadwork reduces stress

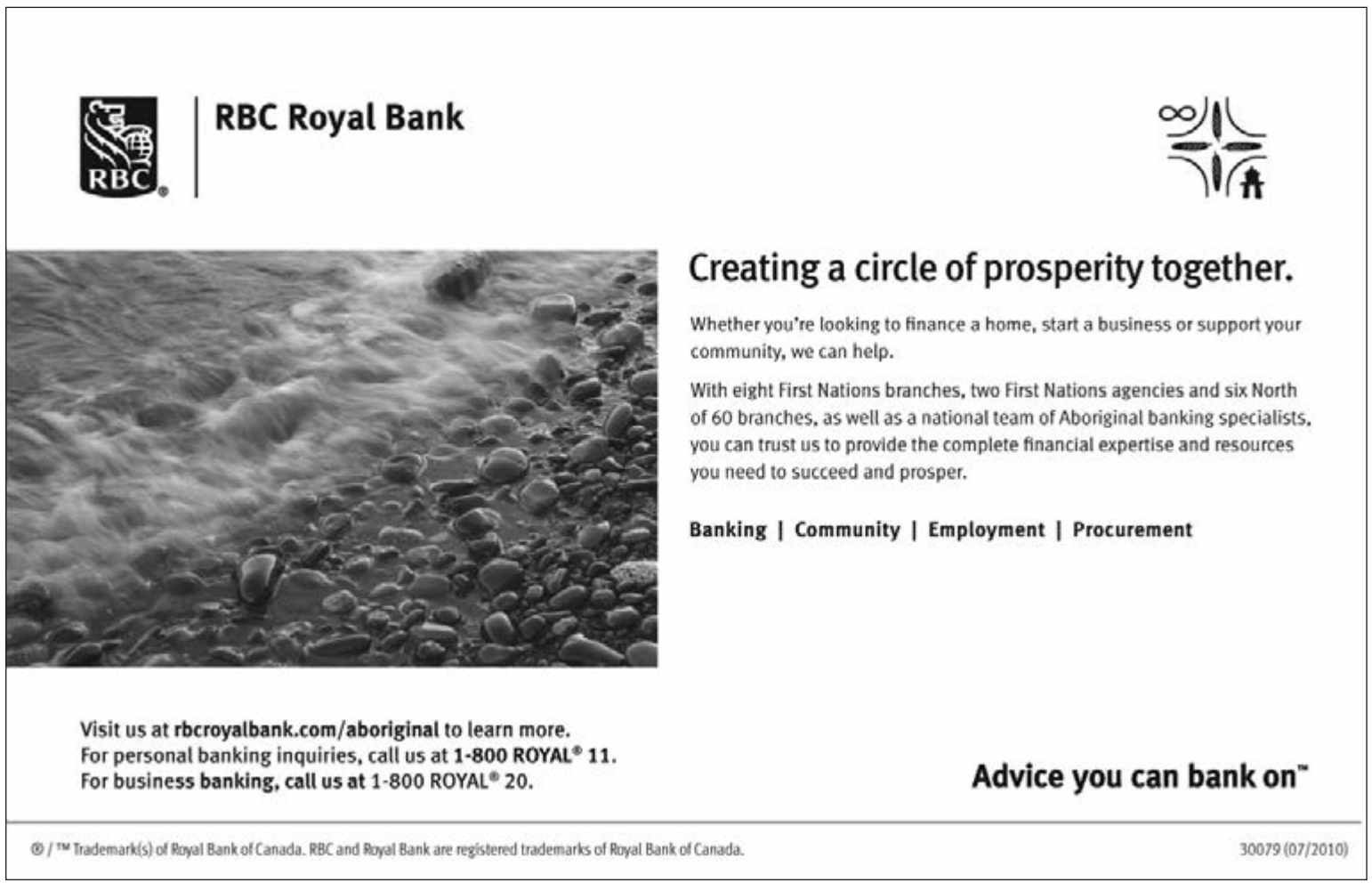
By **Tera Lynn Copegog**
Community Wellness Coordinator
MIDLAND

On May 14, Métis crafter, Jeanette Brunelle, led a workshop on traditional Métis beading at the Midland office of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO). The workshop was held as part of a "Barriers to Wellness and Stress Relief" program offered through the MNO Community Healing and Wellness Branch. The Midland MNO office has hosted monthly beading sessions for the last few years but several new participants joined the workshop this May.





▲ **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.**



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OUR STORIES

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 sheriff, 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, I believe the Chief Justice was emphasizing the situation on the short access, the civil aspect of justice more than on the well-established side of criminal justice. Consider the criminal justice aspect. This consists of a criminal case, police action which results in an arrest, trial, and a verdict of guilty or innocent. However, unless the criminal-accused at trial has enough personal wealth to afford the expensive services of a competent defence lawyer against the charge(s), s/he will have to have the court assign a defence lawyer. In addition, that arrestee, whether found guilty or innocent at trial will not have to pay one-red-cent--neither for the legal defence, nor for the overall substantial court costs. These costs are always paid by us--the taxpayers. In the happy event that the accused is found innocent of the charge(s), s/he is free, and may very well successfully turn around and sue the Crown for "false arrest" and possibly be awarded a substantial sum of money for having been falsely arrested et cetera. Again, the tax-payers must pay.

Of course, the police might have recovered stolen wealth or property during the process of arresting a criminal, but that is not wealth belonging to an accused who is found to be guilty as charged. Moreover, the conviction and incarceration time is not "real" repayment. Again, such criminal case costs are at the taxpayers' expense, one way or another.

The situation is quite different in a civil court action, because a major and overpowering problem does exist concerning the entire question of access to civil justice. That's because 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 drain 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 initiating civil litigation, what then is the justified 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 undertake a financial gamble--an impossible family sacrifice--in order to get civil justice. Is it not possible to legislate that the Crown must fiscally provide--in certain pre-determined and qualifying circumstances--a real access to civil justice without compelling such civil plaintiffs to risk losing everything that they have?

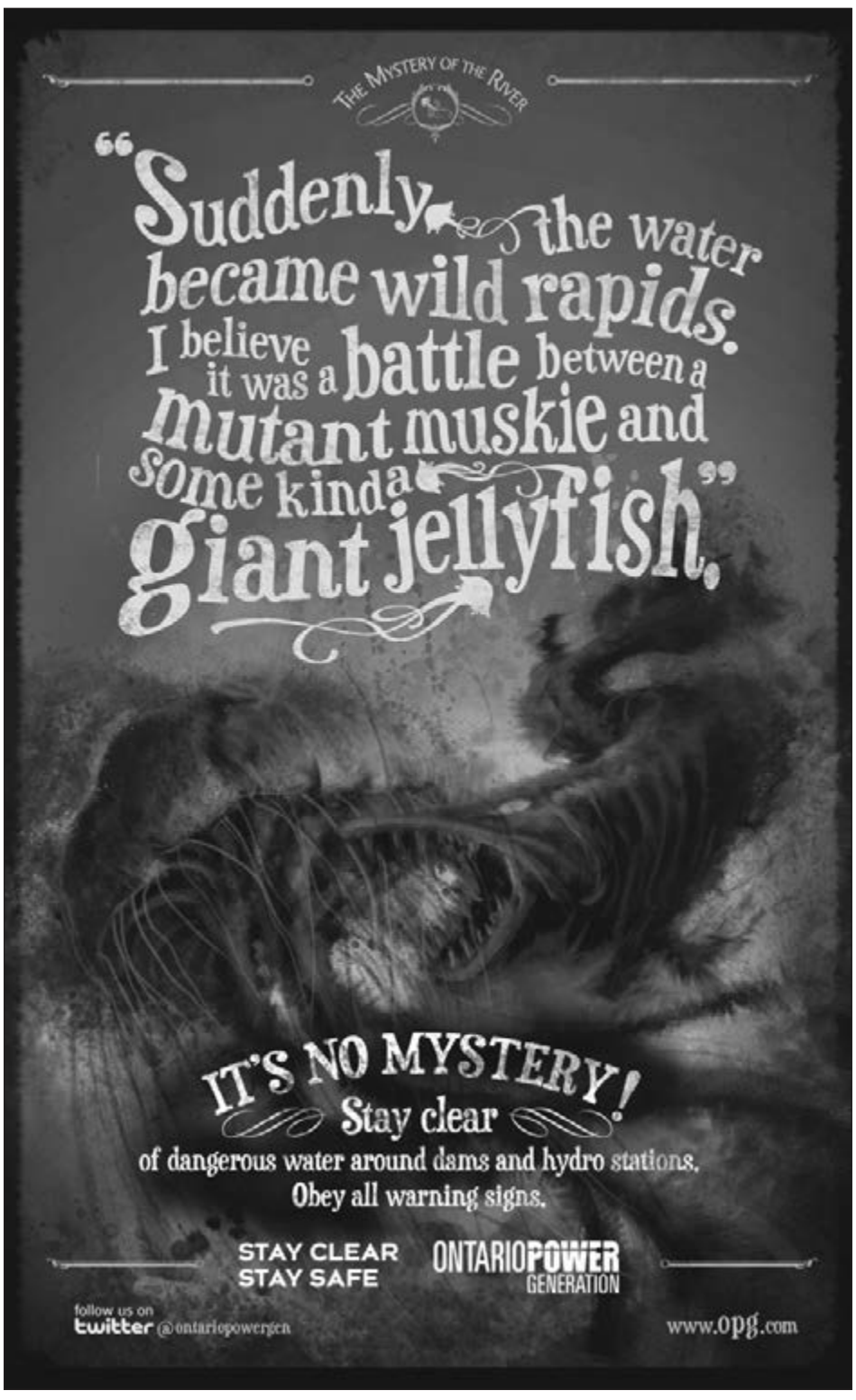
Perhaps legislation could be enacted that would assure all Canadians that the federal government would establish and maintain a special annual and irrevocable taxation policy solely for the purpose of providing access to civil justice for all those who qualified. The fiscal door should be opened much wider than it is at present in our Canada, especially for Aboriginal people.

We now have a Goods and Service Tax (GST), but we also need to have an Access to Civil Justice Tax (AJT). The Justice Committees of parliament need to take action on this possible solution to the Right Honourable Chief Justice's sincere appeal made on several occasions. In summary, it is all Canadian taxpayers' money and it should serve all Canadian taxpayers.

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 justice is fundamental to the rule of law...." Her speech is available at the link below: **http://bit.ly/PXmU7i**



Donald (Donn) Fowler enlisted as a 14-year-old in the Canadian army in June, 1940. As a member of the Glengarry Highlanders he landed in Normandy, France with a wave of D-Day reinforcements in 1944.



OUR STORIES

Never to be seen again...

By **Denis Tremblay**
South River, ON

Yup, tell it's true. She's gone under, rubbed out. Never to be seen again by these eyes. So 'shed a tear' cause she was some!

Can you blame those who tried to protect her for telling us to go away and leave her and others like her alone? "Who did this terrible deed?" you ask. Well I ain't proud to admit it, friend, but I reckon we all helped. May the Great Spirit forgive us. I am as much to blame as any, and the real shame is, I knew better. But I watched it happen through blind eyes like all the rest. Perhaps we just didn't care enough.

The way I see it, a lot of others will be joining her soon if we don't learn from our past mistakes and do something about it. Just pray we're not too late, because if we are, part of us will be next. I know that I can't live without 'em when they're gone.

What is the matter boy? You look uncomfortable with what I am telling. Did I shame you a bit? Maybe I did. I can feel the accusing eyes on me too, and it sure don't make me proud of some of the things I've done to her.

What's that you ask? What or who was this that went under? I thought you knew! Well, I'll tell you. You should have knowed! She was another prime camping site that died of abuse by unthinking campers. Her rolling grassy beauty was sullied by fire pits and latrines left uncovered, and her limbs were destroyed by careless hacking and chopping. Her body was despoiled and her animals and streams poisoned by cans and garbage—a place of nature's beauty destroyed by those who enjoyed her most.

You say you're not to blame; you didn't do this deed. Well, maybe so, but give a think on it. That cigarette butt you just threw down, your empty beer and pop can there in the creek. Reckon we all have to shoulder the blame, don't we?



All the beautiful places are gone, no longer available for our use—just because they misused them

Don't fret about it. The Great Spirit didn't make us perfect. We have to live with the past, but we can learn from our own mistakes and do better in the future. Let's not have the future generations look back and say, "All the beautiful places are gone, no longer available for our use—just because they misused them."

We must all police ourselves and help our brothers and sisters to understand when they don't treat that camp right. We must show how it must be done, if we are not to lose it. Then maybe there will be good times for our children's children. Then our mind won't go the way of the original aboriginals and their buffalo for lack of places in the sun. Maybe, just maybe, they won't have to say, "T'em times is gone; the campers rubbed out; and their mind are all gone under."

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The Key to Winning is Playing Responsibly



By **Loma Rowlinson** / *Aboriginal Responsible Gambling Coordinator*

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 s/he 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:

- Sufferers may have spent long periods unemployed;
- May be spousal and/or child abusers;
- May have borrowed or stolen to support their activities;
- May have attempted suicide;
- May have been convicted of offences.

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.

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**.

SUDBURY | HIV WORKSHOP

HIV rates continue to rise in northern communities

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..."***

"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," Xilon said. "We need free access to resources that are anonymous."

Services that exist in urban centres like Sudbury are not available in smaller communities.

TIMMINS | HEALTHY LIVING

Getting back to our roots



Spurred by common goals, the Timmins Healing and Wellness Branch has started to incorporate more cultural and community based events. It has been noted through various studies that Métis people, and the general population, are developing diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and obesity, at alarmingly high rates and we've decided to do something about it. The focus is on physical activity, organic eating, and cultural activities.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY:

A key deterrent of such health concerns is the basis for our change in approach. The Timmins Healing and Wellness team has hosted monthly nature walks, snowshoeing events, harvesting walks, and even activities to encourage families and individuals to build their own motivation by making walking sticks.

HEALTHY EATING:

Healthy eating--mainly organic--has also been promoted in this new approach. Everyone knows that eating 'organic' can empty your wallet, but did you know how much you can save if you grow your own? We secured a plot at the local community garden to help clients access healthy organic foods, and we provided eco-friendly gardening tips in the summer newsletter. All of those who received it not only obtained these useful tips, but also a calendar of upcoming cultural activities.

Partnering with schools and community agencies has raised cultural awareness. We have also enjoyed success in mitt making, spirit painting, medicinal walks, and Aboriginal cultural days. Events will continue throughout the fall and winter, with the largest gathering taking place on 29 September, 2012, at Camp Bickell. This event, Métis Community Fest, is open to anyone and everyone who would like to experience Métis culture in all of its splendour.

For more information about upcoming events, or to be added to the mailing list, please contact Jessie or Michelle at the Timmins office at **705-264-3939** or email **michelles@metisnation.org**.

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Giant Hogweed

An Invasive Species in Ontario

By **Markus B. Tuohimaa**
Traditional Knowledge Technician
MNO LRC 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 hearty 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 most abundant along stream banks, drainage ditches, and other moist disturbed sites. However, the plant's ability to survive/thrive in a range of different conditions allows it to lay claim to other habitats as well. (Charles R. O'Neill, 2009).



▲ **Heracleum mantegazzianum**

Giant hogweed can reach heights of up 20 feet, with very large leaves, stems, and flowers. It is important to be able to identify the plant when out on a nature hike, or spending time in and around waterways and other areas that may be suitable habitat for giant hogweed. Coming into 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 or seen 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 (OFAH) to report the plant.

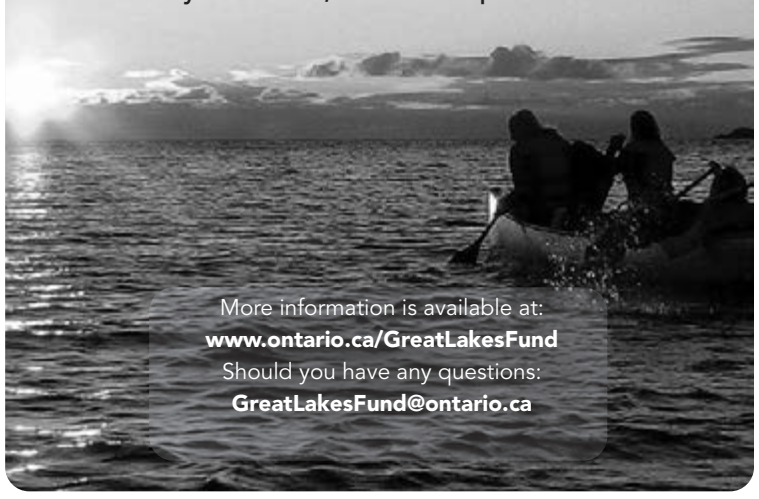
Further Reading
www.web2.mnr.gov.on.ca/mnr/Biodiversity/Invasive_Species/Giant_Hogweed_Fact_Sheet.pdf
www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/ontweeds/giant_hogweed.htm
www.cloca.com/lwc/Invasive species bulletins/unwantedlettersGiantHogweed.pdf
www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/ghfactnyseagrant.pdf

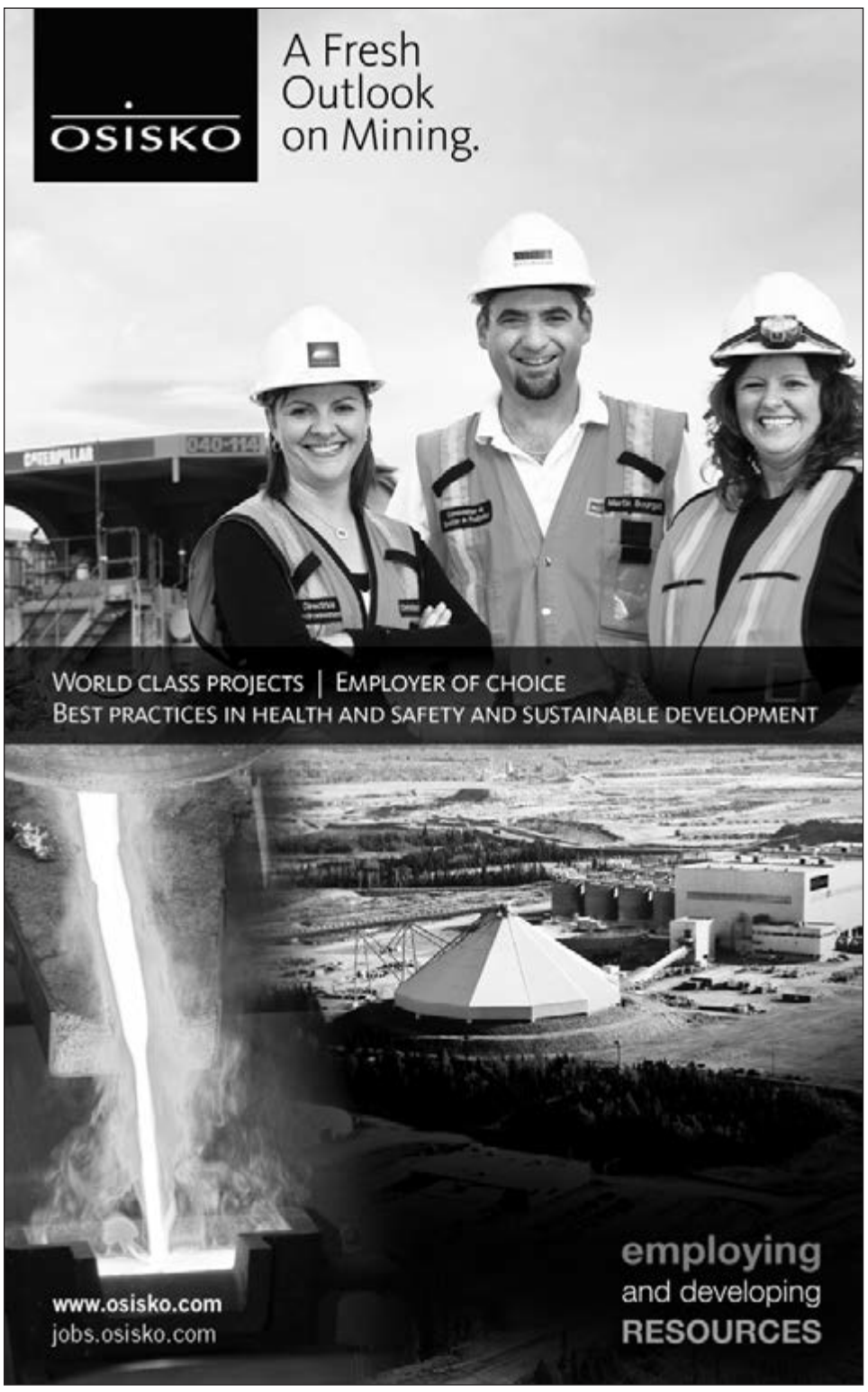
GREAT LAKES GUARDIAN
COMMUNITY FUND

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.**





MÉTIS CULTURE | TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

MNO Traditional Knowledge study recognized by Consulting Engineers of Ontario

Architecture, Engineering, Consulting, Operations and Maintenance (AECOM), a leading provider of professional technical and management support services for public and private clients around the world, has received the Award of Merit – Studies and Research from the Consulting Engineers of Ontario (CEO) for its work on the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Aboriginal Traditional Ecological Study.

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 Darlington, Ontario.

"The Darlington New Nuclear Project is one of the most complex environmental assessments in Canadian history," says Paul Murray, vice president and executive director of the project. "AECOM is proud to play a role in linking a technically complex project with a community that has strong ties to the land and water, and whose knowledge can enhance the quality of this important Environmental Assessment."

MNO President, Gary Lipinski, said: "I want to thank all of the Elders, Métis traditional resource users and MNO Community Councils who had a role in making this study a reality. I also want to thank OPG and AECOM for their willingness to work with our communities. I know this study will be an important resource for our people today and for generations to come."

See the **MNO Aboriginal Traditional Ecological Study** here:
www.metisnation.org/media/81616/so_on_tek_darlington_report.pdf
See the **video** here:
www.metisnation.org/programs/lands,-resources--consultations/traditional-knowledge

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MNO President Gary Lipinski delivers his State of the Nation speech at the 19th MNO AGA in Sault Ste Marie.

photos by Marc St. Germain & Sam Bayhnam except where noted



The Honourable Chris Bentley, Minister of Energy.



President of the Métis National Council, Clem Chartier.



Carolyn Bennett, MP for St. Paul's, critic for Aboriginal Affairs.



President of the Métis Nation of Alberta, Audrey Poitras.



Irwin Elman from the Office of the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth.



Jean Teillet

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), Kathleen Wynne, sent messages to the delegates. Minister Wynne was 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 Métis 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 14 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 and businesses in the resource sector. "The MVDF will create jobs and economic opportunities for Métis people," explained President Lipinski, "and will have an impact for generations to come."

Minister Bentley also spoke about the recent expansion of the Aboriginal Loan Guarantee Program that is managed by his Ministry. The loan program provides Aboriginal entrepreneurs, including Métis entrepreneurs, access to loans on an equity basis for renewable energy projects. Minister Bentley concluded his remarks stating: "We are stronger together than we are apart. It is our determination to continue building 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."

> ***We are stronger together than we are apart. It is our determination to continue building 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.***
>
> – The Honourable Chris Bentley, Minister of Energy

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 Ydreos, Vice-president of Government and Aboriginal Affairs for Union Gas. In his remarks before the signing, Mr. Ydreos 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 signed the agreement and spoke to the assembled MNO citizens about the role and mission of his agency. Part of the mission is to provide a voice for youth, including Aboriginal youth. "Certainly," stated Mr. Elman, "the children and youth of the Métis Nation need their voices heard."

continued page 19

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▲ (back row) **Phoebe Mandeville, Janine Landry, Nicholas Delbaere-Sawchuk, Mitch Case and Kyle Grenier.** (front row) **Sylvie Forest and Brianne Goesslin.**



▲ **Members of the MNO Women's Secretariat:** (back row) **Barbaranne Wright, Pearl Gabona, Shirley Lynn Pantuso.** (front row) **Candace Lloyd and PCMNO Vice-Chair Sharon McBride.**

▲ **President Lipinski amd MNO Chair France Picotte address members of the MNOYC.**



▲ **Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee medals were presented to Senator Bob McKay; MNO Chair, France Picotte; Alvina 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.** **Read more about the Jubilee medal recipients on page 16**







▲ **President Lipinski, MNO Chair France Picotte and Mel Ydreos, Vice-president of Government and Aboriginal Affairs for Union Gas.**

MNO President calls for focus on children and youth

We Can Change the World

In his State of the Nation address to over 400 Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) citizens attending the MNO Annual General Assembly (AGA) in Sault Ste. Marie, MNO President, Gary Lipinski, called on everyone in the MNO to place increased 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 reported that the provincial government had recently agreed to review a MNO report on Métis child and family services as part of an overall review of provincial child and family services. President Lipinski also pointed out that youth participation in the AGA has steadily increased in the last several years. This year, over 10% of delegates were youth, as compared with less than 1% in 2008. All this combined with the fact that Métis are one of the youngest and fastest growing demographics in Ontario suggests that President Lipinski's call is very timely.

> ***We all need to put more emphasis on how we support Métis children to dream the dream.***

President Lipinski linked increased attention to children and youth to the MNO's long-term goal of Métis self-government. "Self-government," he explained, "isn't something people are going to give you; we need to just do it. We do it by being responsible for ourselves and responsible for our citizens." In keeping with this principle, President Lipinski called on all MNO citizens to encourage Métis "to help our children and youth to be the best they can be" from the womb to young adulthood. "It should not be just a certain percentage of young Métis who have the vision of finishing high school and going on to post-secondary education and careers," he stated. He told the delegates representing communities from all parts of Ontario that parents and family members need to support their children in taking advantage of the increasing number of opportunities that are opening up to them. He 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."

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MNO Staff

MNO Staff recognized 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, "what 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."

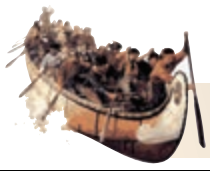
> ***We are fortunate to have such talented and energetic people doing the work of the MNO.***

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!

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The Métis Dancers


Brittney Hayes


Pat Calder (Cupp) & Wanda Botsford


The Métis Dancers prepare backstage


Métis storytellers

An Evening of Métis Storytelling and Cultural Performance

Sharing Our Pride

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 Marlene 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! ∞

▲ **The Métis Fiddler Quartet's Alyssa Delbaere-Sawchuk performs during *Sharing Our Pride: An Evening of Métis Storytelling and Cultural Performance* at this year's MNO AGA.**

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▲ Métis veterans who received Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medals at the 19th MNO AGA. More Jubilee medal recipients on page 14, 21 and 22.

AGA Honours

MNO citizens awarded Queen's Jubilee Medals

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 (Bobcaygeon); 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: Alvina Cimon (Dryden); Senator Ruth Wagner (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.

∞

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If you are interested in doing business with Hydro One and would like to view Hydro One's procurement opportunities, please register on the supplier self-registration website to become a bidder. To register, visit **www.HydroOne.com/DoingBusiness**.

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2012 Suzanne Rochon-Burnett Volunteer of the Year Award

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



▲ Volunteer of the Year co-winner Senator/Elder Olivine Bousquet-Tiedema with MNO President Gary Lipinski.



▲ Volunteer of the Year co-winner Senator Marlene Greenwood with MNO President Gary Lipinski.

"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.

"In true 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/Elder Olivine Bousquet-Tiedema

"Olivine Germaine Marguerite Marie Bousquet was born in St. Boniface Manitoba. She grew up proud to be Métis.

"Senator Olivine came to 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 jigs 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 citizens 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."

∞



DR. SUZANNE ROCHON-BURNETT was a founding member of the Métis Nation of Ontario. Named to the Order of Canada and the Order of Ontario, Suzanne was a recipient of a Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation and the first woman inducted into the Aboriginal Business Hall of Fame. Suzanne passed away in 2006. To honour her memory and recognize her outstanding service as a volunteer, the Métis Nation of Ontario named Suzanne as the first recipient of the inaugural Volunteer of the Year Award which now bears her name.



▲ MNO Senators and youth participate in a knowledge exchange workshop centred on Métis traditional knowledge and Way-of-Life.

AGA workshops valuable to MNO leaders

Prior to the formal start of the Annual General Assembly, the MNO held several workshops for its provincial and local leadership. Community Council Presidents or their designates, members of the Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO), the executive members of the Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans' Council (MNOVC) and the Women's Secretariat of the Métis Nation of Ontario (WSMNO) as well the Captains of the Hunt attended three workshops.

The first workshop held the morning of August 24 was sponsored by Hydro One and briefed MNO leaders on the corporation's activities that relate to Métis concerns. This was followed in the afternoon by a workshop led by Lands, Resources and Consultations Branch staff on identifying impact of the duty to consult. While these workshops were taking place MNO Senators and youth, including the members of the Métis Nation of Ontario Youth Council (MNOYC), participated in a full-day knowledge exchange workshop centred on Métis traditional knowledge and the Métis Way-of-Life. The interaction between youth and Senators during this session was rich with discussion, knowledge exchange, and sharing.

The youth/Senator workshop continued the next day, while during the morning of August 25, the MNO leaders participated in a workshop organized by the Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO).

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of Ontario's
Annual General
Assembly

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A Big Thank You to these Friends of the MNO:

Great Lakes Power Transmission
OPG Deep Geologic Repository Project

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RESOLUTIONS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-001

RESOLUTION ON AMENDMENTS TO MNO ELECTORAL CODE

WHEREAS a foundational principle of the MNO is to hold fair and democratic elections for the election of the Métis Nation's regional and provincial leadership;

AND WHEREAS the MNO has adopted the MNO Electoral Code for the conduct of its elections and held its most recent election in May 2012;

AND WHEREAS the MNO's Chief Electoral Officer tabled a 2012 Elections Report with the 2012 MNO AGA making a series of recommendations with respect to the conduct of future MNO elections;

AND WHEREAS the MNO wants to provide an opportunity for all MNO citizens to provide their comments and input on the MNO Chief Electoral Officer's Report as well as provide their comments and feedback on the MNO's 2012 Election process generally;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The MNO circulate the MNO Chief Electoral Officer's report throughout the MNO in September 2012 and provide an opportunity for all MNO citizens to provide their feedback on the report as well as provide their input on the MNO's 2012 election process generally until April 30, 2013.
2. All comments received by the MNO prior to April 30, 2013 will be considered by an independent Committee consisting of a representative from the MNO Community Councils, MNOYC and Senators as well as the MNO's legal counsel. The Committee will also be supported by the MNO's administration.
3. The Committee will be tasked with preparing a report based on comments received, along with proposed changes to the MNO Electoral Code. This report and the proposed changes to the MNO Electoral Code will be circulated throughout the MNO. These documents will also be tabled with the 2013 MNO AGA for its consideration and discussion.
4. Based on comments and feedback received from MNO citizens as well as the 2013 MNO AGA, a final redraft of the MNO Electoral Code will be tabled for the consideration and ratification of the 2014 MNO AGA.
5. No amendments will be made to the MNO Electoral Code while these consultations are ongoing or after the 2014 MNO AGA considers and makes changes to the MNO Electoral Code.
6. The appointees to the Committee will be Joanne Young (Hamilton/Wentworth Métis Council), Janine Landry (MNOYC) and Verna Porter (Senator).

MOVED BY: Cora Bunn
SECONDED BY: Richard Cuddy

MOTION CARRIED

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-002

2013 MNO ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

WHEREAS 2013 will also mark the 20 year anniversary of the creation of the Métis Nation of Ontario;

AND WHEREAS September 19th, 2013 will mark the 10 year anniversary of the Supreme Court of Canada's historic decision in the Powley case;

AND WHEREAS the MNO wants to celebrate its accomplishments as well as highlight the ongoing advances in Métis rights that have been achieved as a result of the Powley case;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The MNO develop a 2013 anniversary logo marking the MNO's formation and the Powley decision that can be used by the MNO throughout the year on letterhead, promotional materials, etc.
2. The MNO administration be directed to work with governments and other potential partners (i.e., Métis National Council, Chair of Métis Studies, etc.) to attempt to secure funding to hold a symposium on the Powley case in Ontario to coincide with the September 19th anniversary.
3. One of the goals of the symposium will be to commission papers and produce a book of legal and academic articles on the impacts of the Powley case and the advancement of Métis rights. The symposium will also look to include presentations on the impacts of Powley on average Métis citizens and Ontario Métis by telling the story of the creation of the MNO and its struggle to advance the Powley case, the personal stories from Elders and community members about the Powley case, etc.
4. The MNO will also attempt to hold a "Friends of the Métis" gala event, as a part of the symposium and AGA events.

MOVED BY: Gary Lipinski
SECONDED BY: France Picotte

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-003

RESOLUTION ON MNO HARVESTERS CARDS

WHEREAS the advancement of Métis rights and self-government is fundamental to the MNO;

AND WHEREAS ensuring that all Métis citizens can continue to practice their constitutionally-protected harvesting rights as a part of their Métis culture is essential;

AND WHEREAS in the Powley case the Supreme Court of Canada recognized the Métis as a full fledged rights-bearing people and that historic Métis communities that continue to the modern day possess constitutionally-protected harvesting rights;

AND WHEREAS in order to be a Métis rights holder an individual must self-identify as Métis, be ancestrally connected to a historic Métis community and be accepted by the Métis contemporary community which is a continuation of the historic community;

AND WHEREAS the Supreme Court of Canada also stated that:

> *It is important to remember that, no matter how a contemporary community defines membership, only those members with a demonstrable ancestral connection to the historic community can claim a s. 35 right. Verifying membership is crucial, since individuals are only entitled to exercise Métis aboriginal rights by virtue of their ancestral connection to and current membership in a Métis community.*

AND WHEREAS the MNO established the MNO Harvesters Policy and Card system as a way to identify and defend Métis rights-holders who meet the Powley test and who are entitled to exercise Métis harvesting rights in their traditional territories;

AND WHEREAS in July 2004 the MNO negotiated an interim Four Point Harvesting Agreement with Ontario which recognized the MNO's Harvesters Card system as well as the MNO's identified harvesting territories based on credible Métis rights claims, but the agreement capped the number of Harvesters Cards the MNO could issue at 1250 until an independent review of the MNO Harvester Card system is conducted;

AND WHEREAS in order to increase that 1250 cap, and, ultimately have the cap completely removed (because there can be no cap on legitimate Métis rights-holders exercising their constitutional rights) the MNO wants to move forward on undertaking an independent assessment of the MNO Harvesters Card system;

AND WHEREAS in order to ensure the independent assessment demonstrates the highest percentage of objectively verifiable files possible in order to ultimately remove the cap on Harvesters Cards, the MNO needs to ensure that all Harvesters Card files are complete and show documented proof of a Métis ancestral connection to the historic Métis community, as required by the Powley test.

AND WHEREAS there are some MNO Harvester Card files that do not have complete documentation in them and the MNO Registry's ongoing efforts to attempt to get those Harvesters Card holders to complete their files have been unsuccessful since these cards with incomplete files continue to be automatically renewed;

AND WHEREAS these incomplete files have the potential to undermine the integrity of the MNO Harvesters Card system in an independent review even though the majority of Harvesters Card files are complete and the ongoing delays in undertaking an independent assessment of the MNO Harvesters Card system is not allowing the MNO to issue Harvesters Card to other MNO citizens who have completed Harvesters Card files due to the 1250 cap;

AND WHEREAS it is the goal of the MNO AGA to have the 1250 cap removed as soon as possible in order to allow all legitimate Métis rights-holders to have a MNO Harvesters Card and exercise their Métis harvesting rights;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The MNO Registry be directed to write letters to all MNO Harvesters Card holders with incomplete files requesting that additional documentation be provided in order to complete their files pursuant to the requirements the MNO Harvesters Policy, which is consistent with the Powley test. These letters will be sent out by the end of November 2012. Each letter will state the following:
   a. it is being sent on the direction from the MNO AGA;
   b. the MNO Harvester Card holder has until November 30, 2013 (12 months) to ensure that their Harvesters Card file is complete.
   c. if the Harvester's file is not completed prior to November 30, 2013, the Harvester's Card will be cancelled and provided to the next MNO citizen on the list who has a completed MNO Harvester Card file that has been waiting for one of the MNO's 1250 cards;
   d. any paid administration fee ($20/year) for future years will be returned to a Harvester who has their Harvester Cards cancelled by the MNO;
   e. if their Harvesters Card is cancelled on November 30, 2013 they will be able to re-apply for a MNO Harvesters Card in the future once their file is complete and if MNO Harvester Cards are available for issuance;
   f. the letter in no way affects MNO citizenship and does not question whether an individual is Métis;
   g. the process is being undertaken in order for the MNO to successfully complete an independent review of the MNO Harvesters Card system which will allow the MNO to comply with the Powley test as set out by the Supreme Court of Canada and remove the negotiated 1250 cap in the future so all MNO citizens who are rights-holders can obtain Harvesters Cards in the future.
2. The MNO administration be directed to attempt to secure funding in order to undertake community workshops to assist MNO Harvester Card holders and others in completing their Harvesters Card and/or citizenship files.

MOVED BY: Louise Goulding
SECONDED BY: Richard Cuddy

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-004

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WHEREAS pursuing economic development is an important part of building strong Métis communities and a strong MNO;

AND WHEREAS the MNO AGA wants to ensure that economic development is pursued in a transparent, accountable and business-like manner which does not put the MNO, Community Councils or individual MNO citizens at financial risk;

AND WHEREAS the MNO has commissioned work and opinions based on other best practices for aboriginal economic development and the identification of legal issues to protect the MNO, Community Councils and individual MNO citizens when economic development is pursued;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. the MNO AGA direct the PCMNO to continue its work on developing MNO economic development model and to adopt a MNO Economic Development Policy that can be implemented at all levels of the MNO; and
2. the MNO AGA direct the MNO to pursue economic development opportunities that will assist the MNO in paying off its remaining debt and allow the MNO to increase the amount of discretionary funding that is not tied to program and service delivery.

MOVED BY: Sharon McBride
SECONDED BY: Pauline Saulnier

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-005

MNOYC POLICY AND PROCEDURES

WHEREAS the MNOYC strives to meet the goals laid out in the Statement of Prime Purpose;

AND WHEREAS there are currently no policies and procedures speaking directly to youth governance;

AND WHEREAS a strong youth voice is essential for the future of the MNO;

AND WHEREAS the MNOYC has taken time to develop a draft policies and procedures manual by creating a Governance Working Group which met multiple times via conference call and finalized the draft Policies and Procedures on February 19, 2012;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The 2012 MNO Annual General Assembly direct the PCMNO, MNO staff and administration to coordinate with the MNOYC in order to review and revise with a view to implementing the draft Policies and Procedures developed by the MNOYC Governance Working Group on February 19, 2012; and
2. This process be completed by the 2013 Annual Assembly.

MOVED BY: Mitchell Case
SECONDED BY: Janine Landry

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-008

RESOLUTION ON MNO AGA ENTRY

Whereas the dignitaries of the Métis Nation of Ontario, Government and proponents open the AGA in the canoes

And whereas our MNO President mentioned that we should encourage our youth to be future leaders

And whereas the MNO has the MNOYC

Therefore be it resolved that at each future AGA's, an additional canoe be added for our youth representatives, subject to funding being secured..

MOVED BY: Senator Ruth Wagner
SECONDED BY: Pauline Saulnier

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

2012 MNO AGA RES#2012-009

CITIZENSHIP INFORMATION TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS

WHEREAS it is important for Community Councils to know who their new citizens are;

AND WHEREAS the Métis Nation of Ontario has new citizen's contact information on the MNO citizenship application;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the MNO AGA provide direction to the MNO administration that the MNO Registry provide update citizenship lists to each MNO Community Council on a bi-annual basis.

MOVED BY: Cora Bunn
SECONDED BY: Marlene Davidson

CARRIED BY CONSENSUS

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
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Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans' Council



▲ (back row) **George Kelly, Jack Bouchard, Alis Kennedy, Jean Camirand, Gary Lipinski, Greg Garrat.** (front row) **Christopher Plummer, Joseph Paquette and Guy Mandeville.**

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 their service to the Métis Nation. In addition, President Lipinski presented Louis Riel Medals to Métis veterans Guy Mandeville, Jack Bouchard, Chris Plummer, Senator Earl Scofield, Joseph Paquette, Senator Dr. Alis 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 Chislett-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.

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Métis Nation of Ontario Veterans' Council

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 2012-16 term.

Senators representing each chartered 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, Verna 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 Pantuso, who previously served terms as representatives, and Barbaranne Wright and Candace Lloyd, who are starting their first terms with the WSMNO.

∞



▲ **Métis Nation of Ontario Senators at the 19th MNO AGA in Sault Ste Marie.**

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 Métis Nation of Alberta President, Audrey Poitras, and Métis National Council President, Clément 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.

> ***"You can feel the winds of change coming."***

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.

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▲ **Métis Nation of Ontario Community Council Presidents at the 19th MNO AGA in Sault Ste Marie.**



▲ **MNOVC President Joseph Paquette, Rene Gravelle and Benny Michaud with a paddle presented to the MNOVC**

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Across the province

A Beausoliel adventure

Métis youth from the Georgian Bay area have camping adventure on Beausoliel Island

By **Larry Ferris**
Georgian Bay Métis Council

Five Métis youth from the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Georgian Bay Métis Council and one councillor attended YMCA Camp Kitchikewana on Beausoleil 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, archeology digs, 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. Saulnier'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 remember moms, they learned to wash tables, set tables, sweep the floor, clean the cabin, make their bunks and much more," said Ferris.



▲ **Métis youth on a nature walk on Beausoleil Island.**

Our Language

WANT TO LEARN MICHIF?

Michif is the language of Métis people once spoken all across the Homeland. Like most Aboriginal languages, the number of Michif speakers declined due to the colonization process that attempted to stamp out the use of languages other than English and French.

Efforts are now underway to preserve Michif, and introduce Métis youth to their heritage language. As part of that effort, the Métis Nation of Ontario has created videos of Ontario Michif speakers speaking words and phrases in Michif, English and French. Using the alphabetical links provided, anyone can view these videos.

Visit this web site:
www.metisnation.org/culture--heritage/michif.aspx

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.

Boulard, 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. "It 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 big profit margins, but we want to help people, and we want to help our clients."

FERUS' first job was a contract from Steelworkers Local 6500 for much of the steel work for the union's Brady Street hall. Rick Bertrand, the union president, said: "He's just an incredible person who really believes in doing a good job, and in helping others. He's happy making a smaller profit margin if he's creating good paying jobs. We need more people like Dan in the north."

> ***We don't operate with big profit margins, but we want to help people, and we want to help our clients.***

Currently, FERUS has 15 workers at job sites, and another five working out of the company's headquarters in Hanmer. Funding from the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund will allow them to add another 31 workers.



Experience Canadian Heritage Rivers photo contest

The Métis have always had a close relationship with rivers. Our voyageur ancestors travelled the rivers as part of the fur trade and built the first historic Métis communities near their shores. Now *Canoeroots and Family Camping Magazine* is giving you a chance to explore your connection with rivers and have the chance to win some great prizes in the second annual Experience Canadian Heritage Rivers Photo Contest.

Contest runs from May 15, 2012 to October 31, 2012.

Winning photos will be featured in the spring 2013 issue of *Canoeroots & Family Camping* magazine and will tour with the 2013 Reel Paddling Film Festival.

Visit the web site:
www.reelpaddlingfilmfestival.com

For more information on the contest visit this site:
www.canoerootsmag.com

To see which Ontario rivers are part of the Canadian Heritage River System, check this web site:
www.chrs.ca



(Left to right) **MNO Niagara Region Métis Council President, Stephen Quesnelle; Niagara College student, Zachery Cousineau; and MNO Regional Employment and Training Intake Officer, Sean Vanderklis.**

Student Success

On April 19, Niagara College hosted an awards night to recognize student achievement. At the ceremony, Métis student Zachery Cousineau was presented with the Métis Nation of Ontario Award. Zachery is a third year business administration and accounting student, originally from Penetanguishene.

HOUSING:

Ontario Renovates Northern Remote Communities



The Investment in Affordable Housing (IAH) Ontario Renovates Northern Remote Communities Program aims to assist low to moderate income homeowner households in remote areas repair their homes to acceptable standards while improving the energy efficiency of their units. This program also aims to increase accessibility through unit modifications and adaptations.

Funding is in the form of a forgivable loan to the homeowner based on approved work to a maximum of $25,000. The period of forgiveness is ten years and is forgiven at an equal rate per year over the 10-year term. The earning of loan forgiveness begins on the date of repair completion. Funding for accessibility repairs up to $3,500 is in the form of a grant and does not require repayment.

Details here: ***www.metisnation.org/programs/housing/ontario-renovates***

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COMMUNITY SERVICE

White pine planted for MNO citizen

By **Raymond D. Tremblay** OTTAWA

It 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 Thériault arboretum.

This annual recognition was started in 2000 when Thériault'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 lifesaving medical treatments. And that's only a few.



▲ **Fern Tremblay** (left)**, with his children, Marquis Tremblay, Line Lemire, Ginette Gaudreau and Rosanne Harvey.**

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 | WAR OF 1812

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; Defense 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 Chartrand also attended.



▲ Left to right: **Joseph Paquette, President of the MNO Veterans Council (MNOVC), Senator Alis Kennedy and Greg Garratt, Sergeant-at-arms of the MNOVC.**

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"Indspire", formerly the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation, has evolved into the largest non-governmental funding body for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis post-secondary students across Canada. Visit their web site for more information and to down load application forms.
www.indspire.ca/scholarships

Application deadlines:

- Oil and Gas Trades and Technology (OGTT) – April 30 and November 30 annually;
- Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres (OFIFC) – May 1st annually;
- Fine Arts – May 1st annually;
- Aboriginal Health Careers – June 1st and November 1st annually;
- Post Secondary Education – June 1st and November 1st annually;
- Legal Studies for Aboriginal People (LSAP) Pre-law – May 15th annually.

Occasionally, Indspire is able to offer special bursaries outside of the regular deadline dates. Students are encouraged to visit the Indspire website frequently.



Barbeque Grilled Veggies

3 cobs of corn cut in 3 pieces
3 quartered red potatoes
1 cup baby carrots
1 large cubed green pepper
1 large cubed red pepper
1 med quartered sweet onion
1 envelope onion soup mix
3 tablespoon olive oil
2 tablespoon 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!

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Métis Veterans

MNOVC | MÉTIS NATIONS OF ONTARIO VETERANS COUNCIL

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 at Arms, Greg Garratt; Treasurer, Christopher Plummer; and Senator, George Kelly.



▲ **Senator George Kelly**



▲ **Christopher Plummer**

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 honourably discharged (rank LS. LR.) in 1957. He served during the Korean Conflict with NATO Command on board, H.M.C.S. Sioux; H.M.C.S. Athabaskan; and, H.M.C.S. Algonquin.

Following his military service, Mr. Kelly was employed by the City of Ottawa for 33 years. He was a Special Constable with the Ottawa Police Department from 1960 until 1971, and a City Councillor from 1985 to 1991.

Although George Kelly is married and the father of four, he has never stopped serving his country and community. As a volunteer he has been president and coach of Ottawa youth minor sports since 1962 and is 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 MNO 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 B Sqn (Cougar Squadron) prior to the reserve unit's re-roll to a solely reconnaissance unit. Chris Plummer has been presented the Canadian Decoration (CD2).

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 Plummers first discovered their family history in 2002, so they are looking forward to learning even more about their heritage.

CFB BORDEN | OPERATION BLACK BEAR



▲ **MNO Veterans' Council President, Joseph Paquette, presents a Métis sash to the incoming Commander of CFB Borden.**

Change of Command

MNO Veterans' Council President participates in Change of Command Ceremony at CFB Borden

On July 6, 2012, MNO Veterans' Council President, Joseph Paquette, attended the ceremony marking the change of command at CFB Borden from Brigadier General J.P.L. Meloche, OMM, CD to Colonel T.L. Harris, CD. Best wishes were conveyed to outgoing Brigadier General Meloche and a Métis sash was presented to incoming Colonel Harris.

Under the command of Brigadier General Meloche, CFB Borden hosted the very successful "Aboriginal Youth Black Bear Program" for the past two years. During this time Mr. Paquette participated in the Black Bear Program as the "Métis Elder".

This is the last year for the Black Bear Program at CFB Borden, but the program will continue to offer the same opportunities to First Nations, Métis and Inuit youth from across Canada at its new location in Gagetown, New Brunswick.

CFB BORDEN | JUBILEE MEDALS

Jubilee medals awarded to Métis vets at CFB Borden

By **Joseph Paquette**
MNO VC President

The Black Bear Program was instituted four years ago at CFB Borden, Ontario. It was meant 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 64 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 (QDJM) 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 luck to all of you. I will sure miss them all."



▲ (Left to right) **MNOVC President Joseph Paquette, Senator Alis Kennedy and NAVA Vice-president Robert Thibeau.**



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 a proud Métis Woman," Barbaranne said.

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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 resulting total 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 Métis 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 in 2012, 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.



▲ **Sara Ingram** (left) **receives the first MNO Powley Electrical Award from Kim Powley** (right)**, the President of the MNO Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council and daughter of Steve Powley.**

KIND WORDS FROM MNOET CLIENTS

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 things. 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. "Police Foundations" seemed to be a perfect fit for me.

The Métis Nation of Ontario Award has changed my outlook on my success. It will be easier for my family and I to rest assured that I will make it through the education that I desire. After college, I plan to go directly to Lake Superior State University to obtain a degree in "criminalistics". From there, I may continue with school or find a good job in law enforcement. I hope someday that I can work in forensics.

> ***Your contribution has touched me; you can be assured that it will be put to good use. All students should be grateful for organizations such as yours that offer such assistance--it's really great!***

Your contribution has touched me; you can be assured that it will be put to good use. All students should be grateful for organizations such as yours that offer such assistance--it's really great!

KIND WORDS FROM MNOET CLIENTS

Making a difference

By **Diane Ladoucer**

I cannot express how grateful and thankful I am to have received funding through the MNO Midland Branch. I did not have any money to upgrade my education, which I needed, being a single parent. Jo-anne Parent helped me tremendously during that stressful period with the paperwork so I could get info in time. I had not been in school for 30 years so going to college was a big deal for me. Everybody encouraged me. I now have a part-time job as dietary aide at the hospital.

Thank-you so much Métis Nation of Ontario; you have made a difference in my life.

Employment Skills



▲ **MNO staff members, Tammy Webb and Kristen Stewart at the Eskilon Learning Solutions Conference.**

Success comes one client at a time

In late spring this year, Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Education and Training Branch staff members Tammy Webb and Kristen Stewart presented at the Eskilon Learning Solutions Conference. Fifty delegates from across Canada enjoyed keynote speakers, informative client presentations, a networking reception, entertainment and multiple mini-training sessions.

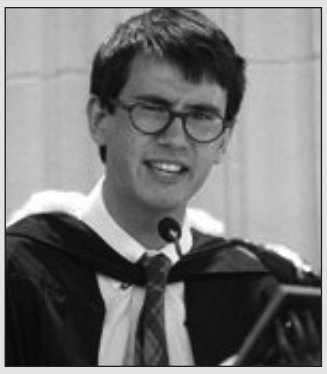
The one and a half day program was designed to highlight and share best practices in "essential skills" assessment and instruction in programs such as literacy and essential skills upgrading, pre-trades training, employment preparation programs, community-based programming, GED and college preparation. (The GED tests--general education development--provide adults who did not complete a formal high school program the opportunity to demonstrate high-school level knowledge and skills.)

> ***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.***

Tammy Webb said: "For me personally, 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...." She 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.

"Tammy and I had the opportunity to present to other service providers from across Canada at this conference," Kristen Stewart commented. "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."

MÉTIS STUDENTS



▲ **Alex Tesar worked for the MNO in the Registry Branch during the summer of 2010 and is the grandson of MNO Chronic Disease Coordinator Jo MacQuarrie.**

Think, reflect and dream

Alex Desiré-Tesar was the 2012 valedictorian at the University of King's College in Halifax. He was also the winner of this year's Sir John William Dawson Essay Prize in Science and Religion, for his essay, "Natural Necessity and Moral Possibility: Vindicating Natural Evil".

In addressing his graduating classmates Alex Tesar captured their attention with his wit and sense of humour as well as some notable quotes. Graduation is a life-changing event and he acknowledges his own progress from a little boy who wanted to be a fire-truck to an adult with a B.A.

Alex likens King's College and its students to a platypus because they "belong in the rarefied company of things that shouldn't be, but are, charmingly oblivious to our own impossibility." He continues: "We are members of that category of things Hunter S. Thompson once described as 'too weird to live, and too rare to die'."

> ***They say that a B.A. isn't worth anything – personally, I think that's something to celebrate.***

After graduating with a B.A. there are usually two choices: go to graduate school or get a job, or sometimes both. Alex addressed this dilemma. "They say that a B.A. isn't worth anything – personally, I think that's something to celebrate. It's true that constructing an argument isn't the same as building a ship; all we have are words to weld with, and unless the government radically changes its priorities, no-one is going to give us a 25-billion dollar contract to build them a fleet of rhetoric," said the new grad.

continued page 24

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ON THE WATER | Paddleboarding Georgian Bay from Lion's Head to Frying Pan Island

Strong winds from the east

By **Scott Parent**



▲ **Images from Scott Parent's paddle across Georgian Bay.**

On Aug 01, 2011, I departed on a 14' coast runner 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 zigs and southeast paddle surf zags. Points along the Bruce Peninsula soon appeared as islands. I used the Isthmus Bay as a tail 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 Westerns should be. The swell had augmented into choppy peak waves as strong north and west winds converged.

Sometime during early dusk, I reckoned the Westerns' lighthouse on Double Top Island, to the east. It would be a long while yet before I actually reached the Westerns. 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 buoy 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 underneath 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 onto the island in a crash landing. As 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 "ok" reception with a tower on the island. My arrival time was around 3:30 A.M. I explored the island under the charming haunt 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 4:30 P.M. I camped out my second night on the shore of Frying Pan, and ate all I could eat 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 Giants Tomb. Then from the Giants Tomb, I paddled east over to Beckwith Island. Here I portaged across Beckwith, 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 vegetated dune islands, and the world's longest fresh water beach. I swam, cliff jumped, fished, and dove, not to mention the capsizing, and graceless 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.

More on this voyage at: www.markscriver.wordpress.com/2011/12/02/5-day-georgian-bay-sup-trip-report-by-scott-parent

Think, reflect and dream

from page 23

Proving that he is a well-rounded and intelligent young man, Tesar 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."

The entire valedictory address may be read at the link below, or watched on YouTube. It's worth your time. - Linda

www.ukings.ca/2012-valedictory-address



There are many great careers in mining in such areas as business, camp services, remediation, training, trades, as well as a whole host of other exciting jobs.

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 your 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**

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COMMUNITY OUTREACH



▲ **Hank Rowlinson** (standing) **instructs would-be voyageurs at Vincent Massey Park in Ottawa.**

Portage in the park

Voyageur Games demonstrated on National Aboriginal Day

On June 21, 2012 Métis across the Homeland celebrated National Aboriginal Day. In Ottawa, this included a four-day Solstice Festival in Vincent Massey Park. During this festival Métis volunteers and Métis Nation of Ontario (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 facilitating the Métis games and working in the MNO information tent were Hank Rowlinson, Scott Rowlinson, Guylaine Morin-Cleroux, Carmen Pregent, Shannon Davis and Marguerite Paulin.

MÉTIS HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Oshawa Métis Heritage Festival draws crowds

On June 23rd and 24th the MNO Oshawa & Durham Region Métis Council (ODRMC) 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 entertainers included Ontario's own Alicia Blore and Rajan Anderson, as well as JJ Lavallee and his band. A youth tent with activities for the young, traditional story-telling, interesting presenters, and historical artefacts on display kept everyone entertained.

Of special interest were the authentic 26 ft birch-bark voyageur canoe built by master canoe maker Marcel Labelle, a teepee painted by renowned Métis artist Dennis Weber, and a real, working, Red River cart made by craftsman Armand Jerome.

"Our goal is to celebrate the Métis culture," said Mr. Pilon. "It's important because there are 2,300 Métis people just in the Durham Region."



▲ **Members of the Olivine Bousquet Métis Dancers perform at Memorial Park in Oshawa.**

CONGRATS



▲ **Nicolas Deschatelets**

Another successful Métis graduate

Orlenda and Nicole Deschatelets of Sturgeon Falls are pleased to announce the graduation of their son, **Nicolas Deschatelets**, from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario. Nicolas was very grateful to receive financial assistance from the Métis Nation of Ontario to complete his Bachelor in Specialized Physical Education and Health (4 years) and his Bachelor of Education Degree in June, 2012.

Nicolas has accepted a teaching position in the Toronto area with the "Conseil Scolaire du District Catholique Centre Sud" starting in September, 2012. Proud grandparents are Donat and Pauline Seguin.

50 GOLDEN YEARS



▲ **PCMNO Senator Gerry Bedford and his wife Carol renew their vows with Elvis impersonator, Reverend Dorian Arthur Baxter.**

A hunka hunka burnin' Golden Anniversay



On 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.

SAULT STE. MARIE

SSM's Métis Dance Club performs at Passport to Unity

Based on a story from
www.Sootoday.com
by **Donna Hopper**

Passport to Unity, presented annually by the Sault Community 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, perogies from the Ukraine, natas from Portugal, pupusas from Latin America, and pirukad from Estonia, aptly complemented a variety of cultural entertainment that included the Métis Dance Club's youth dance troupe (above).

Vendors offered an array of arts and crafts as well as services that included photography, healing message, local festival information, henna body paint and children's crafts.

One of the largest and most interesting displays was from Algoma 1812 and the Ermatinger-Clergue National Historic Site. Sandra Rousseau, whose recently self-published book, *American Attempt to Take Canada: War of 1812-1814*, explains the war as it applied to Sault Ste. Marie, St. Joseph Island and Mackinac Island, was also on hand.

"I had four ancestors who were in that war between Mackinac Island and St. Joseph Island," said Rousseau. "Because of that, I already knew a lot of this story. I discovered that most people only know the short version--that we went over to Mackinac Island and took the island without firing a shot. But they don't know we actually had to move there and stay for three years to hold the fort. Also, we had to fight off 1,500 Americans who wanted the fort back, and we only had 295 men who were successful in beating them."

Rousseau's book is available at Coles, the Art Gallery of Algoma and the Arts Council of Sault Ste. Marie and District.

www.sootoday.com/content/news/details.asp?c=42175

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Education & Training

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 have 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.

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 worked 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..."***

The financial support was valuable in allowing me the time for startup, such as building my website, developing my programs, 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.

Another challenge was that I was not entirely clear on how to go about sharing my message in my business. While my business plan reflected what I generally wanted to do, I wasn't completely confident in what I was offering.



▲ **Julie Vermette owns and runs Wind Whisperer Retreats.**

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 spirits and to walk their own paths. My main message in my work is self-awareness and self-empowerment--connecting to 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 a 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****.*

Kind Words from MNOET Clients

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 and for the Acting for Film and Television program at Humber College. I graduated from both colleges on the Dean's List and appreciated having the opportunity to study without financial stressors. This allowed me to reach my full potential. I'm 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 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."***

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****.*



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 a seat contact Aqua at 416-531-1402 or aqua@nativeearth.ca.

Kind Words from MNOET Clients

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 stylists 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 also worked on two local movie productions last year: Citizen Gangster and Fox Fire. It was my job to style all background actors and actresses into 1950s styles..."***

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: *Citizen Gangster* and *Fox Fire*. It was my job to style all background actors and actresses into 1950s styles. Most mornings consisted of 50+ background actors with only two hours to complete. I've also gone to many hair shows--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 hair-stylist, 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 bursary award.

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Community Consultations on MNO Electoral Code



2012 MNO AGA passed a resolution which sets out a multi-year process to consult MNO citizens

By **Doug Wilson**
Chief Operating Officer
Métis Nation of Ontario

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 MNO 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. Based on 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
April 30, 2013	Deadline for comments on Chief Electoral Officer Report, 2012 MNO Elections, MNO Electoral Code
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
May2016	Next MNO Elections

OSISKO
HAMMOND REEF GOLD

NEWS BRIEF
Your resource about the Resource

Atmospheric and Acoustic Baseline Results

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.

Osisko 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 specialists will create computer models to estimate the potential changes to air quality and noise levels from the Project.

The air quality assessment will include modelling of the following indicator compounds:

- Particulate matter (PM);
- 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.

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.



OHRG Weather Station Tower Installation March 24 2011

OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.

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Contact:
Alexandra Drapack
Director Sustainable Development
Hammond Reef Project

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MNO's 19th ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SAULT STE. MARIE • AUGUST 26-28, 2012







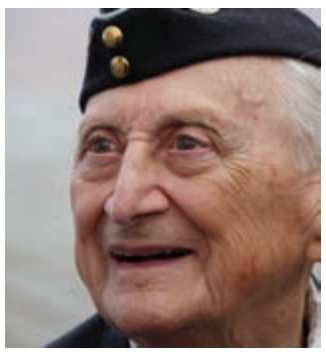
Full coverage of the MNO's 19th Annual General Assembly on pages 1 and 13-19.











Cultural Activities & Métis Voyageur Games

The Games Métis Play

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.



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the Métis Nation of Ontario

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 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

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MEETING NOTES
METIS CONSULTATION COMMITTEE MEETING
SEPTEMBER 16 2012

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	James Wagar	Métis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources
2	Joel Henley	Kenora Métis Council
3	Alvina Cimon	Northwest Métis Council
4	Dean McMahon	Métis Nation of Ontario, Captain of the Hunt
5	Marlene Davidson	Atikokan Métis Council
6	Theresa Stenlund	Metis Nation of Ontario, Committee Chair
7	Alexandra Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
8	Martin Griffin	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
9	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
10	Bud Dickson	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold

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.

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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
- Maillout planned for September 28, send to James
- James to provide additional edits.

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September 2012

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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



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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)

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MoU Deliverables

Community Feasts

- Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
- Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
- Dryden (September 16 – today)
- Fort Frances (October 21 2012)



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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

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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

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Assessment Criteria

Assessment Criteria	Level		
Geographic Extent (of effect)	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
	Effect is within the Project Site (i.e. Mine Study Area or Linear Infrastructure Study Area)	Effect extends into the Local Study Area	Effect extends into the Regional Study Area
Frequency (of effect)	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
	Conditions or phenomena causing the effect to occur infrequently (i.e., several times per year)	Conditions or phenomena causing the effect to occur at regular, although infrequent intervals (i.e., several times per month)	Conditions or phenomena causing the effect to occur at regular and frequent intervals (i.e., daily or continuously)
Duration (of conditions causing effect)	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
	Conditions causing effect are evident during the site preparation and construction phase, or decommissioning phase	Conditions causing effect are evident during the operations phase	Conditions causing effect extend beyond any one phase
Degree of Irreversibility (of effect)	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
	Effect is readily (i.e., immediately) reversible	Effect is reversible with time	Effect is not reversible (i.e., permanent)



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

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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What are your concerns with regards to decommissioning and mine closure?

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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

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Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!

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MEETING NOTES
MÉTIS COMMUNITY FEAST – FORT FRANCES
OCTOBER 21 2012

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.

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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.

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October 2012

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Presentation Overview

- About Osisko
- About Hammond Reef
- Environmental challenges
- Aboriginal engagement
- Regulatory process



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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



Atikokan – April 2012



Dryden – September 2012

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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



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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

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Canadian Malartic

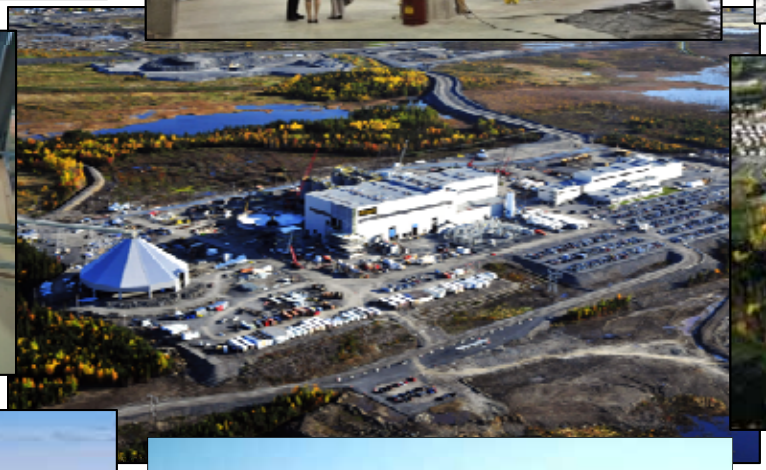






















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First Gold Pour – April 2011



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Construction of new public institutions



École Primaire Des Explorateurs – grade school





Child care center - Bambin & Calin



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Green Wall – Linear Park



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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.

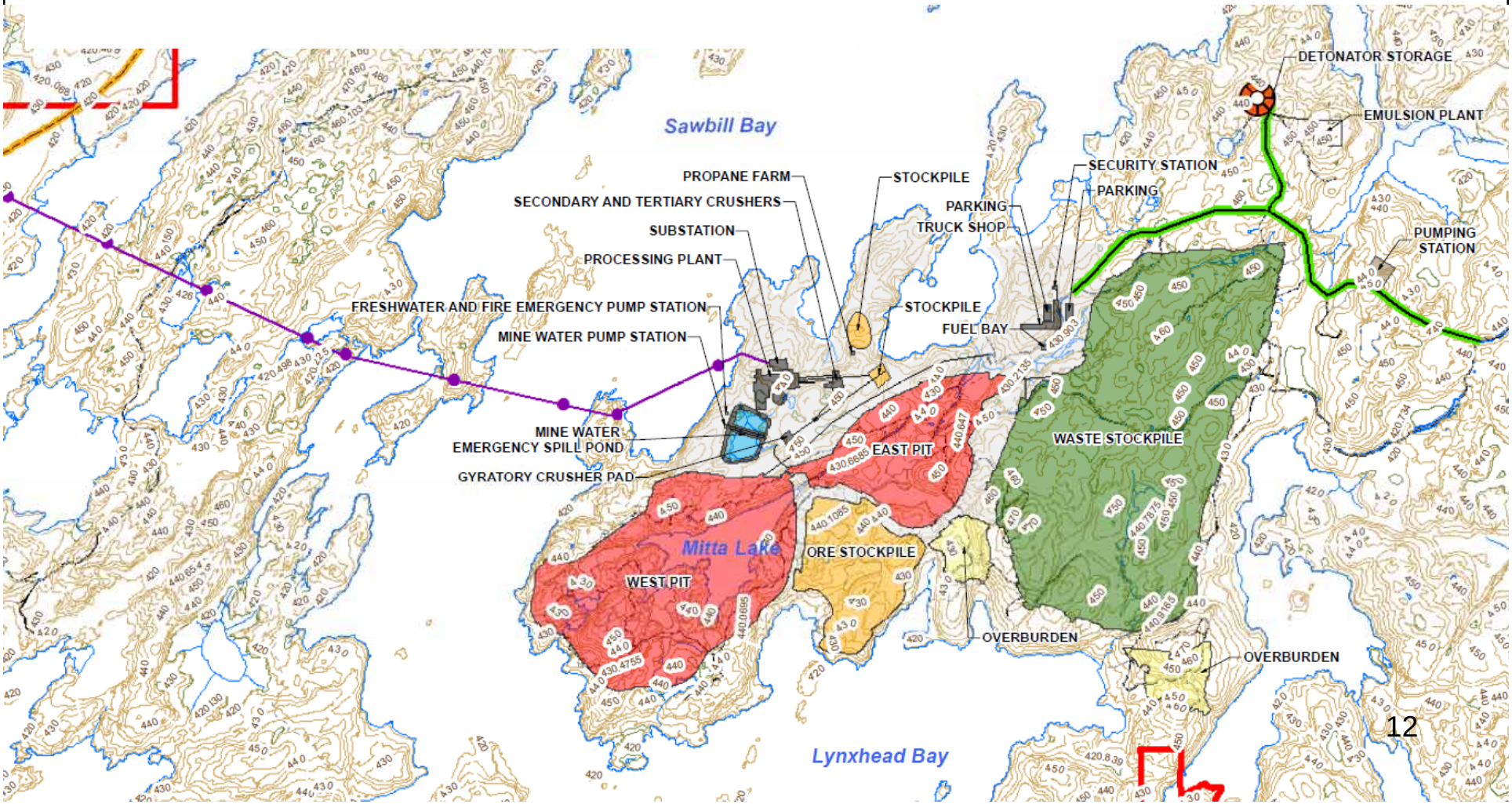
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Project Components

- The Project Facility Footprint = 14 km^2



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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.



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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 m^3/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 m^3/day of fresh water will be sourced from Marmion Lake





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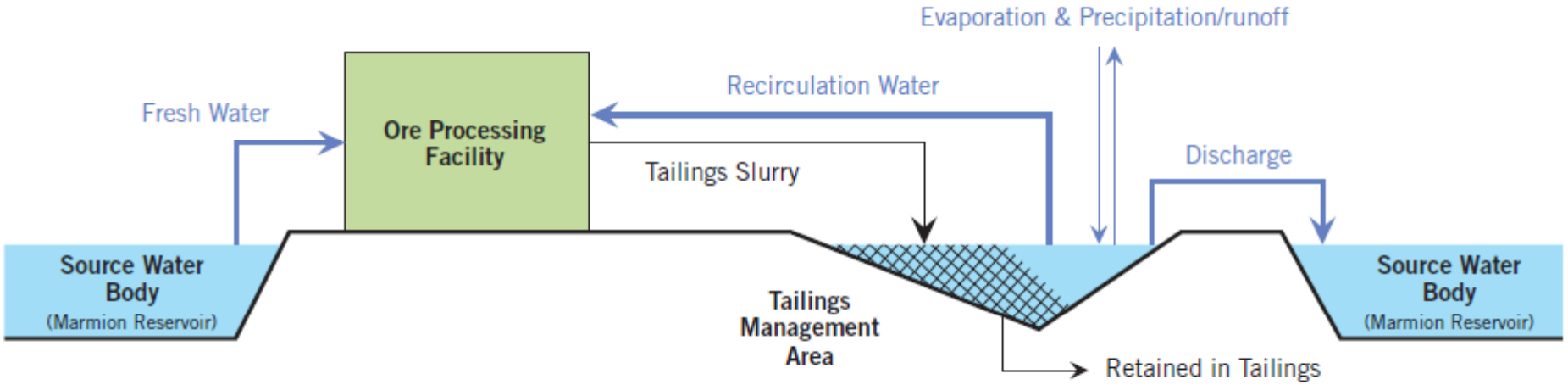
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Tailings Management Area

- 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).

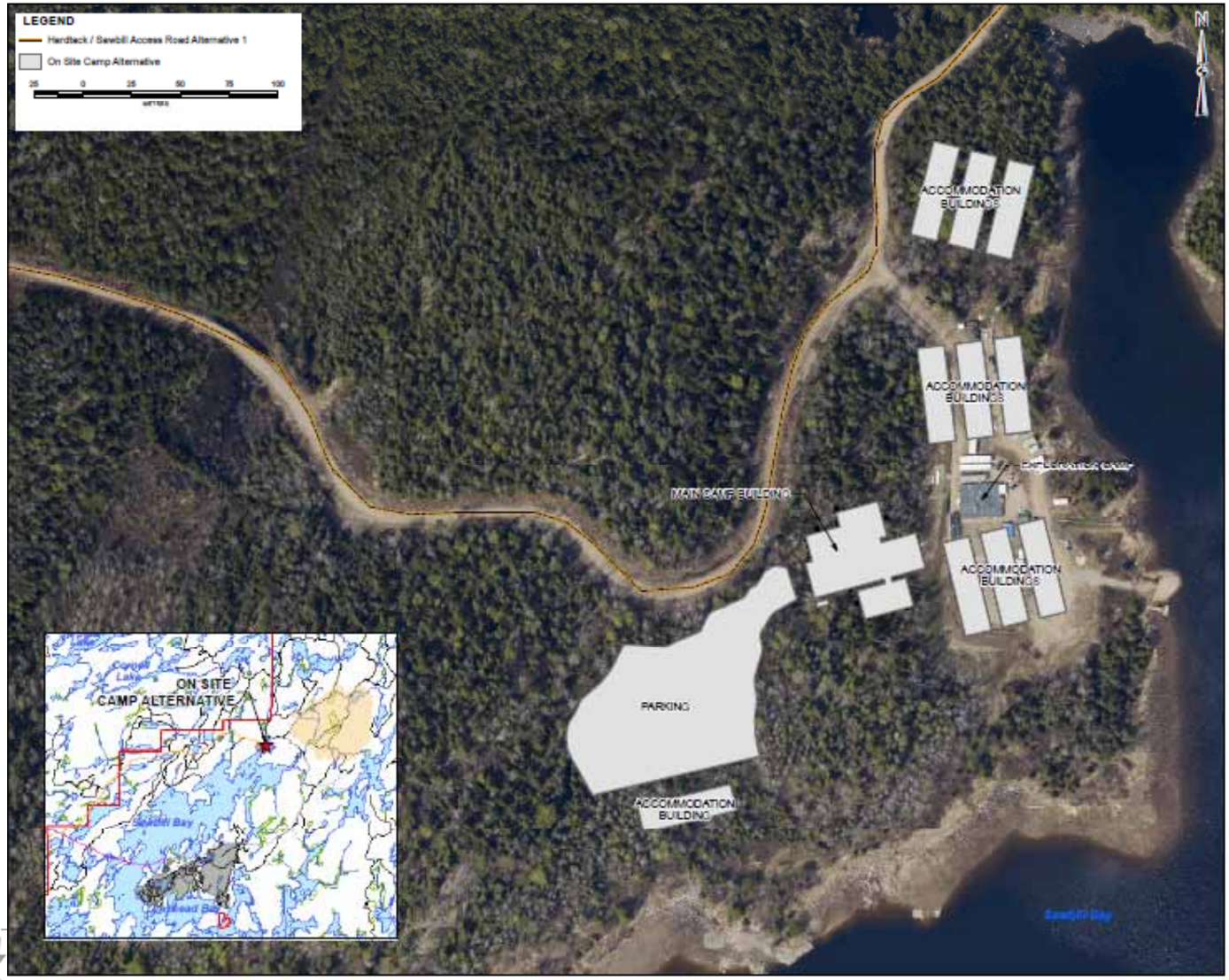


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Camp Layout (2012)



TSX

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Project timeline

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	…	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Pre-feasibility													
EA and Permitting					All Approvals Received								
Feasibility													
Construction													
Operations													
Decommissioning and Closure													



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**

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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

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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





Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

Harvest Feast with Osisko, October 21, 2012

	Name	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
1	Roger Gerhard	<Personal information redacted>	
2	DONNA Gerhard		
3	Bill MORRISON		
4	BONNIE MORRISON		
5			
6	JOEL HENLEY		
7	NINA HENLEY		
8	Valorie Pelepetz		
9	Gary Pelepetz		
10	Marleile Davidson		
11	Theresa Stenlund		
12	Kathryn Stenlund		
13	Dianne Lipinski		
14	PRISCILLA WRIGHT		
15	Joyce Latreille		
16	Gord & Char Calder		
17	Florence Hill		
18	Yvonne Langlais		
19	Sandy Carmody		
20	Evan Tymkin		
21	Marlene Wade Nilsen		
22	John George		
23	Ukada George		
24	COLE TYMKIN		
25	Shelby Tymkin		
26	Michelle Tymkin		

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

Harvest Feast with Osisko, October 21, 2012

	Name	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
27	Rick Tymkin		
28	Eric & Carmen Fuggerdaw		
29	Jaffet Gauthier		
30	Lynn Armit		
31	Debbie Hebert		
32	Rod Hebert		
33	Patty Mylaton		
34	Tom Sheppard		
35	Jo Yce Sheppard		
36	Dave & Donna		
37	Marlene Deschamps		
38	Cheyenne Calder		
39	Garret Howells		
40	Anne-Marie Armstrong		
41	Lawrence Armstrong		
42	Mia Crowe		
43	Nora Klym		
44	Harry & Clyde		
45	Pam Colfer		
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<Personal information redacted>

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MEETING NOTES
METIS CONSULTATION COMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 19 2012

Attendees:

	Attendee	Organization
1	James Wagar	Métis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources
2	Nina Henley	Kenora Métis Council
3	Alvina Cimon	Northwest Métis Council
4	Mark Bowler	Metis Nation of Ontario, Lands and Resources
5	Marlene Davidson	Atikokan Métis Council
6	Theresa Stenlund	Metis Nation of Ontario, Committee Chair
7	Clint Calder	Sunset Country Metis Council
8	Alexandra Drapack	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
9	Martin Griffin	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
10	Cathryn Moffett	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
11	Bud Dickson	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold
12	Amiel Blajchman	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
13	Michelle Whitmore	Ministry of Environment, Environmental Approvals Board

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 focussing 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

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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.

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

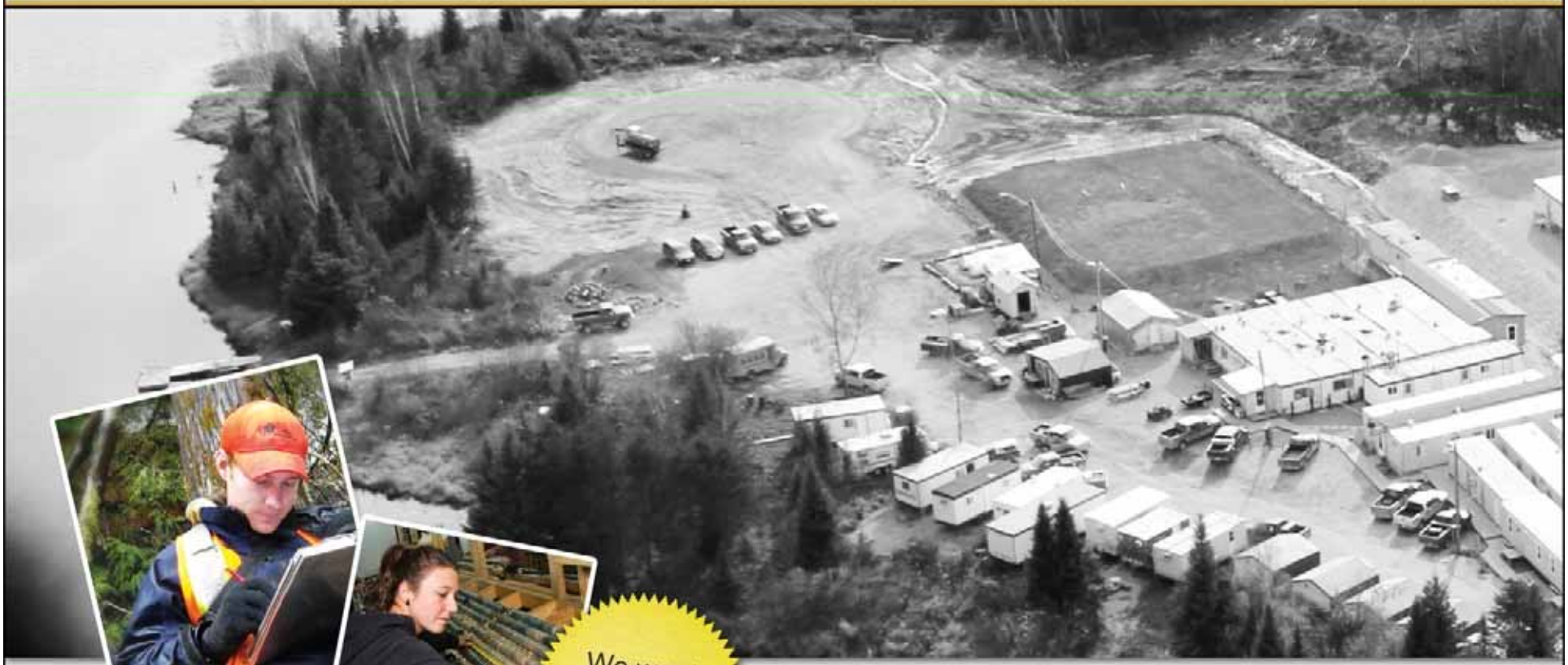
- OHRG would like to request a letter of support for the Project.
- Support from the MNO would be valuable to the EA Process
- Topics of discussion for the next meeting could include:
    - Partnership to ensure long term relationship
    - Housing projects
    - Land access after closure

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.

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HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

November 2012

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Presentation Overview

- Review of MoU goals and deliverables
- Follow up on questions from last meeting
- Conceptual Closure Plan
- Traditional Knowledge Study



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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



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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)

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MoU Deliverables

- **Community Feasts**
  - Atikokan (April 14 2012 - complete)
  - Kenora (June 21 2012 – complete)
  - Dryden (September 16 – complete)
  - Fort Frances (October 21 - complete)











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QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

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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

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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



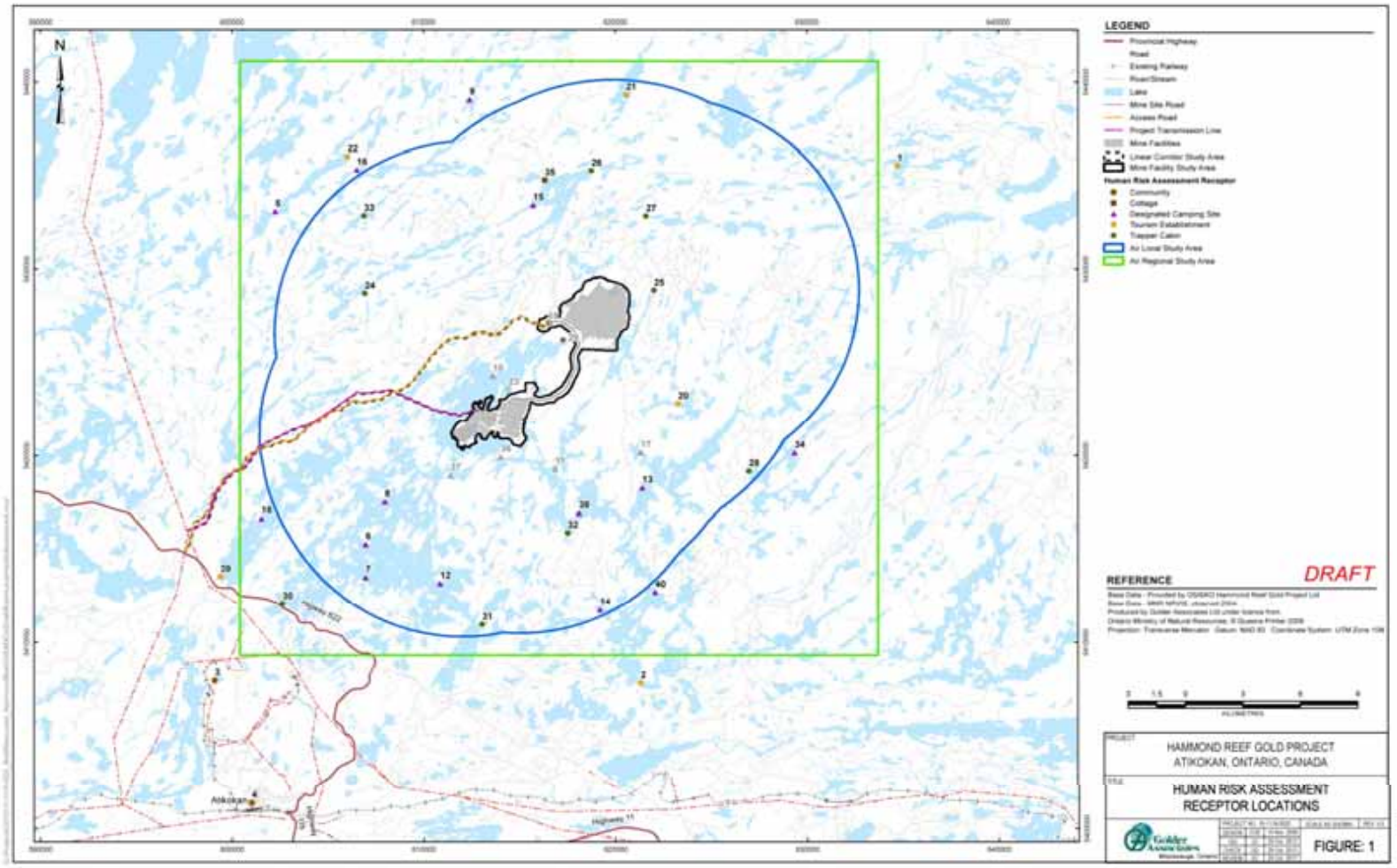


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Local Camping Sites



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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



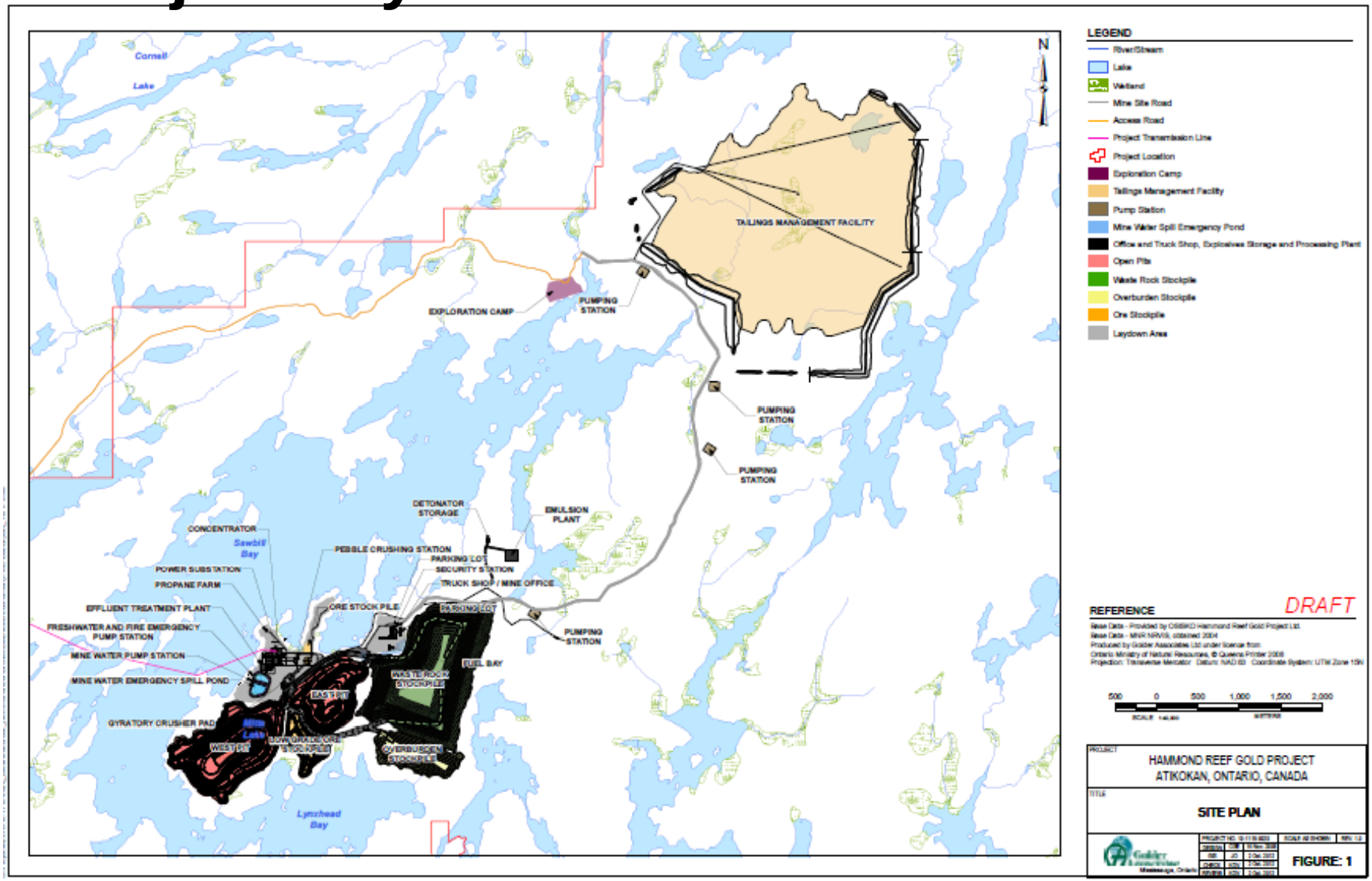
CLOSURE PLANNING

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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 MNDM



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

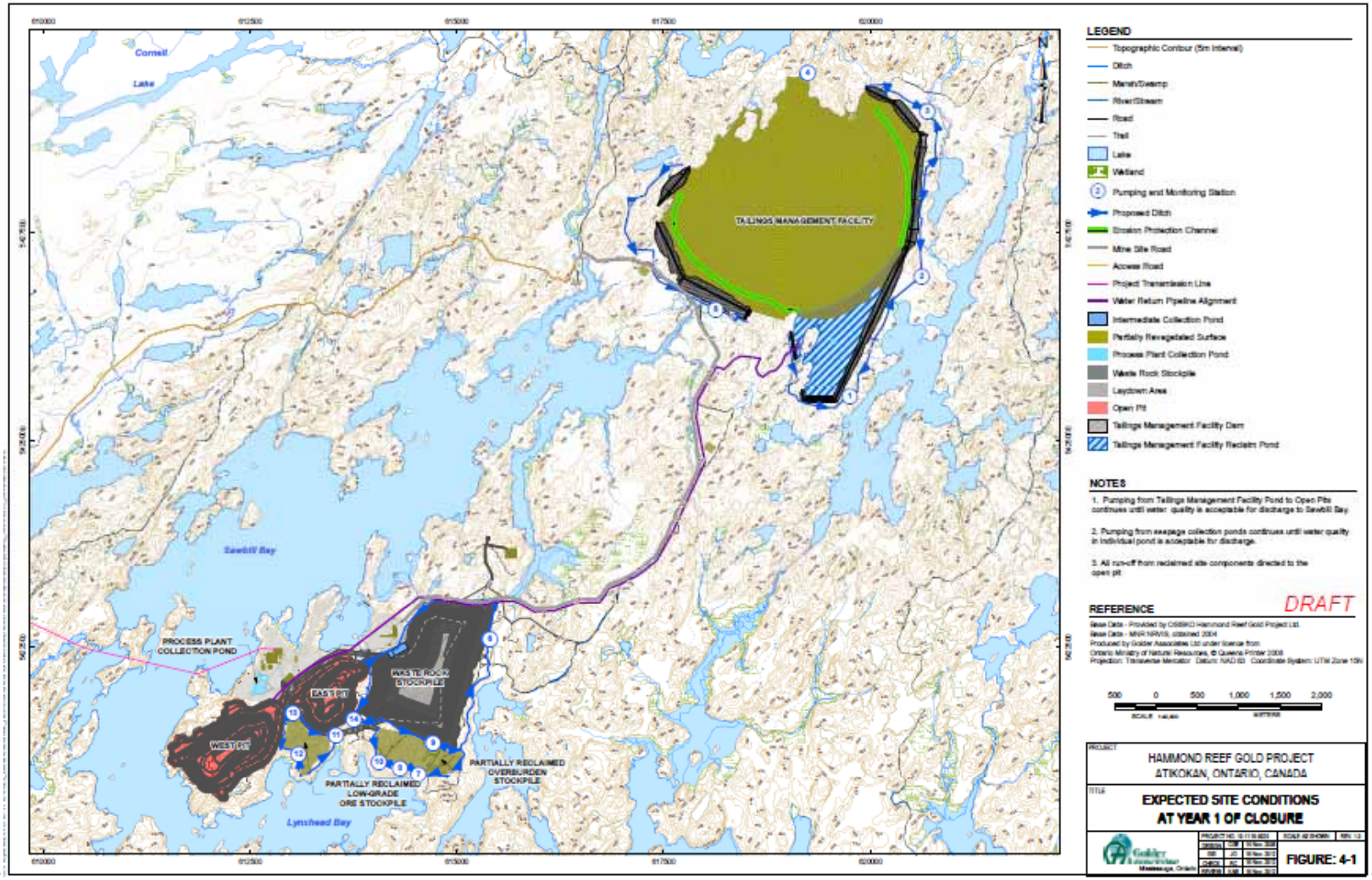
- Collection ponds and associated pumping stations will be constructed around the stockpiles and Tailings Management Facility (TMF)
- During operations, water will be pumped to the Effluent Treatment Plant
- At Closure, water from the collection ponds will initially be pumped to the open pits
- When 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

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Expected Site Conditions at 1 year

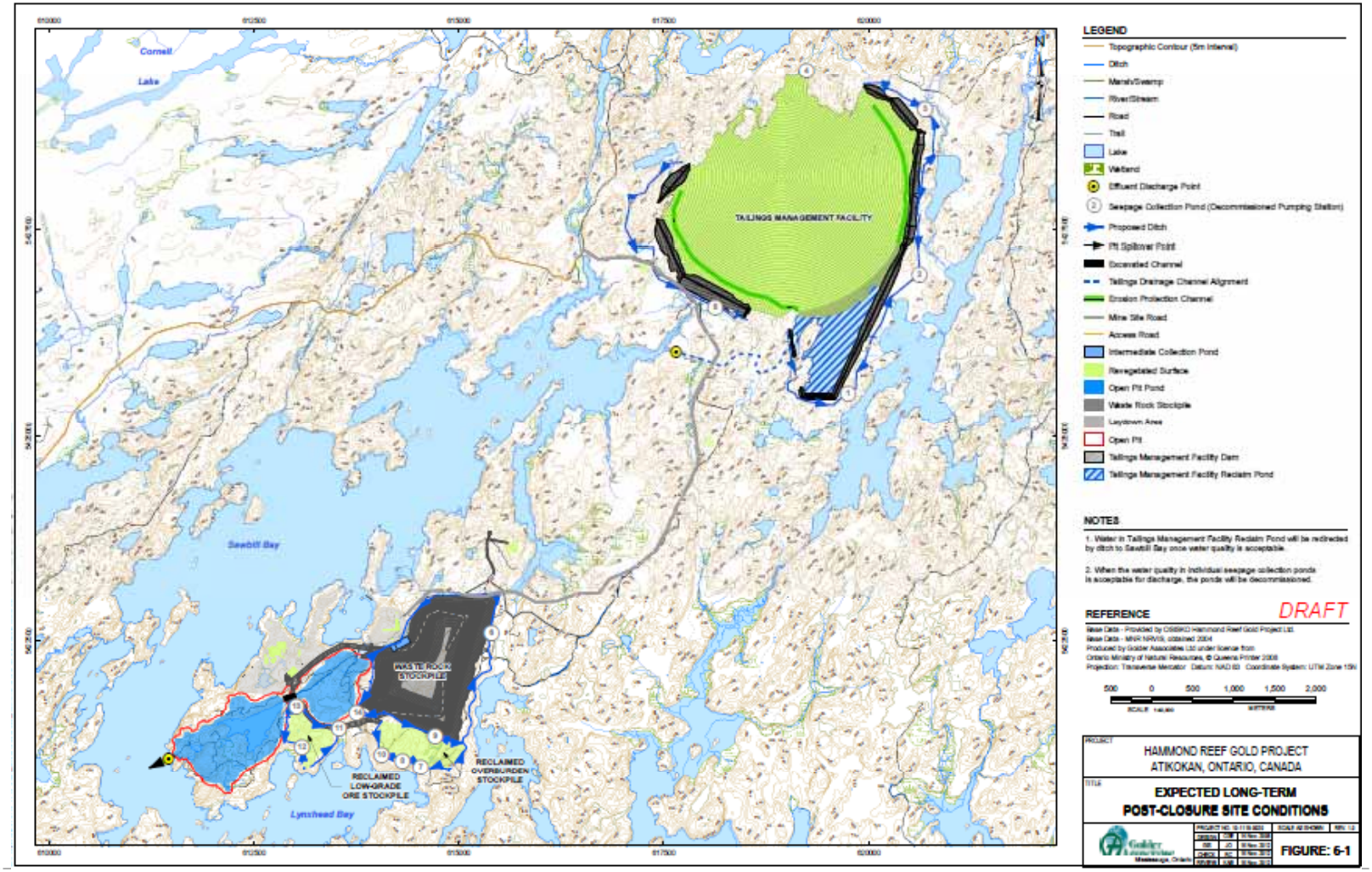


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Expected Site Conditions in Long Term



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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

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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

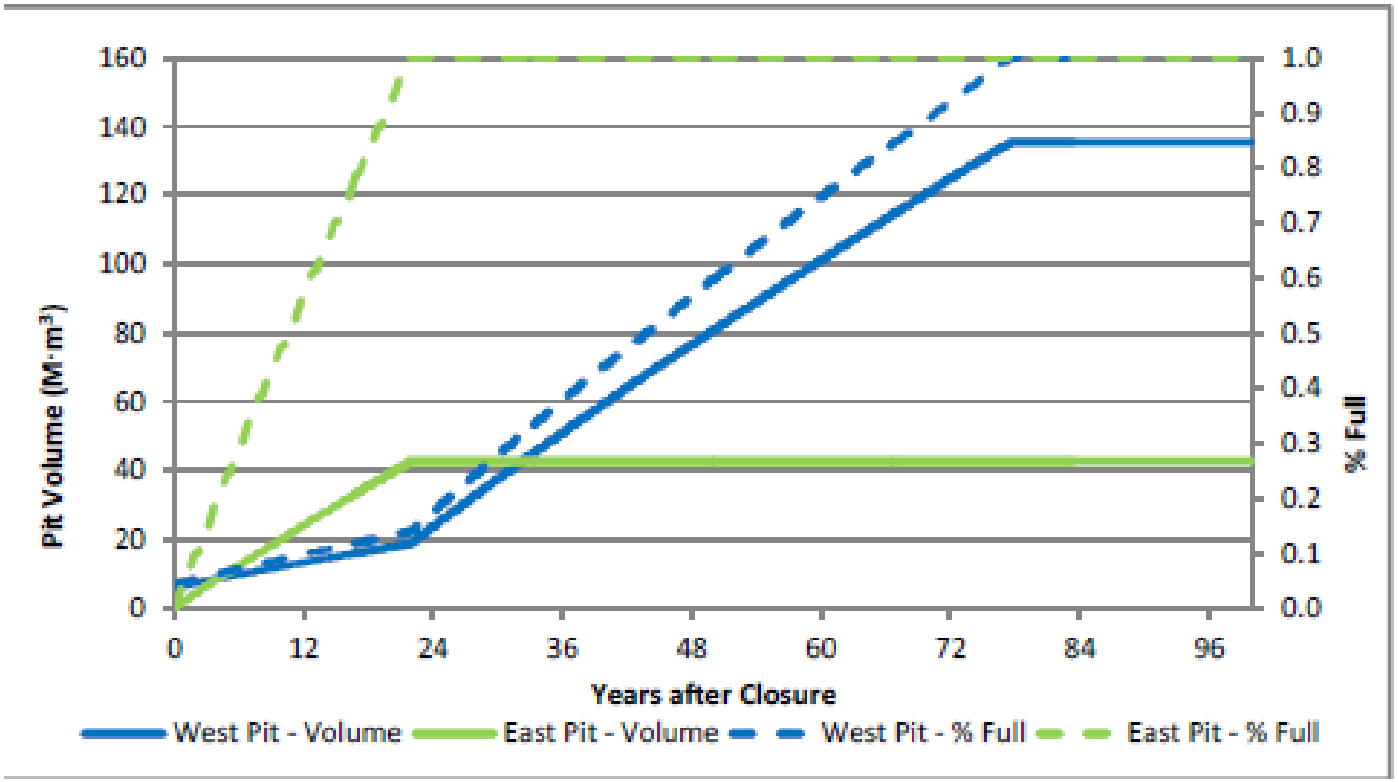
- A rock barrier wall will be constructed around the open pits
  - Prevent inadvertent access by the public to steep slopes
  - A rock mechanics evaluation will identify unstable areas
  - Safe lines will be established.
  - The barrier wall will be located outside of any safe lines

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Predicted Pit Flooding



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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

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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

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Chemical Stability Monitoring

- Surface Water Monitoring Locations:
  - Open pit effluent points before discharge to Marmion Reservoir.
  - The discharge point from the TMF settling pond.
  - The processing plant collection pond (until it is decommissioned).
  - The various seepage collection low-points surrounding the TMF, until such time as they are decommissioned.
  - 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:
  - Upgradient and downgradient of the TMF.
  - Upgradient and downgradient of the waste rock and overburden stockpiles.
  - 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

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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.

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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-m^3.
- 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

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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

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Thank you for your time and for sharing your thoughts!

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

<Original signed by>

Theresa Stenlund
Region 1 Councillor for The Métis Nation of Ontario

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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
MNDM:	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 Wagar 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)

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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: Slide 60: 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: Migitation 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)

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MNO PRESENTATION

DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 23 2013

Golder Associates

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.

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Aboriginal Engagement

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Notice of Public Comment Period

DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) has developed a draft Environmental Impact Statement /Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) Report for the Hammond Reef Gold Project (the Project).

Over the next seven weeks, OHRG will be sharing the details of the draft EIS/EA Report with the Project stakeholders and accepting comments. Planned information sharing includes presentations to government, meetings with Aboriginal groups and an Open House in Atikokan.

The combined draft EIS/EA Report was prepared according to provincial and federal information requirements for the Project. Provincially the requirements include the Terms of Reference approved by the Minister of the Environment on July 4, 2012. Federally, the requirements include the EIS Guidelines prepared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry on December 15, 2011.

The Project is a proposed mine located approximately 23 km northeast of Atikokan, Ontario. The Project involves the establishment, construction, operation, and closure of an open pit gold mine, and any ancillary activities and structures.



The draft EIS/EA Report will be available for public review and comment from February 15, 2013 to April 5, 2013. You may review the draft EIS/EA Report on the Osisko website at

http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/enviromental.html

The draft EIS/EA Report is also available for review in hard copy Monday to Friday 8:30 am – 5: 00 pm at the following locations:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
101, Goodwin Street
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0

Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Approvals Branch
St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1L5
416-314-8001/1-800-461-6290

Anyone wishing to provide comments on the draft EIS/EA Report should submit their comments in writing and/or by email to Osisko Hammond Reef Gold by April 5, 2013. All comments should be submitted to:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
Alexandra Drapack
Manager, Sustainable Development
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440
Toronto, ON M5H 3B7
Email: adrapack@osisko.com

Details on an upcoming Open House in Atikokan will be provided through advertisements in the Atikokan Progress, Fort Frances Times and Thunder Bay Chronicle.

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Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

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!

the Métis Nation of Ontario

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.

<Original signed by>

Theresa Stenlund
Region 1 Councillor for The Métis Nation of Ontario

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



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Aboriginal Interests



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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



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Project Description

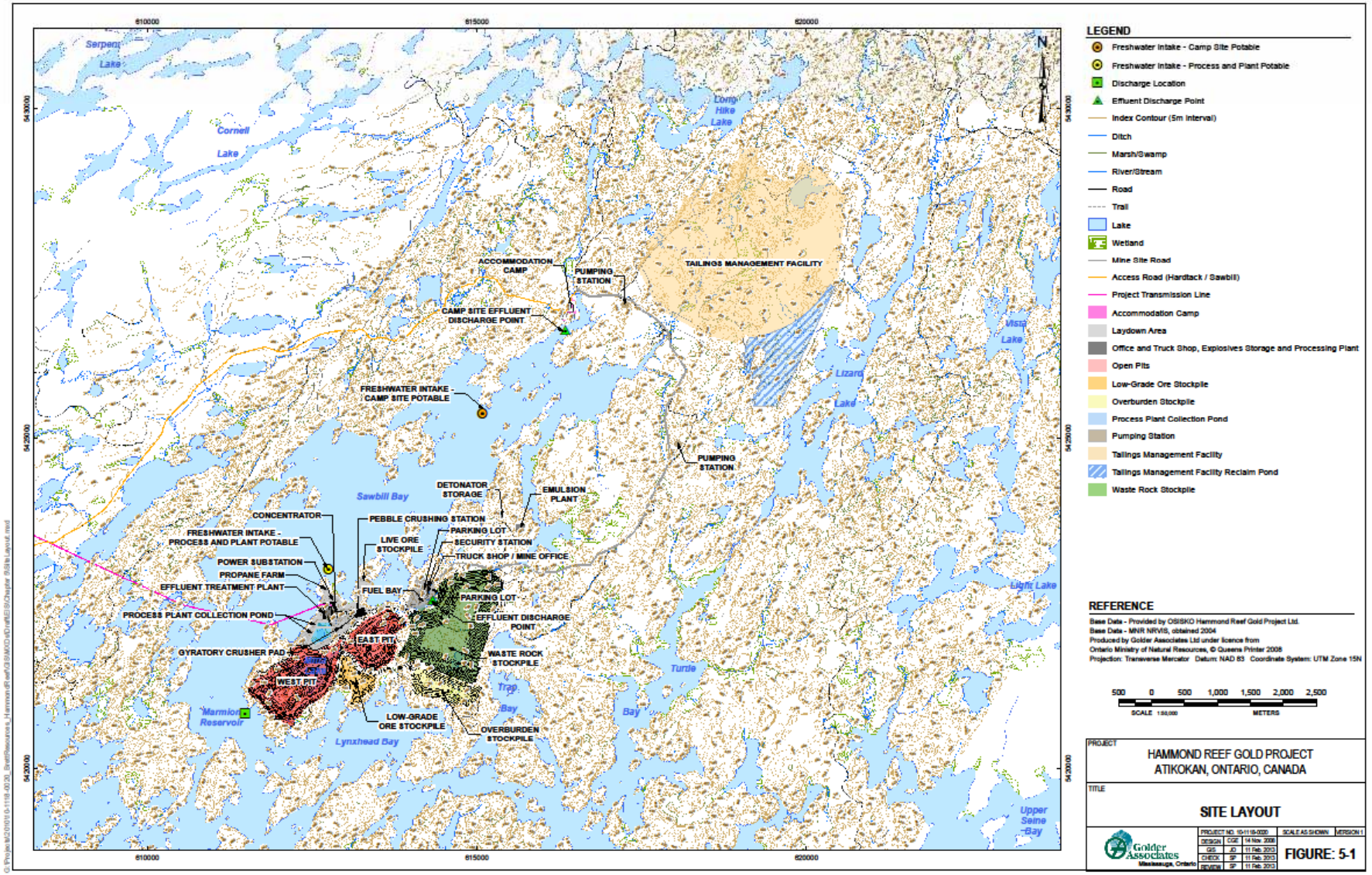


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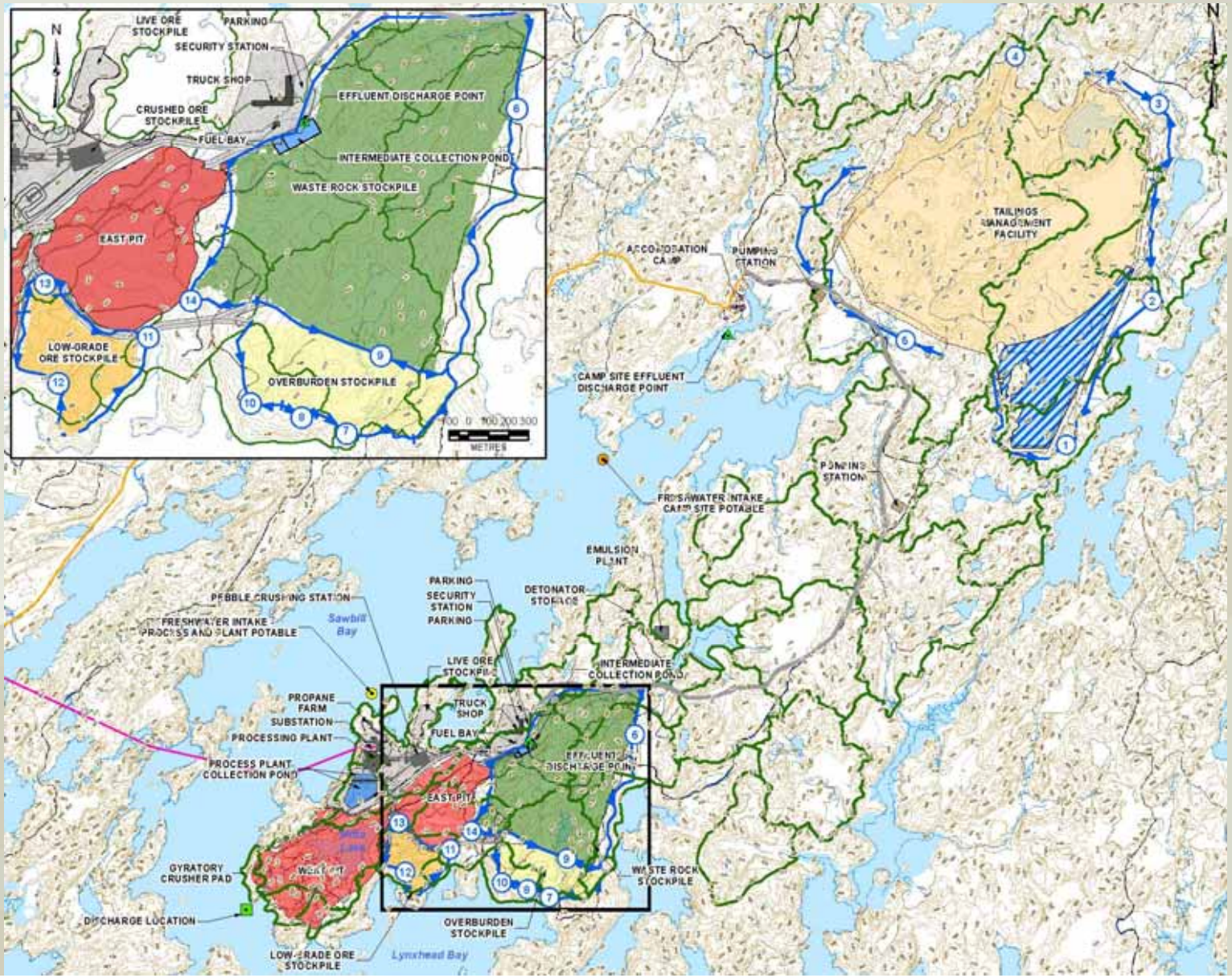
Project Components

- 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.

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Conclusions by EA Component

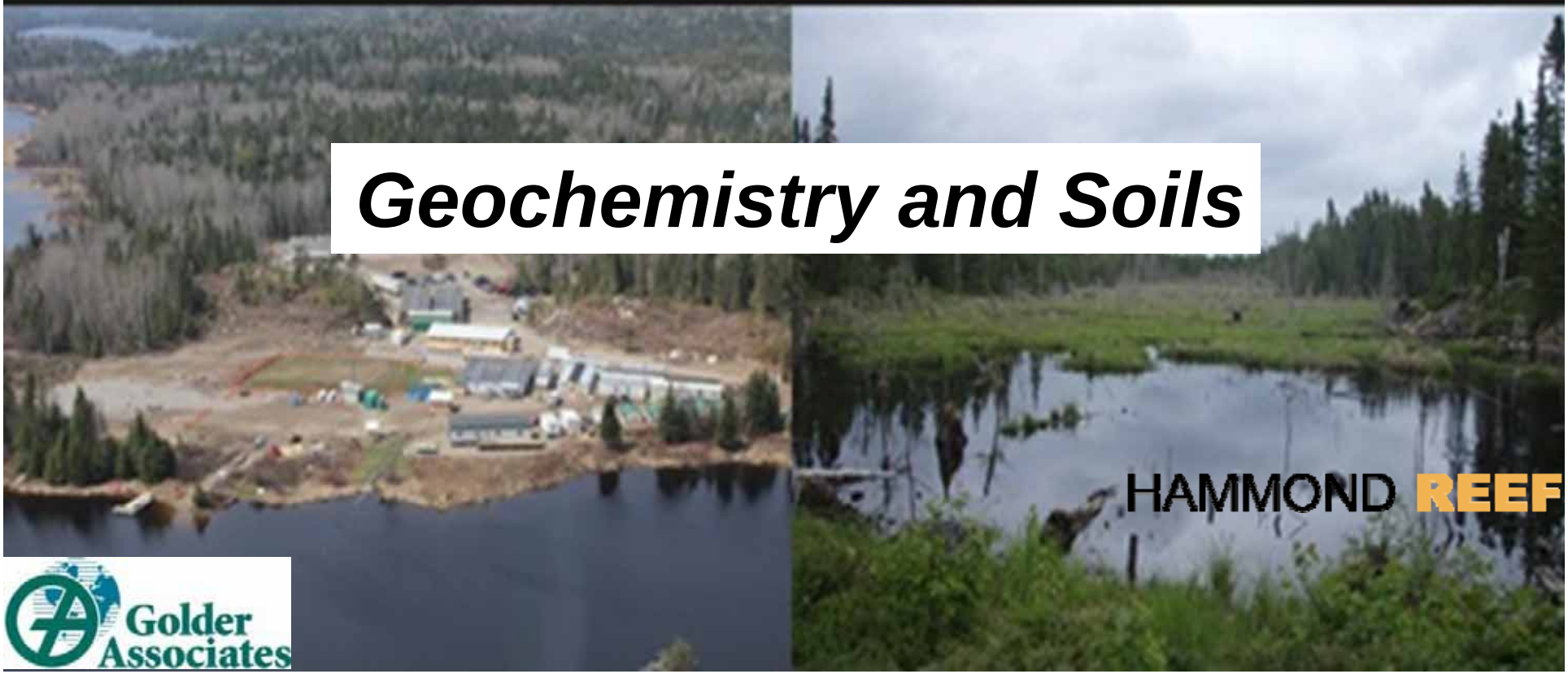


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Geochemistry and Soils



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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

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Atmospheric



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Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

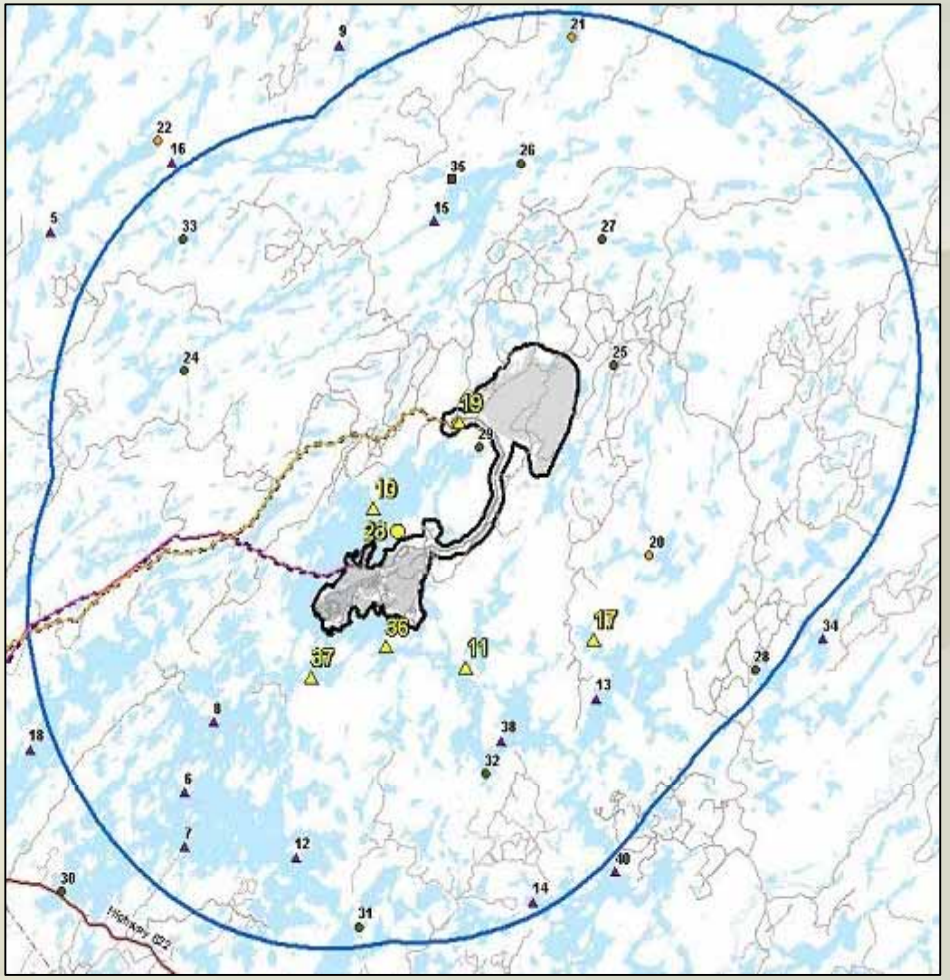
Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.

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

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Hydrology



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Overview of Hydrology

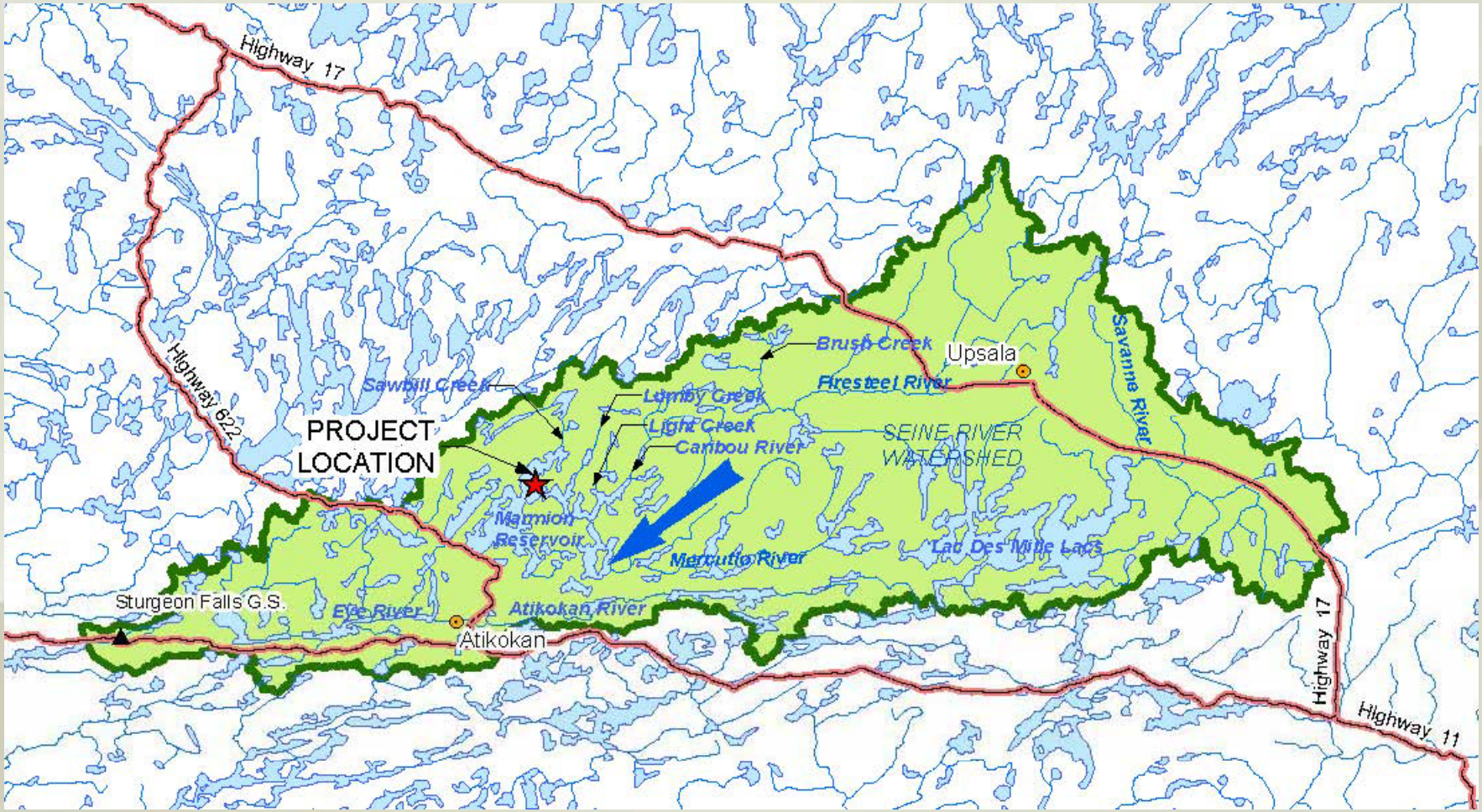
Drainage Basins

- 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

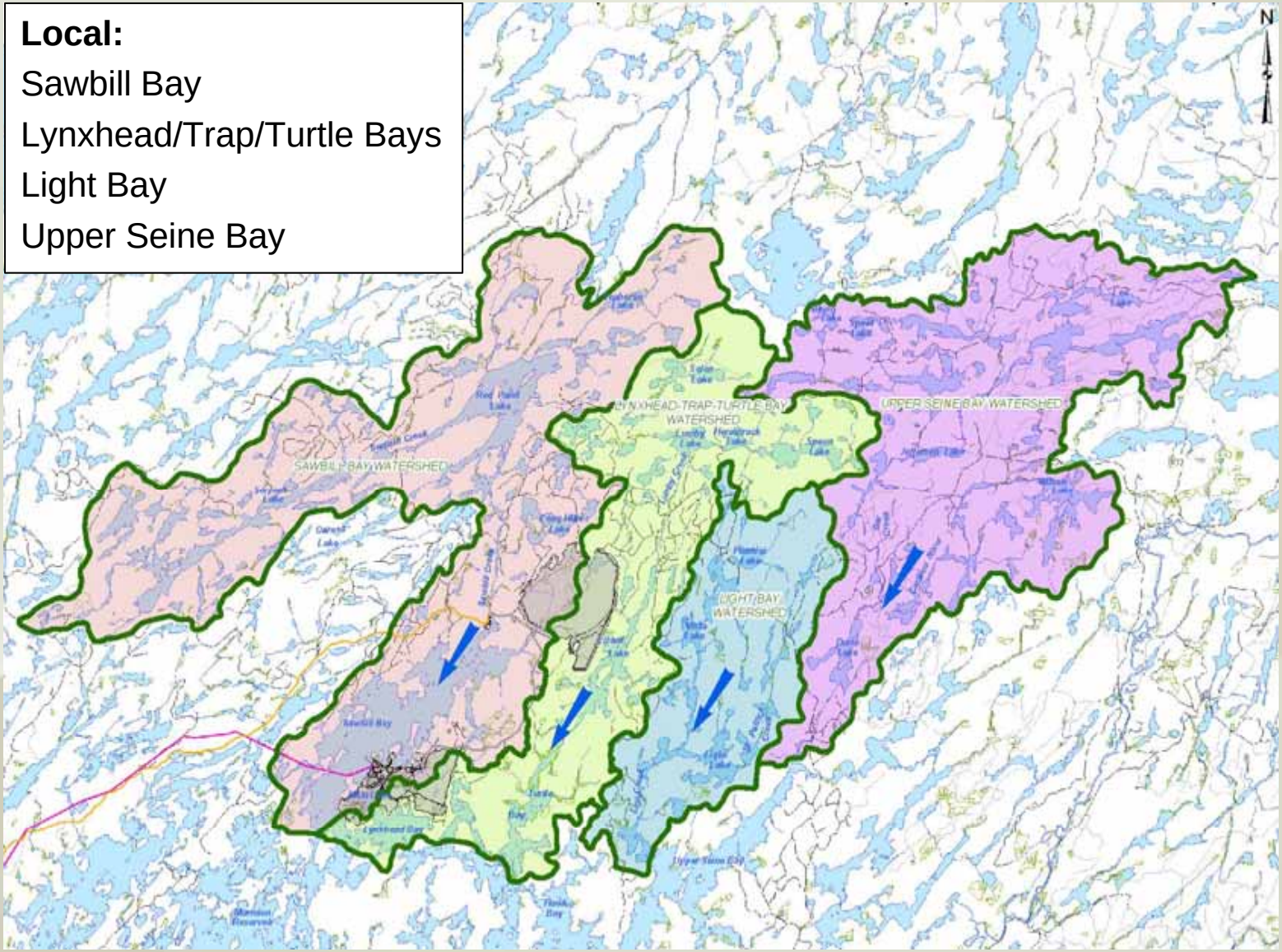
Local:

Sawbill Bay

Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays

Light Bay

Upper Seine Bay



Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Site:
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:

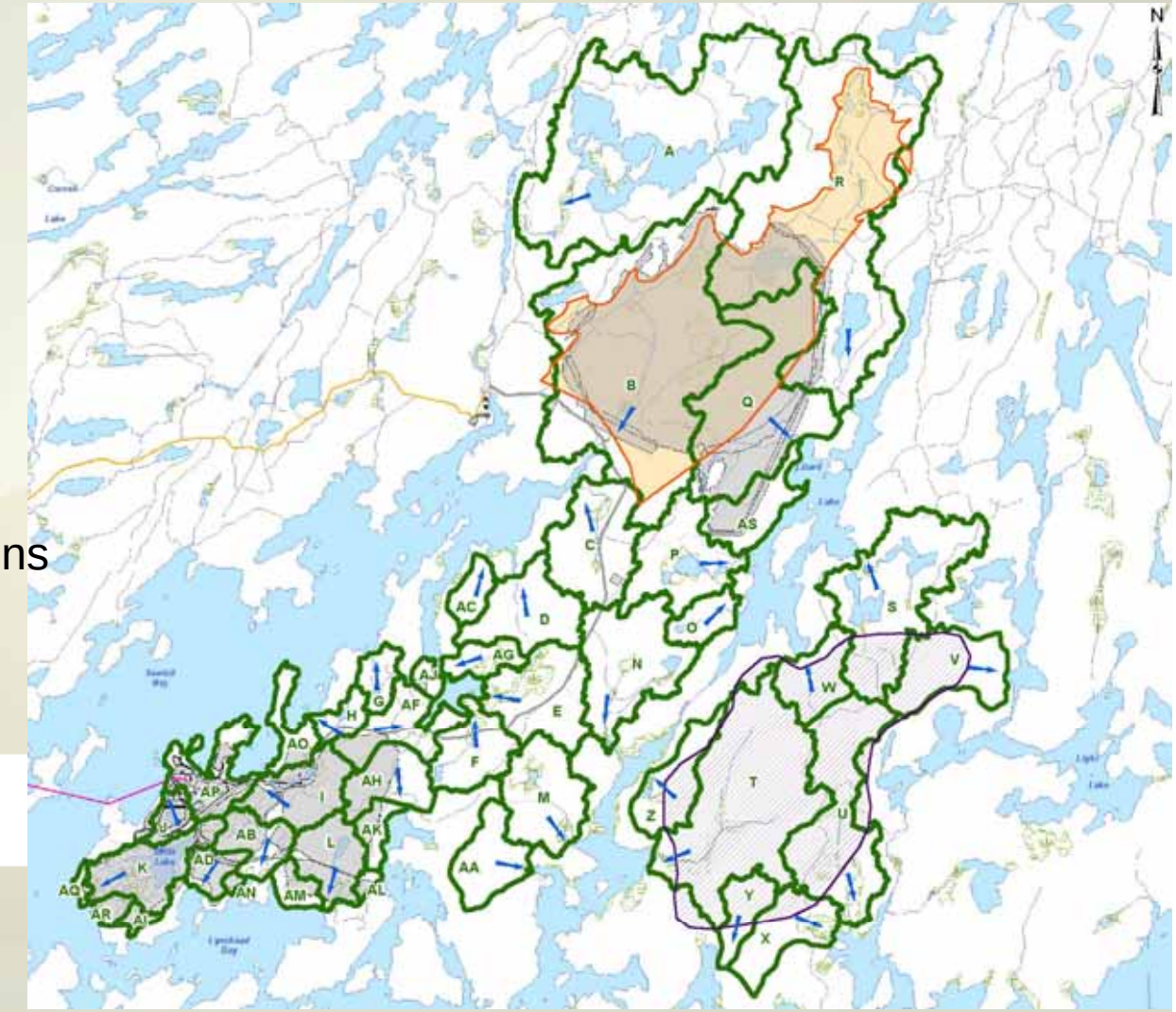
13 flow monitoring stations

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.

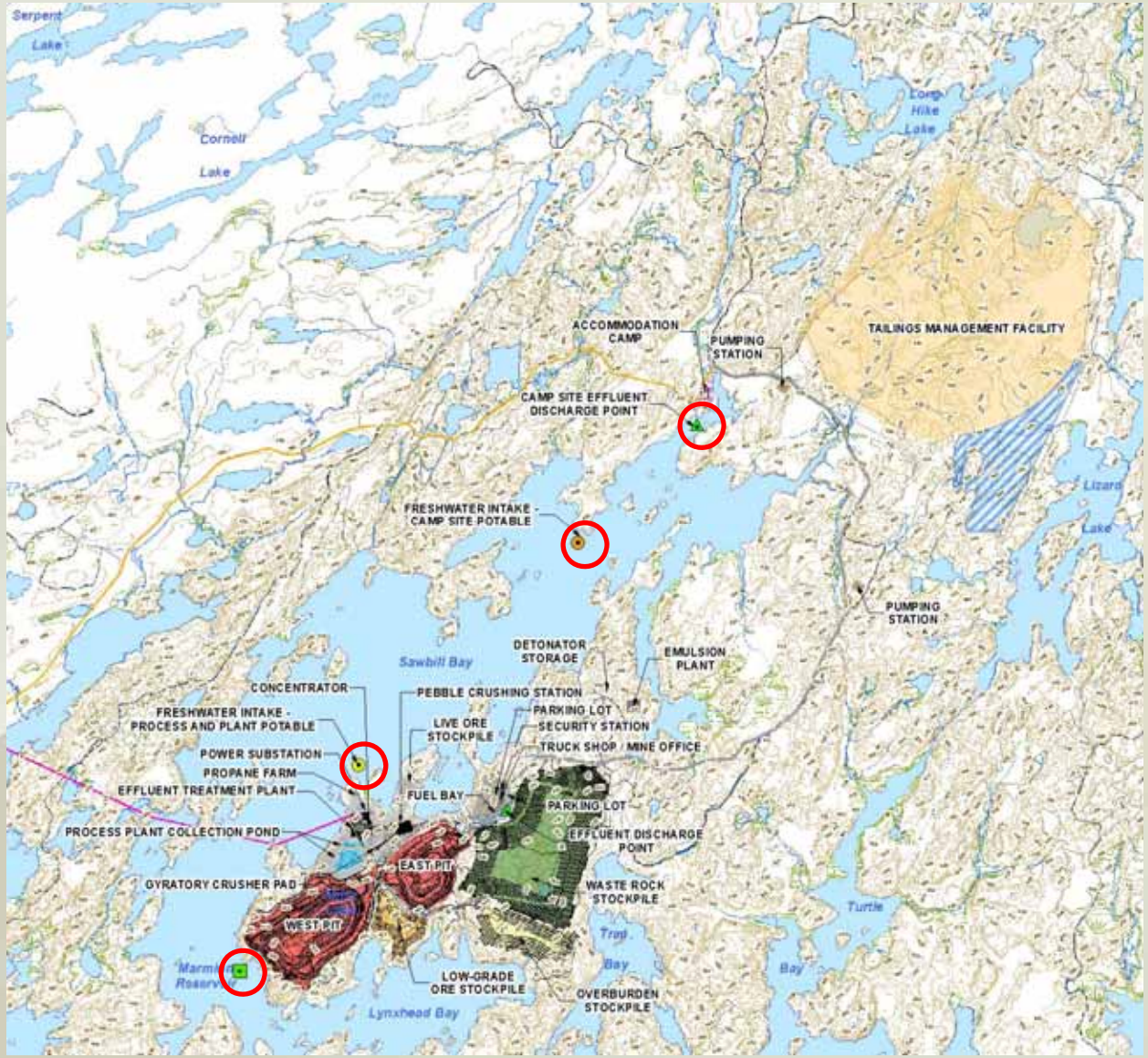
- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

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.

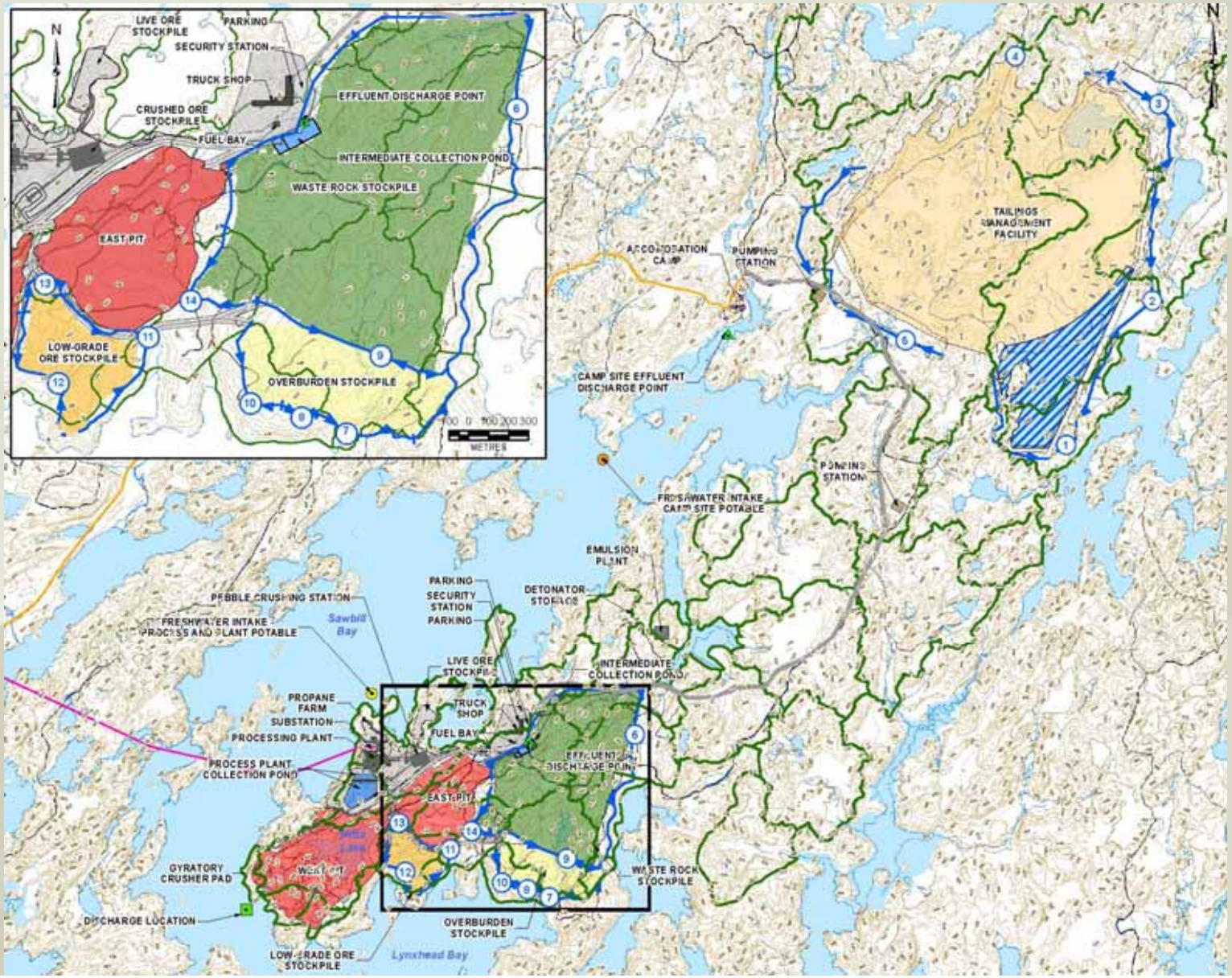
Flood Planning:

- 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 m^3/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

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HYDROGEOLOGY



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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.

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Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality



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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

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Aquatic Biology





Golder Associates

Table 2-1: Summary of Field Program Dates

Aquatic Biology Overview

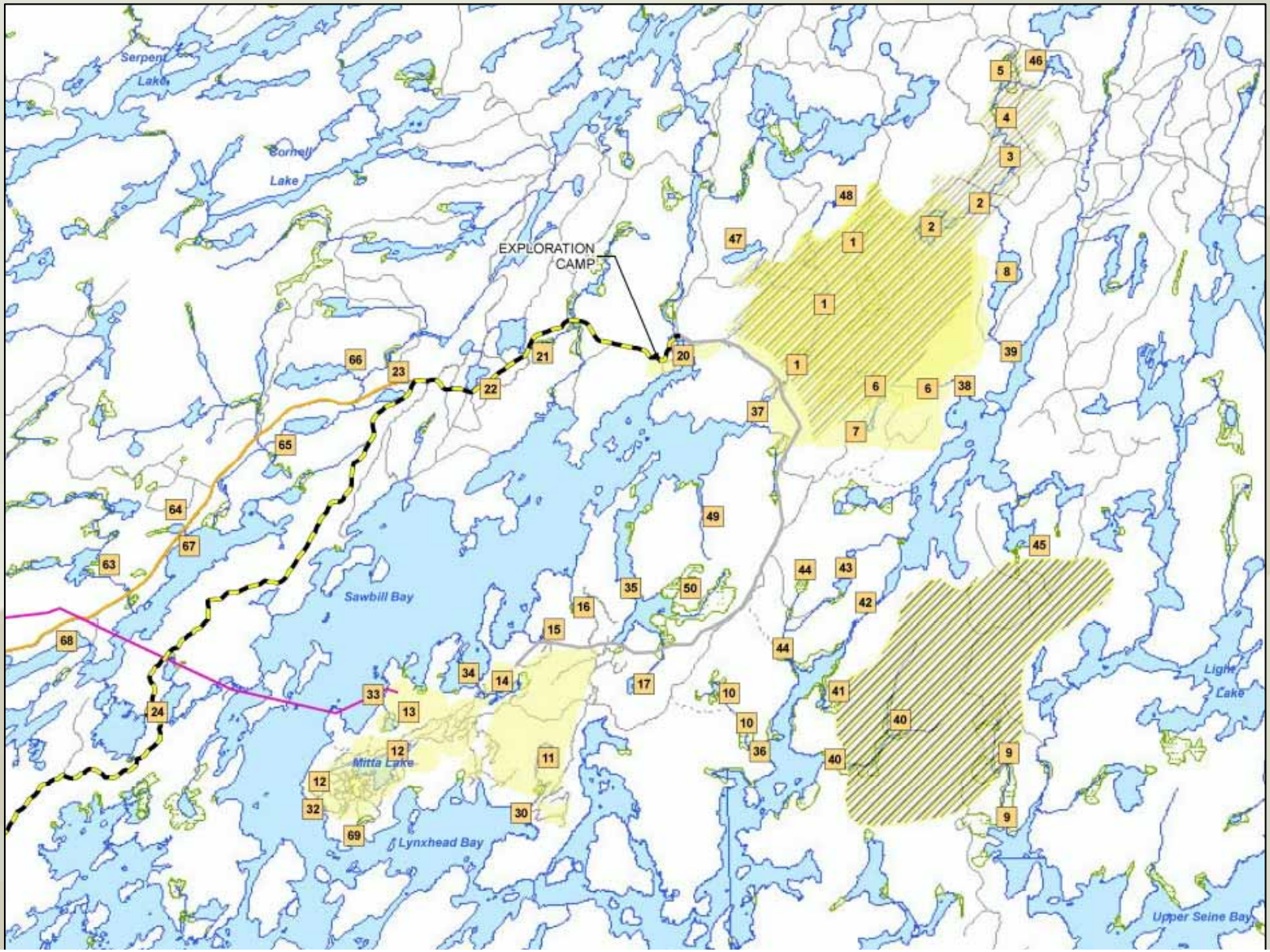
The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- 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

Field Data Collected	2010	2011	2012
Fish and Aquatic Habitat	May 8 -15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20	May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29	August 22-31, September 13-22
Fish Tissue	August 18-29	September 23-29	
Benthic Invertebrates	October 14-20		
Aquatic Sediments	October 14-20		

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.

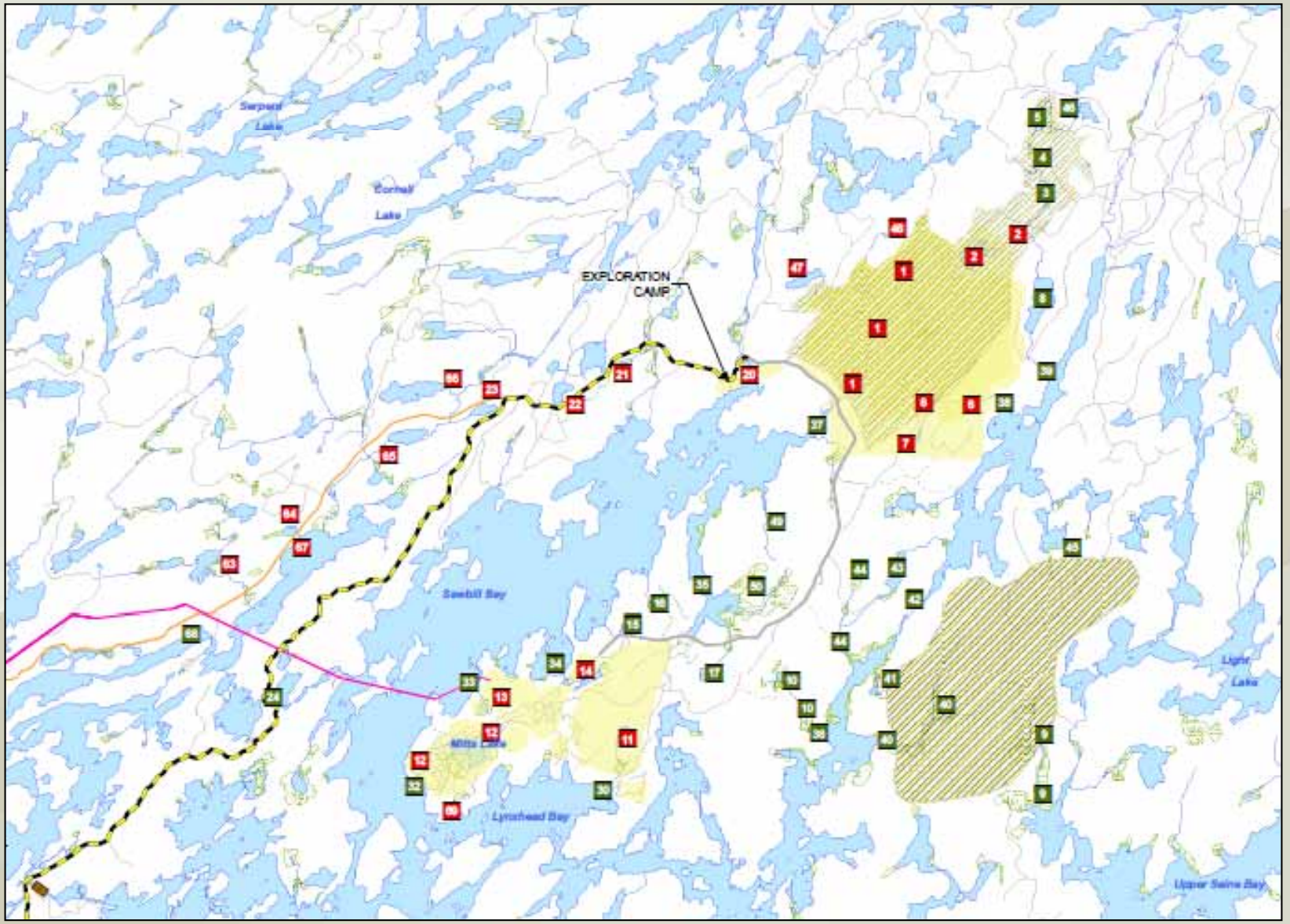
- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation

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

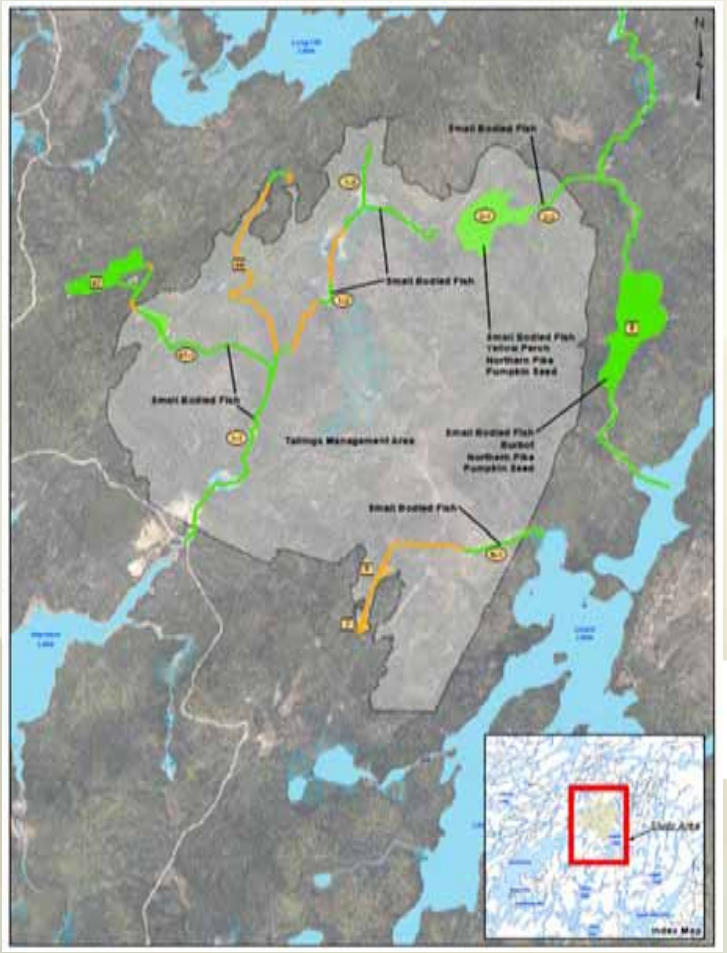
- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site

Affected Waterbodies

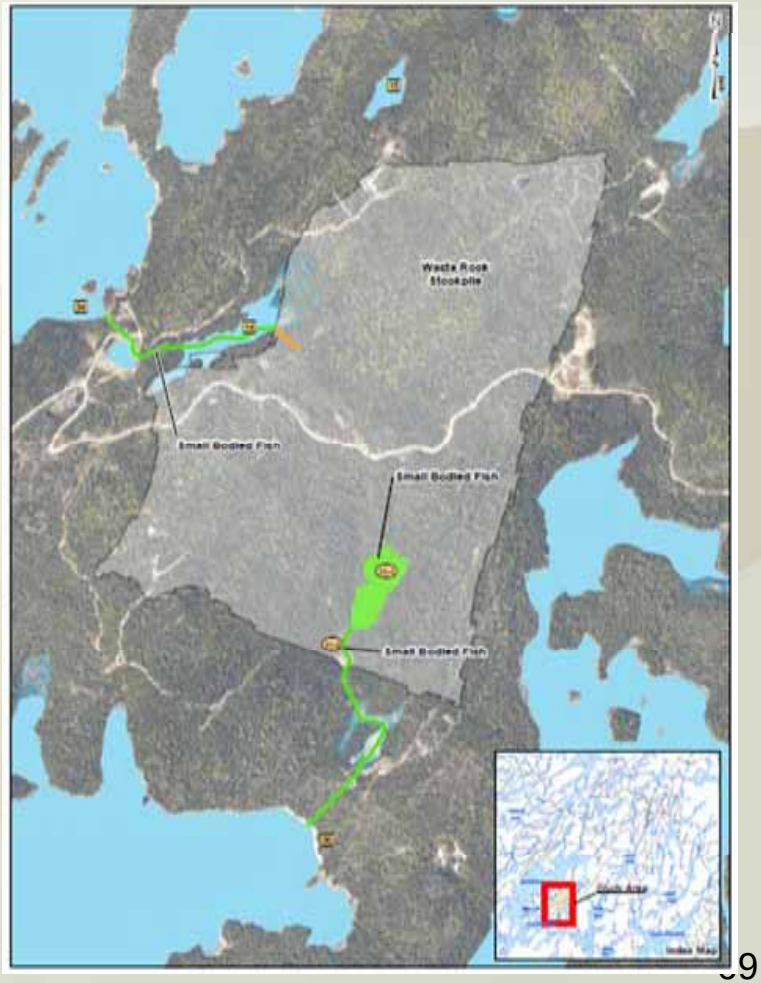


MMER Waterbodies

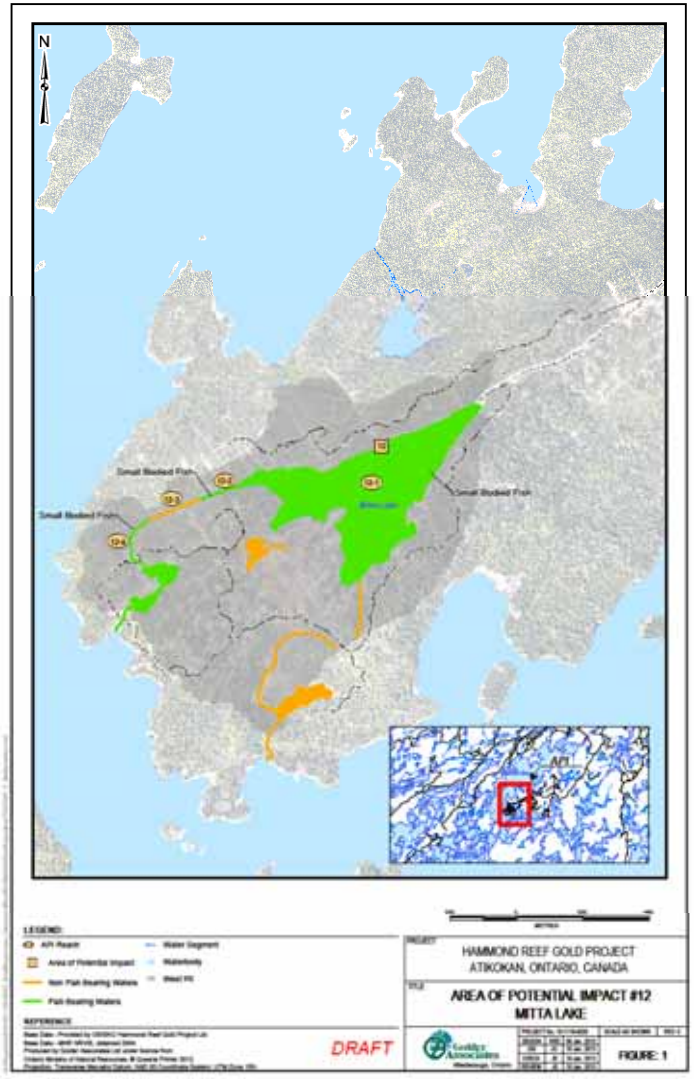
Tailings Management Facility



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.
- **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)

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Terrestrial Ecology



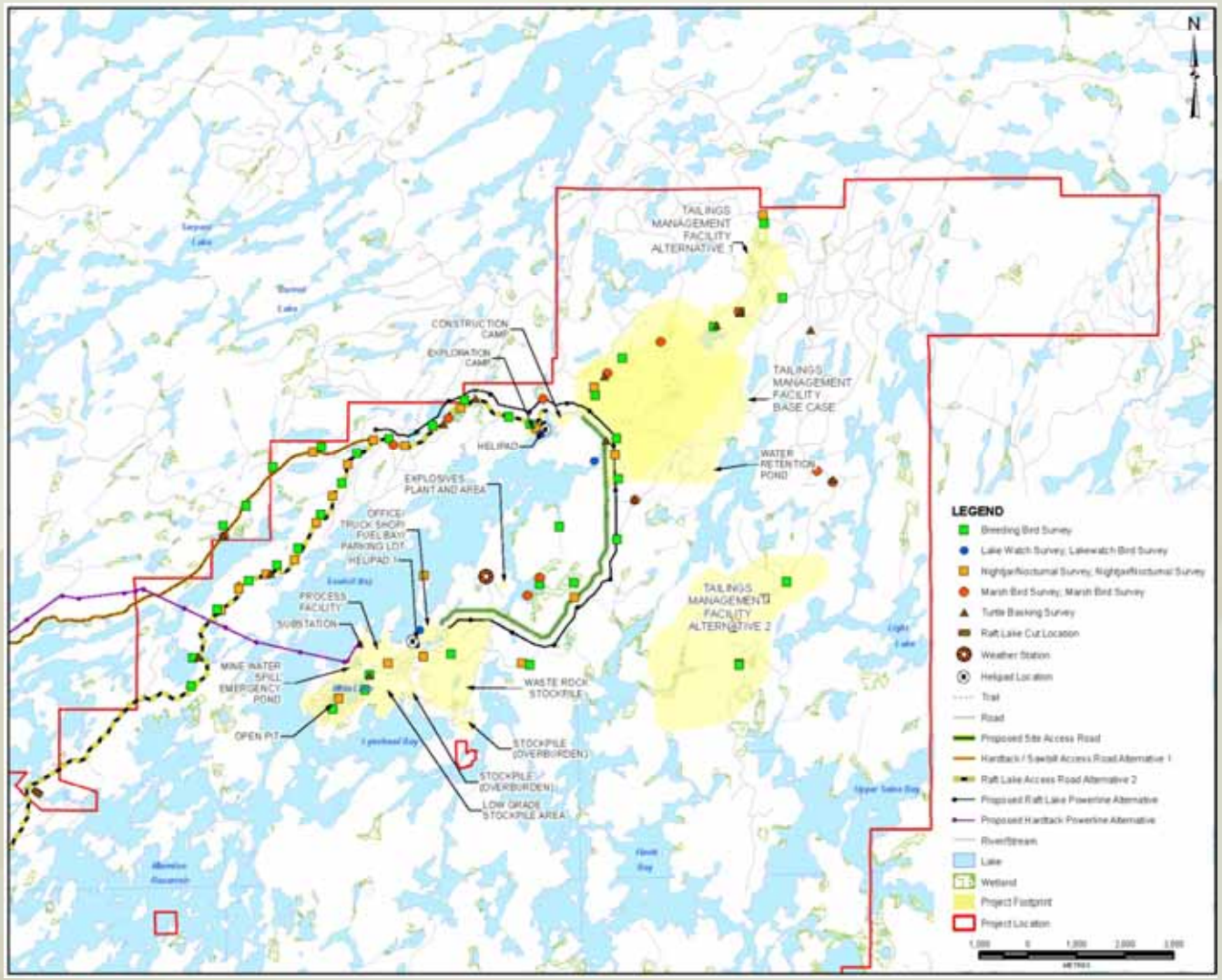
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Terrestrial Ecology Overview

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

VEC	Effect	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Overall Significance of the Effects
Wetlands	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Forest cover	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	low	**LOW**
Moose	Loss of habitat	low	negligible	low	**NEGLIGIBLE**
Furbearers	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Species at risk	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
	Risk of Injury/Mortality	low	low	high	**LOW**
Upland breeding birds	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**

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

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Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment



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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

Noise Effects		Diesel Particulate Matter Effects		PM_{10} Effects	
Level	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**
Low	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	Low	The ILCR for both locations is 1.6×10^{-6} DPM concentration based on maximum emissions during operation phase and assumed to apply for the entire constructions, operations and closure phases The ILCR exceeded the target cancer risk level at one location only Assumed that trapper is exposed to the maximum annual DPM concentration for 8 hours per day, 105 days per year for 15.5 years	Low	The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration was within 10 $\mu g/m^3$ of the screening threshold The PM10 concentration was only above the screening threshold at one receptor location 95% of the time the PM10 concentration would be below the screening threshold at that receptor location

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Cultural Heritage



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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



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Socio Economic



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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

- Estimated165 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

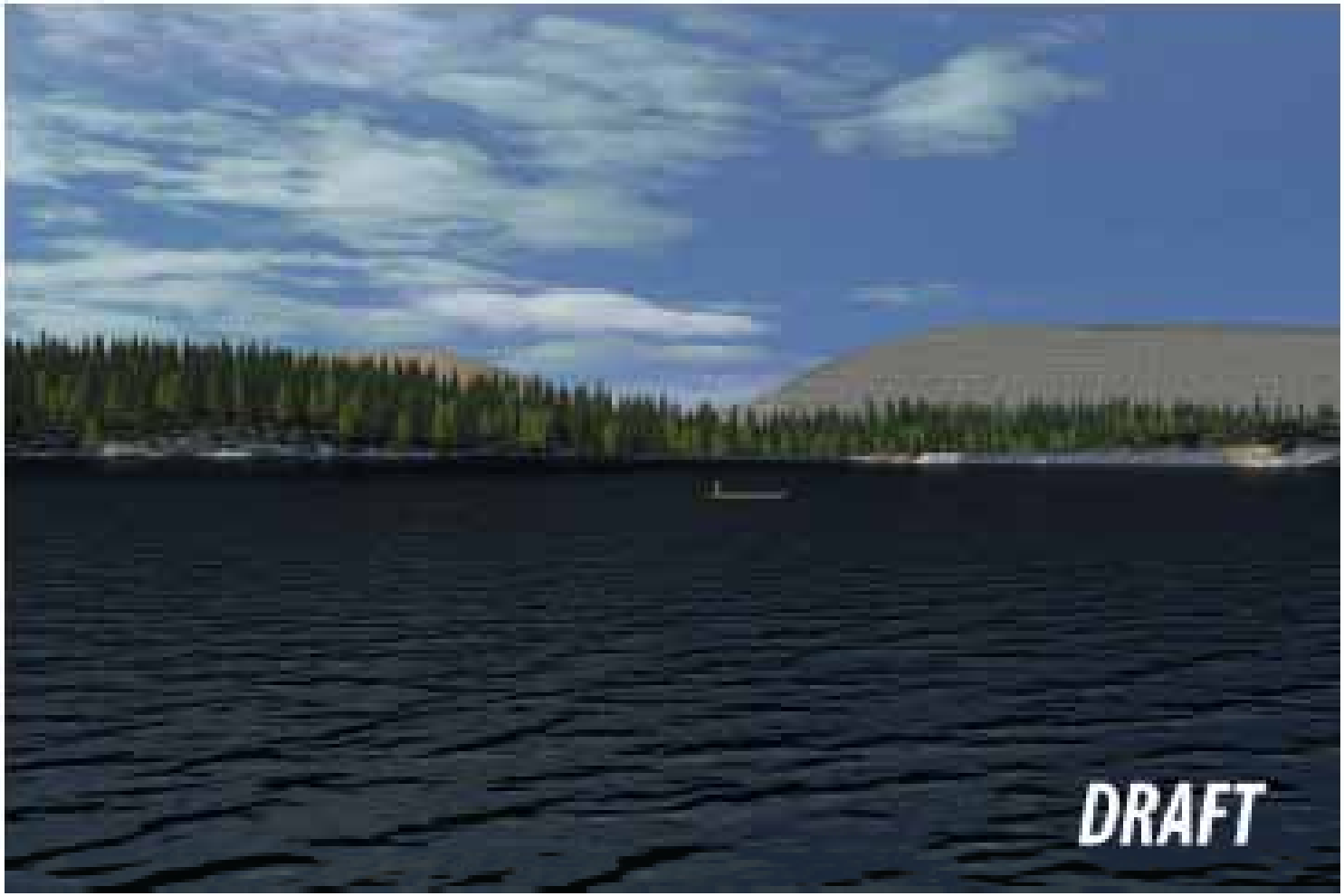


Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake

Visual Assessment



Figure 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

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Environmental and Social Management Planning



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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.

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Economic & Social Benefits



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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

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Discussion on Shared Interests



Golder Associates

Email

From: Alexandra Drapack
Sent: February 26, 2013 12:49 PM
To: 'Brian.W.Jackson@ontario.ca'; 'Neville.Ward@dfo-mpo.gc.ca'; Seyler, John; Hindley, Brian
Cc: Liu,Amy [CEAA]; Whitmore, Michelle (ENE); Barnes, Patrick (MNDM); Cathryn Moffett
Subject: FW: Osisko Fish compensation Plan

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" <theresas@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

807-274-1386
deanm@metisnation.org
www.metisnation.org

Calliou Group

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

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#	EIS Guidelines Section	EIS Section or other technical document	MNO Comment	Context
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 valued 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. MNO provided a TKLUS Summary document to Osisko in November 2012 identifying hunting in the Project vicinity.
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.

	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 6.3.1.9 Trapping	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.	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.
5	*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 6.3.1.10 Fishing	MNO Aboriginal and treaty right to fish was not included in the assessment despite notification of active fishing in the vicinity of the Project.	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.
6	*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 6.3.1.10 Fishing	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.	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.
7	*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	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.	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.
8	*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	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.	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.

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.

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		6.3.3.6 Summary of Effects		
14	*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 6.3.3.7.1 Aboriginal Community Characteristics	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.	MNO lacked the necessary expertise to adequately participate in development of mitigation and recommendations prior to EIS submission.
15	*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 6.3.3.7.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources	Recommendations for Traditional Use of Land and Resources do not include an evaluation of the TKLUS information from MNO. MNO requires additional clarification on how this information will be incorporated and how this will alter any recommendations made.	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.
16	*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 7 Effects Assessment Version 1 7.3 Aboriginal Engagement	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.	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.
17	*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 7 Effects Assessment Version 1 7.3.5.3.3 Traditional Use Information	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.	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.
18		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.1.1 Input Selecting	At time of engagement on VECs, MNO lacked the technical expertise to ensure their rights and interests were accurately reflected in the EIS execution.	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.

		Valued Ecosystem Components		
19		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 5.1.2.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources	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.	MNO Traditional Use of Lands and Resources is the activity of MNO exercising their rights. This must be assessed.
20		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 Table 5-1: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected for Aboriginal Interests	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.	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)
21	*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."*	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.	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.
22		Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1 6.1.1 Secondary Data Review	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.	MNO requires clarification on how the existing conditions, etc. will be updated based on the MNO TKLUS.
23	*8.3 Aboriginal Consultation* *"The EIS Shall document the potential environmental effects of the Project on*	Aboriginal Interests TSD Version 1	How did Osisko (OHRG) collect information on and assess potential adverse impacts to Aboriginal rights?	This section describes OHRG engaging with Aboriginal nations to understand their issues and concerns but does not include any indication of how potential adverse

	asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects."	6.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement	Please direct to which volume and section this assessment is contain within.	effects to Aboriginal rights were assessed.
24	*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."* *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 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.
25		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.
26		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.	
27		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.	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.
28	*8.3 Aboriginal Consultation* *"The EIS Shall document the potential*	Aboriginal Interests TSD	The assessment of Project effects on Traditional Use of Lands and Resources does not assess the Aboriginal	

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	environmental effects of the Project on asserted or established Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the measures to prevent or mitigate those potential effects."	Version 1 7.3.3 Traditional Use of Land and Resources Valued Ecosystem Component	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.	
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 7.3.3.1 Aquatic Environment - Fishing	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 7.3.3.2 Terrestrial Environment – Trapping	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 7.3.3.3 Terrestrial Environment – Hunting	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 7.3.3.4 Terrestrial Environment – Plant Harvesting	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 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.

				These were not assessed.
33	*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 7.3.4 Prediction of Effects in the Post-closure Phase	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.
34	*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 7.4 Mitigation, Residual Effects and Assessment of Significance	Please identify how MNO influenced the development of suggested mitigation contained within this section.	

#	EIS Guidelines Section	EIS Section or other technical document	MNO Comment	Context
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, and any adverse effects on potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights."*	Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4	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.	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.
2	7.2 Alternatives to the Project *"Any potentially adverse environmental effects of the technically and economically feasible alternatives on potential or established Aboriginal and Treaty rights should also be identified."*	Volume 1, Ch. 4 Assessment of Alternatives, Section 4.2.4	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	
3	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *...* • *All water bodies that may experience changes to Aboriginal, commercial and/or recreational fisheries resources;...*	Volume 1, Appendix Aquatic Environment	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.	The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.
4	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *...* • *species of cultural, spiritual or traditional use important to*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD	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.	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.

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	Aboriginal people and groups ; …			
5	*10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat* *"The analysis of potential effects shall consider:* *…* • *species of cultural, spiritual or traditional use important to Aboriginal people and groups ; …*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement, p.26	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.)
6	10.2.4 Fish and Fish Habitat *"In developing these plans consideration shall be given to the following:* *…* • *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;*	Volume 1, Aquatic Environment TSD, 3.8.2 Compensation Measures Selection, p.111	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.
7	General Comment	Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.8	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.

	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Hydrogeology TSD, Version 1, 1.5 Spatial Boundaries , p.10	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Hydrogeology Assessment.	The EIS should outline how consultation with the MNO influenced the selection of the spatial boundary for this assessment.
8	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report – Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.1.3.1. 1 Streamflows and Lake Water Levels	The EIS/EIA states "…when water quality improves to an acceptable quality, runoff from these facilities will be allowed to discharge directly to the environment. In addition, approximately 78 years after closure, the flooded open pits will begin to overflow and this overflow will be directed into the Upper Marmion Reservoir." It is unclear how **"acceptable quality"** is defined for this section; and if this definition was influenced by or discussed with MNO representatives for acceptable quality for exercise of MNO traditional activities.	At minimum, ongoing water quality monitoring should occur prior to discharge or direct run-off is permitted, as well as for the overflow post-closure.
9	General Comment		It is not clear from this section how predicted effects to changes in multiple watersheds have been assessed cumulatively in relation to MNO's right to fishing.	
10	General Comment		The proposed practice of filled-in lakes within in MSA required further explanation.	
11	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.1.5.3 Water Quality Predictions for Post Closure Phase, p. 6-68	It is not clear from this section how information in regards to the water quality monitoring post-closure to ascertain if the predictions of the EIS/EIA are correct (integrity of pond structure, predicted rate of fill, water quality, etc.) will occur, if at all. In particular, the treatment of water prior to overflow into Upper Marmion Reservoir and not post would be preferable.	The EIS/EIA states "After pit flooding is sufficiently advanced and prior to pit overflow, the water quality at the surface of the flooded open pits will be evaluated, and a decisions will be made regarding **post**-overflow treatment if required." P.6-68
12	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects Assessment Version 1, 6.2.1.1.1 Loss or Alteration of Wetland	It is not clear how, if at all effects to MNO/s rights and interest were assessed in regards to clearing of the foot print and the pursuit of traditional land use activities within the affected area, such as hunting, trapping and gathering.	The MNO TLU study was not available at the time of the effects assessment. However, the deficiency should be addressed.

		Vegetation, p. 6-83		
13	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.1 Loss or Alteration of Wetland Vegetation, p. 6-83	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.	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.
14	*General Comment*	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	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.	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.
15	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest	*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

		Cover, p. 6-85	Please define "where appropriate".	effect.
16	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	*"At closure, developed areas will be re-vegetated to the extent practicable (regarded, replanted, reseeded, etc.)."* Please define *"the extent practicable".*	As progressive reclamation is used to offset negative effects, the permissive statement *"to the extent practicable"* should influence the confidence level for prediction of effect
17	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.1.2 Loss or Alteration of Forest Cover, p. 6-85	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 *"the extent practicable", "where appropriate"* and *"where feasible".*	The EIS/EIA states that that "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.
18	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2.1 Moose (Sensory Disturbance) p.6-89	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.
19	General Comment	EIS/EIA Report - Chapter 6 Effects 6.2.1.2 Wildlife p.6-91	Through the TLU study it was identified that one of the species of interest for the MNO is deer.	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.
20	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.4 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge, p.11	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; EIS should identify if conclusions would change once information was utilized.
21	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD Version 1, 1.6 Selection of Valued Ecosystem Components, Table 1-2: Valued Ecosystem Components Selected	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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

		for Terrestrial Ecology, p. 13-15		
22	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 1.7.2 Spatial Boundaries , p.16	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.	The EIS should outline how (or how not) spatial parameters captured MNO input.
23	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.2 Aboriginal Engagement , p.22	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.	*"Participation of the First Nations representatives facilitated an exchange of traditional knowledge with Project knowledge."* It would have been beneficial to the selection of VECs to also include Métis traditional knowledge in this exchange.
24	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 2.1.4 Field Studies , p.24	As mentioned above, the MNO was not given the opportunity to have representatives participate as monitors in the field studies.	*"Whenever appropriate, terrestrial ecology field crews included First Nations monitors."* Please clarify if the use of the term "First Nations" is meant to capture Métis participation.
25	General Comment	Terrestrial Ecology TSD, Version 1, 3.3.1.1 Effect – Physical Loss or Alteration of Vegetation, p.94	It is un clear 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.	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.
26	6.3.2 Spatial Boundaries *"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."*	Water and Sediment quality TSD, Version 1, 1.8.2 Spatial Boundaries	It is unclear if and how the MNO was consulted in regards to the spatial boundaries of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment.	Without consultation on the spatial boundary it is not clear how MNO's

Métis Nation of Ontario
20th Anniversary
1993-2013

May 27, 2013

Alexandra Drapack
Director Sustainable Development
Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
155 University Ave. Suite 1440
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3B7

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

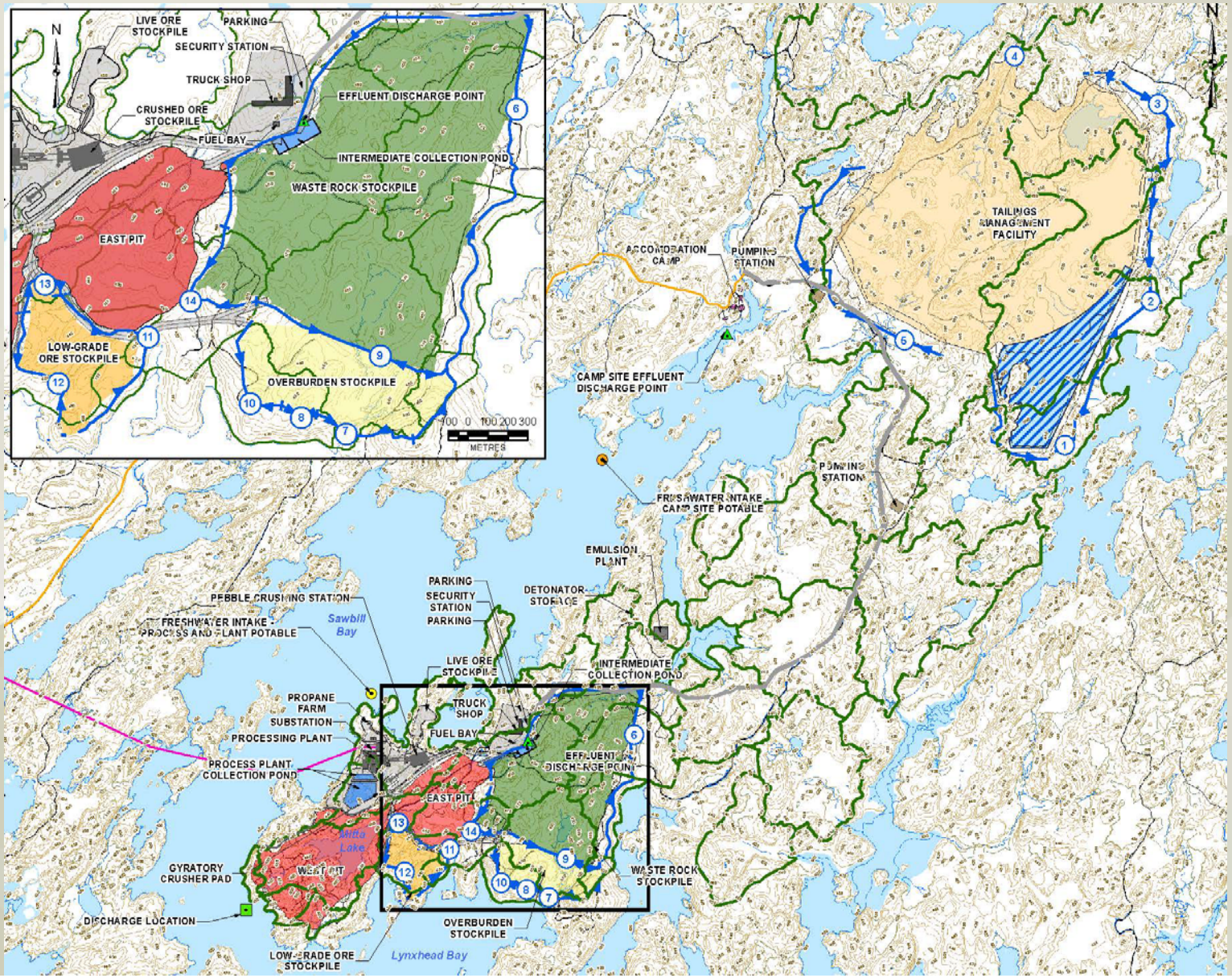
PROJECT OVERVIEW

- 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.

PLANNED PROJECT LAYOUT



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:
  - Barrick Gold – reduction in 100 positions in Toronto, 55 in Nevada & Utah. Capital reduction program.
  - 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

2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)			
	Original Budget	Revised budget(2)	Reduction
Canadian Malartic	$98	$81	$17
Hammond Reef	$10	$7	$3
Upper Beaver	$70	$18	$52
Exploration - Capitalized	$42	$32	$10
Capital Expenditures	**$220**	**$138**	**$82**
Exploration – Expensed (1)(3)	$8	$9	($1)
Total	**$228**	**$147**	**$81**

(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 hydro geological 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



OSISKO

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:

Date	Topics Discussed
February 23 2013	Findings of EIS/EA report, Shared Interests
July 17 2013	Comments on EIS/EA report, Shared Interests
September 18 2013	Comments on EIS/EA report, Shared Interests

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.

OSISKO

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

155 University Av., Suite 1440, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5H 3B7
Telephone (416) 363-8653 – Telecopier (416) 363-7579
www.osisko.com

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 Johansonn

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:
    - Committees structure, purpose
    - Roles that people play
    - 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

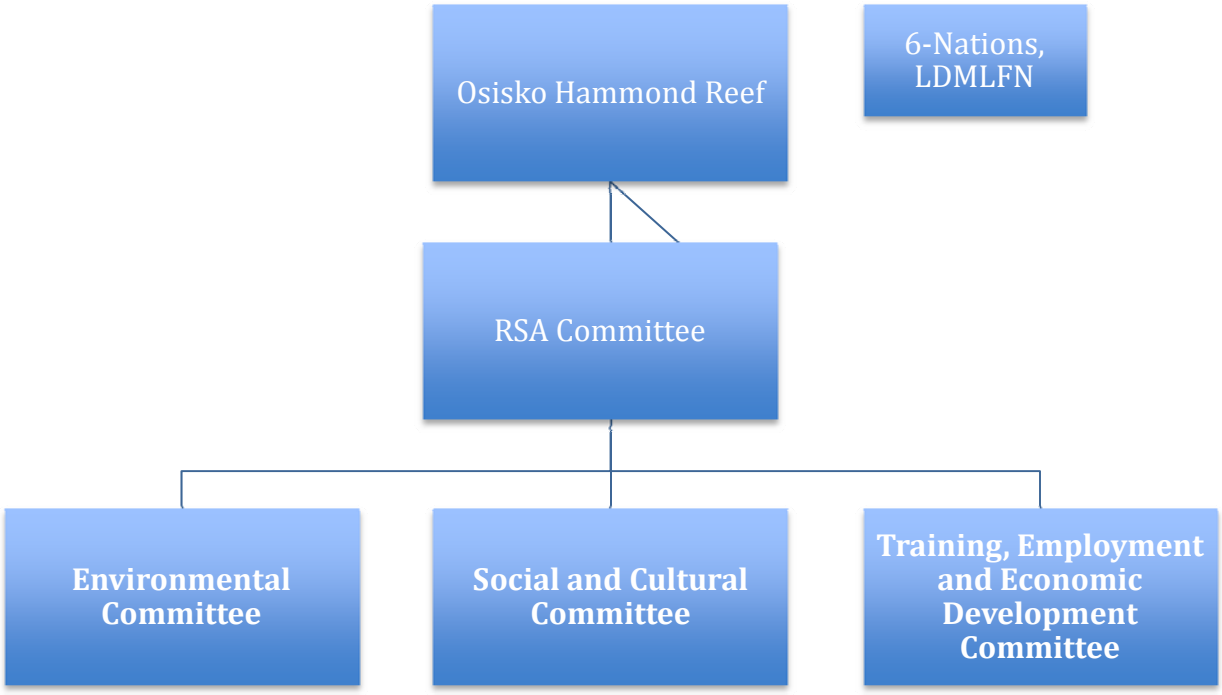
Social and Cultural Committee

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
RSA: Irma Churchill, Tony Marinaro, Ed Morrison, Jeremiah Windego, Doug Mychasiw
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

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RSA COMMITTEE PRESENTATION

DRAFT EIS/EA REPORT SUBMISSION

February 22 2013

Golder Associates

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.

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Aboriginal Engagement

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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

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Aboriginal Assessment



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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**.**

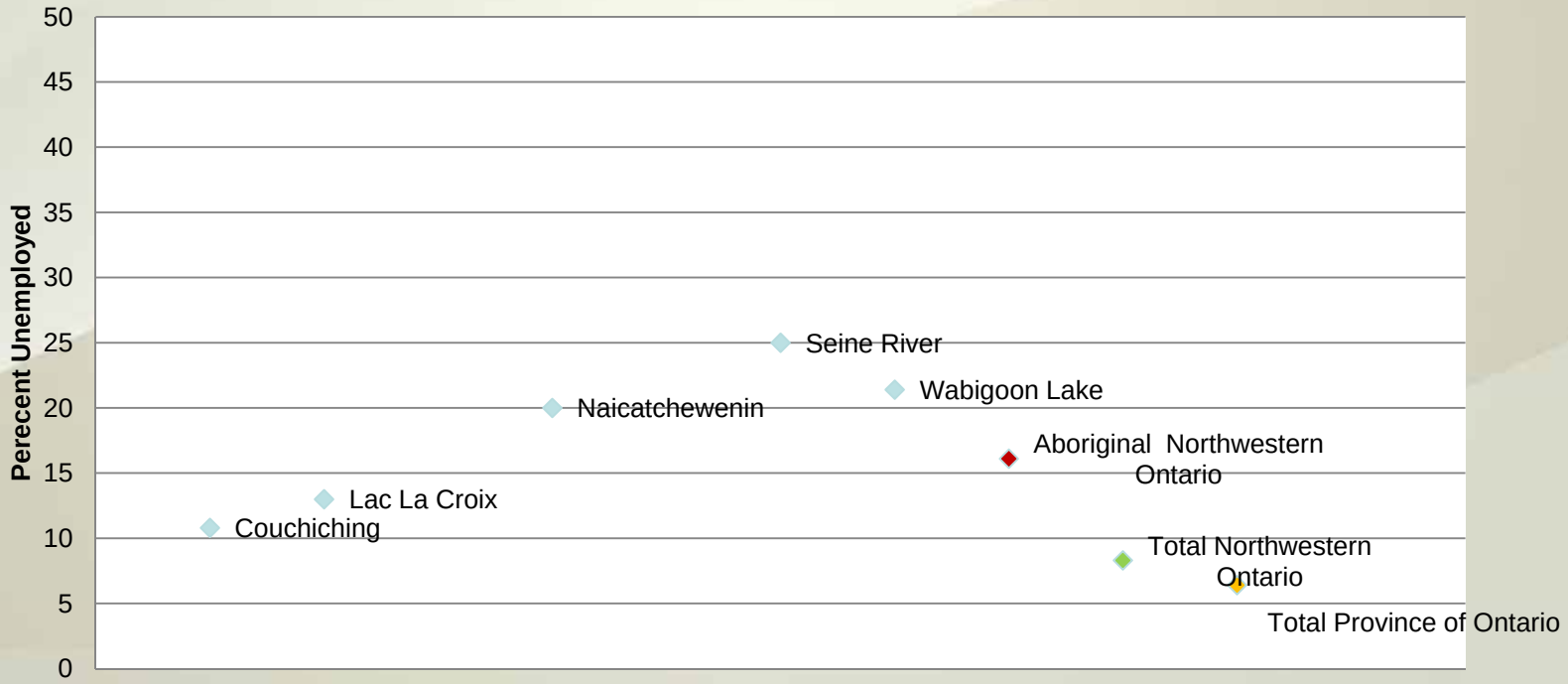
- A description of Aboriginal language and cultures
  - Ojibway language
  - Traditionally matriarchal
  - Stewards of the land
  - Seven generations concept
  - Singing, dancing, drumming

- 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

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Project Description

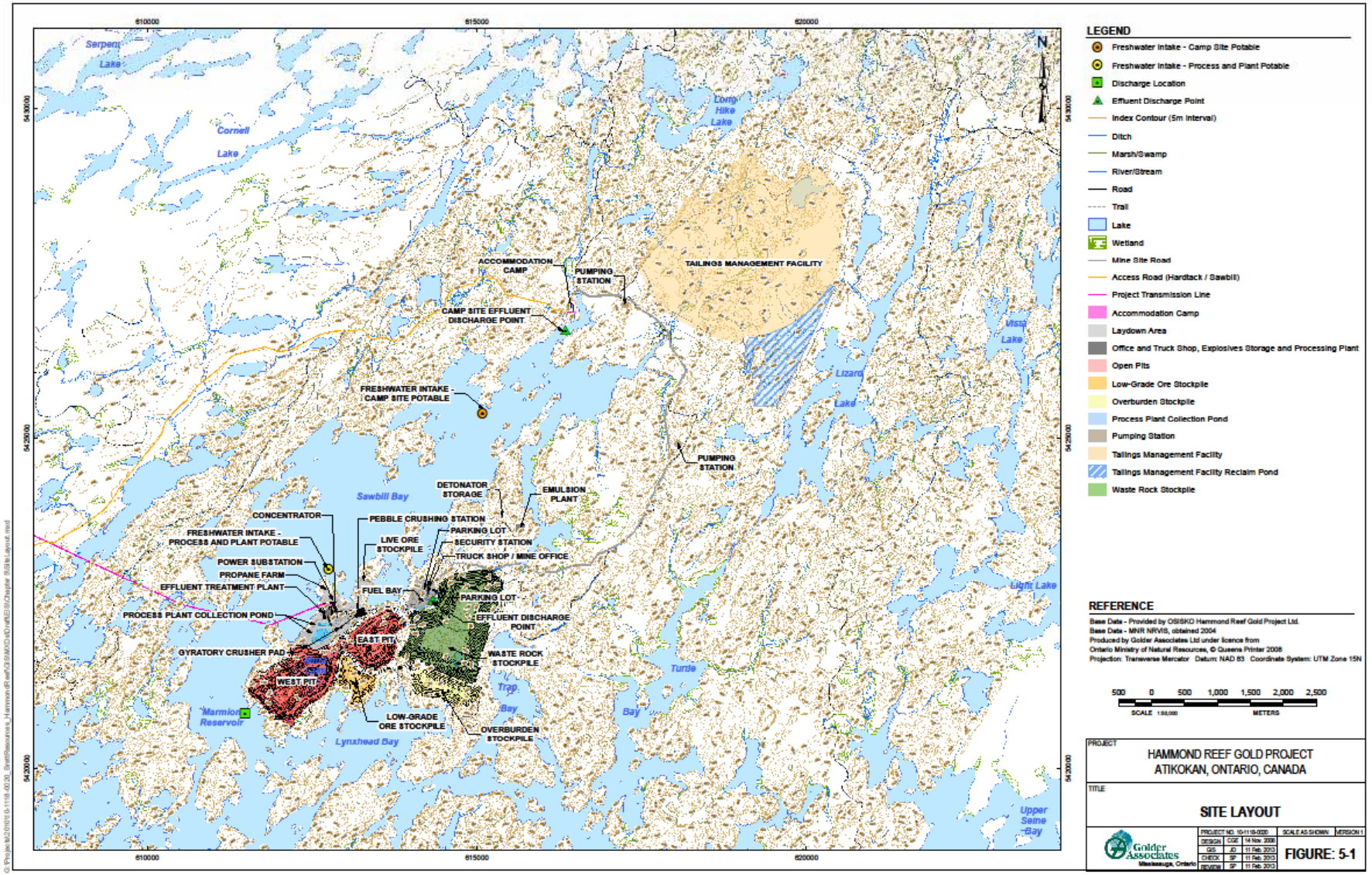


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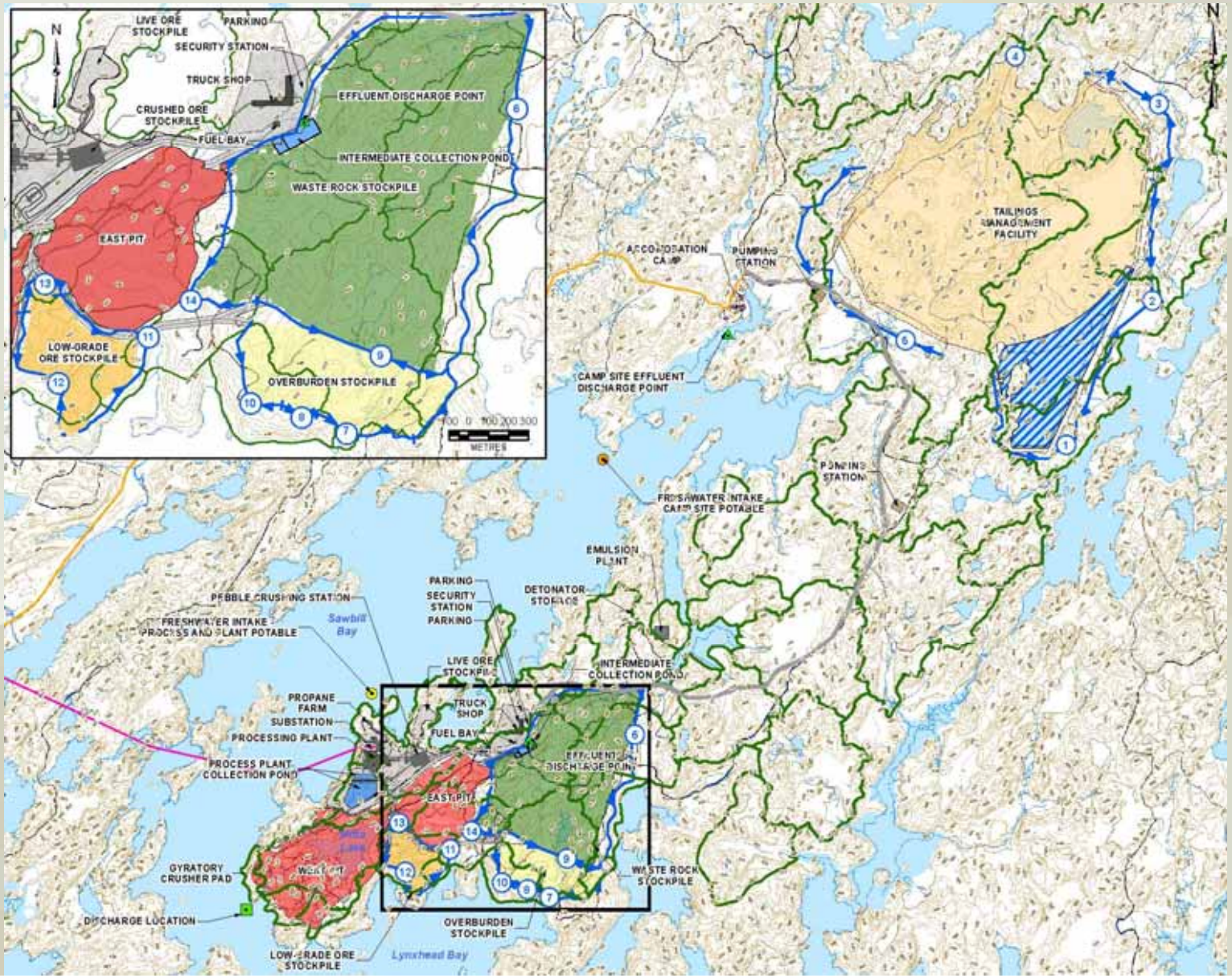
Project Components

- 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.

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Conclusions by EA Component

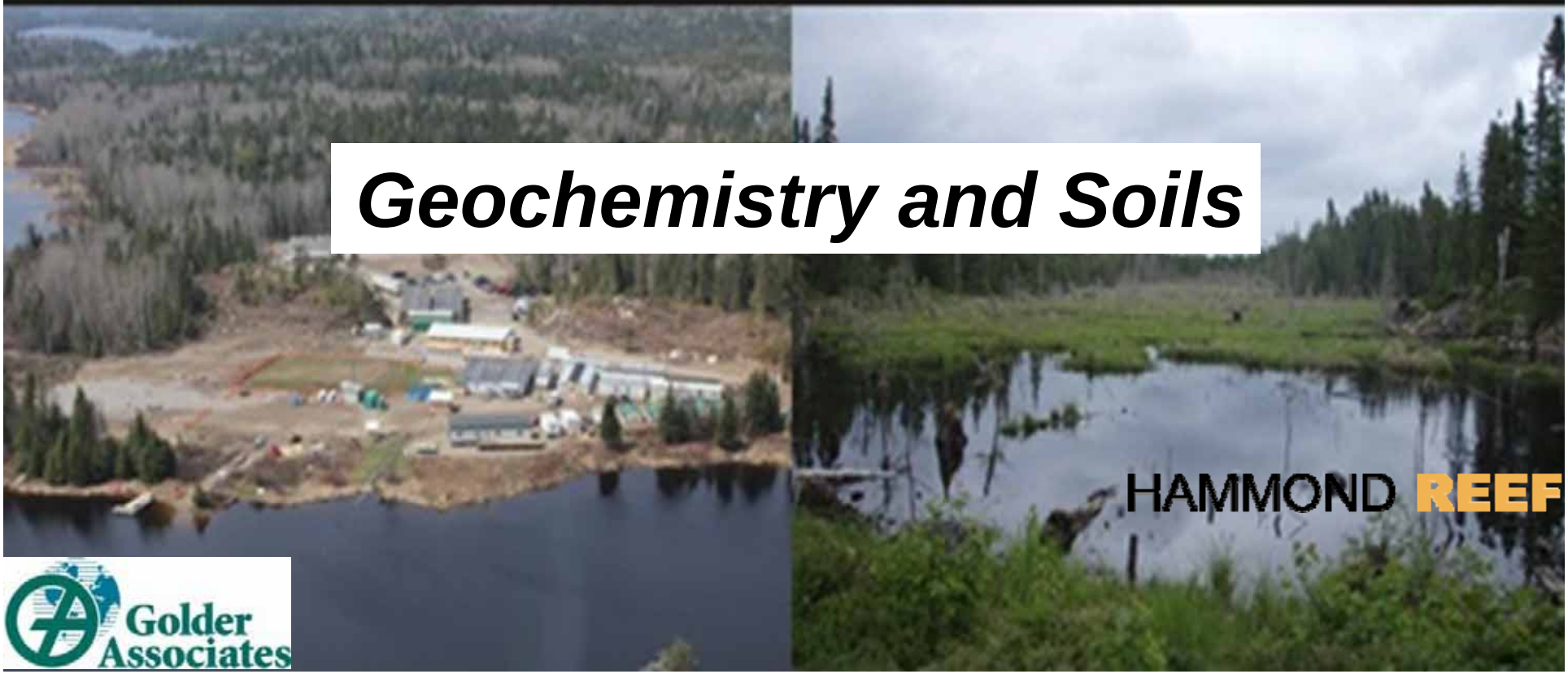


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Geochemistry and Soils



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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

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Atmospheric



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Atmospheric Environment Overview

- Air quality
- Noise
- Light
- Vibrations

Assessment focuses on the Operation Phase (worst case scenario).

No significant impacts were identified.

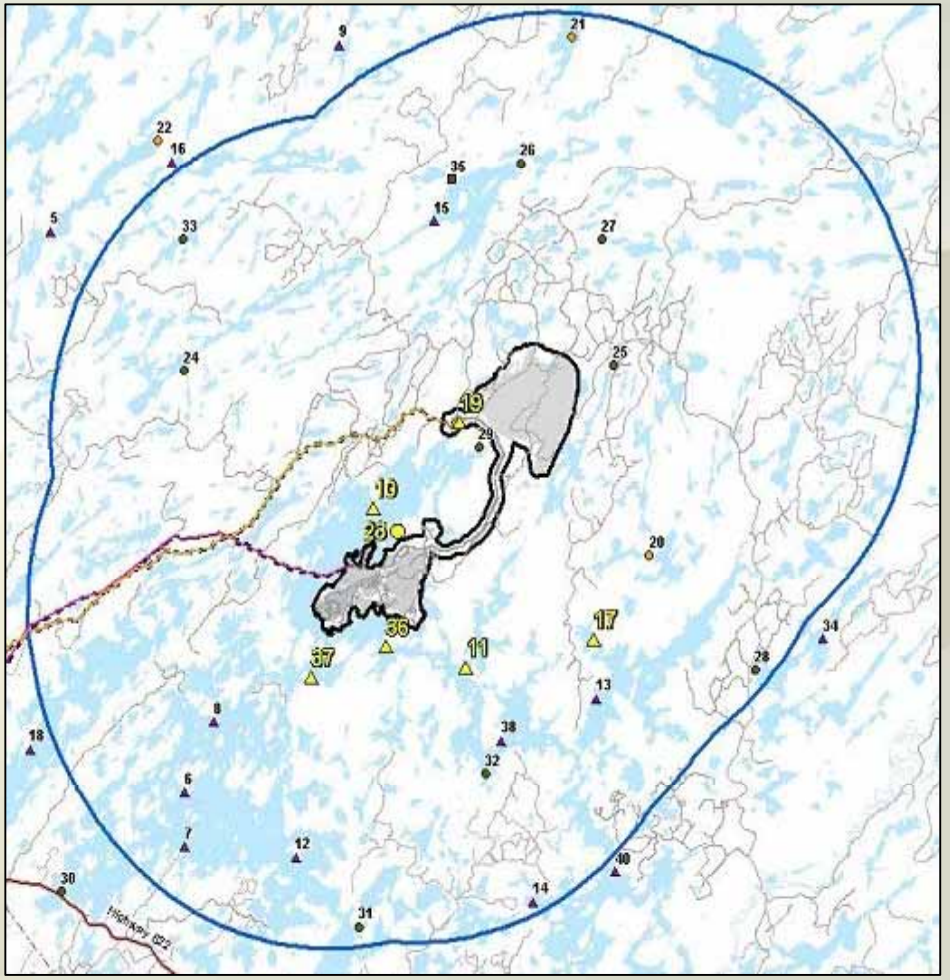
Results were also provided for assessment by the Terrestrial Ecology, Aquatic Biology, Socio-economic and Human Health components.

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

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Hydrology



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Overview of Hydrology

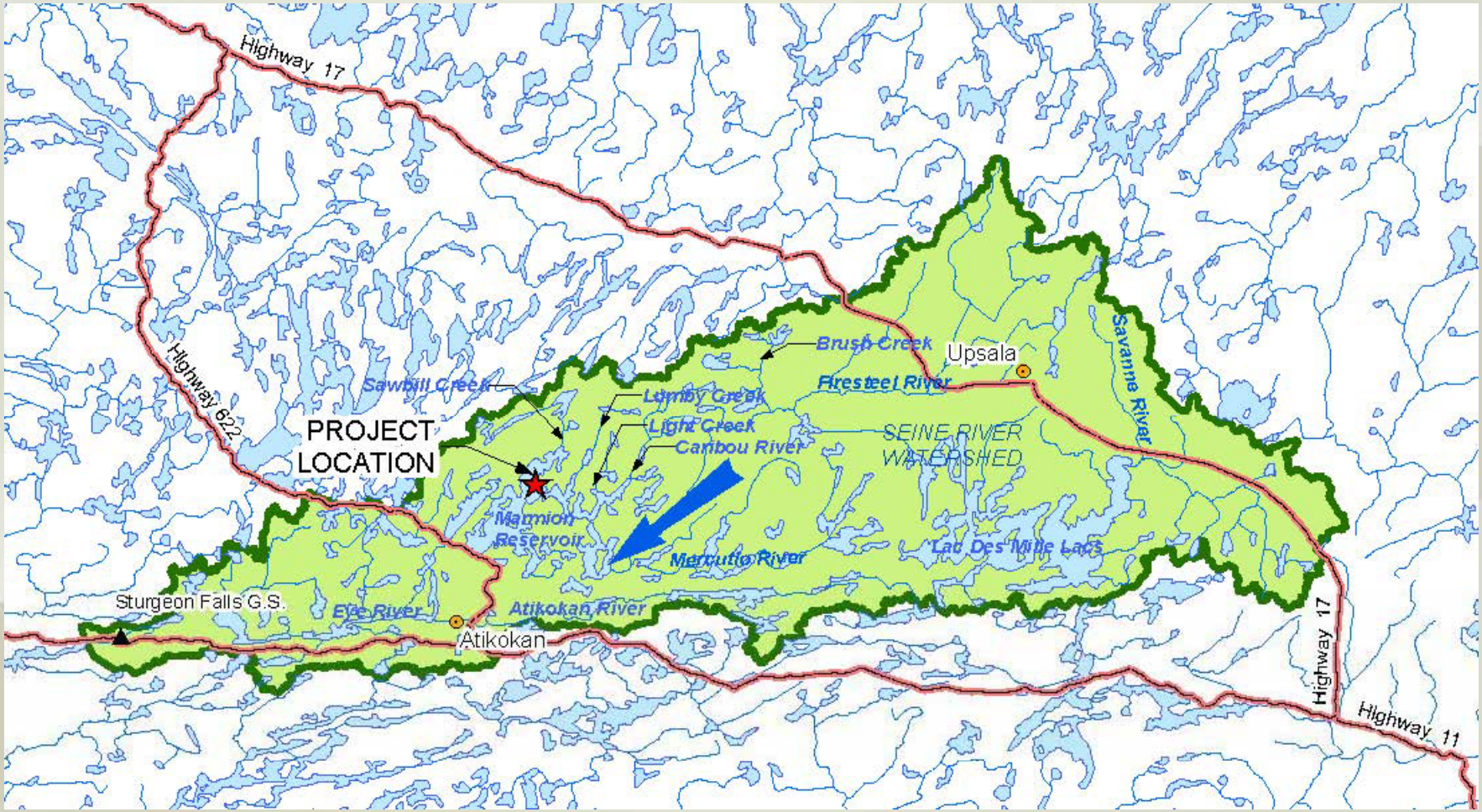
Drainage Basins

- 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

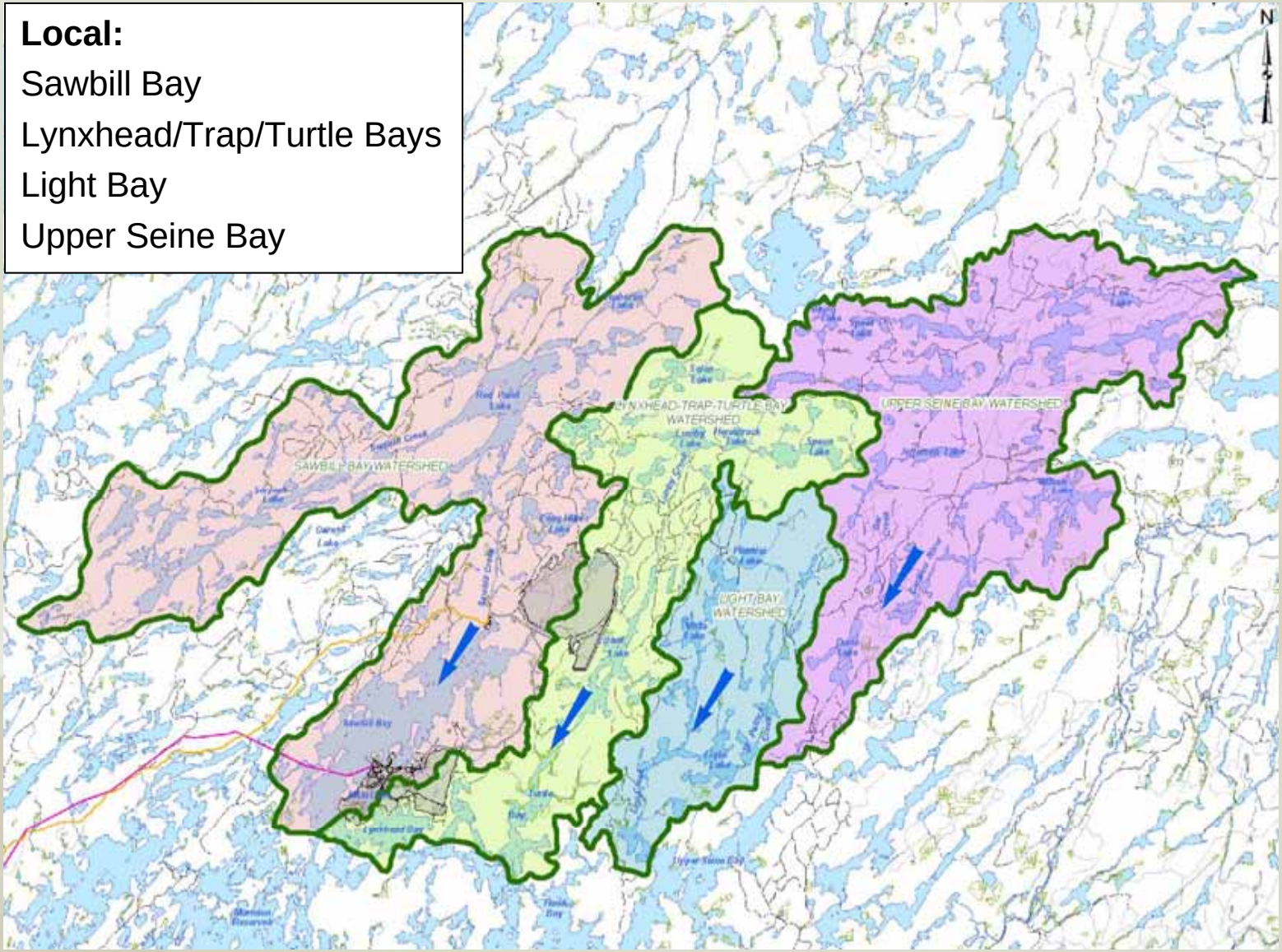
Local:

Sawbill Bay

Lynxhead/Trap/Turtle Bays

Light Bay

Upper Seine Bay



Study Areas – Drainage Basins

Site:
44 catchments
29 in Project footprint

Streamflows:

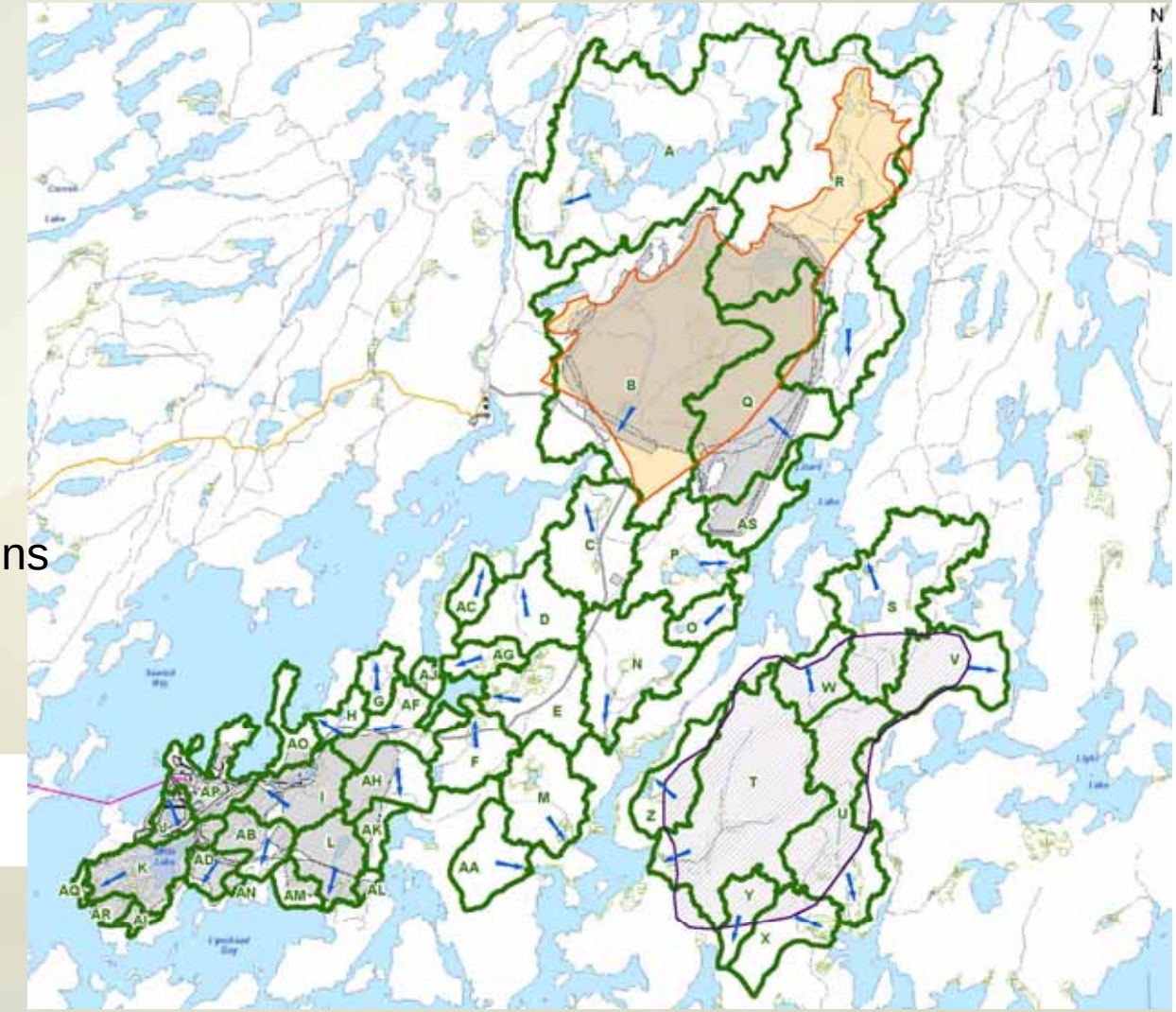
13 flow monitoring stations

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.

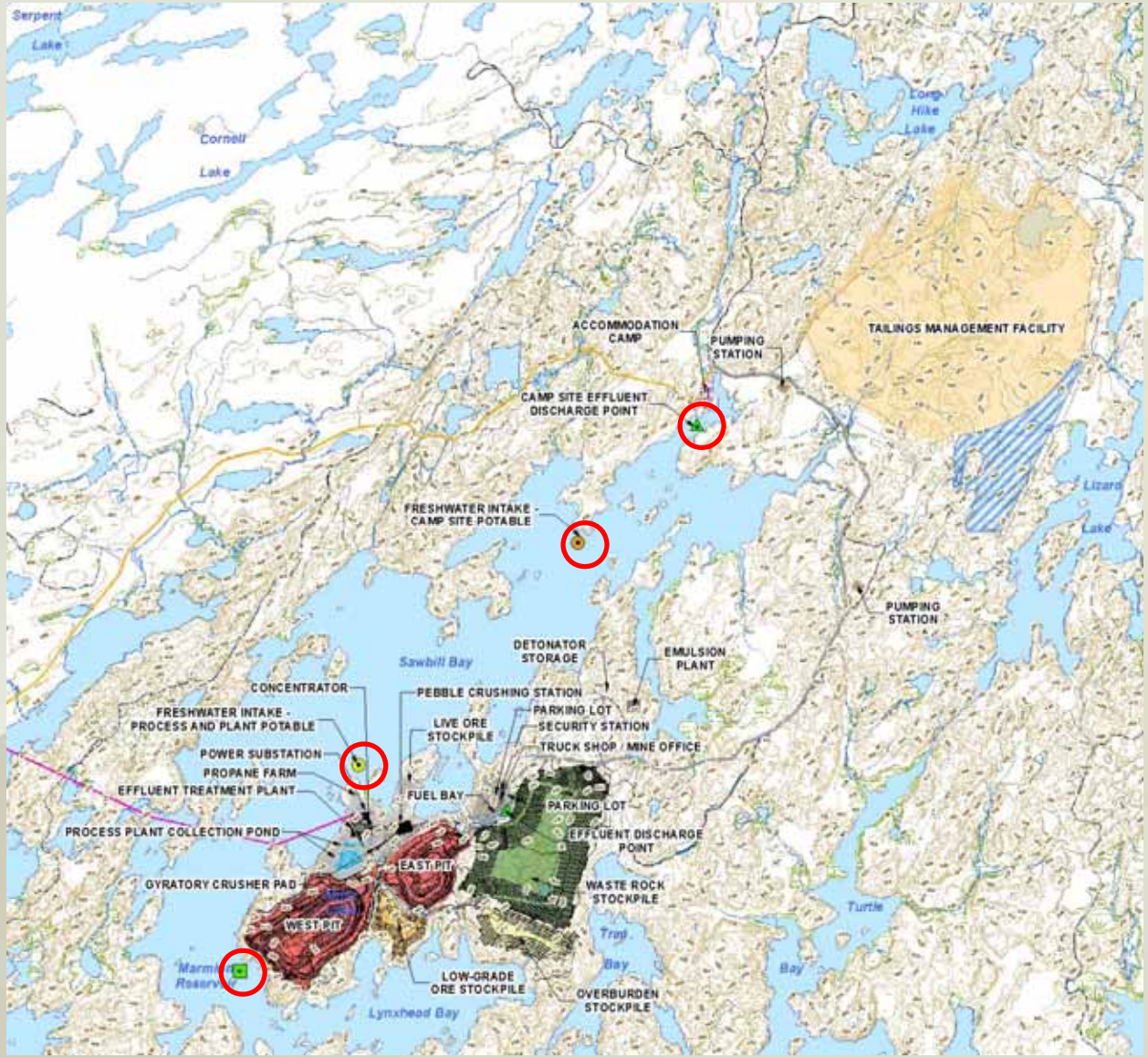
- Fresh water supply for potable and process water use at the processing plant will be drawn from an intake point adjacent to the processing plant.

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.

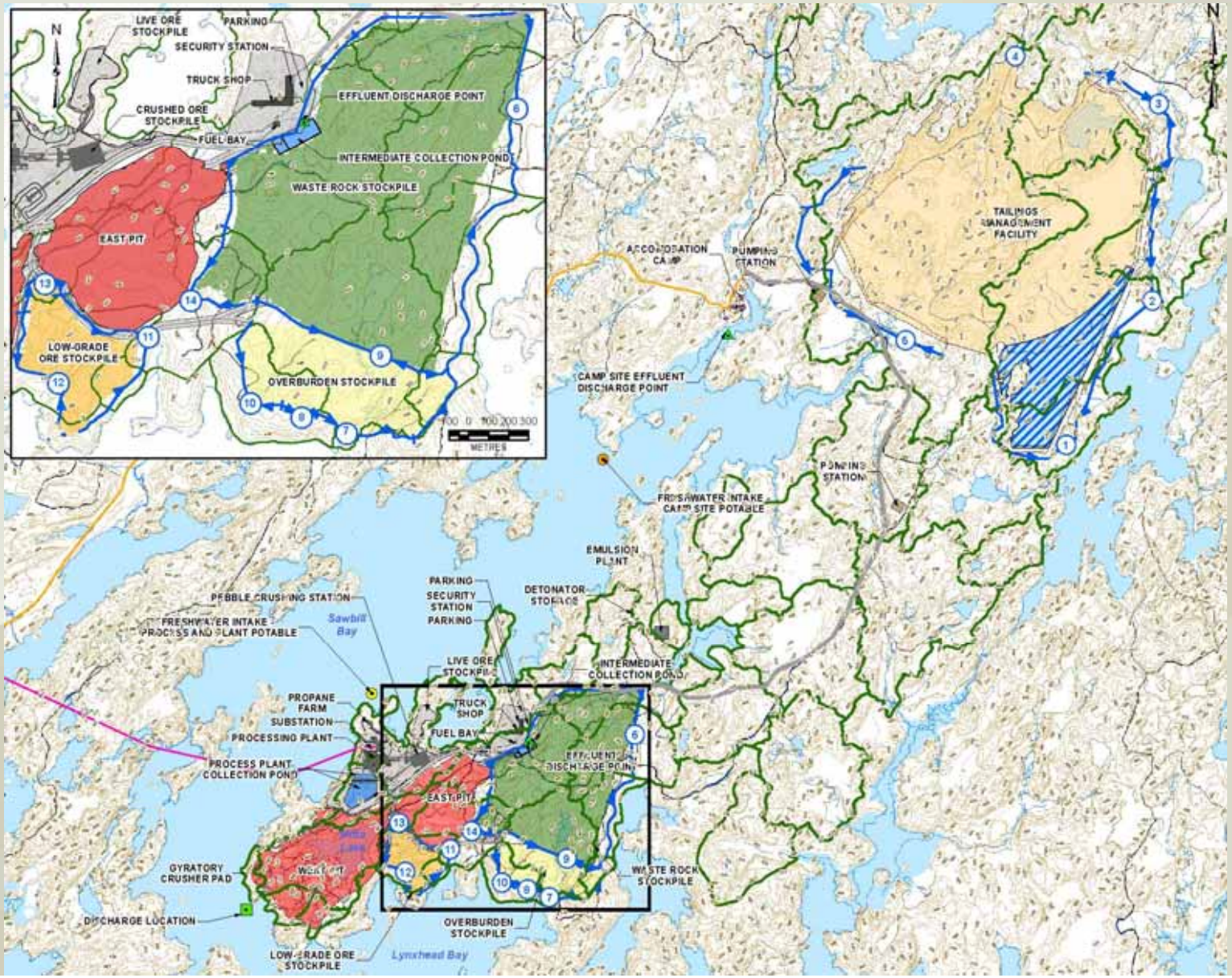
Flood Planning:

- 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 m^3/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

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HYDROGEOLOGY



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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.

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Site Water Quality & Lake Water Quality



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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

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Aquatic Biology





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Table 2-1: Summary of Field Program Dates

Aquatic Biology Overview

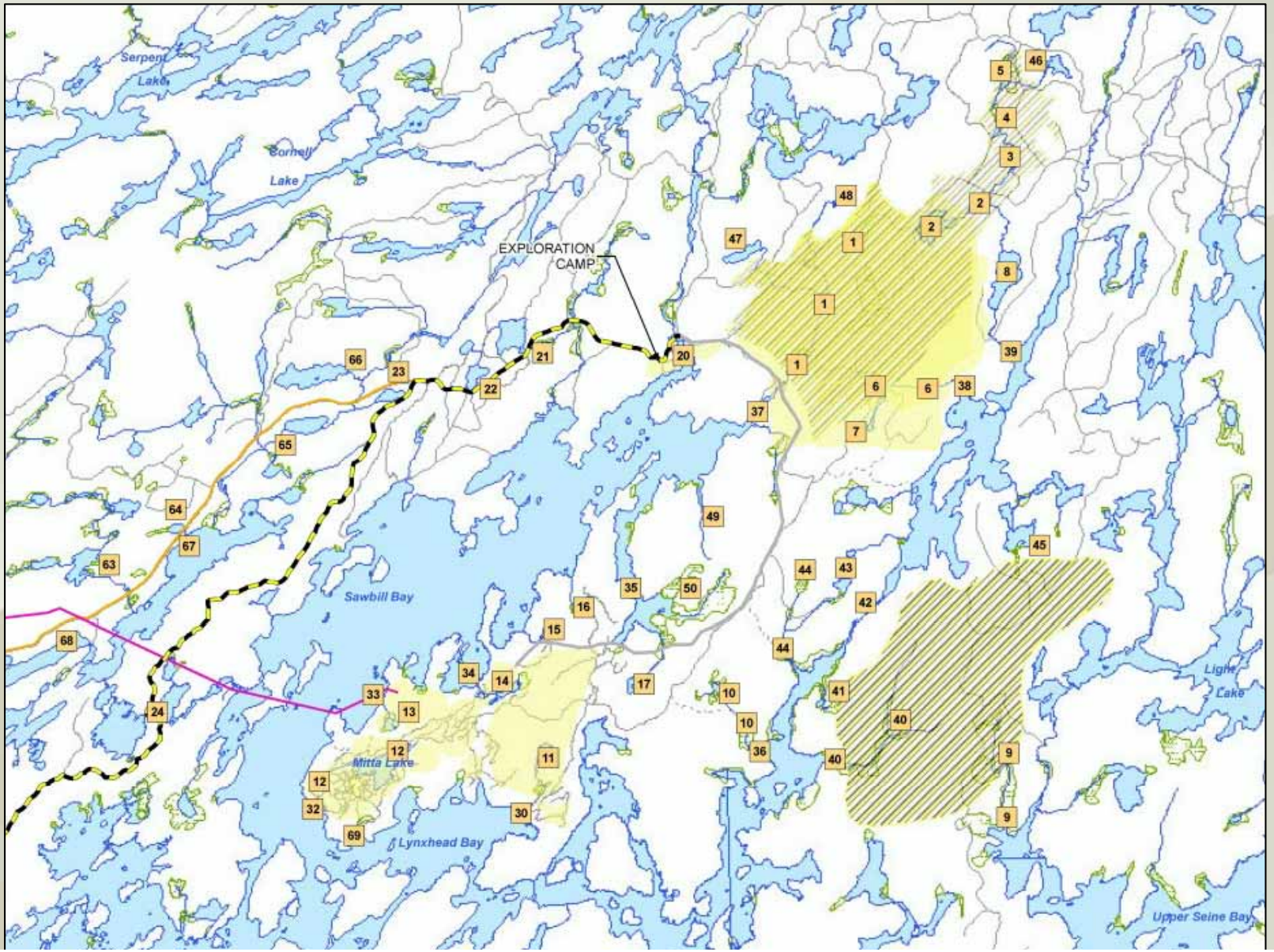
The study was focused on Valued Ecosystem Components, represented by the following fish species and aquatic indicators:

- 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

Field Data Collected	2010	2011	2012
Fish and Aquatic Habitat	May 8 -15, August 1-6, 18-29, September 23-30, October 14-20	May 3-10, May 27 - June 5, August 26-30, September 23-29	August 22-31, September 13-22
Fish Tissue	August 18-29	September 23-29	
Benthic Invertebrates	October 14-20		
Aquatic Sediments	October 14-20		

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.

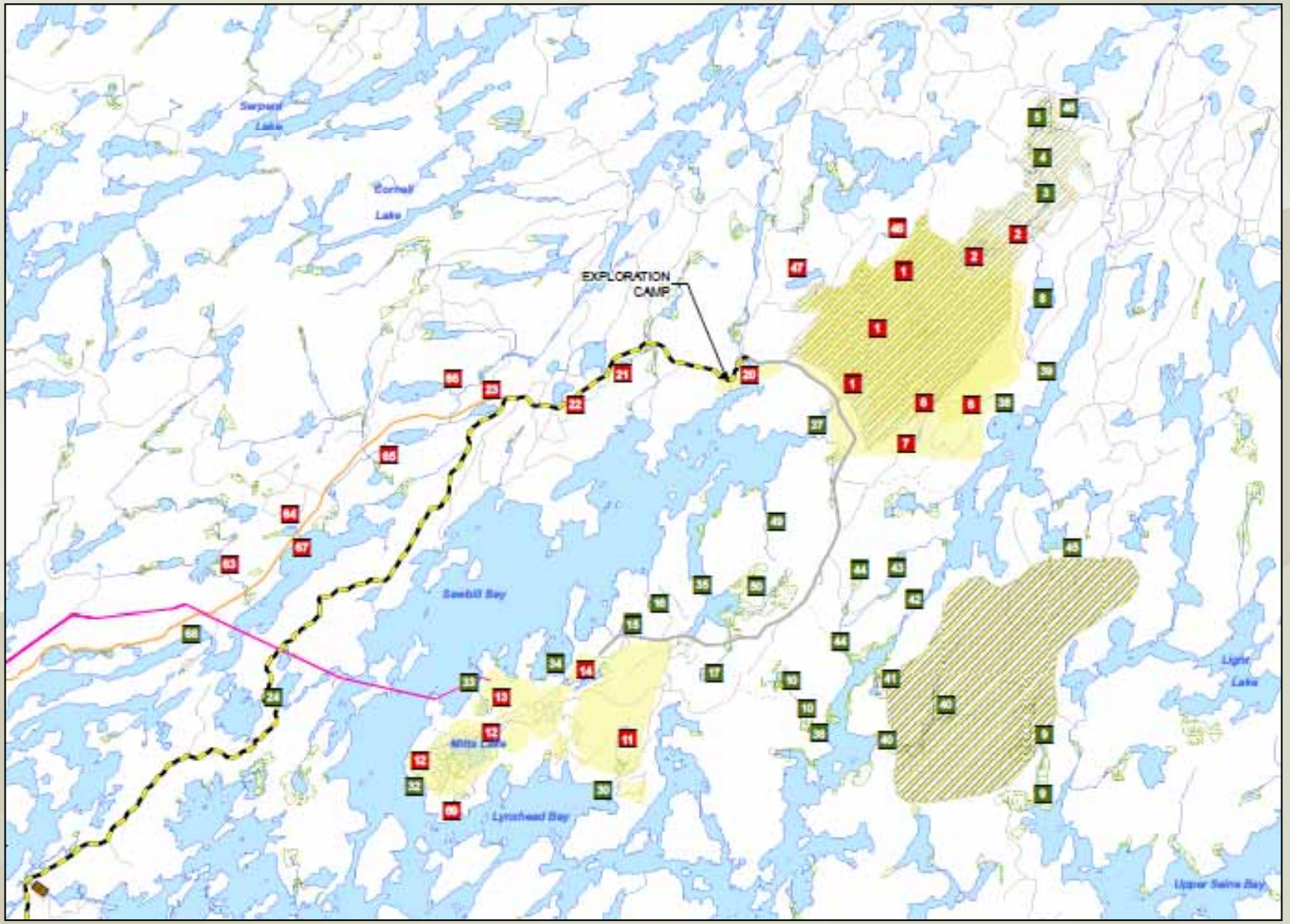
- Loss of aquatic habitat
  - Project infrastructure
  - In-water structures (water intake structures, effluent discharge structures)
  - Road crossings
  - Can be offset by habitat compensation

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

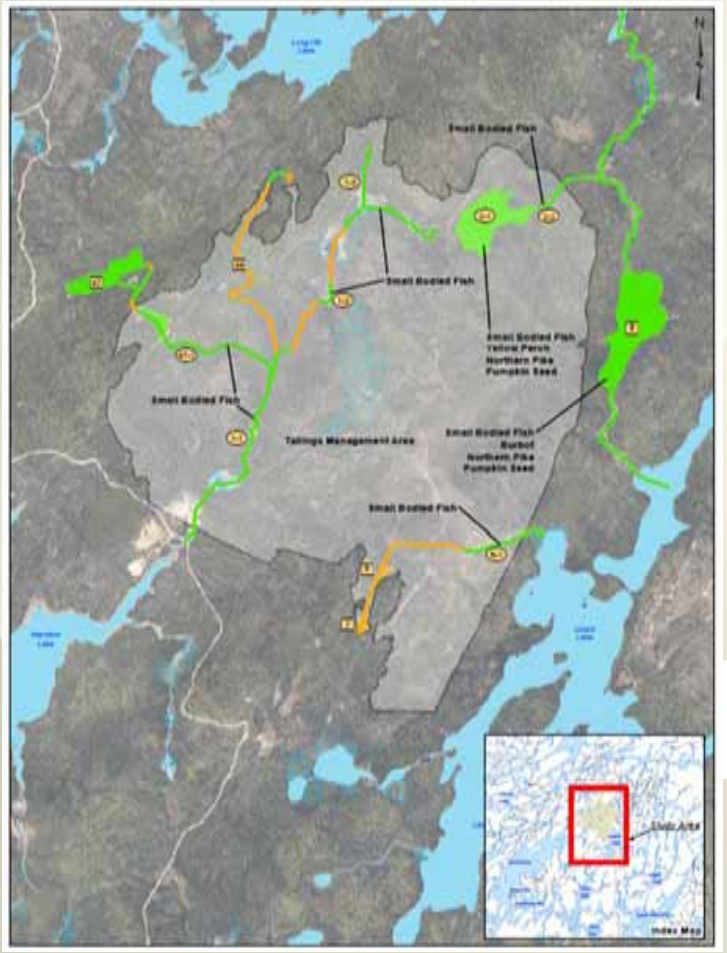
- Fish habitat compensation must take place
  - Onsite
  - Off site

Affected Waterbodies

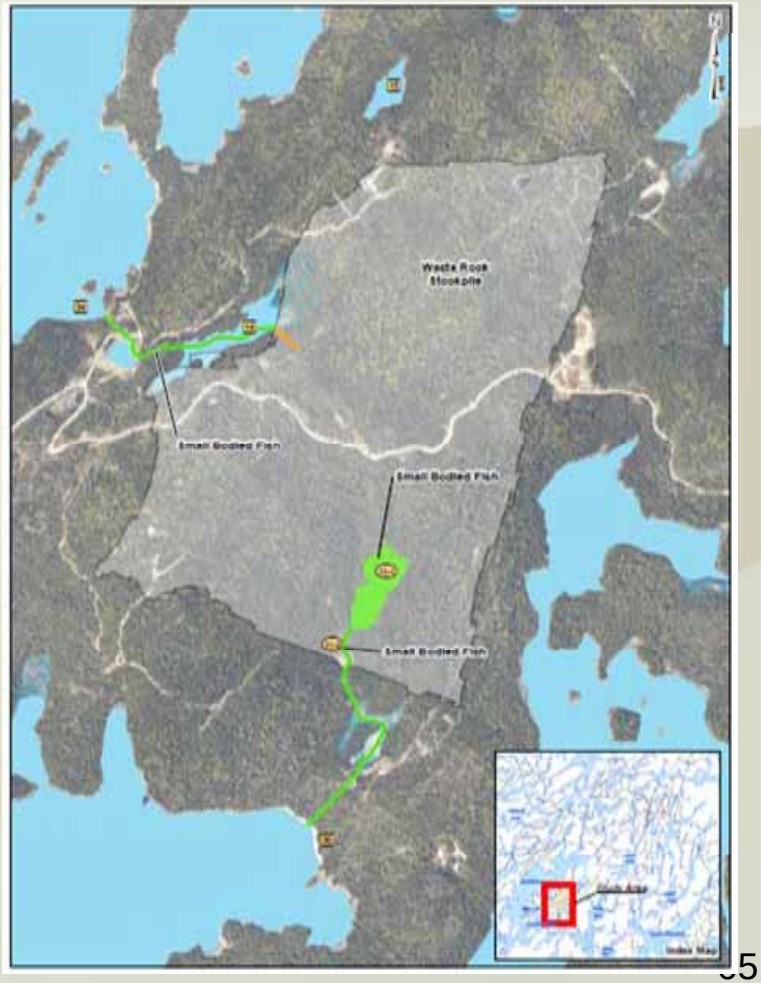


MMER Waterbodies

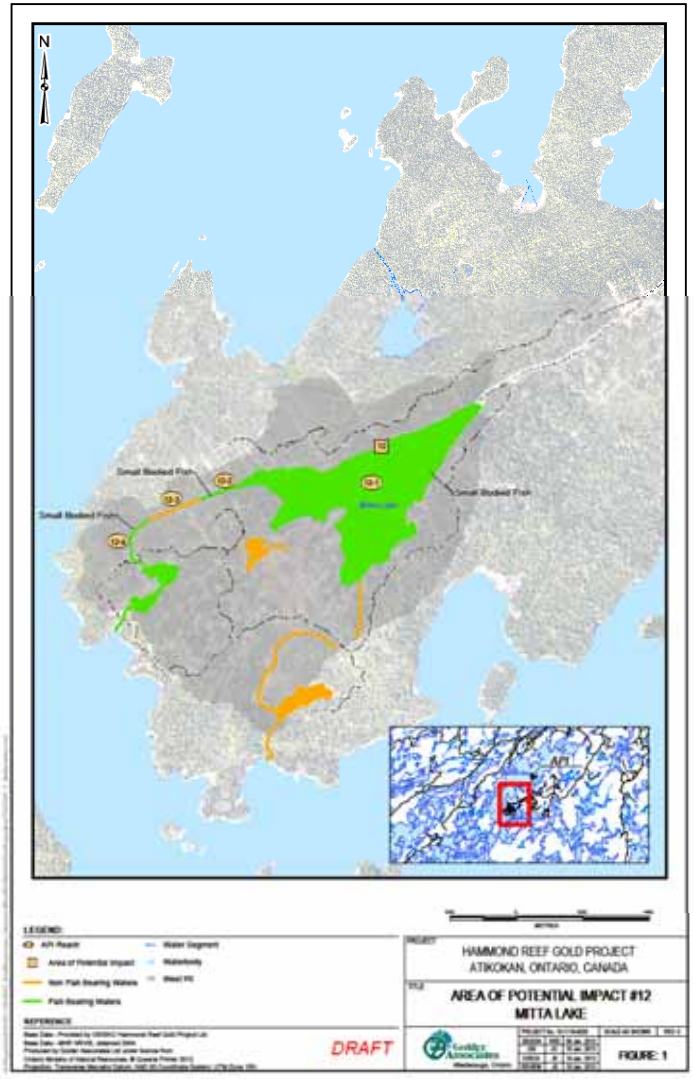
Tailings Management Facility



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)

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Terrestrial Ecology



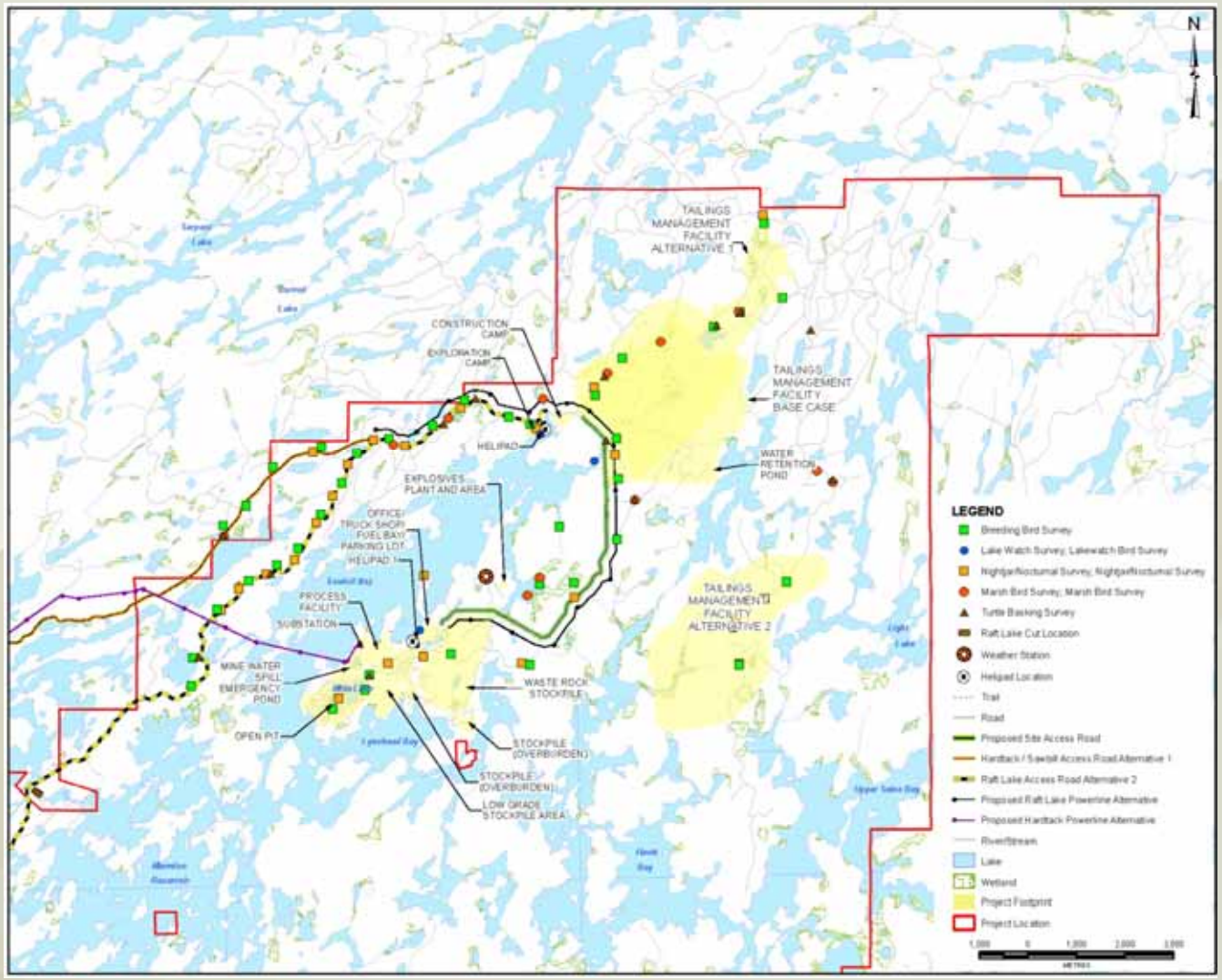
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Terrestrial Ecology Overview

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

VEC	Effect	Geographic Extent	Magnitude	Duration	Overall Significance of the Effects
Wetlands	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of Flows and Drainage Patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Forest cover	Loss and alteration of vegetation	low	moderate	low	**LOW**
Moose	Loss of habitat	low	negligible	low	**NEGLIGIBLE**
Furbearers	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
Species at risk	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**
	Alteration of flows and drainage patterns	moderate	low	moderate	**LOW**
	Risk of Injury/Mortality	low	low	high	**LOW**
Upland breeding birds	Loss of habitat	low	moderate	moderate	**LOW**

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

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Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment



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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

Noise Effects		Diesel Particulate Matter Effects		PM_{10} Effects	
Level	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**	**Level**	**Rationale**
Low	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	Low	The ILCR for both locations is 1.6×10^{-6} DPM concentration based on maximum emissions during operation phase and assumed to apply for the entire constructions, operations and closure phases The ILCR exceeded the target cancer risk level at one location only Assumed that trapper is exposed to the maximum annual DPM concentration for 8 hours per day, 105 days per year for 15.5 years	Low	The maximum predicted 24-hour concentration was within 10 $\mu g/m^3$ of the screening threshold The PM10 concentration was only above the screening threshold at one receptor location 95% of the time the PM10 concentration would be below the screening threshold at that receptor location

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Cultural Heritage



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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



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Socio Economic



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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

- Estimated165 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

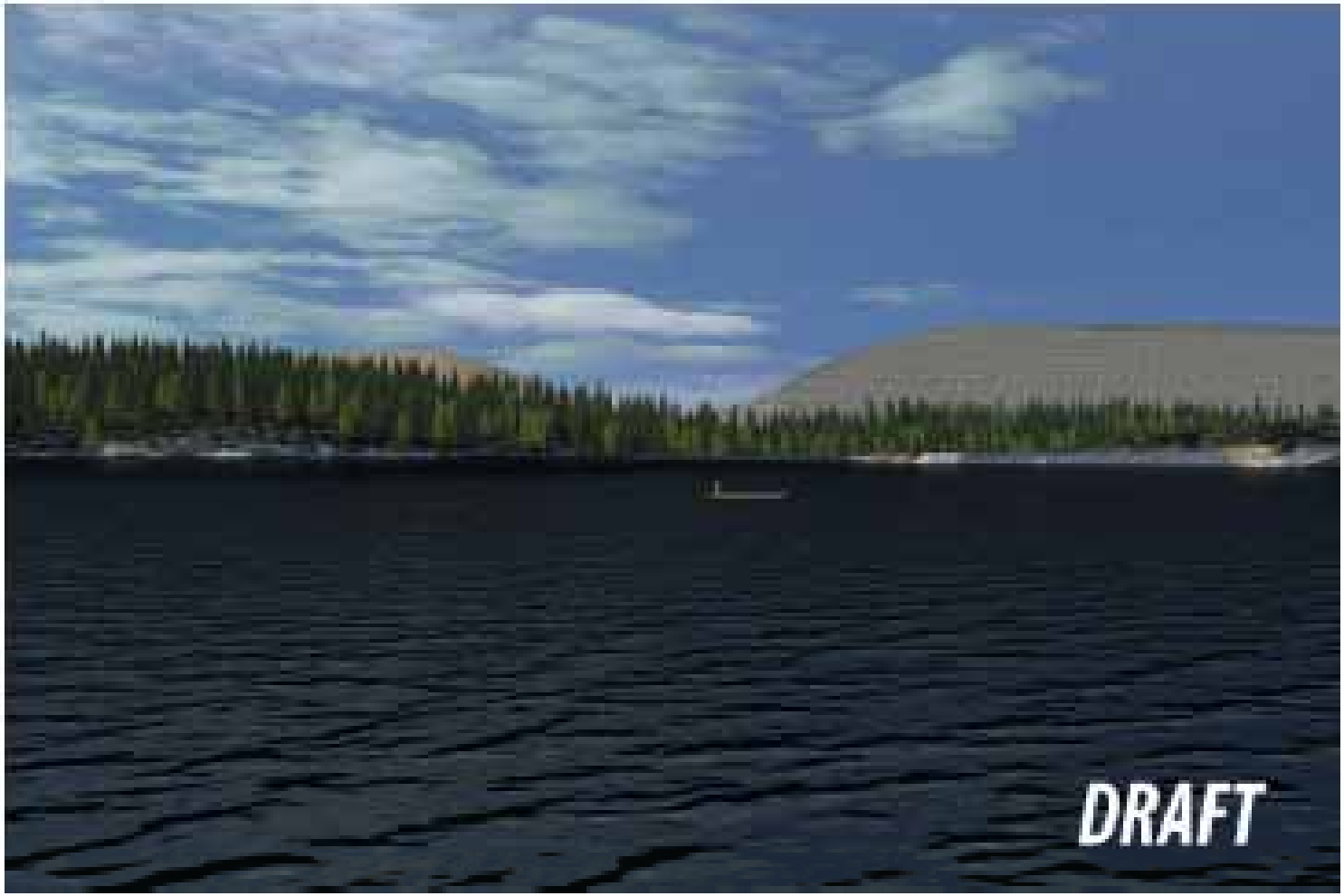


Figure 2: Visual Simulation - View of Overburden and Waste Rock Stock Piles form Lizard Lake

Visual Assessment



Figure 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

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Environmental and Social Management Planning



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EVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

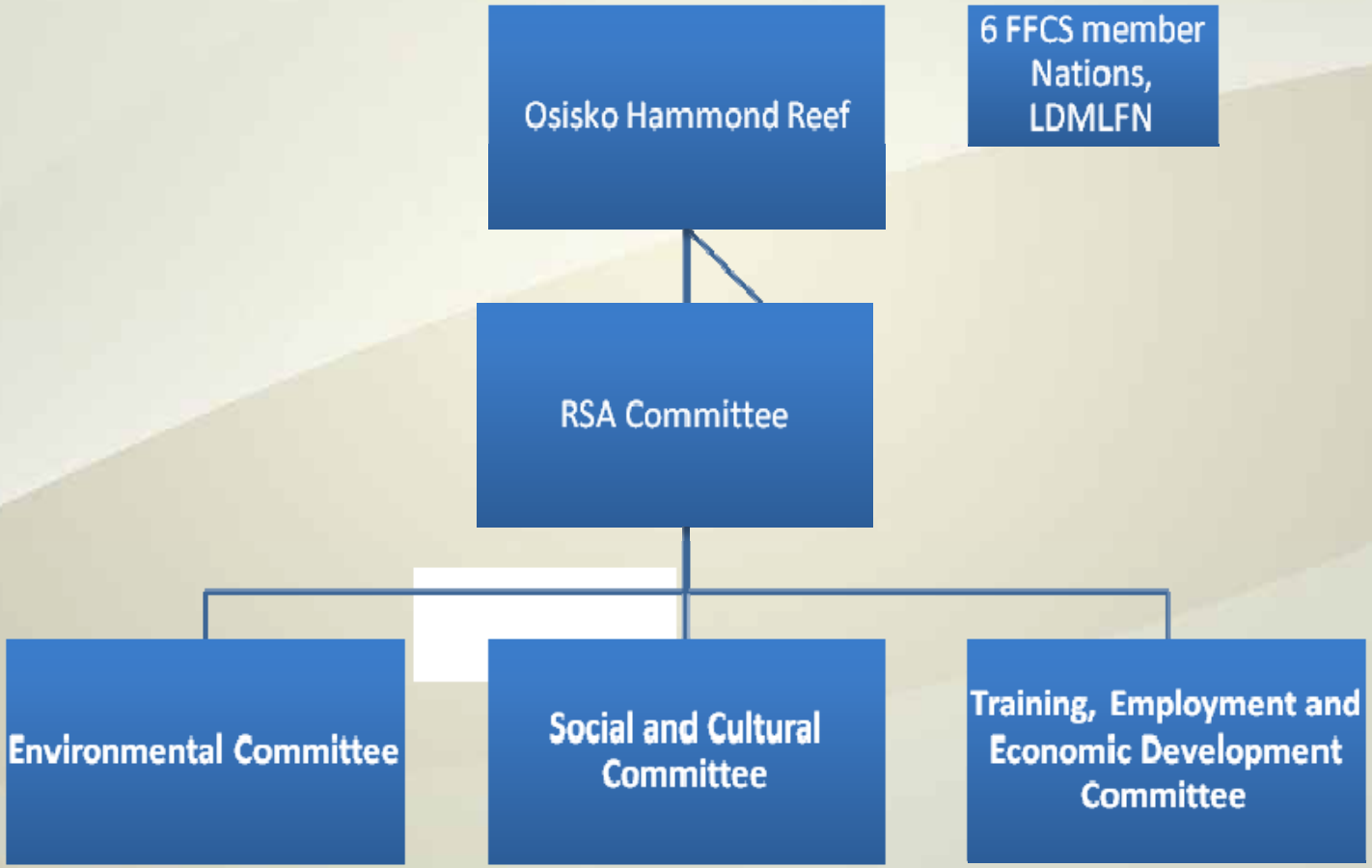
Conceptual plans

- 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



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.

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Notice of Public Comment Period

DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Project

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) has developed a draft Environmental Impact Statement /Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA) Report for the Hammond Reef Gold Project (the Project).

Over the next seven weeks, OHRG will be sharing the details of the draft EIS/EA Report with the Project stakeholders and accepting comments. Planned information sharing includes presentations to government, meetings with Aboriginal groups and an Open House in Atikokan.

The combined draft EIS/EA Report was prepared according to provincial and federal information requirements for the Project. Provincially the requirements include the Terms of Reference approved by the Minister of the Environment on July 4, 2012. Federally, the requirements include the EIS Guidelines prepared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry on December 15, 2011.

The Project is a proposed mine located approximately 23 km northeast of Atikokan, Ontario. The Project involves the establishment, construction, operation, and closure of an open pit gold mine, and any ancillary activities and structures.



The draft EIS/EA Report will be available for public review and comment from February 15, 2013 to April 5, 2013. You may review the draft EIS/EA Report on the Osisko website at

http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/enviromental.html

The draft EIS/EA Report is also available for review in hard copy Monday to Friday 8:30 am – 5: 00 pm at the following locations:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
101, Goodwin Street
Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0

Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Approvals Branch
St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1L5
416-314-8001/1-800-461-6290

Anyone wishing to provide comments on the draft EIS/EA Report should submit their comments in writing and/or by email to Osisko Hammond Reef Gold by April 5, 2013. All comments should be submitted to:

Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd.
Alexandra Drapack
Manager, Sustainable Development
155 University Avenue, Suite 1440
Toronto, ON M5H 3B7
Email: adrapack@osisko.com

Details on an upcoming Open House in Atikokan will be provided through advertisements in the Atikokan Progress, Fort Frances Times and Thunder Bay Chronicle.

OSISKO HAMMOND REEF GOLD LTD.

Head Office:
1100, av. des
Canadiens-de-Montréal
Suite 300, P.O. Box 211
Montreal, Qc, H3B 2S2

OSK LISTED ON TMX

www.osisko.com

Under the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, any personal information such as name, address, telephone number and property location included in a submission will become part of the public record files for this matter and will be released, if requested, to any person.

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

RSA: Quentin Snider, Irma Churchill, Tony Marinaro, Ed Morrison, Jeremiah Windego, Doug Mychasiw

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

OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

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.

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

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:
  - Barrick Gold – reduction in 100 positions in Toronto, 55 in Nevada & Utah. Capital reduction program.
  - 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

2013 Capital Expenditures (C$ M)			
	Original Budget	Revised budget(2)	Reduction
Canadian Malartic	$98	$81	$17
Hammond Reef	$10	$7	$3
Upper Beaver	$70	$18	$52
Exploration - Capitalized	$42	$32	$10
Capital Expenditures	**$220**	**$138**	**$82**
Exploration – Expensed (1)(3)	$8	$9	($1)
Total	**$228**	**$147**	**$81**

(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)

1 – OSK	**Bud Dickson**
2 – OSK	Martin Griffin
3 – OSK	Alexandra Drapack
4 – RRDFN	Jeremiah Windego
5 – RRDFN	Ed Morrison
6 – LDMLFN	Quentin Snider

Environmental Committee

1 – OSK	**Adam Johnson**
2- OSK	Alexandra Drapack
3 – RRDFN	Jeremiah Windego
4 – LDMLFN	Doug Mychasiw

Training, Employment and Economic Development Committee

1 – OSK	**Karena Johnson**
2 - OSK	Martin Griffin
3 – RRDFN	Tony Marinaro
4 – LDMLFN	Quentin Snider

Social and Cultural Committee

1 – OSK	**Cathryn Moffet**
2 – OSK	Bud Dickson
3 – RRDFN	Ed Morrison
4 – LDMLFN	Irma Churchill

RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS TO DATE

Quarter	Date	Committee	Topic
Q4 2012	Oct. 3/4 2012	All	Kick-off Workshop
Q1 2013	Feb. 22 2013	All	DRAFT EIS/EA report presentation
Q2 2013	Apr. 15 2013	Environment	Fish compensation options
Q2 2013	May 21 2013	Environment & Training / Employment	Spring Ceremony
Q3 2013	Aug. 20 2013	All	Update on Osisko Presentation of Proposed Meeting Dates and Topics

RESOURCE SHARING COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2013 - PROPOSED

Quarter	Date	Committee	Topic
Q4 2013	October 2013	All	REVISED EIS/EA report presentation
Q1 2014	February 2014	All	Fish Relocation Plan
Q1 2014	February 2014	Environment	Certified Closure Plan
Q2 2014	May 2014	All	Spring Ceremony
Q3 2014	July 2014	Environment	Environmental Monitoring Plans

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 23: CEAA/MOE/EC: Mine Waste Planning
- 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:
http://www.osisko.com/en/properties/hammond-reef/enviromental.html

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

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: 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.
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OSISKO MINING CORPORATION
HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT LTD.

MEETING MINUTES
OSISKO 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.

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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
- Osisko 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, OSISKO, 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 toyour 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

Submitted as part of the Version 3 HRGP Amended EIS/EA Documentation
January 2018 – 1656263

MINE
CANADIAN
MALARTIC

AGNICO EAGLE YAMANAGOLD

Hammond Reef Gold Project
Working Group Meeting

September 2015







Presentation Overview

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

- 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

Canadian Malartic Corporation

- 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

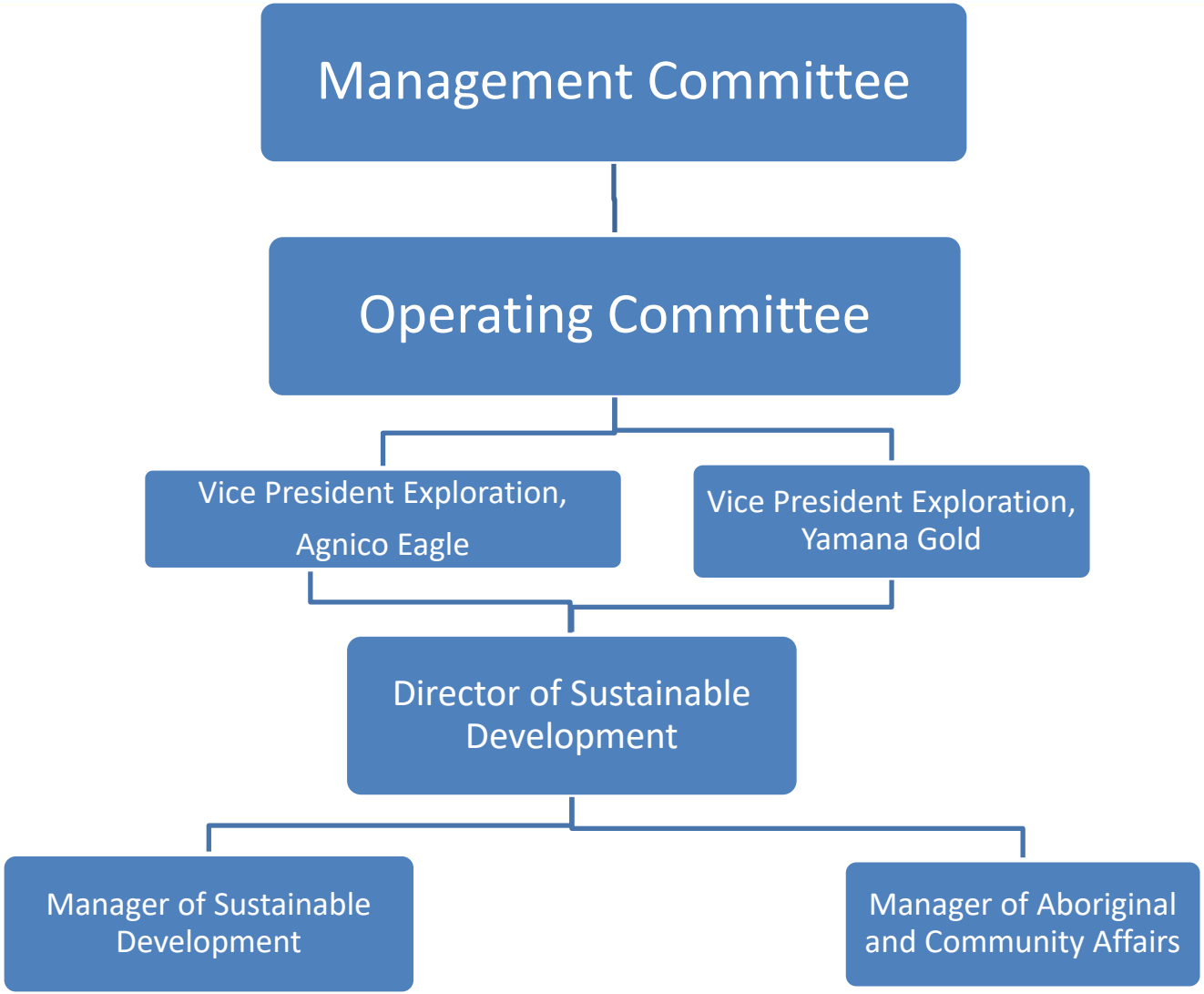
- All agreements and commitments made by Osisko have been transferred to Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC)

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC



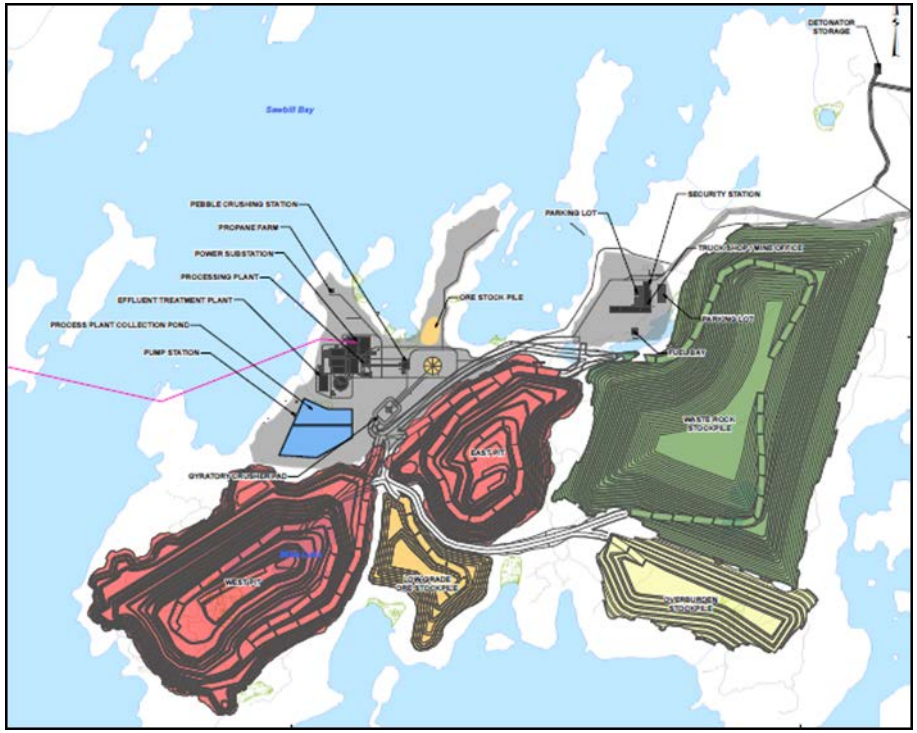
Hammond Reef Gold Project

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

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

February 2013 – Draft EIS/EA Report
~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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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)

Comments from Federal Government

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.

Comments from Federal Government

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)

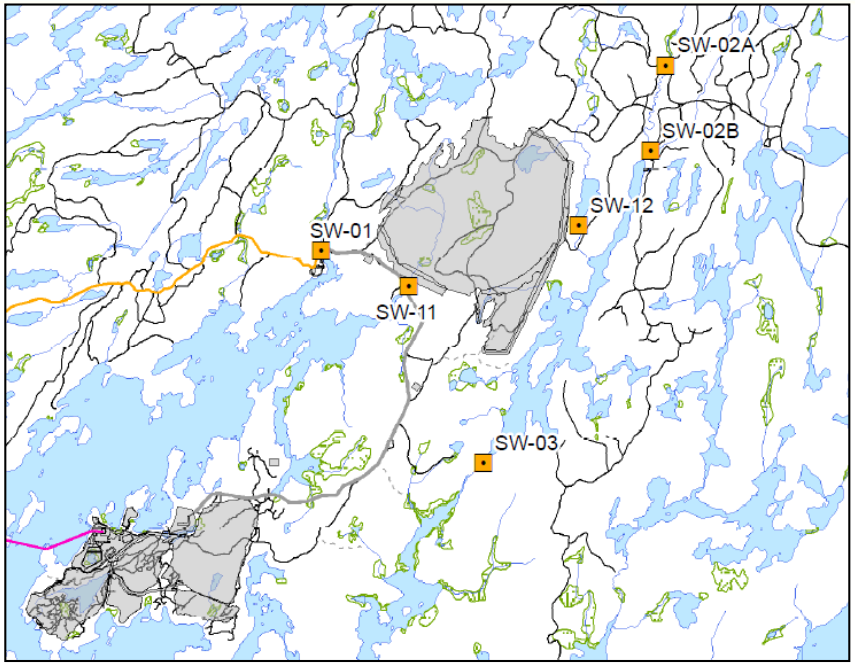
Describe the mitigation measures to address lost or restricted access to special sites, hunting, fishing, trapping, and harvesting areas.

Field work at Hammond Reef

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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



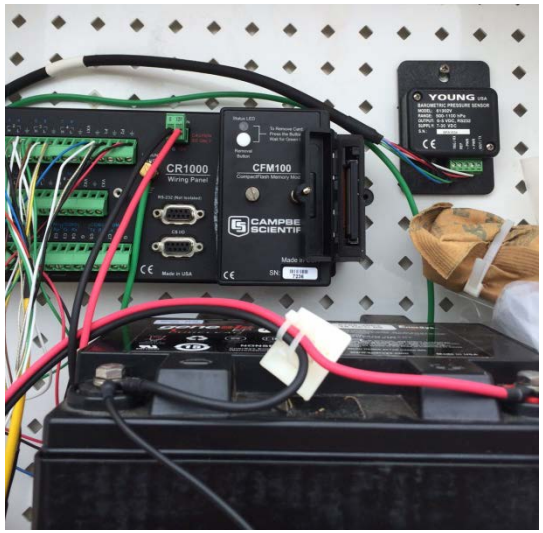


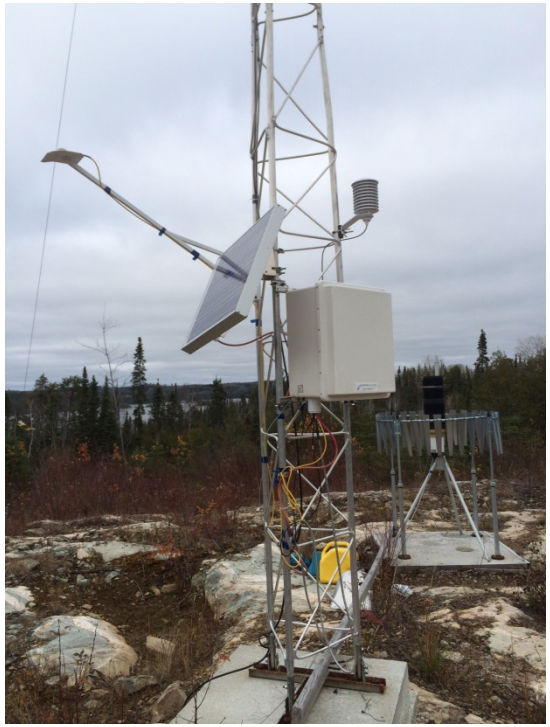


Field work at Hammond Reef

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





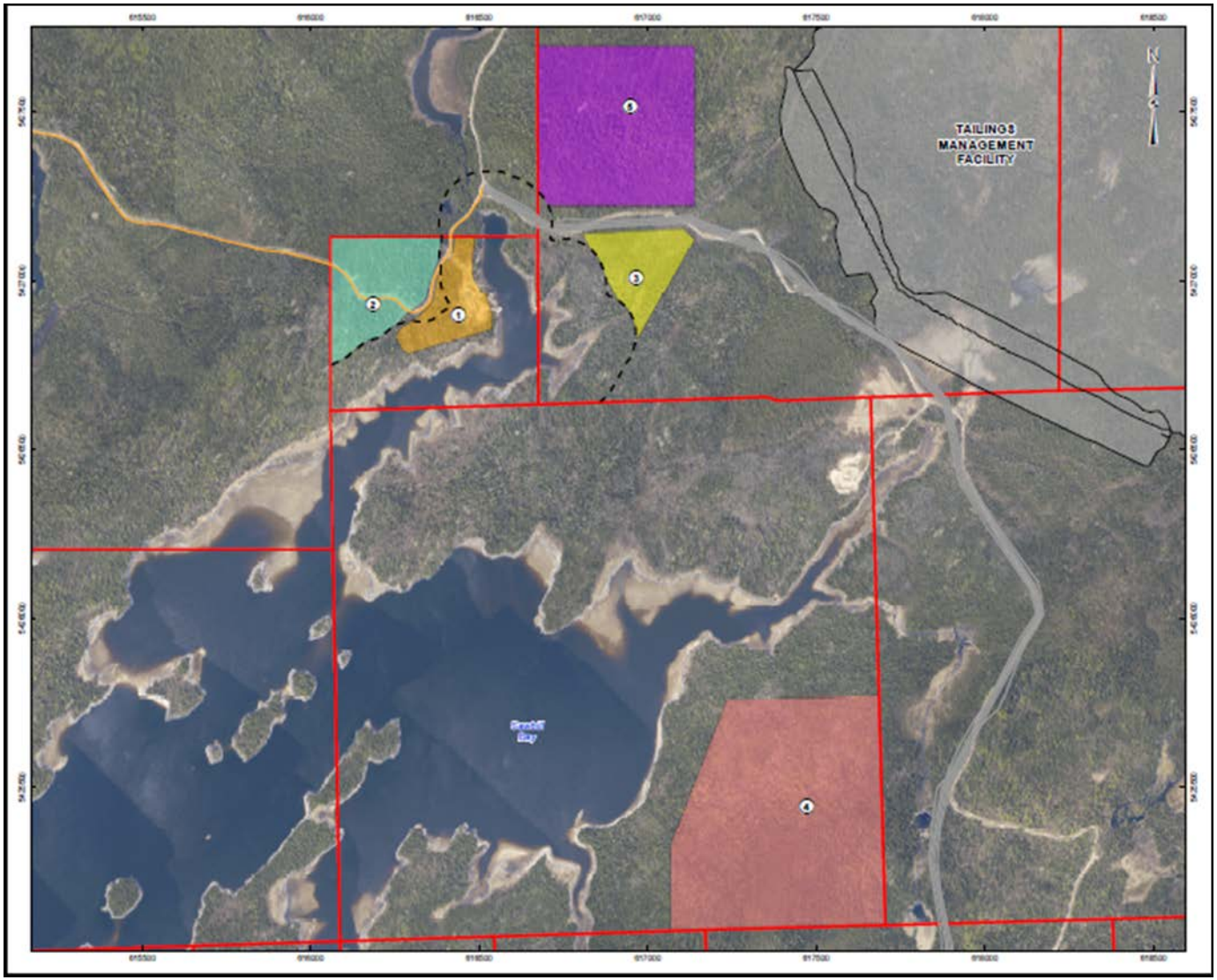
Update to the Project Description

Workers Accommodation Camp

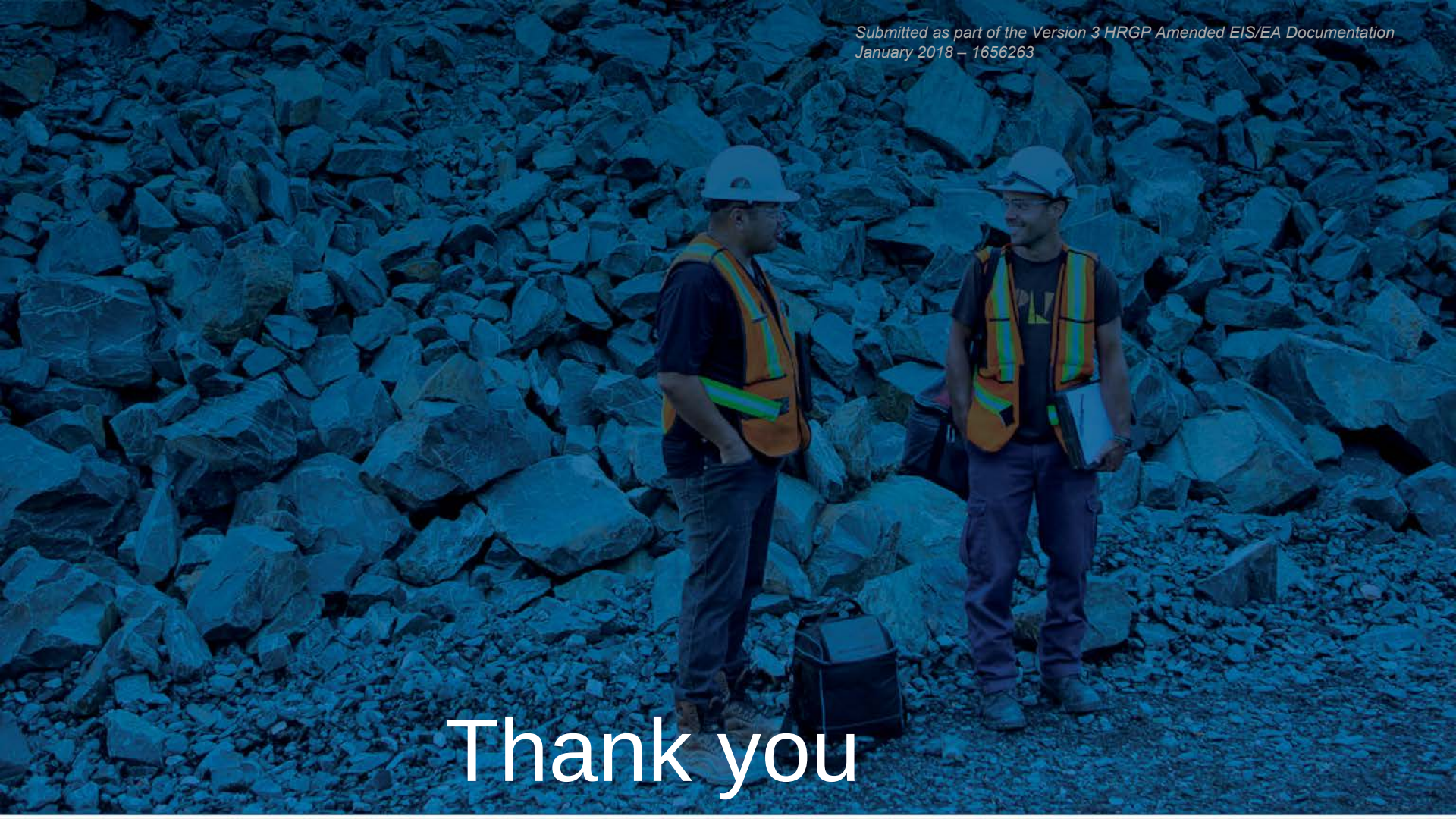
- Alternatives assessment of 5 different possible locations was undertaken
- Evaluation of each alternative based on:
  - Environment
  - Social
  - Technical
  - Economic
- This work was done in response to comments from government
- Goal was to locate the camp away from the shoreline
- New location was chosen which is within the Project footprint
- Change considered minor due to lack of new impacts

Update to the Project Description

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC



- 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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

AGNICO EAGLE YAMANAGOLD

canadianmalartic.com

Hammond Reef Gold Project

Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan
(pop 3,000)

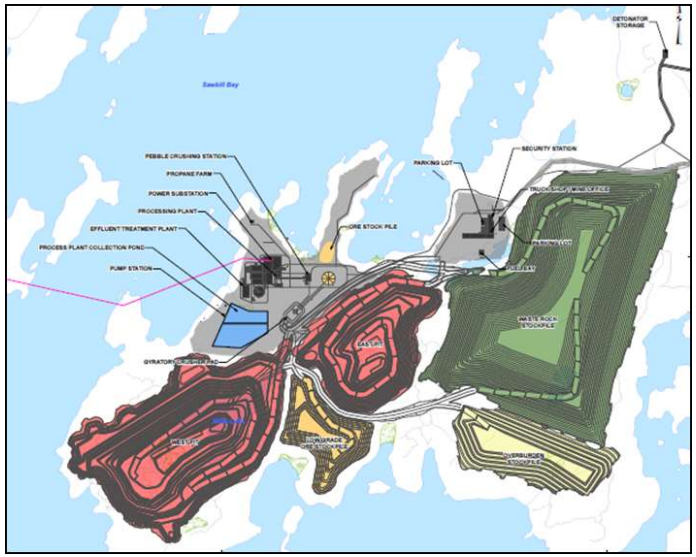
Exploration project complete in 2012
(workforce of +100)

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





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
  i. Traditional Use Study
  ii. Protection of special sites
  iii. VEC monitoring and assessment
  iv. Participation in environmental studies
  v. Socio-economic impacts to Metis
  vi. Promotion of Metis culture
  vii. Information sharing on environmental work
  viii. Participation in reclamation activities

- Business Development Process
  - $20,000 provided
  - Develop mutually agreed upon workplan

Project Update

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
~10 comments received (IR3) *note that two of these comments are new*

Remaining Provincial Comments

ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

- Detailed assessment of alternative methods of carrying out the project
- Draft report is currently under review

Remaining Provincial Comments

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

Remaining Federal Comments

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**

Remaining Federal Comments

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**

Remaining Federal Comments

GROUNDWATER

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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

Hammond Reef Project

EA process update

June 8, 2016









Hammond Reef Gold Project

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
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Hammond Reef Gold Project



Hammond Reef Gold Project

Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario

Located 23 km north of Atikokan
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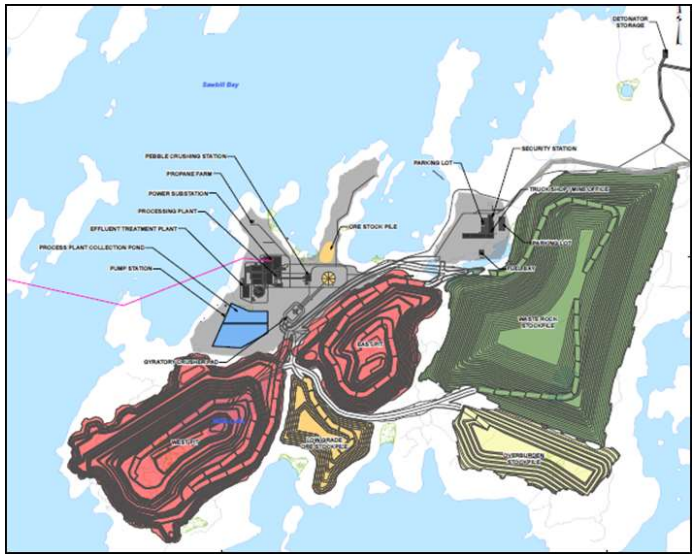
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November 2015 – Responses to federal comments provided
~12 comments received (IR3)

March and April 2016 – Additionnal comments from Govt review team on Air Quality modelling, 3D groundwater modellling, and alternatives assessment.

Remaining Federal Comments

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Remaining Federal Comments

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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

Hammond Reef Project

EA process update

Sept 19, 2016









Hammond Reef Gold Project

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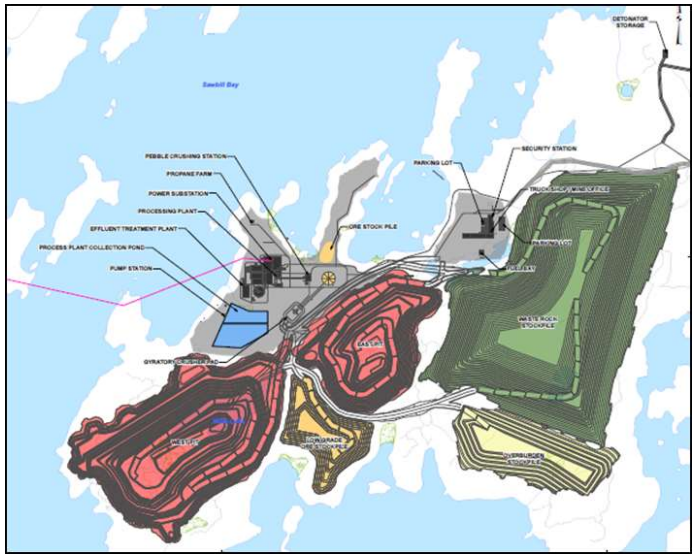
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Key Benefits to Local and Regional Population

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

Employment

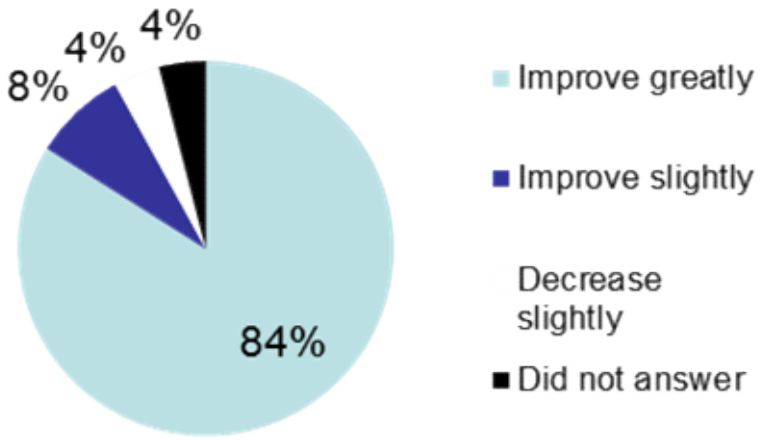
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- 550 jobs per year during operations (11 years)

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- $115.5 million in federal taxes during construction
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Resource Sharing Agreement with 8 First Nations and Shared Interests Agreement with the Metis Nation of Ontario

If the Hammond Reef Project goes forward, I believe that the quality of life of local residents will:



January 2014 Community Survey

Environmental Assessment Process

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Remaining Federal Comments

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**

Remaining Federal Comments

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,..)**

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- 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 PROJECT

Hammond Reef Project

Alternatives assessment consultations

February, 2017









Hammond Reef Gold Project

Who are we ? Our Team:

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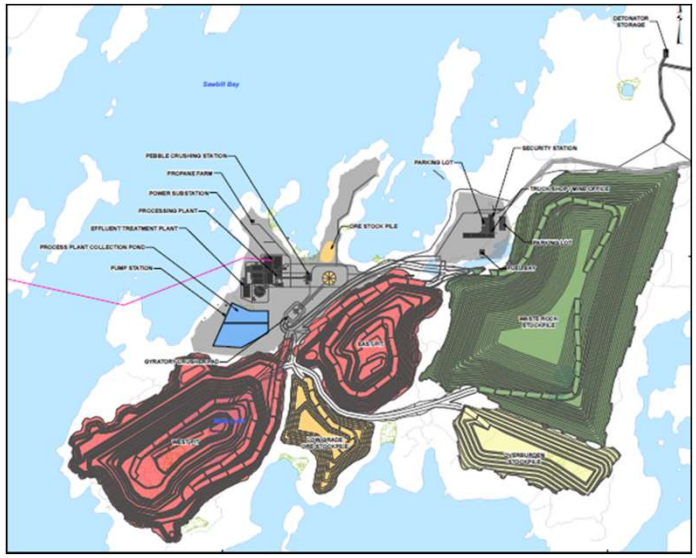
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Resource is proven:

- 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

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)



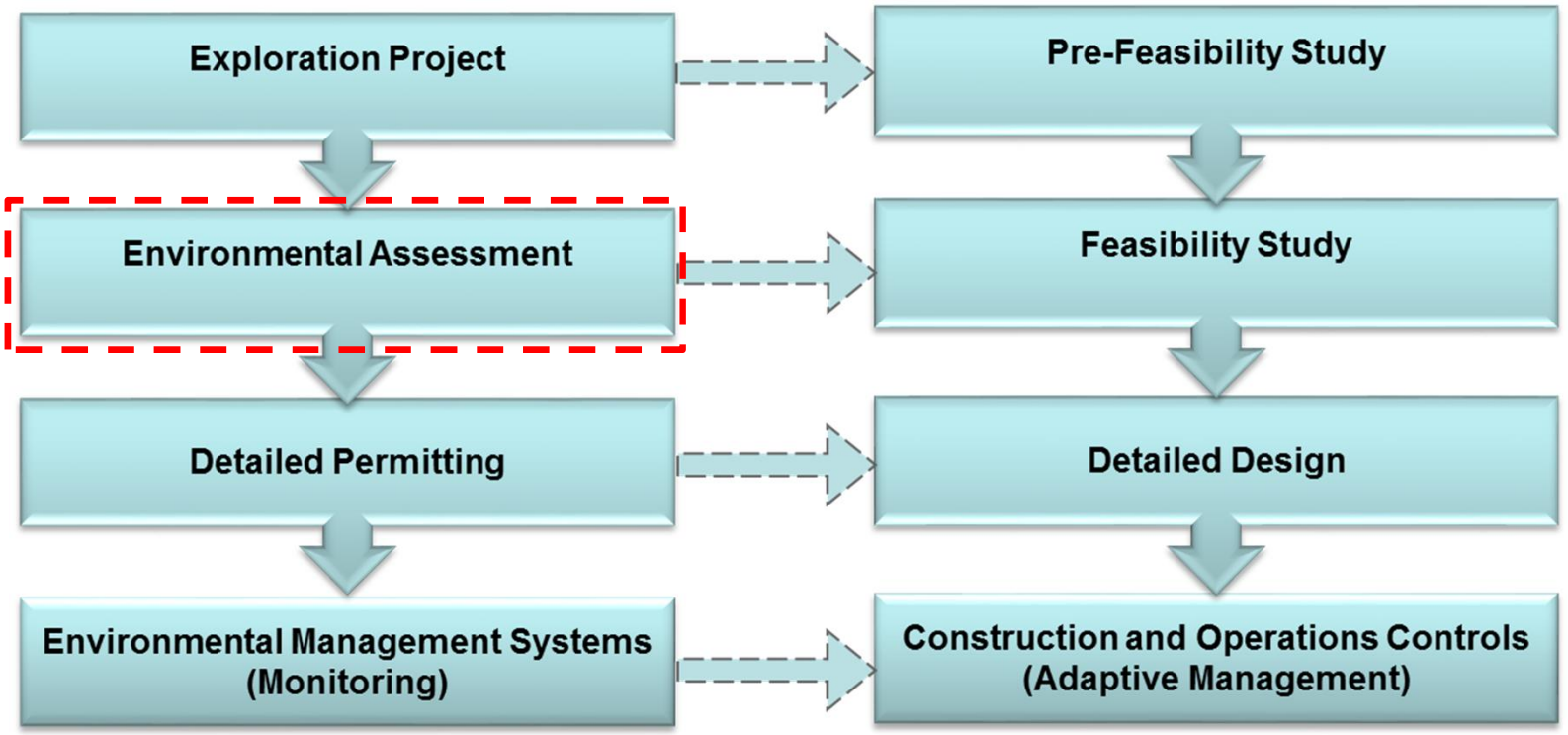
November 2015 – Responses to federal comments provided
~ 47 new or follow-up comments received;

- 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.

Mining Project Development Process



- Further engineering design, permitting and development of detailed monitoring plans to follow EA approval

Alternatives Assessment Overview

- **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:

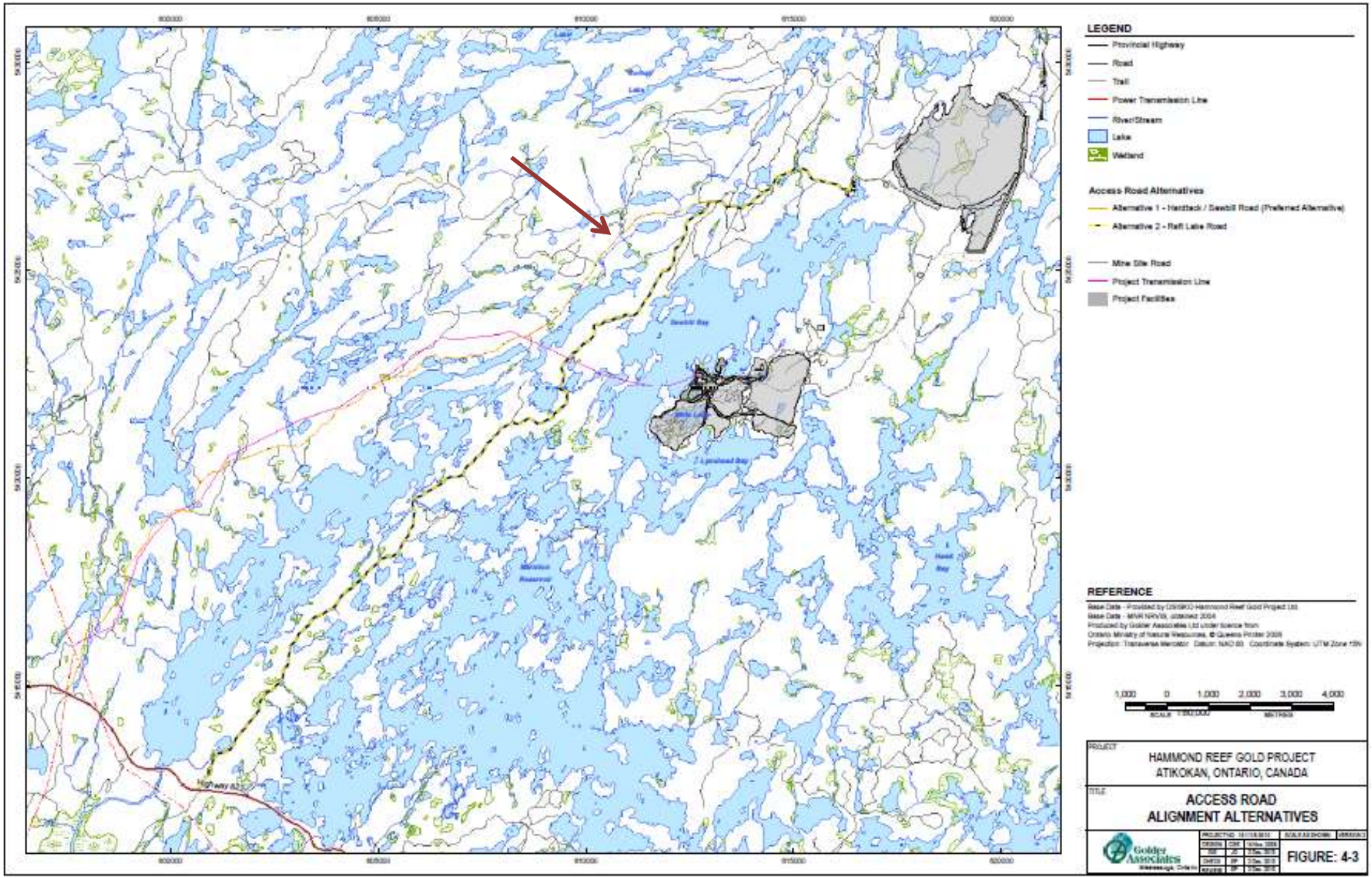
1. Use of cyanide destruction circuit ✓
   - Cyanide concentrations in tailings slurry reduced to 2 ppm.

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.

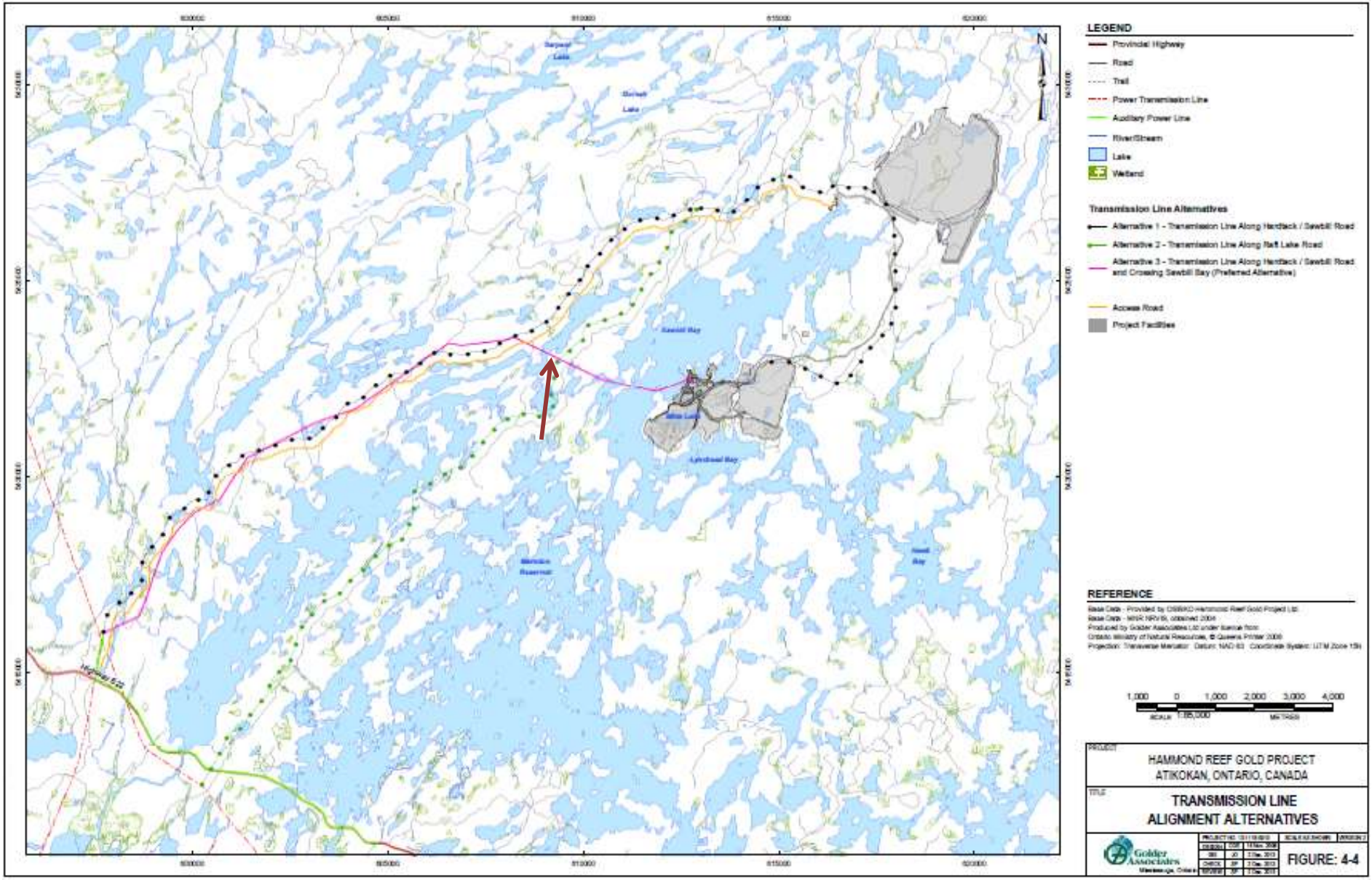
Two alternatives considered for the main access road to the mine site:

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



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.

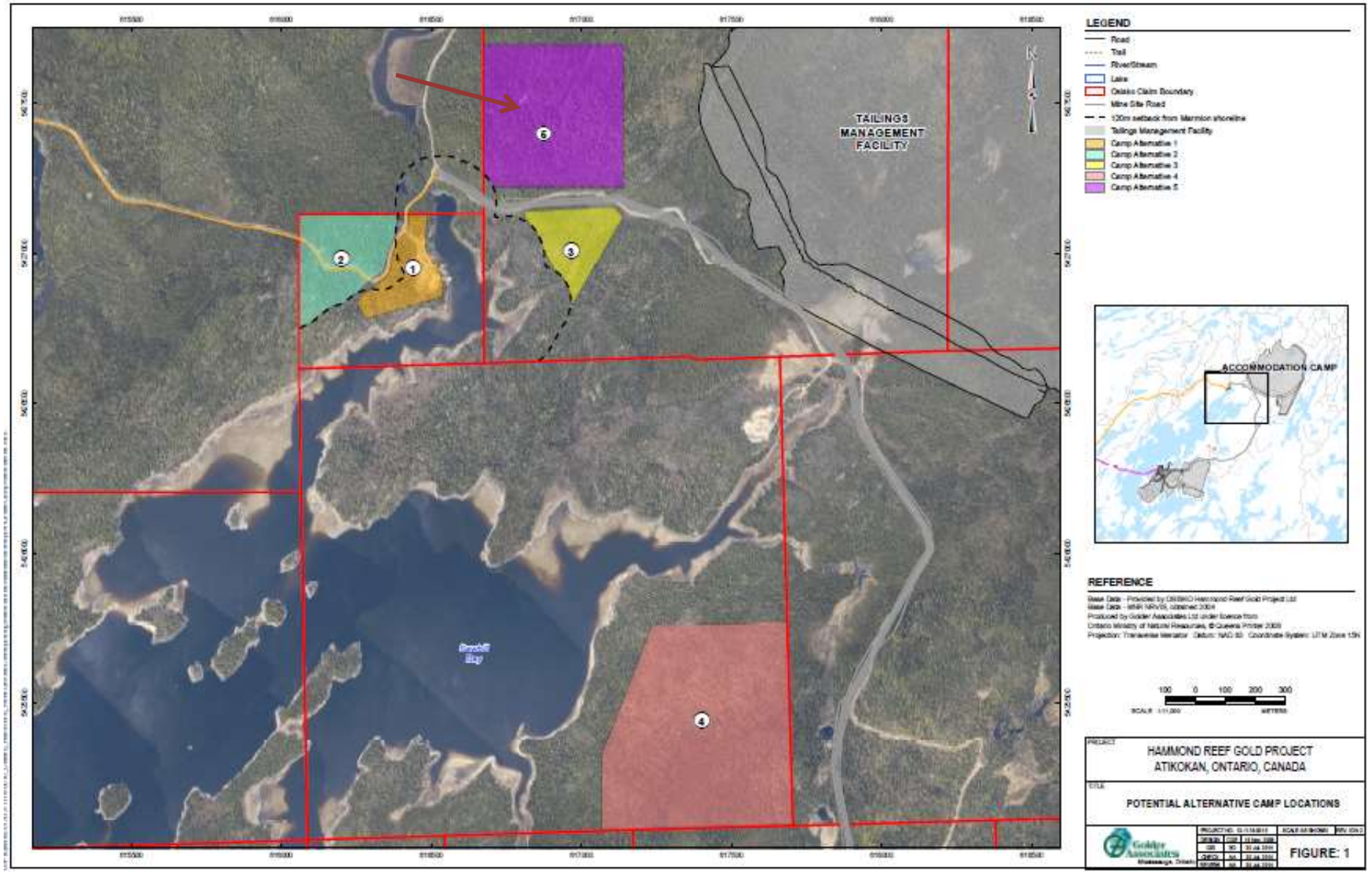
Two alternatives for worker accommodations:

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 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 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.

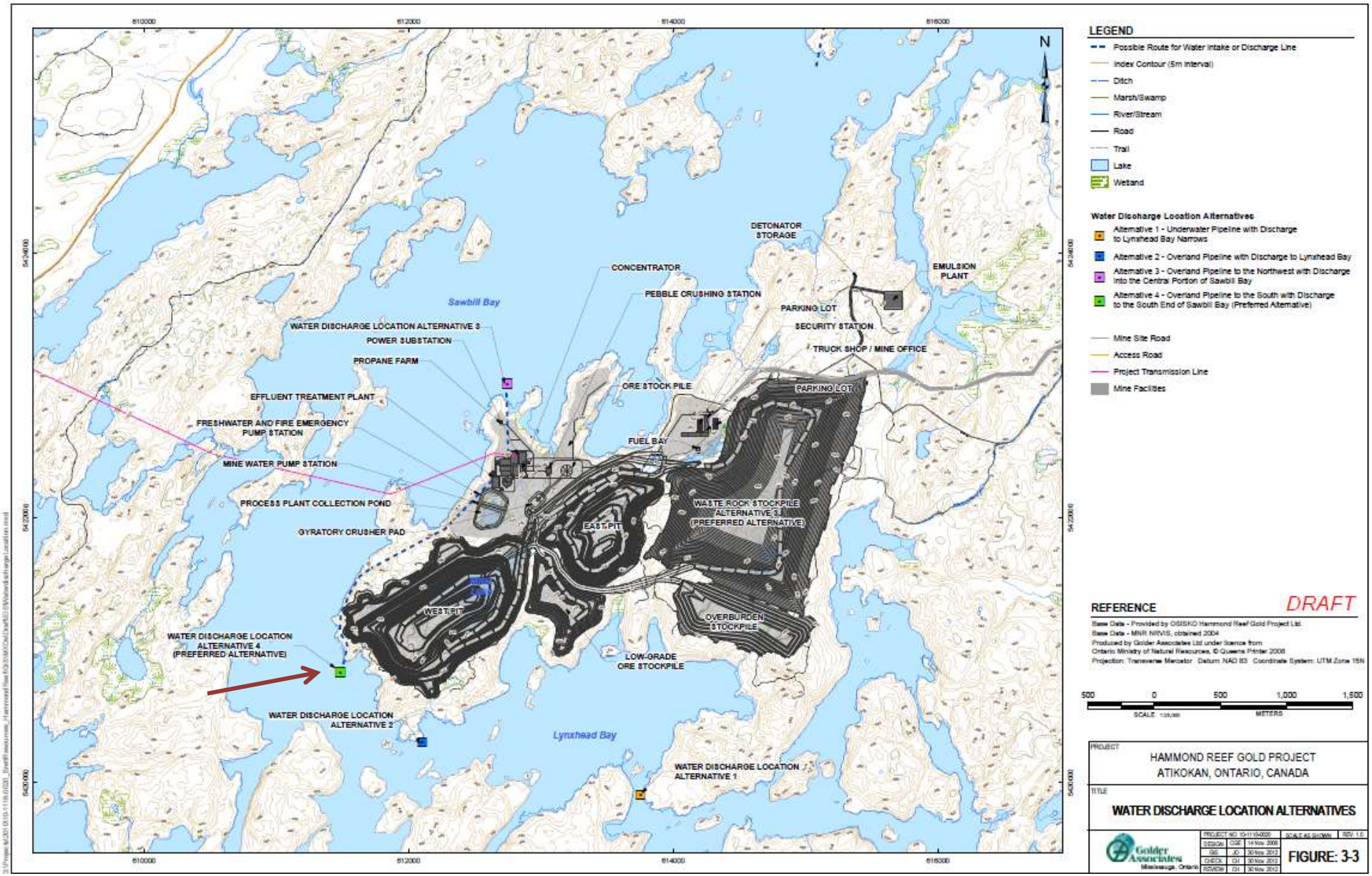
Two sewage treatment technology alternatives considered:

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 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

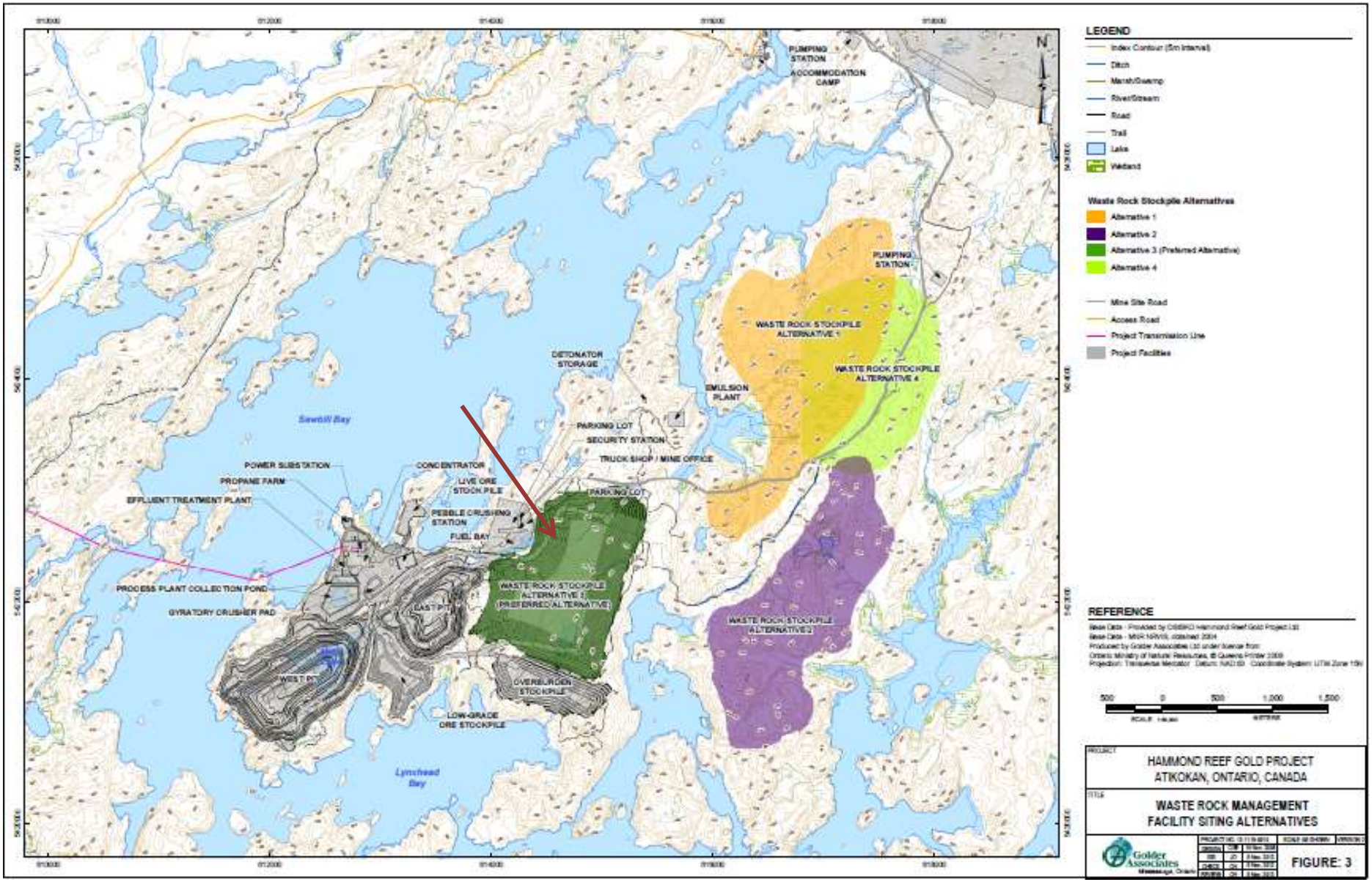
Dry Land Alternative

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



Waste Rock Management Facility (WRMF)

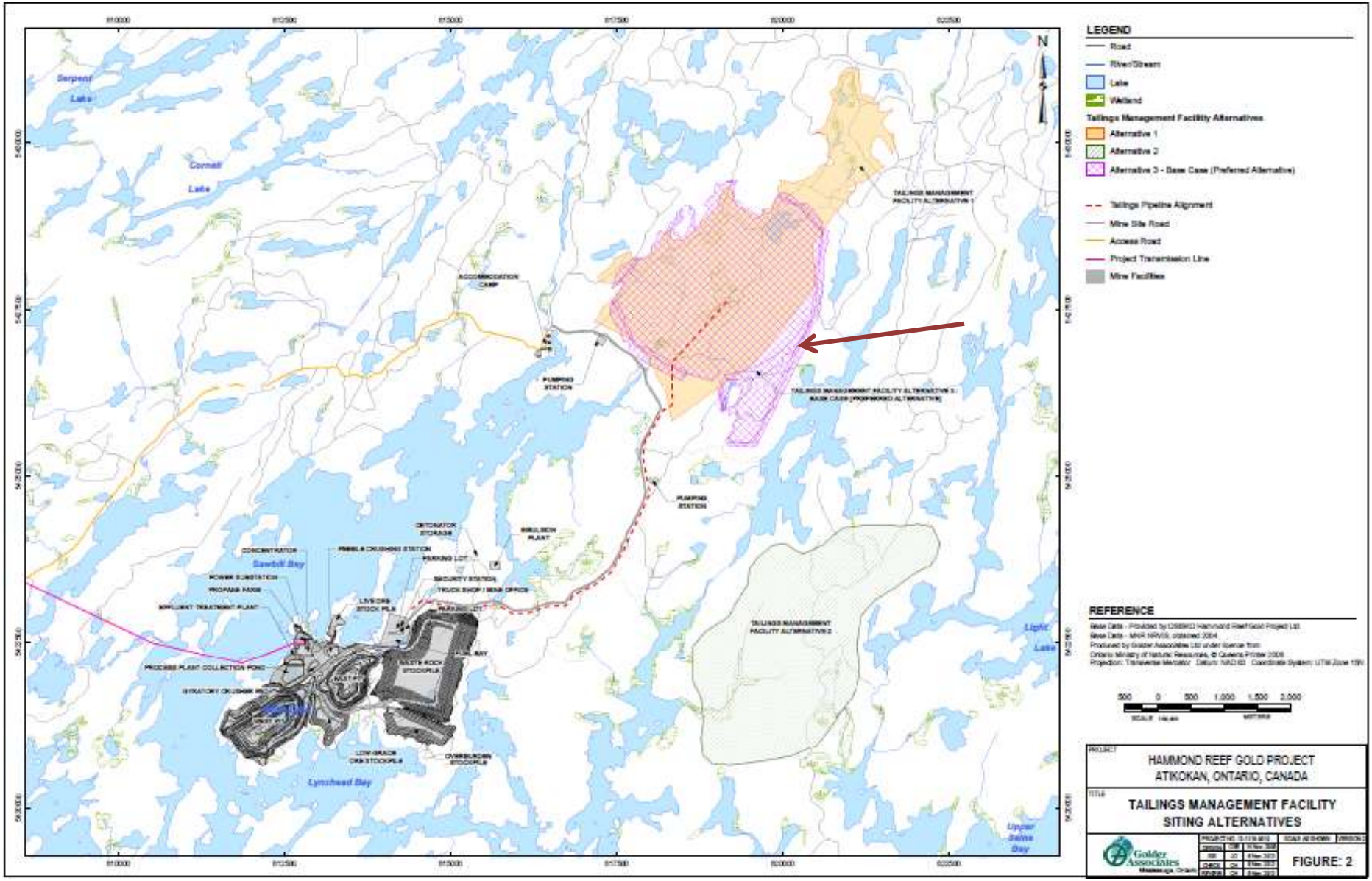
Four alternative locations considered for the Waste Rock Management Facility, including dry land alternative (WRMF Location #4).

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 emmisions 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);

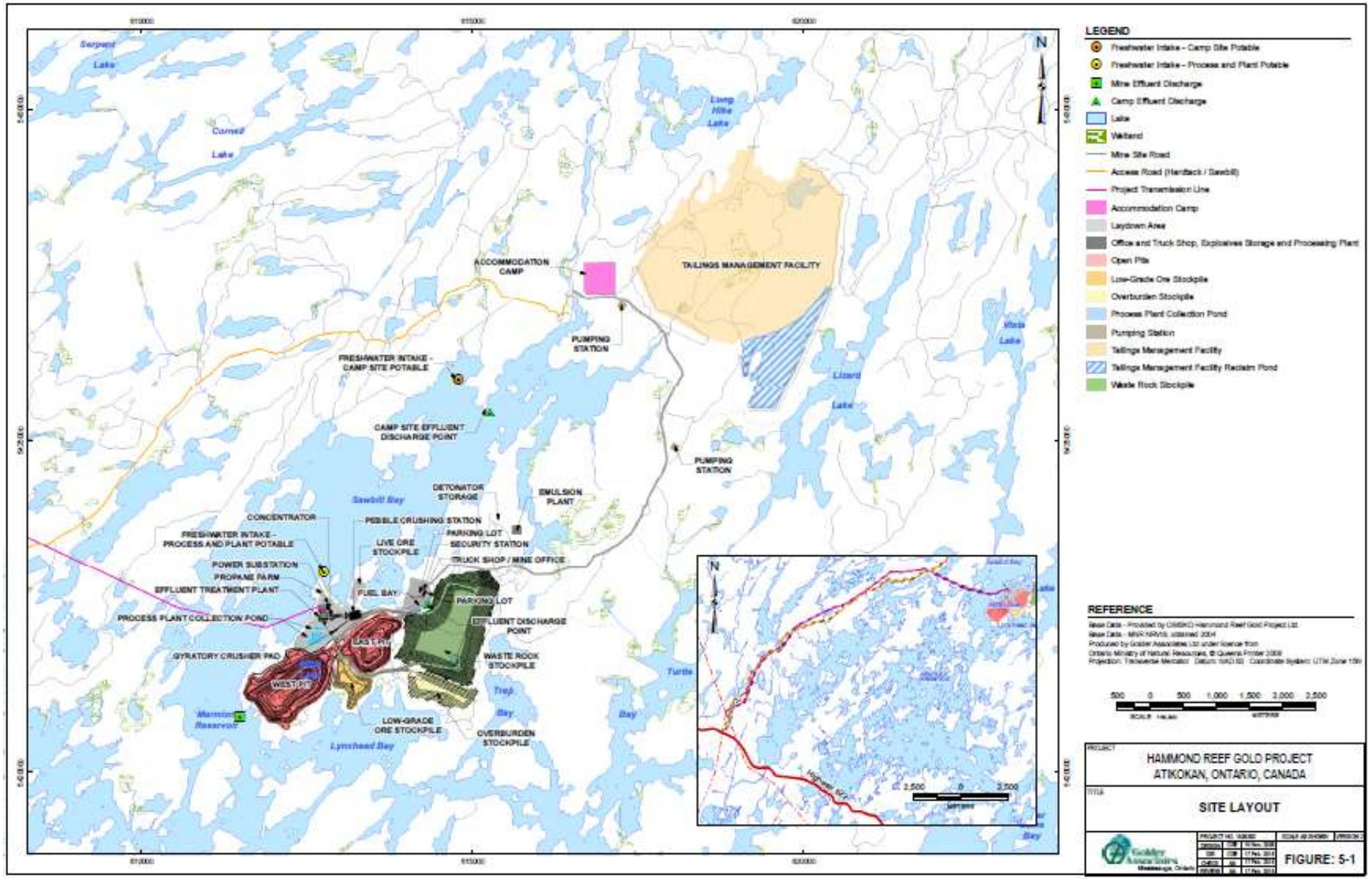
TMF Location #3 – Optimized Base Case attained the highest rating ✓

- 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

Project Component	Preferred Alternative
Ore Processing Method	Processing using cyanide including a cyanide destruction circuit
Access Road	Hardtack/Sawbill Road
Power Transmission Line	Transmission line along Hardtack/Sawbill Road and crossing Sawbill Bay
Worker Accommodation	On-site accommodation camp northeast of Sawbill Bay and West of the TMF
Sewage Treatment Technology & Location	Dedicated Package Sewage Treatment Plants for the camp and the mine site area
Water Discharge Location	Overland pipeline to the south with discharge to the south end of Sawbill Bay
Waste Rock Management Facility	Located immediately east of the open pit and mine processing plant
Tailings Management Facility	“Optimized “Base Case”, located approximately 9 km northeast of the processing plant

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 feasability and economic aspects (return on investment).

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

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

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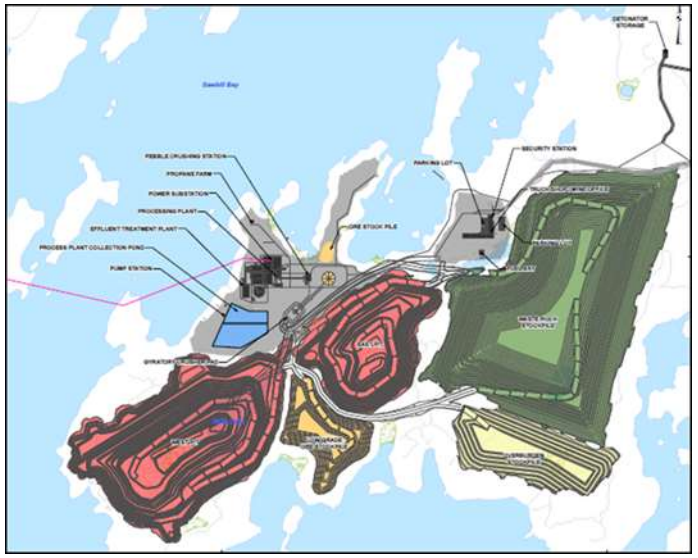
- **Strong local support for planned gold mine in Northwestern Ontario**

- **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

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT



Mitta Lake – CMC commitment :

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- **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.**

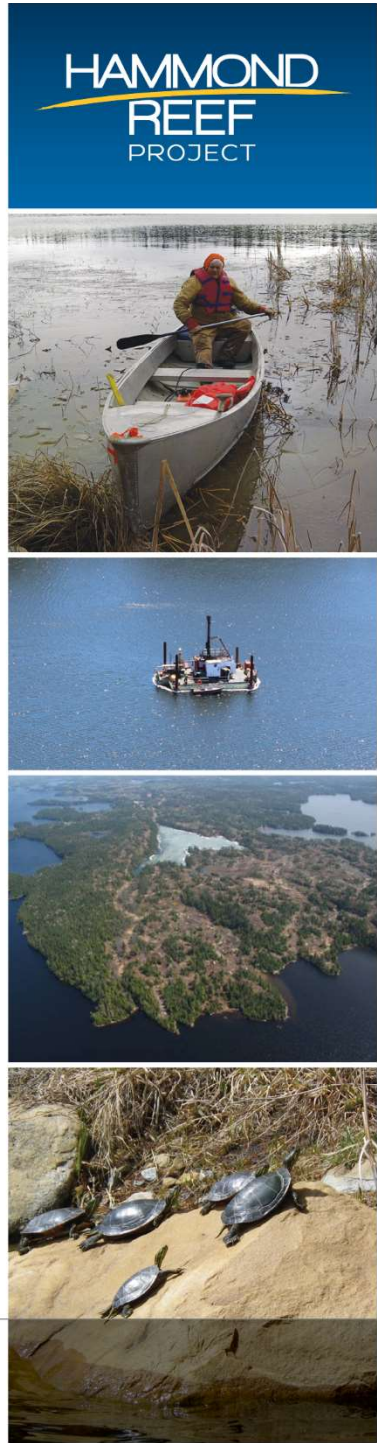
- **Discussions with Aboriginal groups utilizing the RSA committees and the Métis consultation committee will ensure appropriate cultural and spiritual protocols are followed.**

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

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- 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.

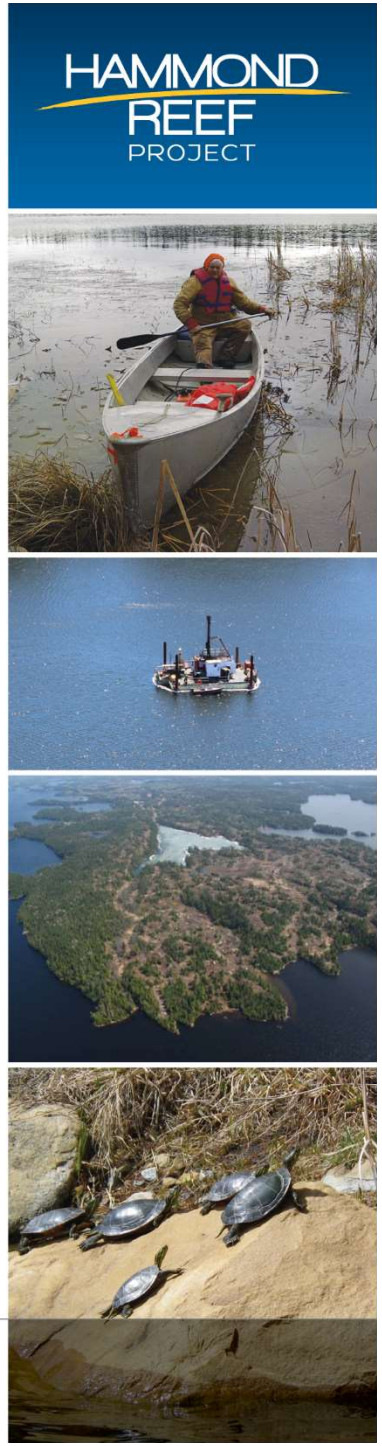
Mitta Lake – what we said so far :

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

- 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;

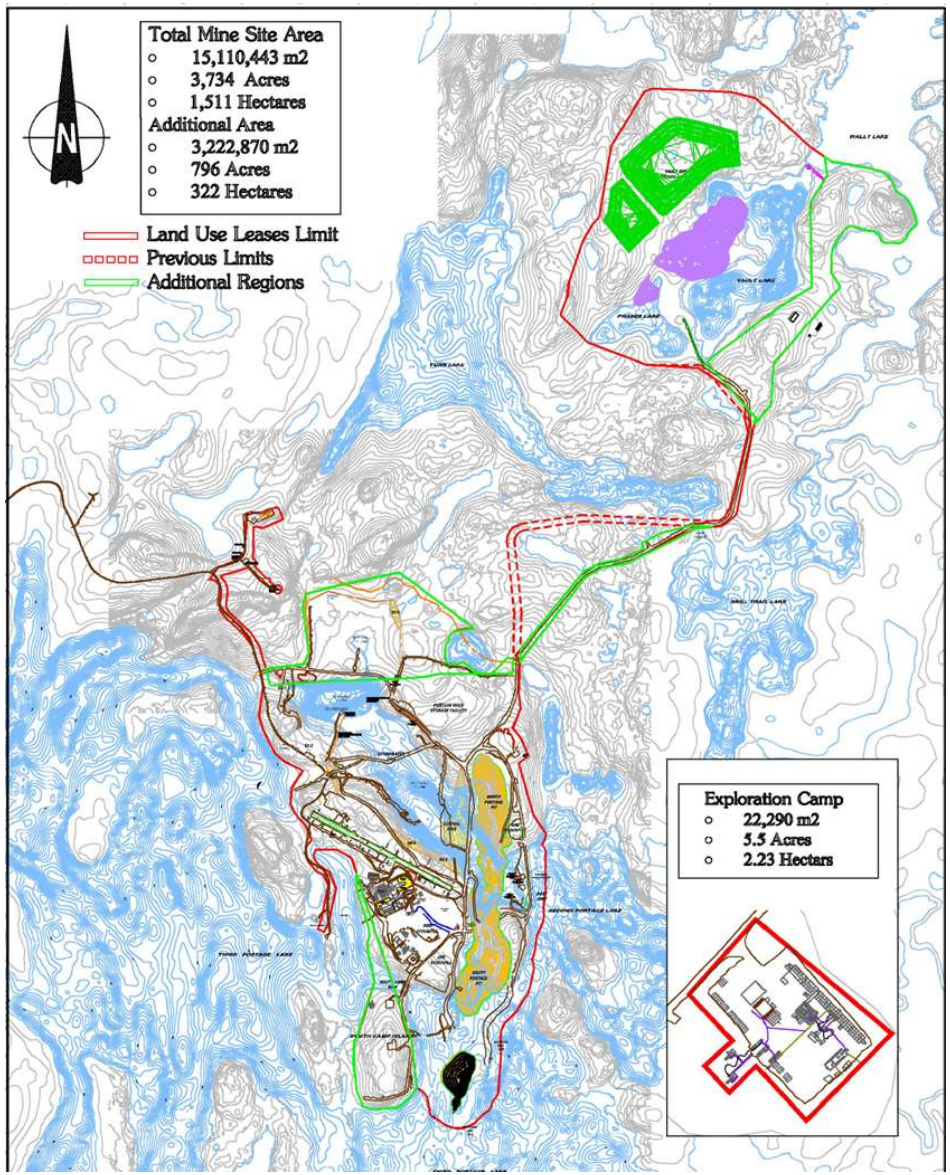


Past experiences

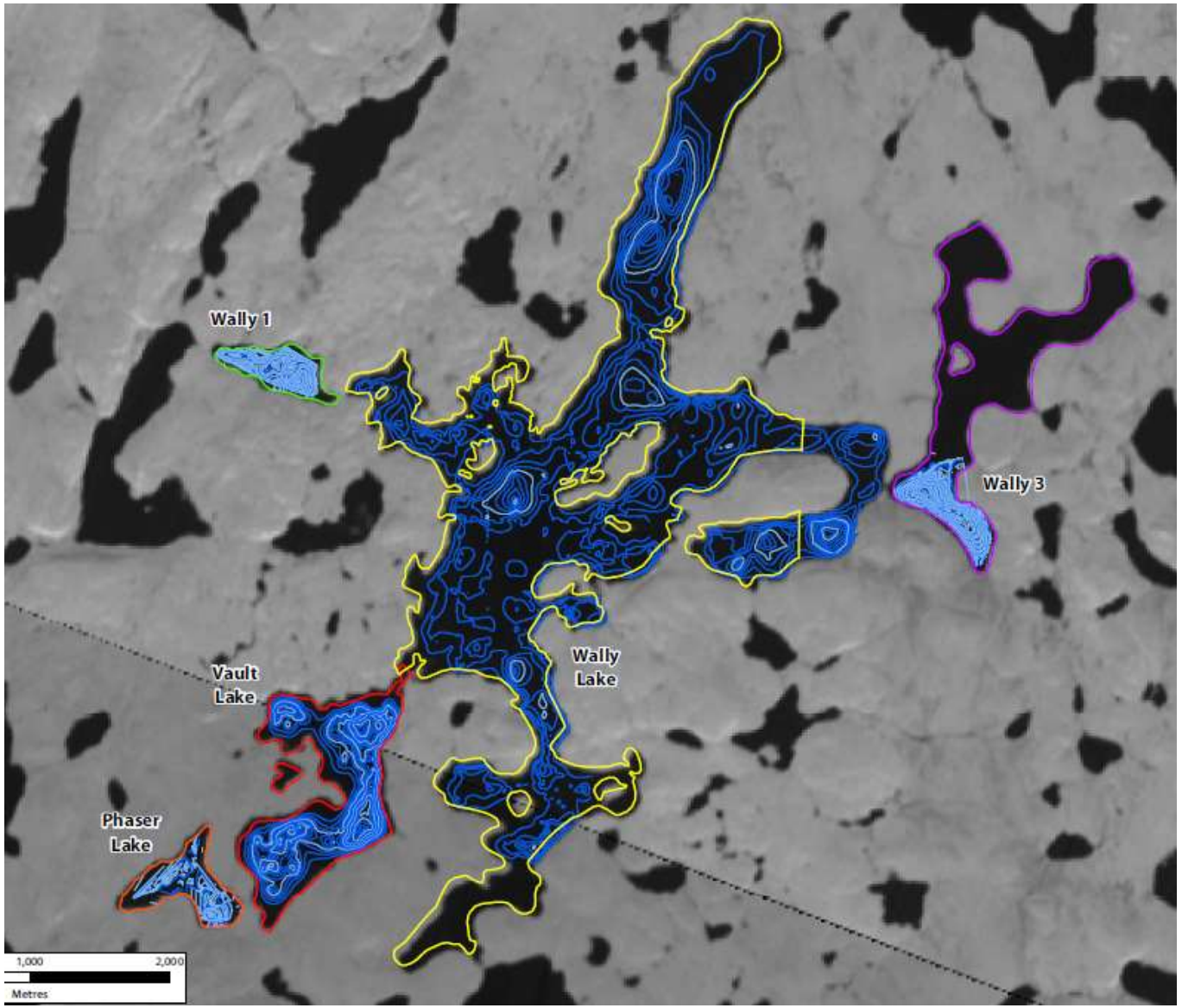


Meadowbank mine (Agnico Eagle)

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Fishout 2013 – Vault Lake



Schedule

Table 1-1 Proposed Timeline for 2013 Vault Lake Fishout

Proposed Time	Activity	Description
February to April 2013	Vault Dike Construction	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.
May - June 2013	Partial dewatering	Water volume control of freshet inflow and rain event volume control into Vault Lake.
Mid-July 2013	Fishout	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.
End of August 2013	Fishout	Complete CPUE and rescue phase and transition to final removal phase
End of August 2013	Partial dewatering	Dewatering resumes to create 4 small basins (A, BC and D - See Figure 1-2)
September 2013	Fishout	Final removal phase and fish rescue.
Mid- September 2013	Fishout	Complete fishout
October 2013	Partial Dewatering	Dewatering continues; not completely dewatered until DFO Section 32 is authorized

Fishout 2013- Vault Lake





Fishout 2013- Vault Lake







Fishout 2013- Vault Lake

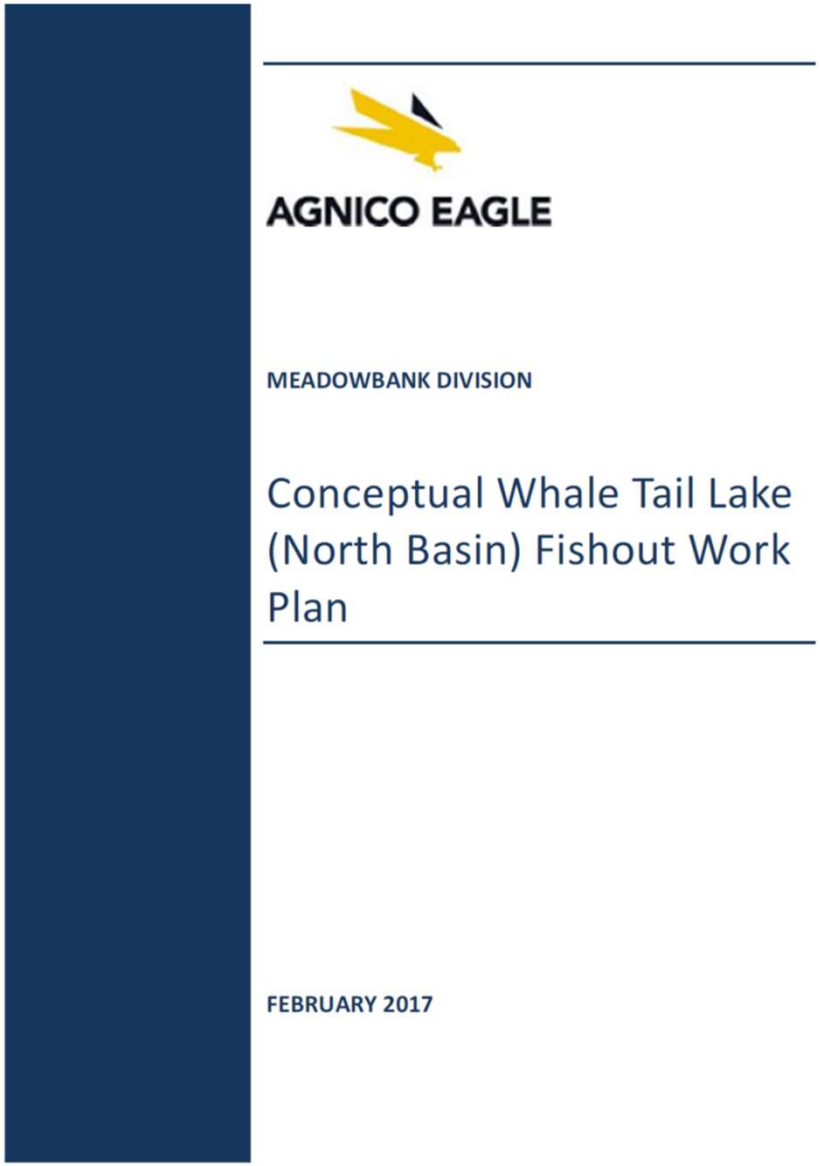




Fishout Summary

Date	CPUE	#LKTR	#ARCH	# RNWH	#BURB	total # fish caught	# fish successfully transferred	% fish successfully transferred	Total Net Hours per day
To date	**22.41**	**379**	**12**	**174**	**0**	**565**	**244**	**43**	**713.5**
19-Jul-13	38.97	16	0	3	0	19	12	63	11.6
20-Jul-13	64.95	52	3	4	0	59	26	44	21.8
21-Jul-13	48.33	21	0	9	0	30	11	37	14.4
22-Jul-13	33.87	41	1	5	0	47	16	34	33.1
23-Jul-13	28.45	37	0	10	0	47	27	57	42.4
24-Jul-13	18.39	35	0	4	0	39	19	49	53.4
25-Jul-13	14.76	31	0	7	0	38	16	42	61.7
26-Jul-13	15.21	21	0	19	0	40	19	48	63.0
27-Jul-13	18.26	35	3	15	0	53	22	42	72.0
28-Jul-13	18.19	19	2	10	0	31	8	26	40.8
29-Jul-13	Lack of Emergency Contact Radio and high winds prevented us from getting on the water to set nets.								
30-Jul-13	15.73	21	0	10	0	31	4	13	47.0
31-Jul-13	19.44	7	0	21	0	28	5	18	35.6
1-Aug-13	13.62	11	0	12	0	23	8	35	42.4
2-Aug-13	14.76	13	0	10	0	23	10	43	37.0
3-Aug-13	11.77	4	1	8	0	13	8	62	26.3
4-Aug-13	10.23	4	0	7	0	11	7	64	25.8
5-Aug-13	10.93	5	0	15	0	20	16	80	43.7
6-Aug-13	7.45	6	2	5	0	13	10	77	41.6

Next Fishout – Whale Tale Lake





Time to discuss

Thank you

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

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 m^3/s (301.5 m^3/hr) to 0.249 m^3/s (898.0 m^3/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.

MINE
CANADIAN
MALARTIC

AGNICO EAGLE YAMANAGOLD

Hammond Reef Gold Project
Community Update

July 2015







Presentation Overview

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

- 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

Canadian Malartic Corporation

- 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)

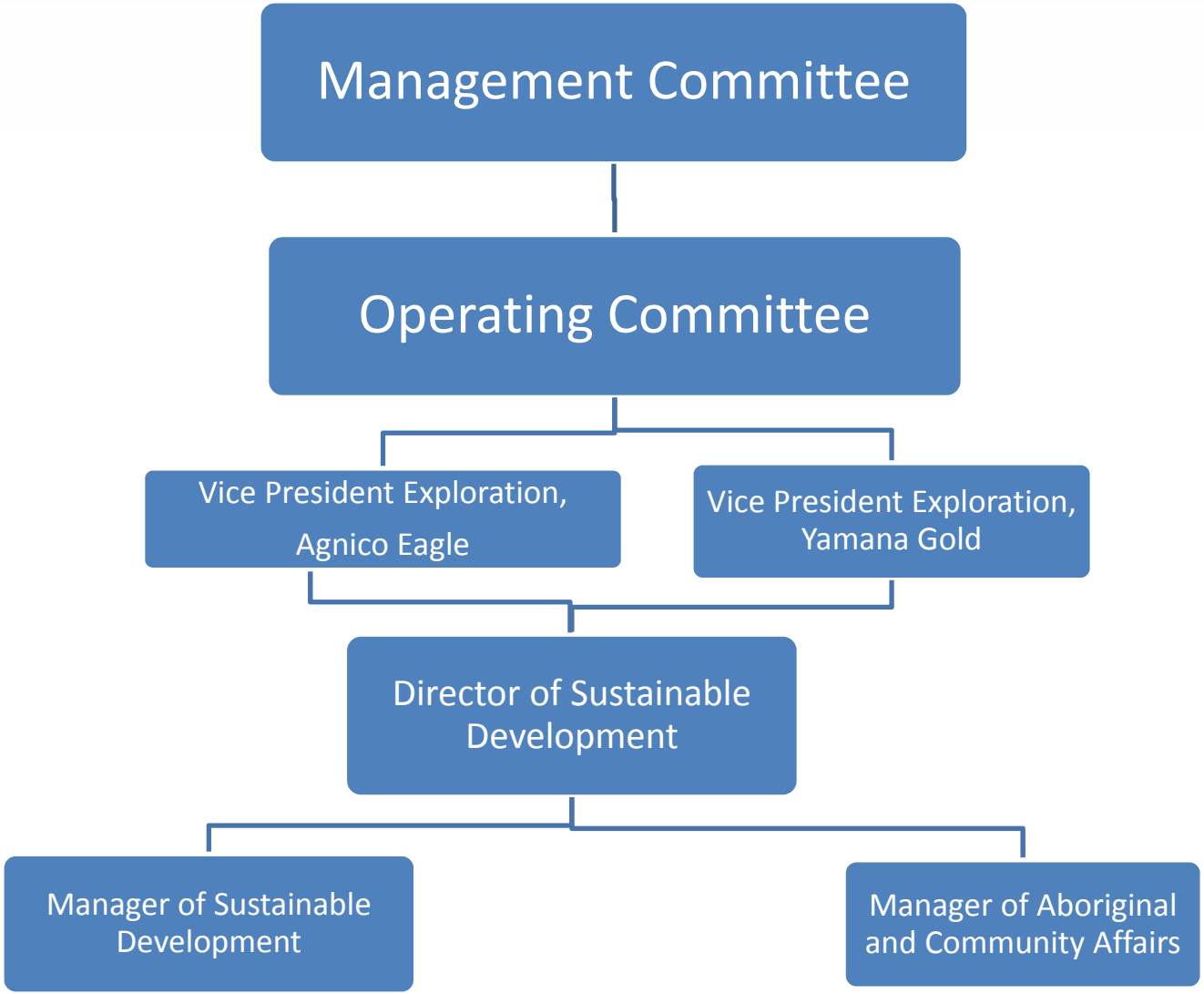
Canadian Malartic Corporation

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC



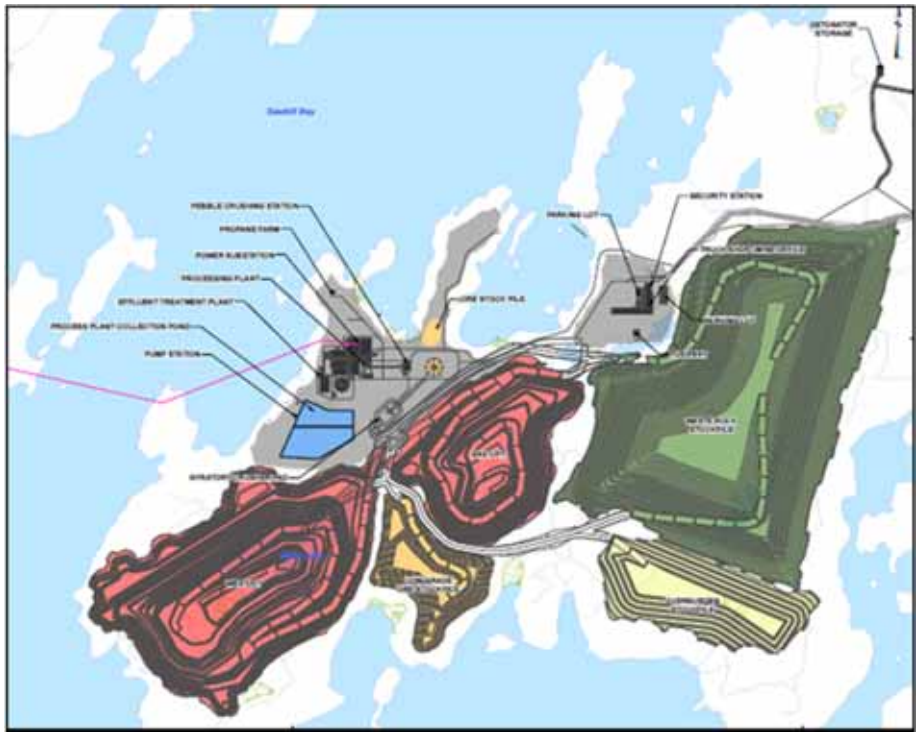
Hammond Reef Gold Project

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

Hammond Reef Gold Project

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

December 2011 - EIS Guidelines
July 2012 - Terms of Reference Approval

February 2013 – Draft EIS/EA Report
~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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

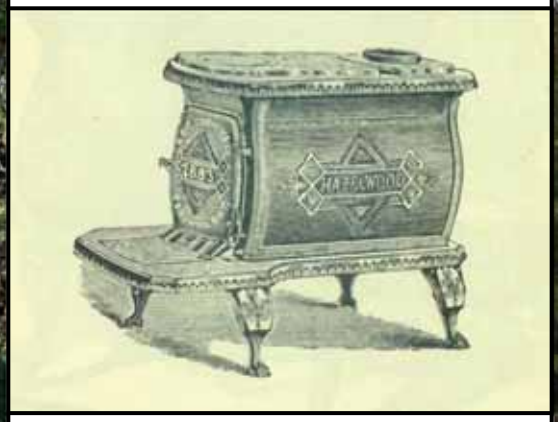
MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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



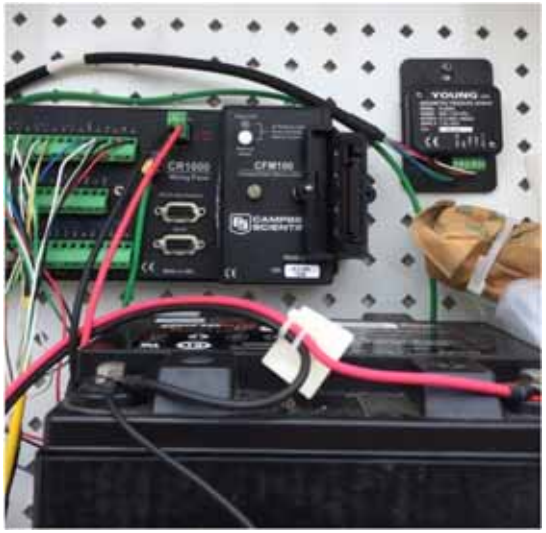




Field work at Hammond Reef

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





Update to the Project Description

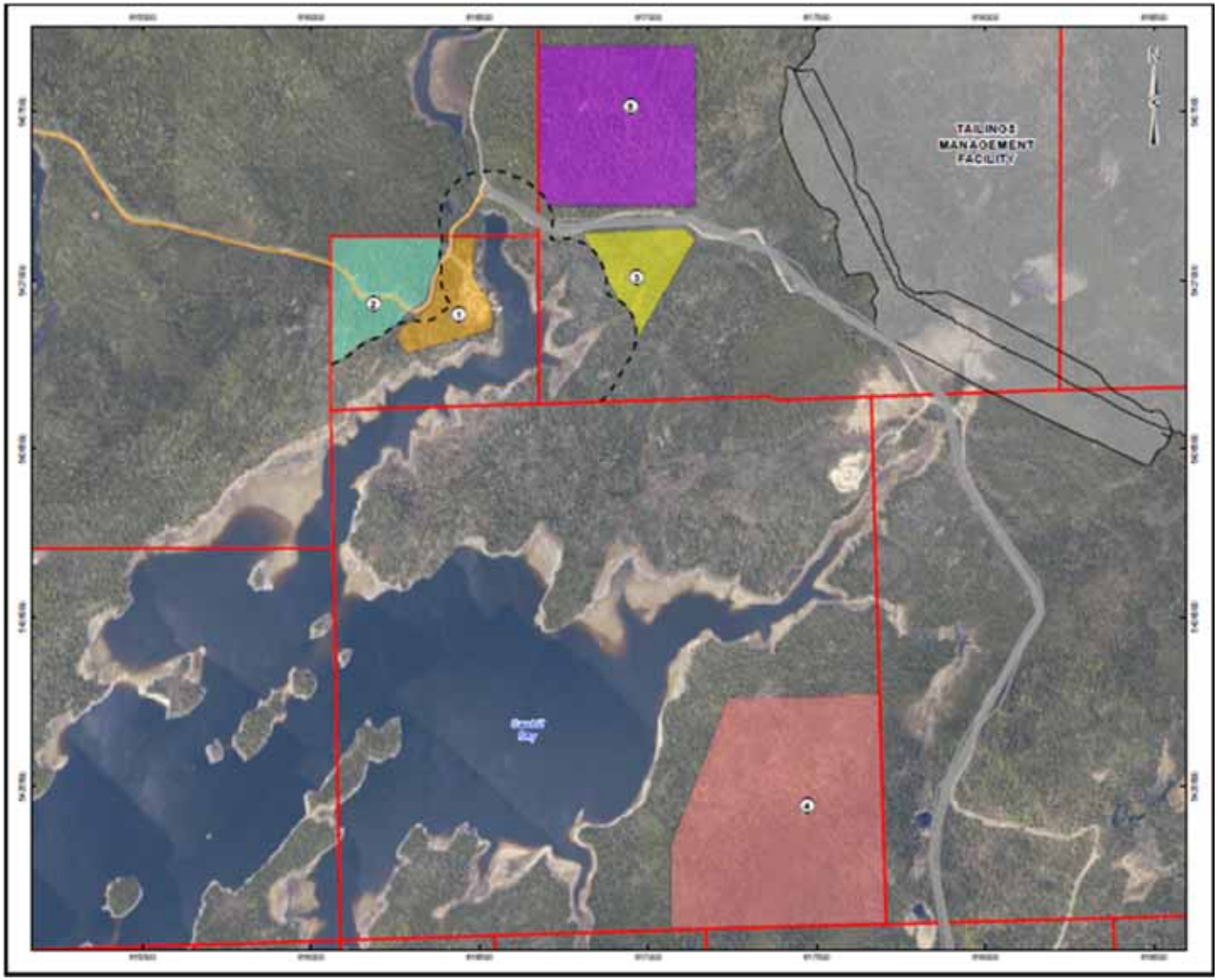
MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC



- 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

MINE CANADIAN MALARTIC

AGNICO EAGLE | YAMANA GOLD

canadianmalartic.com

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

Hammond Reef gold project update

RSA committee meeting

September 2017







Agenda

- Submission of amended Environmental Assessment /Environmental Impact Study version 3
- EAB 06- Consultations withindigenous groups
- Draining of Mitta Lake discussions
- Sulphate discharge and methylmercury



Version 3 EIS/EA Report

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

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.

➢ <u>It is not a new EIS/EA</u>

- 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

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT



Available information

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT



- 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 – 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.**

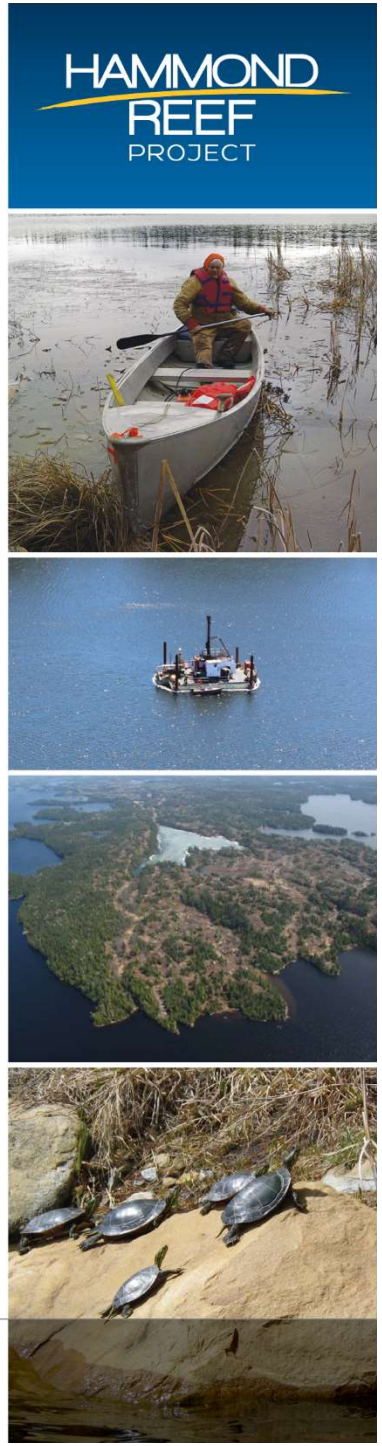
- **Discussions with Indigenous groups utilizing the RSA committees and the Métis consultation committee will ensure appropriate cultural and spiritual protocols are followed.**

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



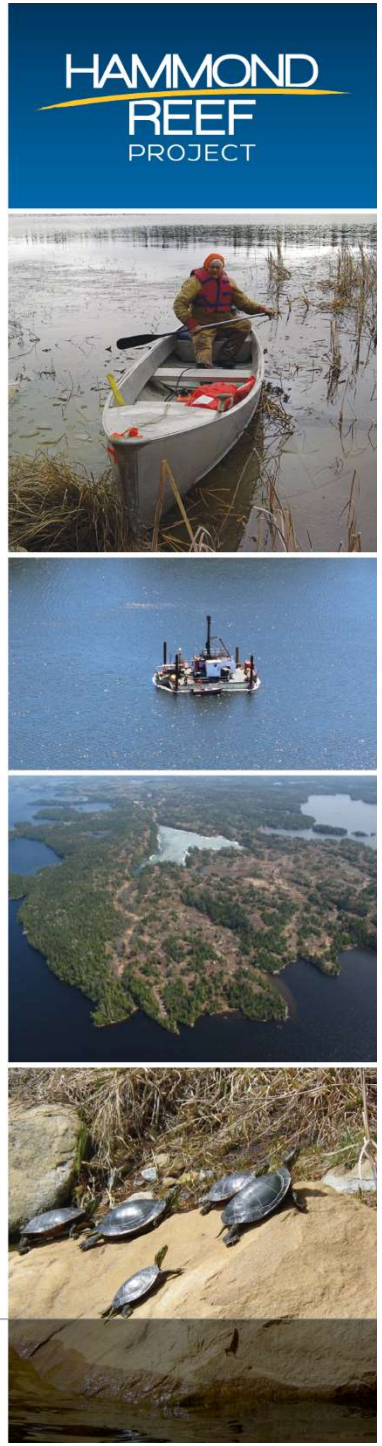
Mitta Lake – what we said so far :

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

- 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;

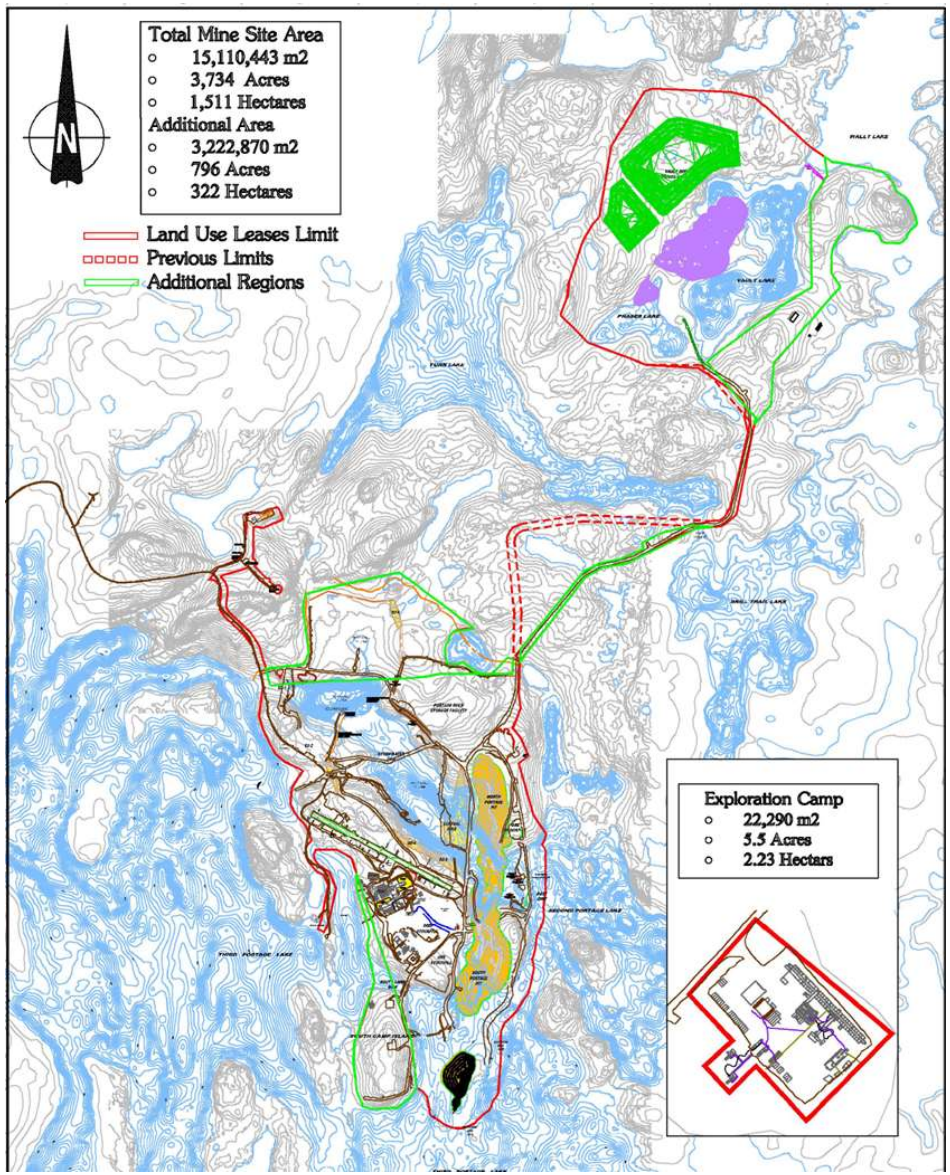


Past experiences

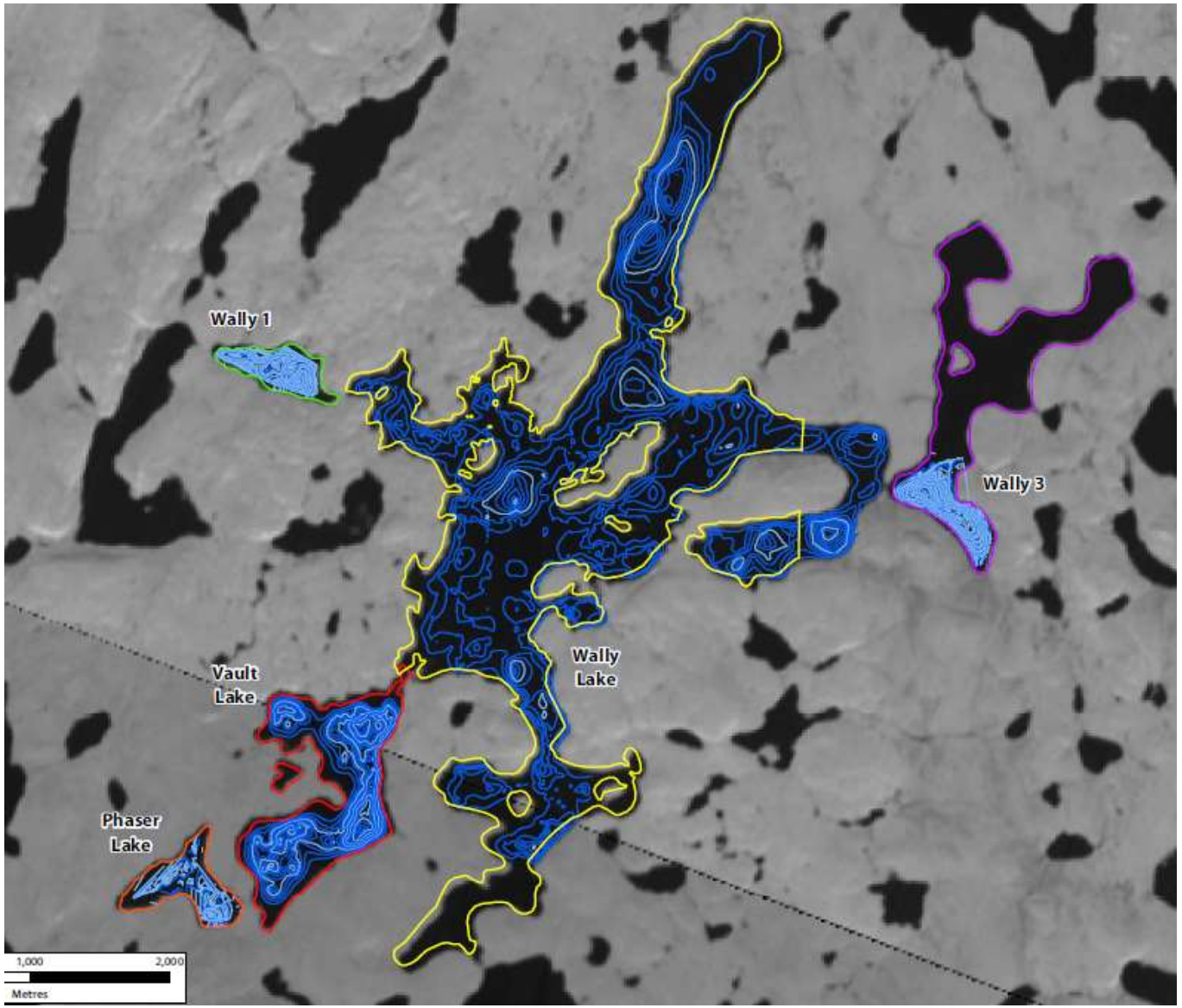


Meadowbank mine (Agnico Eagle)

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Fishout 2013 – Vault Lake



Schedule

Table 1-1 Proposed Timeline for 2013 Vault Lake Fishout

Proposed Time	Activity	Description
February to April 2013	Vault Dike Construction	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.
May - June 2013	Partial dewatering	Water volume control of freshet inflow and rain event volume control into Vault Lake.
Mid-July 2013	Fishout	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.
End of August 2013	Fishout	Complete CPUE and rescue phase and transition to final removal phase
End of August 2013	Partial dewatering	Dewatering resumes to create 4 small basins (A, BC and D - See Figure 1-2)
September 2013	Fishout	Final removal phase and fish rescue.
Mid- September 2013	Fishout	Complete fishout
October 2013	Partial Dewatering	Dewatering continues; not completely dewatered until DFO Section 32 is authorized

Fishout 2013- Vault Lake





Fishout 2013- Vault Lake







Fishout 2013- Vault Lake

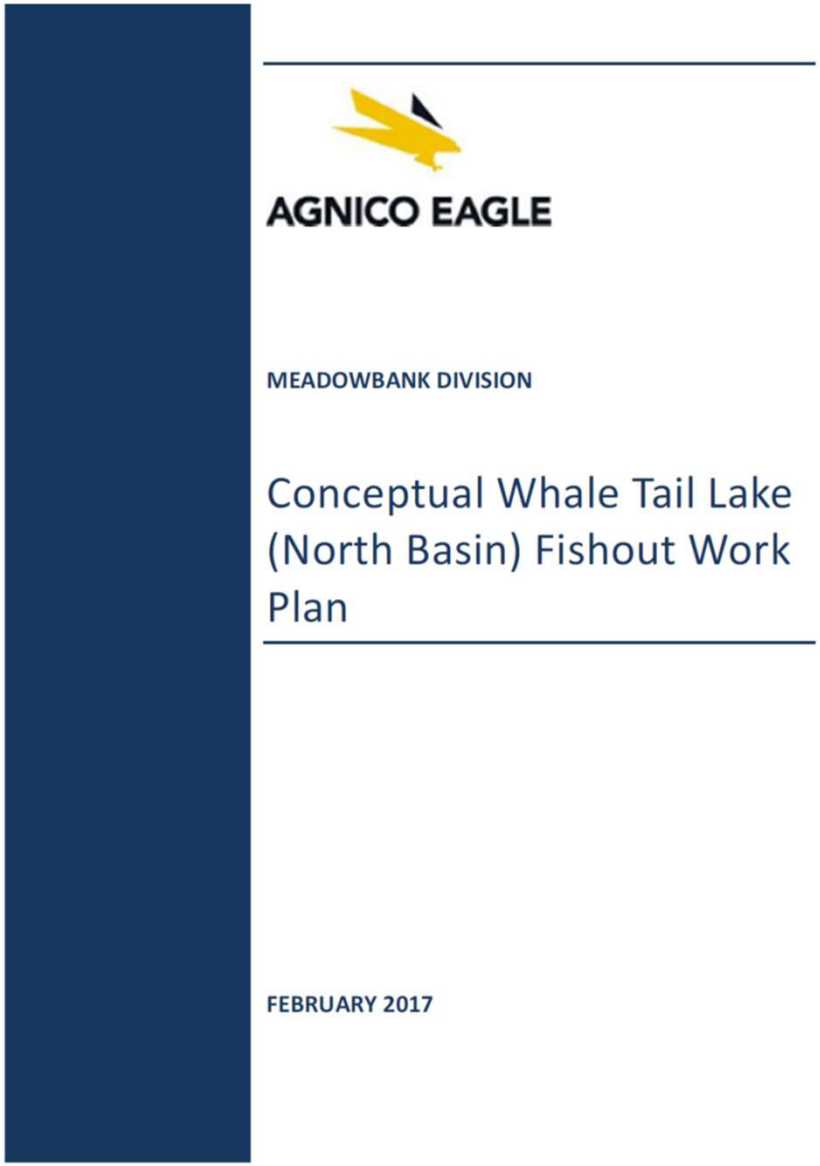




Fishout Summary

Date	CPUE	#LKTR	#ARCH	# RNWH	#BURB	total # fish caught	# fish successfully transferred	% fish successfully transferred	Total Net Hours per day
To date	**22.41**	**379**	**12**	**174**	**0**	**565**	**244**	**43**	**713.5**
19-Jul-13	38.97	16	0	3	0	19	12	63	11.6
20-Jul-13	64.95	52	3	4	0	59	26	44	21.8
21-Jul-13	48.33	21	0	9	0	30	11	37	14.4
22-Jul-13	33.87	41	1	5	0	47	16	34	33.1
23-Jul-13	28.45	37	0	10	0	47	27	57	42.4
24-Jul-13	18.39	35	0	4	0	39	19	49	53.4
25-Jul-13	14.76	31	0	7	0	38	16	42	61.7
26-Jul-13	15.21	21	0	19	0	40	19	48	63.0
27-Jul-13	18.26	35	3	15	0	53	22	42	72.0
28-Jul-13	18.19	19	2	10	0	31	8	26	40.8
29-Jul-13	Lack of Emergency Contact Radio and high winds prevented us from getting on the water to set nets.								
30-Jul-13	15.73	21	0	10	0	31	4	13	47.0
31-Jul-13	19.44	7	0	21	0	28	5	18	35.6
1-Aug-13	13.62	11	0	12	0	23	8	35	42.4
2-Aug-13	14.76	13	0	10	0	23	10	43	37.0
3-Aug-13	11.77	4	1	8	0	13	8	62	26.3
4-Aug-13	10.23	4	0	7	0	11	7	64	25.8
5-Aug-13	10.93	5	0	15	0	20	16	80	43.7
6-Aug-13	7.45	6	2	5	0	13	10	77	41.6

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

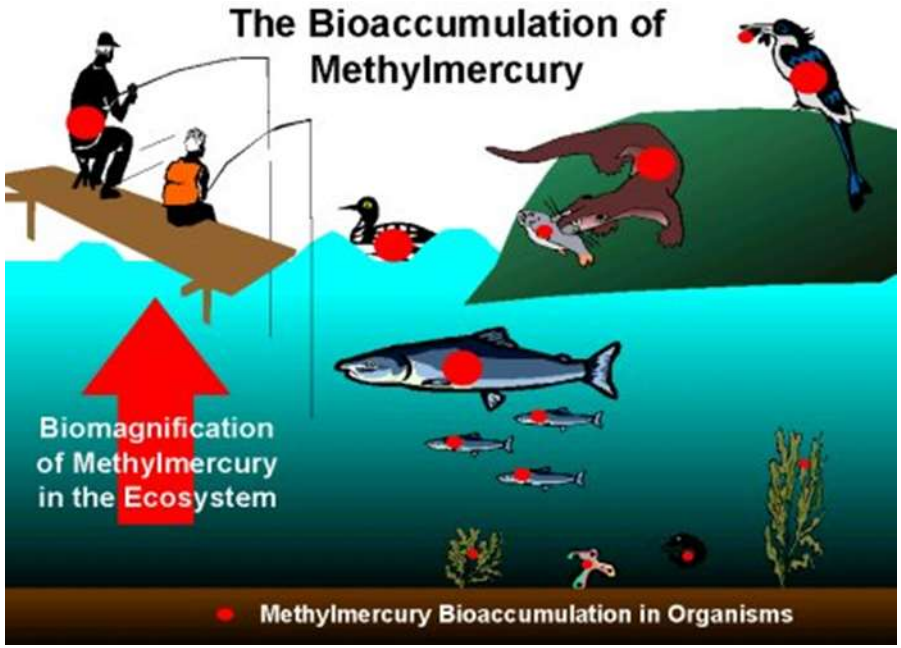


Sulphate Discharge and Methylmercury

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

- 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 *methylation* to create *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 *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**



Sulphate Discharge and Methylmercury

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

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?

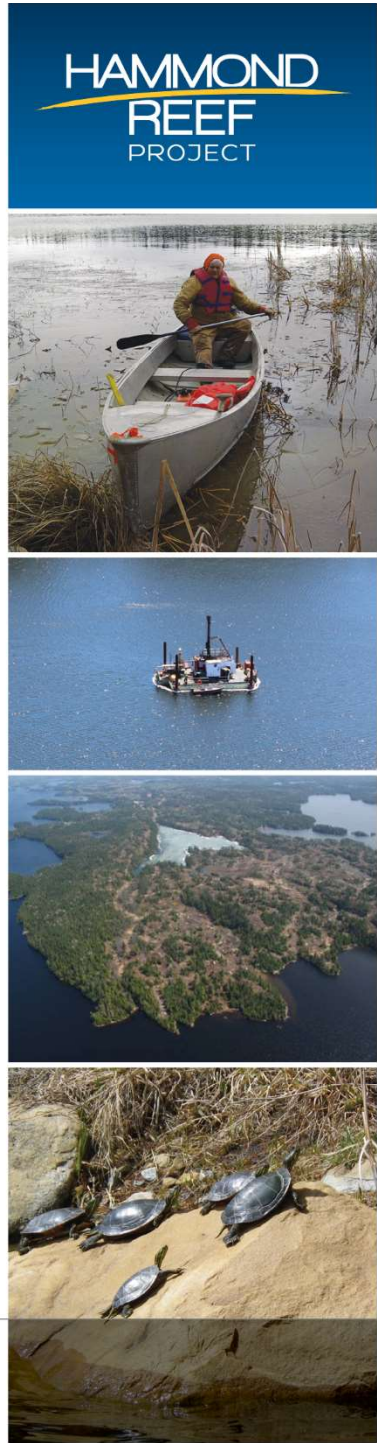
The influence of sulphate and other factors on methylmercury generation is an area of **active research;**

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 Indeginous 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

HAMMOND REEF PROJECT

CANADIAN MALARTIC CORPORATION

January 24th, 2018 (Email only)

Loraine 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

Technology/BMP	Reference to Version 3 EIS/EA
Noise monitoring and mitigation	Section 6.1.5.2; Table 8-2
Dust and air emission monitoring and mitigation, including NO_x emissions from blasting	Sections 6.1.5.2 and 8.2.2.1, Response to T(3)-01 (see Addendum Table A-1)
Appropriate blasting procedures	Sections 6.1.2.3, 6.1.5.2 and 8.2.2.1, Response to T(3)-07 (see Addendum Table A-1)
Thickening of tailings	Sections 4.2.10, 5.2.4.8 and 5.2.5
Implementation of a public communication and complaint resolution plan	Sections 8.1.3 and 8.3

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,

<Original signed by>

Sandra Pouliot
Environment specialist
Canadian Malartic Corporation
spouliot@canadianmalartic.com

c. Pascal Lavoie, CMC Director Environment and Sustainability