Lynn Lake Gold Project: Socio-Economic Plan

Version 0

January 30, 2025

Document History

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Revision History

Effective Date:	Date of Last Revision:

Revision #	Date	Summary of Changes	Author

Approvals

This document requires the following approvals:

Name	Company Title	Date	Signature

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEMP	Aquatics Effects Monitoring Plan
Alamos	Alamos Gold Inc.
CEAA, 2012	*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*
EAC	Environmental Advisory Committee
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
ERSPCP	Emergency Response and Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans
ha	hectare
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
km	kilometre
LAA	Local Assessment Area
LLGP, The Project	Lynn Lake Gold Project
LOM	Life of mine
m	metre
MECC	Manitoba Environment and Climate Change (formerly Manitoba Environment, Climate and Parks, and formerly Manitoba Conservation and Climate)
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management & Monitoring Plan
PDA	Project Development Area
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PR	Provincial Road
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAA	Regional Assessment Area
RGMP	Responsible Gold Mining Principle

ROW	Right-of-Way
SEP	Socio-Economic Plan
SWMMP	Surface Water Monitoring and Management Plan
TLRU	Traditional Land and Resource Use
VWMP	Vegetation and Weed Management Plan
WMMP	Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan

Glossary

Adaptive Management	The process of using the findings from ongoing monitoring to continually improve mitigation strategies and procedures to further lessen effects on selected valued components
Local Assessment Area (LAA)	Includes components of the Project Development Area (see below) plus a 1-km (kilometre) buffer surrounding each component.
Mitigation	A planned activity or process that reduces the severity of a potential effect on a selected valued component.
Monitoring	A planned activity used to evaluate the progress or effectiveness of mitigation measures and verify environmental assessment predictions.
Project Development Area (PDA)	The immediate area in which Project activities and components may occur plus a 30-metre (m) buffer.
Regional Assessment Area (RAA)	Includes the Project Development Area, Local Assessment Area, and an approximate 12-km buffer around components of the Project Development Area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following presents the Socio-Economic Plan ('SEP' or 'the Plan'), which considers the pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning/closure phases of the Lynn Lake Gold Project ('LLGP' or, 'the Project'), as well as the mitigation, management, and monitoring of effects to the socio-economic conditions of Indigenous peoples from changes to the environment caused by the Project, focusing on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting within the Local Assessment Area (LAA). The SEP is one component of the overall Environmental Management and Monitoring Program ('EMMP') for the Project. For the purposes of the SEP, harvesting is understood to include Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting as described in Condition 6.4 of the Minister's Decision Statement (see Section 1.5.1).

For clarity, the term "follow-up programs" as stated in the federal Decision Statement refers to "management and monitoring programs" as outlined in the provincial Licences. Both terms are used interchangeably but refer to the same monitoring activities that extend over the life of mine through all phases.

1.1 PURPOSE

Chapter 17 of the LLGP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS; Assessment of Potential Effects on Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Indigenous Peoples) identified potential interactions with the availability of and access to resources currently used for traditional purposes during the pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning/closure, and post-closure phases of the Project (Stantec 2020). The purpose of this SEP is to specify the mitigation measures and monitoring (follow-up) activities designed to reduce potential adverse effects on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting and outline the monitoring activities that will be undertaken to verify EIS predictions.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the SEP are to monitor Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing or hunting within the LAA on an ongoing basis to confirm that predictions to changes to the availability of and access to current use of lands and resources as described in Chapter 17 (Assessment of Potential Effects on Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Indigenous Peoples) of the LLGP EIS are accurate, address concerns raised by Indigenous Nations, and identify whether additional mitigation measures are necessary to reduce or eliminate Project-related effects on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA.

1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER MANAGEMENT PLANS

The SEP is intended to collect data on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting in the LAA during the life of the Project. All other management plans as well as Closure Plans may serve to avoid or reduce Project effects to traditionally harvested resources associated with harvesting activities. However, the SEP is not dependent or contingent on other management plans.

1.4 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CONFIDENTIALITY

Alamos Gold Inc. (Alamos) recognizes that information shared by Indigenous Nations regarding trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA represents aspects of Indigenous knowledge and is the intellectual property of the Nation and individual harvesters. Alamos will, where requested by participating Indigenous Nations, take reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of harvesting information. Alamos will obtain informed consent from study participants, explaining the purpose of the SEP and why the information is being collected, that participation is voluntary, and that participants may withdraw at any time.

1.5 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Project EIS was submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC; formerly the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency) pursuant to *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA, 2012), and to Manitoba Environment and Climate Change, (MECC; formerly Manitoba, Climate and Parks, and formerly Manitoba Conservation and Climate, and formerly Manitoba Sustainable Development) as an Environment Act Proposal pursuant to *The Environment Act* of Manitoba. The relevant federal and provincial regulatory requirements related to socio-economic management and monitoring are outlined below.

1.5.1 Federal Regulatory Requirements

Under CEAA 2012, monitoring and follow-up is required to verify the accuracy of the conclusions of the EIS and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. In addition to CEAA 2012, the assessment of potential effects of the Project on current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Indigenous peoples, was conducted in accordance with applicable federal guidelines, including the Project-specific *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement Pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, 2012 (EIS Guidelines) issued by the former Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (2017). This assessment was also informed by Agency guidance, including *Technical Guidelines for assessing the Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes under CEAA 2012* (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency 2015) and *Considering Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge in Environmental Assessments Conducted Under CEAA 2012 – Interim Principles* (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency 2016).

1.5.2 Provincial Regulatory Requirements

MECC provides guidance in Information Bulletin – Environment Act Proposal Guidelines (MECC 2023). In the Description of Environmental and Human Health Effects of the Proposed Development, the guidelines require a description of potential effects of the development on Indigenous Nations, including, but not necessarily limited to:

- Direct effects on communities in the Project area.
- Resource use, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering.
- Cultural or traditional activities in the Project area.

1.5.3 Corporate or Other Policies

As a member of the World Gold Council, Alamos is a proud supporter of the Responsible Gold Mining Principles (the RGMPs). The 10 RGMPs provide a framework that sets expectations for consumers, investors, and the downstream gold supply chain as to what constitutes responsible gold mining, addressing key environmental, social, and governance issues for the gold mining sector. They are designed to provide confidence to governments, investors, employees and contractors, communities, supply chain partners, and civil society that gold has been produced responsibly. Since the release of the RGMPs in September 2019, Alamos has implemented and aligned to the framework, and obtained external assurance to provide further confidence that the gold produced by Alamos is responsibly mined. In 2023, Alamos communicated its progress on implementing the RGMPs through Alamos' 2022 RGMP Progress Report which received independent audit/assurance from EEM EHS Management Inc. (Alamos 2023). The 2022 RGMP Progress Report reflects Alamos' third year reporting under the RGMP. Alamos will continue to implement the RGMPs through 2023 and beyond. The RGMPs are only applicable to operating mines. The Lynn Lake Gold Project will be incorporated as it transitions through construction into operation.

Working with its members, the World Gold Council has set out RGMPs to address key environmental, social and governance issues for the gold mining sector.

Alamos has a series of guiding corporate sustainability standards, including:

- Environmental Monitoring
- Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations
- Social Baseline Standard

These policies are described in Table 1-1.

Alamos' standards are regularly updated to reflect the latest developments. For the most current and up-to-date standards, please refer to the online version.

Table 1-1 Corporate Sustainability Standards

Corporate Standard	Requirement
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.1)	Sites shall develop and implement an environmental monitoring program. The site's environmental monitoring program will be documented as to list of points monitored, coordinates of points monitored, description of points (including the reason for monitoring (e.g., regulatory compliance, baseline, trend analysis, etc.), frequency of monitoring, anticipated duration of monitoring (e.g., the life of the mine), and parameters monitored. The monitoring program will be of sufficient scope to allow for the timely identification of potential environmental impacts prior to their migration offsite. Sites will regularly review their monitoring programs and update for and changes at the mine site as required. At a minimum, the program will meet all environmental regulatory requirements.
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.2)	Compliance monitoring data will be subject to Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) verification. Sample results that do not meet QA/QC guidelines will be disregarded and sample collection repeated. Sites must use reliable and accredited labs.
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.3)	Monitoring data will be stored in an electronic database.
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.4)	When compliance monitoring results indicate exceedances from permit or regulatory requirements, or significant deviation from previous results, the results will be reconfirmed with the person or company that did the analysis, and a confirmatory monitoring or sample will be taken immediately if the result is reconfirmed. Sites will also follow any permit-specific or jurisdictional requirements.
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.5)	Monitoring data will be reviewed at least quarterly by the responsible manager to identify trends that may indicate potential for future exceedances from permit conditions or applicable standards, and potential risk. The site General Manager will be formally notified of any exceedances and emerging compliance issues. Refer to CSS-GOV-08 Incident Reporting Standard for any moderate, major, or catastrophic incidents.
Environmental Monitoring (CSS-ENV-10.6)	Sites will assess the need for a monitoring program involving external stakeholders.
Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations (CSS-COM-7.3)	Sites shall identify and assess the potential and actual impacts to Indigenous and vulnerable populations from mining project activities and business relationships. • Where possible, sites shall draw on stakeholder feedback and internal/external expertise to make this assessment.
Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations (CSS-COM-7.4)	Sites shall document their assessments, including any recommendations for preventing, mitigating and remediating identified risks and impacts, giving priority to the most prominent issues. • Recommendations could include the establishment of community agreements, targeted community investment, local hiring and capacity building, etc.
Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations (CSS-COM-7.5)	Where possible, Indigenous and vulnerable populations who participated in the risk and impact assessment process shall have the opportunity to review findings that are relevant to them and shall be consulted to provide feedback on those findings.
Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations (CSS-COM-7.6)	Sites shall take steps to effectively integrate assessment recommendations into their activities.

Corporate Standard	Requirement
Indigenous Peoples & Other Vulnerable Populations (CSS-COM-7.7)	The assessment of risks and impacts upon Indigenous and vulnerable populations shall be periodically updated including, at a minimum, when there are significant changes in the mining project, business relationships, or in the operating environment.
Social Baseline Standard (CSS-COM-1.1)	All Alamos sites shall undertake a formal social baseline assessment so as to understand the social, cultural, economic and political context in the areas we • operate, and to inform site decision making for stakeholder engagement efforts. The
Social Baseline Standard (CSS-COM-1.2)	Social baseline assessments can use publicly available information and information collected by impacted stakeholders, and where appropriate should consider: • Regional demographics • Regional infrastructure • Regional services • Individual, community and family well-being • Community health requirements • Transportation and community connectivity • Local community demographics • Labour market and economic activities • Land use, tenure, ownership/title and traditional territories • Culture and heritage • Human rights Where possible, assessments shall be supported by quantitative data to allow for periodic comparisons.

1.5.4 Approval Related Requirements

The conditions relating to the SEP laid out in the federal Decision Statement issued under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012,* are outlined in Table 1-2. There are no conditions relating to the SEP in provincial Environment Act Licence No. 3390 (Gordon) or provincial Environment Act Licence No. 3391 (MacLellan).

Table 1-2 Approval Related Requirements

Licence	Condition	Corresponding SEP Section
CEAA, 2012	2.5 The Proponent shall, where a follow-up program is a requirement of a condition set out in this Decision Statement, determine, as part of the development of each follow-up program and in consultation with Indigenous groups and any other parties being consulted during the development, the following information, unless otherwise specified in the condition:	4.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.1 the methodology, location, frequency, timing, and duration of monitoring associated with the follow-up program;	4.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.2 the scope, content, and frequency of reporting of the results of the follow-up program to the parties consulted for the development of the follow-up program;	6.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.3 the minimum frequency at which the follow-up program must be reviewed and, if necessary, updated;	5.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.4 the levels of environmental change relative to baseline that would require the Proponent to implement modified or additional mitigation measure(s), including instances where the Proponent may require Designated Project activities causing the environmental change to be stopped;	5.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.5 the technically and economically feasible mitigation measures to be implemented by the Proponent if monitoring conducted as part of the follow-up program shows that the levels of environmental change referred to in condition 2.5.4 have been reached or exceeded; and	5.0
CEAA, 2012	2.5.6 the specific and measurable end points that must be achieved before the follow-up program can end. Those end points should indicate that the accuracy of the environmental assessment has been verified and/or that the mitigation measures are effective.	4.0
CEAA, 2012	6.4 The Proponent shall develop, in consultation with Indigenous groups, and implement a follow up program to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures as it pertains to adverse effects on the socio-economic conditions of Indigenous peoples from changes to the environment caused by the Designed Project. The Proponent shall solicit and incorporate additional information provided by Indigenous groups when monitoring these effects. The Proponent shall implement the follow-up program during the phases of the Designed Project. As part of the follow-up program, the Proponent shall:	4.0
CEAA, 2012	6.4.1 monitor, based on the information provided by Indigenous groups that are trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting withing the local assessment areas, including Marcel Colomb First Nation and holders of registered trap lines:	4.0
CEAA, 2012	6.4.1.1 the ability of trappers, harvesters, fishers, and hunters to relocate, if required to do so, to new trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting sites used for traditional purposes, including registered trap lines;	4.0
CEAA, 2012	6.4.1.2 the quantity and quality of resources obtained through trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting activities; and	4.0
CEAA, 2012	6.4.1.3 the changes in socio-economic conditions of Indigenous groups, including any additional financial costs incurred by Marcel Colomb First Nation and holders of registered trap lines, as they relate to the relocation of trapping, plant gathering, and hunting activities	4.0

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is located in northern Manitoba, near the Town of Lynn Lake. The landscape is dominated by vegetation communities typical of the boreal forest. Within and immediately surrounding the Project are forested areas, wetlands, and lakes. Existing land uses around the Project include residential, traditional, and recreational uses. Residential uses are concentrated in the communities of Lynn Lake and Marcel Colomb First Nation's Black Sturgeon Reserve lands. The lands surrounding these communities are used by Indigenous peoples for traditional purposes, including harvesting.

The following spatial boundaries were used to assess Project effects, including residual environmental effects, on harvesting activities surrounding the mine site and access road (see Map 1, Appendix A):

- Project Development Area (PDA): encompasses the immediate area in which Project activities and components may occur plus a 30 metre (m) buffer and is the anticipated area of direct physical disturbance associated with construction and operation of the Project (i.e., the Project footprint). The PDA of Gordon site is approximately 271.52 hectares (ha). The PDA of MacLellan site is approximately 937.88 ha.
- Local Assessment Area (LAA): aligns with the LAA established for Chapter 12 of the LLGP EIS (Assessment of Potential Effects on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat). This LAA also encompasses the predicted extent of potential effects on terrestrial uses (EIS; Assessment of Potential Effects on Vegetation and Wetlands, Chapter 10) and was established to consider the area in which the Project activities could have direct or indirect effects on Current Use. This is because traditional practices rely on the resources as assessed in these biophysical VCs, as well as Chapter 9 of the LLGP EIS (Assessment of Potential Effects on Fish and Fish Habitat) and on access to these resources. The LAA is a 1-kilometre (km) buffer around the PDA to account for sensory disturbance to harvested wildlife species, to traditional practices, and dust on harvested plants. It is approximately 14,392.32 ha.
- Regional Assessment Area (RAA): aligns with the RAA selected for Chapter 12 of the LLGP EIS (Assessment of Potential Effects on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat) due to Indigenous use and reliance on moose in the area, as described by Marcel Colomb First Nation (Marcel Colomb First Nation 2018). As traditional harvesting depends on the species considered in this VC and it covers a broad area of the most mobile species, the RAA is used to provide regional context for the significance of residual effects and is also the area within which the potential for cumulative effects of the Project in combination with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects or activities are considered. The RAA is approximately 176,378.84 ha.

2.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Alamos' efforts to engage Indigenous Nations that are potentially affected by or interested in the Project began in 2014, six years before filing the EIS, by sharing Project-related information and documenting the concerns raised regarding the Project. Alamos' Indigenous engagement program for the Project included telephone calls, letters, information packages, text messages and e-mails sent and received, as well as participation in virtual meetings with Indigenous Nations hosted by IAAC as part of the public review process. In addition, Alamos has engaged local Indigenous Nations in-person through meetings with Nation members and with Nation leadership; site tours; workshops; youth activities, such as field visits and career fairs. Four public open houses were held in Lynn Lake, Manitoba between 2016 and 2020, two were held in Southend and Kinoosao, Saskatchewan with Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation in 2018, and one was held in Nelson House with Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation in 2020. Alamos provided funding for Project-specific Traditional Land and Resource Use (TLRU) Studies to Marcel Colomb First Nation, Mathias Colomb Cree Nation, Peter Ballantyne First Nation, Sayisi Dene First Nation, and Manitoba Métis Federation. In addition, technical reviews of the EIS were completed by Mathias Colomb Cree Nation, Sayisi Dene First Nation, Chemawawin Cree Nation, and Manitoba Métis Federation and each of these were filed with IAAC. Alamos reviewed each of these filings and compiled detailed responses to the concerns and issues raised. Through these initiatives, Alamos has obtained considerable information about trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting within the LAA.

The TLRU study provided by Marcel Colomb First Nation demonstrates the continued importance of TLRU by Marcel Colomb First Nation in the vicinity of the Project and records harvesting information, including 81 site-specific locations relating to wildlife 48 locations relating to fishing, and 24 locations relating to plant gathering in the study area. Of these site-specific values Marcel Colomb First Nation identified:

- Nine locations relating to wildlife hunting and trapping that overlap with the PDA, and 15 locations that overlap the LAA. Marcel Colomb First Nation identified Mile 7, Cockeram Lake, Swede Lake, Simpson Lake (LAA), and Hughes River (PDA) as important hunting and trapping locations.
- Seven locations relating to fishing that overlap the PDA and 13 that overlap the LAA. Marcel Colomb identified Hughes River, Keewatin River (PDA), Cockeram Lake, Swede Lake, and Simpson Lake (LAA), as important fishing areas.
- One location relating to plant gathering that overlaps the PDA, and four locations that overlap the LAA. Specifically including, Cockeram Lake was identified as an important plant harvesting location.

The TLRU study provided by Mathias Colomb Cree Nation identified 316 site-specific values in relation to the Project, which include fishing, hunting, and trapping locations of importance to Mathias Colomb Cree Nation members. Of these site-specific values, Mathias Colomb Cree Nation identified:

- Four locations related to wildlife (hunting and trapping) within the PDA, and nine locations within the LAA.
- Nine locations related to fishing within the LAA.
- One vegetation and wetlands location that intersects the PDA (a portion of the MacLellan access road near Provincial Road [PR] 391) and eight locations within the LAA.

The Supplemental Assessment Report provided by Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation recorded 101 locations relating to hunting and trapping (48 hunting locations, 53 trapping locations), 39 locations relating to fishing, 39 locations relating to plant gathering, nine transportation trails, four cabins/camps, and three caribou migration routes in relation to the Project. Of these site-specific values Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation identified:

- Thirty-nine locations or areas relating to fishing and plant gathering in proximity to the Project[1].
- One site where hunting and trapping occurs in the PDA (Keewatin River).
- One site where fishing occurs in the PDA (Keewatin River).
- One site where plant harvesting occurs in the PDA (near PR 391).

Sayisi Dene First Nation's Impact Report identified 56 site-specific locations relating to hunting and trapping, 36 locations relating to fishing, 14 locations relating to plant gathering, 16 travel features, and 15 habitation and cultural sites in the study areas. All wildlife hunting and trapping, and plant gathering sites identified by Sayisi Dene First Nation are located outside of the RAA (except for two hunting locations in the RAA) and are located a distance of 200 km or more from the PDA. Of these site-specific values Sayisi Dene First Nation identified:

- Two fishing sites within the PDA, at Payne Lake and Lynn Lake.
- One fishing site within the LAA, at Lobster Lake.

[1] The scale and resolution of the *Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation Supplemental Assessment Report* figures does not permit accurate determination of the specific location of these sites; Alamos has requested GIS shape files from PBCN in order to determine the exact distance of these locations from the PDA.

The Manitoba Métis Federation's Manitoba Métis Traditional Knowledge, Land Use and Occupancy Study included 164 site-specific locations relating to hunting, trapping and Traditional Ecological Knowledge. Locations included 56 hunting kill sites, 19 hunting areas, two trapping or snaring areas, and 87 Traditional Ecological Knowledge sites. The Manitoba Métis Traditional Knowledge, Land Use and Occupancy Study also identified 228 site-specific locations relating to fishing and Traditional Ecological Knowledge, as well as 38 site-specific locations relating to plant gathering. Of these site-specific values Manitoba Métis Federation identified:

- Two locations relating to hunting and trapping sites within the PDA, both along Hughes River.
- Two locations relating to fishing within the PDA, at Keewatin River and Hughes River, and three within the LAA (Swede Lake, Burge Lake, Simpson Lake).
- One location relating to plant gathering in the LAA (PR 391).

Through the Indigenous engagement program for the Project, including Project-specific TLRU studies completed by Indigenous Nations, Alamos understands that wildlife species in the LAA commonly hunted or trapped by Indigenous Nations include: caribou (woodland), moose, black bear, badger, beaver, deer, elk, duck, goose (Canada), grouse ("chicken", spruce), Arctic loon, beaver, ptarmigan, fox (red, silver), lynx, marten, fisher, mink, muskrat, otter, porcupine, rabbit, racoon, squirrel, wolf (gray, timber), wolverine, weasel, skunk, crane (sandhill), and swan.[2]

Through the Indigenous engagement program for the Project, including Project-specific TLRU studies completed by Indigenous Nations, Alamos understands that vegetation harvested in the RAA includes apples, bear berry, blackberry, blueberry, bog cranberry, cranberry, chokecherry, cloudberry, crowberry, eye berry, gooseberry, hipberry, juniper berry, moose berry (lowbush cranberry), moss berry, pin cherry, red berry, raspberry, saskatoon berry, strawberry, beaver pineapple (*waskatamiq; posakan*; small yellow pond lily), Labrador tea, lavender tree, bear root, wild carrot, frog's ears, wild mint, wild rice, mushrooms, birch, jack pine, cedar, poplar, rat root (*wihkês;* muskrat root), bear root, Scena root, spruce (gum), spruce figs, spruce trees, white spruce trees, trembling aspen, willow, chaga (birch tree fungus; tree fungus), maple syrup, sage, mosses (various), and nuts (unspecified).

Through the Indigenous engagement program for the Project, including Project-specific TLRU studies completed by Indigenous Nations, Alamos understands that fish harvested in the RAA include Arctic char, Arctic grayling, crayfish, pickerel (walleye), goldeye, mariah (burbot), minnow, northern pike (jackfish), stickleback, sturgeon, black sturgeon, trout (rainbow, lake), sauger, suckers, white fish (tullibee/cisco), and yellow perch.

Adverse residual effects on the availability of resources currently used for traditional purposes and access to resources or areas currently used for traditional purposes have been assessed in the EIS (Chapter 17; Assessment of Potential Effects on Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Indigenous Peoples).

[2] *While some wildlife listed may not be harvested, they have been identified by as species of importance. This list also does not distinguish between hunted and trapped species.*

With respect to effects on traditionally harvested wildlife species, because the PDA is within the disturbed context of existing mine sites and includes an existing provincial highway, changes to hunting and trapping is expected to be incremental, with indirect effects, such as sensory disturbance, extending into the LAA. However, the Project is not predicted to pose a threat to the long-term persistence and viability of wildlife species in the RAA. With mitigation, the residual environmental effects from the Project are not anticipated to result in the long-term loss of availability of traditional use resources or access to lands relied on for traditional use practices in the LAA. It is expected that the ability of Indigenous Nations to continue traditional hunting and trapping outside of the PDA will be maintained.

With respect to effects on traditionally harvested plant species, site preparation activities will require the removal of upland and wetland habitat for the PDA; once cleared, the PDA will provide no suitable habitat for traditionally harvested plants. During construction, the availability of traditionally harvested plants in the LAA may be affected by dust emission caused by Project-related transportation and heavy equipment operation. There may be perceived loss of plant species and plant harvesting sites due to dust deposition; plants and berries covered in dust may be avoided by Indigenous Nations. With mitigation, the residual environmental effects from the Project are not anticipated to result in the long-term loss of availability of traditional use resources or access to lands relied on for traditional use practices in the LAA. It is expected that the ability of Indigenous Nations to continue traditional plant harvesting outside of the PDA will be maintained.

With respect to effects on traditionally harvested fish species, fish health may be affected by, emissions and accidental discharge of effluent. However, significant changes in fish health and fish abundance within the LAA are not expected. The residual environmental effects from the Project are not anticipated to result in the long-term loss of availability of traditional use resources or access to lands relied on for traditional use practices in the LAA. It is expected that the ability of Indigenous Nations to continue traditional fishing outside of the PDA will be maintained.

2.2 POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS

Availability of resources harvested for traditional purposes can be affected in two ways, either by a change in the landscape that removes habitat for wildlife, fish, and plants relied upon for traditional food, medicine, or materials, or by a change in mortality or health of these resources in such a way that their numbers are affected. Access to resources harvested for traditional purposes can be affected by changes in landscape that remove access (including trail, access point, barrier/gate) to harvesting resources and locations.

3.0 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Mitigation and management measures that have been developed as part of the EIS for associated EMMP components, which may serve to avoid or reduce Project effects and respond to concerns raised by Indigenous Nations about harvesting and harvestable resources, are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Mitigation Measures for Harvesting and Harvestable Resources

Potential Effect		Mitigation Measures
Change in availability of harvesting and harvestable resources (including harvesting locations)	Changes to terrestrial environment	• Adhere to the provincial recommended development setback and timing restriction guidelines for birds (MB CDC 2021) and the Project-specific activity restriction guidelines, including for bird species (e.g., raptors) that breed outside of the breeding period for migratory birds (See the WMMP Appendix A Table A-2 Setback Distances and Activity Restrictions for Wildlife Features in the LAA for more details). • The Contractor and relevant Project staff shall be provided with relevant results of pre-construction surveys to identify known locations of environmentally sensitive features (e.g., migratory bird nests, dens). • Vegetation clearing activities will be scheduled to occur outside the woodland caribou calving and calf-rearing period from May 1 to June 30. In the unlikely event that woodland caribou are detected within the LAA, site preparation activities will also be postponed until after June 30. • Alamos will continue the remote camera survey to share the results with provincial wildlife authorities and interested Indigenous Nations (e.g., for woodland caribou and wolverine). • Alamos will monitor beaver activity to help manage and regulate the effects of beaver activity on the surface hydrology of Gordon Lake and Farley Lake, retain important fish habitat, and reduce Project-related beaver mortality risk. • Implement and adhere to vegetation clearing windows and other relevant mitigation measures as described in Section 3.0 of the VWMP to reduce habitat loss or loss of harvesting and or available harvestable resources. • Indigenous communities will be provided opportunities to harvest food and medicinal plants prior to construction. • Implement relevant actions in as described in Section 3.0 of the WMMP to reduce effects on the availability of harvesting and harvestable resources.

Potential Effect		Mitigation Measures
Change in availability of harvesting and harvestable resources (including harvesting locations) (cont'd)	Change in aquatic environment	• Offset for lost habitat area where harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction. • Implement relevant mitigations as described in Section 3.2 of Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) during construction to reduce alteration or loss of fish habitat. • Workers will be prohibited from bringing firearms and fishing gear to the sites while working to limit competition for wildlife and fish species. • Application of Surface Water Monitoring and Management Plan (SWMMP) will ensure the adherence to water quality regulations. • Development and implementation of Project-specific Emergency Response and Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans (ERSPCP) will reduce the likelihood and severity of accidents and potential fires.
	Change in atmospheric environment	• Project lighting will be limited to what is necessary for safe and efficient Project activities. Directional lighting will be used to limit the transmission of light outside of the PDA. Portable lighting equipment will be positioned to limit visibility at nearby receptors, to the extent feasible. • Noise mitigation measures will be selected and installed as described in the Noise and Vibration Management & Monitoring Plan (NVMP). • Relevant actions in will reduce effects on the availability of harvestable species. • The NVMP will include protocols that would serve to inform communities and land users of blasting or an anticipated blasting schedule ahead of time such that local receptors can prepare, and the resulting nuisance and startle responses are reduced. • Maintain vegetation cover along the boundaries of high activity areas (e.g., access roads) to reduce sensory (noise and visual) disturbance. • Implement relevant mitigations in the as described in Section 3.1 of the NVMP to reduce sensory disturbance, effects to habitat or traditionally harvested species. • Implement relevant actions as described in Section 4.0 of the Air Quality Monitoring Plan (AQMP) to reduce effects on environment from dust and air emissions and to reduce sensory disturbance, effects to habitat or traditionally harvested species. • Alamos will communicate the schedule of Project activities throughout the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases to potentially affected Indigenous Nations. • Design for implementation of work schedules for Project construction workers (12 hours per day, seven days per week) will deter workers from hunting and fishing locally outside of working hours during a shift.

Potential Effect		Mitigation Measures
Change in availability of harvesting and harvestable resources (including harvesting locations) (cont'd)	Change in atmospheric environment (cont'd)	• Ongoing engagement with Indigenous Nations regarding their concerns, mitigation of potential Project effects on traditional land and resource use, and potential monitoring, as well as consideration of mitigation measures proposed by Indigenous Nations. • Ongoing engagement with Indigenous Nations involved on the Project, including discussion of development and implementation of Project-specific environmental management and monitoring plans.
Change in access to harvesting and harvesting resources		• Alamos will engage local land and resource users (e.g., recreational harvesters) and the Town of Lynn Lake to address, to the extent possible, issues related to the removal and inaccessibility of lands and resources within the PDA at Project sites, including the restriction in use of the Gordon site access road and with local boaters to address navigation issues as well as access and safety issues related to navigation along watercourses affected by the Project, including engagement regarding the need to provide marked portages to circumvent obstructions. • Alamos will engage with local resource users (hunters/outfitters, trappers, commercial fish harvesters, anglers) and Manitoba Conservation and Climate Regional Officials to address to the extent possible potential conflict, disturbance, or access restrictions to hunting, trapping, fishing areas in the PDA, and availability of wildlife resources. • Site access at both the Gordon and MacLellan sites by traditional harvesters will be controlled post-closure as per the Chapter 23 (Conceptual Closure Plan). Alamos' ongoing engagement may result in developing alternative access to resource harvesting areas. Existing access roads and trails will be used to the extent possible; access routes will be refurbished in compliance with provisions of *The Crown Lands Act* and *The Mines and Minerals Act*. • Construction and operation and maintenance activities will be restricted to the PDA, as much as possible, to reduce disturbances to adjacent forest land. • Site clearing and disturbance will be limited to the Project footprint and associated access routes. • Design for restriction of unauthorized access adjacent to the PDA. • Signage will be installed around the PDA to alert local land and resource users of the presence of Project and its facilities. • Alamos will post warning signs on the access roads and distribution line right-of-way (ROW) to discourage unauthorized access and snowmobiling due to safety concerns. • Ongoing engagement with Indigenous Nations regarding their concerns, mitigation of potential Project effects on traditional land and resource use, and potential monitoring, as well as consideration of mitigation measures proposed by Indigenous Nations. • Ongoing engagement with Indigenous Nations involved on the Project, including discussion of development and implementation of Project-specific environmental management and monitoring plans

4.0 MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Monitoring (follow-up) is the continuation of observation, measurement, or assessment of environmental conditions at and surrounding the Project, its components, or activities. Two types of monitoring are typically undertaken for environmental assessments: environmental monitoring to verify the accuracy of predictions and implemented mitigation measures; and compliance monitoring for verification of practices or procedures to meet legislated requirements. Components to be monitored have been determined based on regulatory instrument requirements as per legislation, environmental importance, sensitivity and vulnerability, and license requirements.

The SEP describes the location, design, methods (e.g., parameters to be measured), applicable regulatory instruments, and a schedule for monitoring activities. Engagement of Indigenous Nations in monitoring will be incorporated into the monitoring plans where appropriate and applicable.

Commitments were made in the EIS to conduct monitoring activities (Volume 2, Chapter 12; Stantec 2020). Additional commitments were made to address requests from regulators, Indigenous Nations, and stakeholders brought forth during the review of the EIS. These additional commitments are also included in the SEP.

Monitoring activities during the construction, operation, and decommissioning/closure phases will be used to verify EIS predictions and evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies for the key environmental effects. Management activities provide guidance for addressing specific environmental concerns that arise during the construction, operation, and decommissioning/closure phases of the Project. As shown in Table 3-1, the mitigations and management measures will be the same for both the Gordon and MacLellan sites, with the exception of applicable actions in the SWMMP to address changes and concerns to the aquatic environment, which will occur only at the MacLellan site.

The specific and measurable end points for concluding the monitoring program will be set to ensure the accuracy of the environmental assessment and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. These end points will be achieved either at permanent closure or earlier if it can be demonstrated that there are no further impacts warranting continued monitoring.

Alamos will engage participating Indigenous Nations regarding the design and implementation of Project monitoring programs, including evaluation of program results, and subsequent updates to the program.

Additional monitoring requirements identified as part of the Project approval (i.e., federal Decision Statement, provincial licenses) and subsequent permitting will be incorporated into these sections in subsequent updates.

Alamos intends to meet the regulatory requirements through the development of a Harvest Study Program (Harvest Study) (see Section 4.3.1), which will be developed in collaboration with participating Indigenous Nations. Concerns may also be addressed through associated EMMPs (e.g., WMMP), developed as part of the EIS, and which apply to the SEP.

4.1 OBJECTIVES

The Harvest Study will seek to collect data on the frequency of and reliance on harvesting as a source of food and for economic purposes, in addition to when and where harvesting occurs, what is being harvested, and other harvesting details such as species health, and number of species harvested.

The objective of monitoring for the SEP is to evaluate the Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA during the construction, operation, decommissioning, and post-closure phases of the Project. Data from the monitoring programs will be used to validate predictions in Chapter 17 of the LLGP EIS (Assessment of Potential Effects on Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Indigenous Peoples) and to address Indigenous concerns regarding potential Project effects on harvesting and harvesting resources, including the ability of trappers, plant gatherers, fishers and hunters to relocate to new areas if necessary; the quantity and quality of harvested resources; and any additional financial costs incurred by Indigenous harvesters and holders of registered trap lines.

4.2 APPROACH

To evaluate Project effects on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA, including location of traditional resource harvesting activities, quantity and quality of resources obtained through trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting activities; and additional financial costs incurred by Indigenous harvesters, Alamos commits to developing a Harvest Study in collaboration with interested Indigenous Nations to collect information about Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA, and to monitor potential Project effects throughout all phases of the Project.

The final scope of the Harvest Study will be determined with input from participating Indigenous Nations, however, Alamos anticipates that a Harvest Study will rely on self-reporting by Indigenous harvesters and capture the following information relating to the availability of and access to harvesting and harvesting resources:

- Frequency of harvesting (how often harvesting takes place).
- Reliance on harvesting (economic, as source of food, cultural purposes).
- When harvesting occurs (time of year, time of day).
- Where harvesting takes place (geographic location, location of special importance).
- Harvesting details (number of species harvested, species type, species health, availability of species).

Other rationale for the Harvest Study include:

- Confirm predictions about harvesting as presented in Chapter 17 of the LLGP EIS (Assessment of Potential Effects on Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes by Indigenous Peoples).
  - Address concerns and potential Projects effects on site-specific harvesting at locations identified in Section 2.2.

- Meet requirements of federal Condition 6.4 (see Table 1-2), as stated above.
- Monitor, and mitigate potential effects on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting within the LAA, and the potential implications of loss of availability and access to harvesting and harvestable resources, including:
  - Contribution to economic loss or gain.
  - Overall ability to access other harvesting locations if previously harvested locations, and harvestable resources are lost or altered as a result of the Project.
  - Changes to quality and quantity of harvestable species due to Project activities that affect harvesting success.
  - Changes to perceived safety (avoidance) that affect harvesting success.

4.3 METHODS

4.3.1 Harvest Study

Alamos will collect information required regarding Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, and hunting in the LAA by working with participating Indigenous Nations through the Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) to develop a Harvest Study. The intention of the Harvest Study will be to provide land users and harvesters the means to self-report on harvesting of resources in relation to the Project. Alamos envisions that the Harvest Study have two main components: a Harvest Survey and Harvest Workshops. However, the final structure of the Harvest Study program will be determined in collaboration of participating Indigenous Nations through the EAC.

4.3.1.1 Harvest Survey

The Harvest Survey will be composed of:

1. Harvest data collection sheets (Appendix B) for each harvester participating in the Harvest Survey to record traditional resource (animals, plants, fish) harvesting information (date and time of harvest, species information, quantity and quality of resources, location codes, etc.), using maps of the Project area to identify harvesting locations (hunting, trapping, fishing, harvesting) within the PDA and LAA.
2. Quarterly questionnaire (Appendix C) and report: once a quarter, Indigenous Nations will be asked to complete questionnaires with participating harvesters to compile the information collected in Harvest data collections sheets and gather additional information regarding ability to access preferred harvesting areas, level of effort required to harvest, success of harvest, and financial costs associated with harvesting.

Alamos anticipates that the Harvest Survey will be administered by individual Indigenous Nations, with Nation representatives compiling quarterly questionnaires and distributing data collection sheets to harvesters. Packages containing data collection sheets, quarterly questionnaires, maps, and guidance documents will be provided to each participating Indigenous Nation sufficient for the number of participating harvesters.

4.3.1.2 Harvest Study Workshops

Alamos suggests that annual Harvest Study Workshops be held in which Alamos will meet with representatives from each participating Indigenous Nation to review results of the Harvest Surveys and determine whether there has been a noticeable change to harvesting and harvested resources within the LAA and whether additional mitigation measures are necessary to reduce or eliminate Project-related effects on Indigenous trapping, plant gathering, fishing, or hunting (see Section 5.1 for more details). Alamos proposes that Harvesting Study Workshops be held in conjunction with regularly scheduled EAC meetings.

Harvest Study Workshops may include:

- Harvest Survey Kick-off: The kick-off is intended to provide opportunity for participants to discuss the Harvest Study, including details and methods of the Harvest Survey, such as how to record harvest data, reporting, species lists, mapping and location identification, confidential and contact information, and other questions or concerns that may arise.
- Annual Harvest Workshop: Alamos plans to hold an annual Harvest Study Workshop with participating Indigenous Nations. The annual workshop will provide opportunity for participants to review and discuss the results of the Harvest Survey and draft Harvest Study Summary Report, which Alamos will submit to IAAC as per condition 6.4 (see Table 1-2).

4.3.1.3 Harvest Study Summary Report

Alamos will complete and submit Harvest Study Summary Reports to IAAC on an annual basis. As required by Condition 6.4 of the federal Decision Statement, this report will include at a minimum:

- The ability of trappers, plant gatherers, fishers, and hunters to relocate to new areas if necessary.
- The quantity and quality of harvested resources (Appendix D).
- Any additional financial costs incurred by Indigenous harvesters and holders of registered trap lines.
- Other concerns and issues raised through the Harvest Study program.

5.0 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management is a planned process for responding to uncertainty or to an unanticipated or underestimated project effect. Information learned from monitoring actual project effects is applied and compared to predicted effects. Where a variance between the actual and predicted effects occurs, a determination is made as to whether modifications or other actions are necessary to revise the existing mitigation measures. As part of this commitment, we will implement technically and economically feasible mitigation measures if monitoring indicates that specified levels of environmental change have been reached or exceeded. Feasibility and implementation decisions will be made based on the circumstances and considerations at the time.

Results from monitoring will be used through an adaptive management process to adjust mitigation measures and to modify plans on an ongoing basis, if required.

5.1 THRESHOLDS FOR ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Thresholds for adaptive management will be determined through engagement with participating Indigenous Nations and included in the annual Harvest Study Summary report. If it is determined that modified or additional mitigation measures are required, these will be developed through engagement with participating Indigenous Nations.

6.0 REPORTING

Each participating Indigenous Nation will collect Harvest Survey data, including the harvest data sheets and quarterly questionnaires, from study participants and share with Alamos. Alamos will complete a draft Harvest Study Summary Report providing the results of the Harvest Survey using the Harvest Survey data collected from the previous 12 months. Participants will have opportunity to review the Harvest Survey data, and the draft Harvest Summary Report before the final Harvest Summary Report is submitted to IAAC. After review, a final Harvest Summary Report will be submitted (annually) to regulatory authorities and shared with SEP participants, interested Indigenous Nations (through the EAC), and stakeholders.

Monitoring of environmental media of importance to Indigenous Nations may also be completed by other ongoing monitoring programs identified in Section 1.3. In the case that summaries of the findings for those programs are shown to affect harvesting, details of those programs may also be discussed in the final Harvest Summary Report, and potentially contribute to adaptive management strategies, if required.

7.0 REFERENCES

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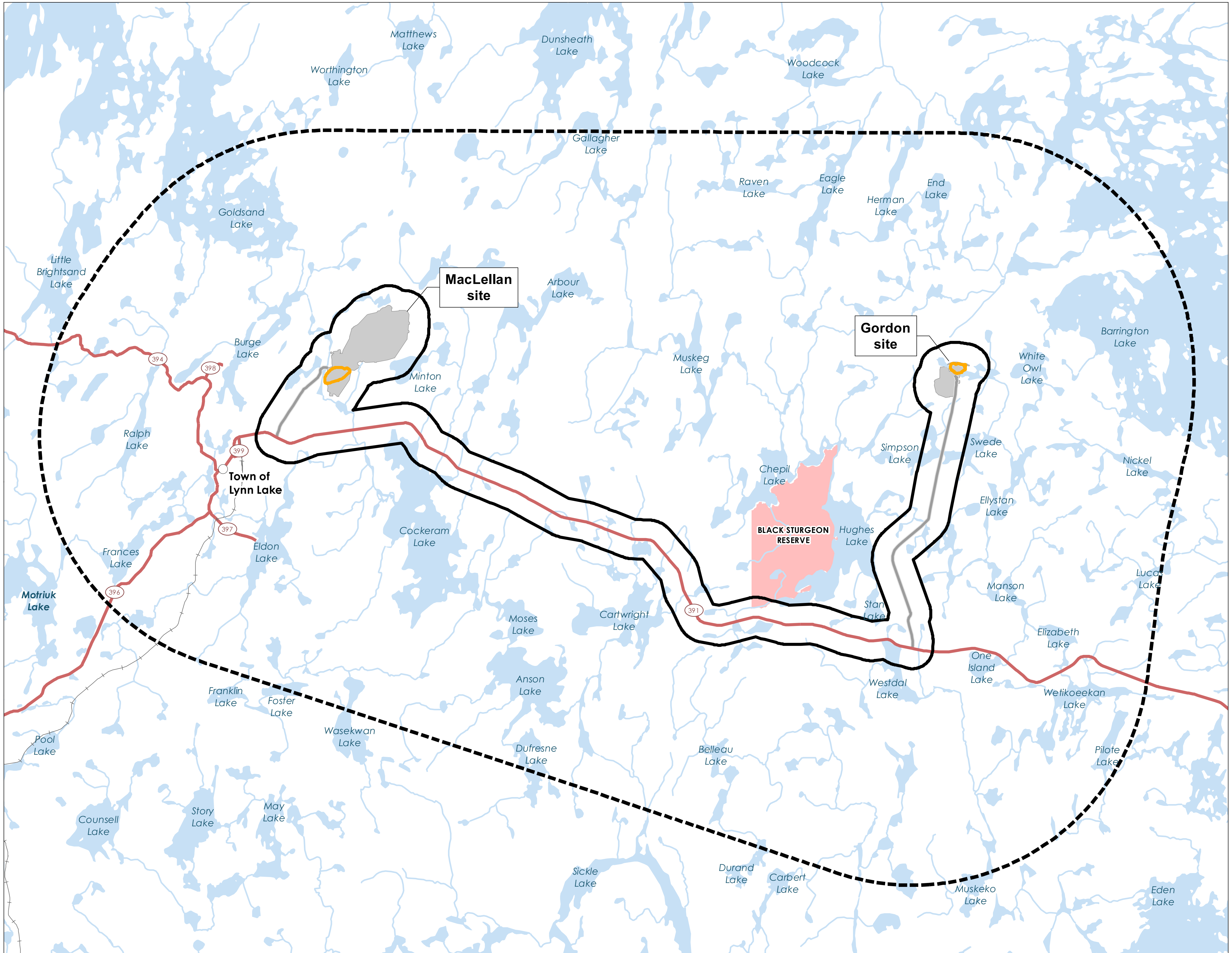
Appendix A Map



Stantec

Alamos Gold Inc.

Project Infrastructure

- Proposed Open Pit
- Project Development Area

Study Area

- Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Local Assessment Area (LAA)
- Current Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes Regional Assessment Area (RAA)

Landbase

- Highway
- Access Road
- Rail
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- First Nation Reserve

N

0 2 4 Kilometres

(At original document size of 11x17)
1:200,000

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
2. Base Data Sources: Government of Manitoba and Government of Canada

Project Location
Lynn Lake, Manitoba

Prepared by ACampigotto on 2020-01-20
Technical Review by BAmundson on 2020-01-20
Senior GIS Review by GKroupa on 2020-xx-xx

Client/Project 111473008

ALAMOS GOLD INC.
Lynn Lake Gold Project

Figure No.
1

Title
Socio-Economic Plan - Spatial Boundaries

Appendix B Harvest Data Collection Sheet

B.1 HARVEST COLLECTION DATA SHEET

To be completed by active harvesters during or shortly after times they are hunting, trapping, fishing or plant gathering.

Harvesting Participant:_____Indigenous Nation:_____Date: (Month/Year):_____

Date: dd/mm/yyyy	**Species Harvested** (e.g., animals, plants, fish)	**How much harvested** (e.g. number of animals, fish; pounds, buckets full of berries, etc.)	**Sex of Species** (M)ale, (F)emale, (U)nknown	**Location** (e.g., marked locations recorded on maps by number or code)	**Quality of Resources** (e.g., were animals, plants or fish healthy?)	**Availability of resources** (e.g., were animals, plants or fish easy to locate?)	**Length of time spent harvesting** (e.g., hours or days or weeks)	**Description of location** (e.g., name of place, lake, river, etc.)	**Additional comments:**

Appendix B Harvest Data Collection Sheet
January 30, 2025

Date: dd/mm/yyyy	**Species Harvested** (e.g., animals, plants, fish)	**How much harvested** (e.g. number of animals, fish; pounds, buckets full of berries, etc.)	**Sex of Species** (M)ale, (F)emale, (U)nknown	**Location** (e.g., marked locations recorded on maps by number or code)	**Quality of Resources** (e.g., were animals, plants or fish healthy?)	**Availability of resources** (e.g., were animals, plants or fish easy to locate?)	**Length of time spent harvesting** (e.g., hours or days or weeks)	**Description of location** (e.g., name of place, lake, river, etc.)	**Additional comments:**

Appendix C Quarterly Harvest Questionnaire

C.1 QUARTERLY HARVEST QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is to be administered by consultation lead or other representative from [insert name of Indigenous Nation] on a quarterly basis (approximately every three months) with active harvesters.

Harvesting Participant:_____ Indigenous Nation:_____

Date: (Day/Month/Year):_____Questionnaire Number (1,2,3, or 4):_____

Hunting and Trapping

1. Where did you harvest, hunt, or trap (can be a location description, and/or location name)?

2. What animals did you harvest and how many?

3. Did the animals appear healthy and good to eat? Were they consumed, shared, or sold?

4. Were animals easier or harder to find and harvest than before the Project was built?

Fishing

5. Where did you fish (can be a location description, and/or location name)?

6. What fish were harvested and how many?

7. Did the fish appear health and good to eat? Were they consumed, shared, or sold?

8. Were fish easier or harder to harvest before the Project was built?

9. How much time did you spend fishing? (e.g., hours, days, weeks)

10. Were there times you went fishing and were not successful?

11. Can you estimate how much money you spent fishing?

Plant Harvesting

12. Where did you harvest plants (can be a location description, and/or location name)?

13. What plants did you harvest and how much?

14. Did the plants appear healthy and good to eat? Where they consumed, shared, or sold?

15. Were plants easier or harder to find and harvest before the Project was built?

16. How much time did you spend harvesting plants? (e.g., hours, days, weeks)

17. Were there times you went harvesting for plants and were not successful?

18. Can you estimate how much money you spend harvesting plants?

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

D.1 HARVEST STUDY COMPILED RESULTS

Results compiled annually based on information in Harvest Collection Data Sheets and Quarterly Harvest Questionnaire

Note: List of species based on species reported by Indigenous Nations through the Alamos Indigenous engagement program for the Project, including Project-specific TLRU studies. See Section 2.1 for more detail regarding the Indigenous engagement program and TLRU studies completed by Indigenous Nations.

The list of species presented here will be revised based on input from each participating Indigenous Nation regarding harvesting preferences.

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
ANIMALS													
moose													
caribou													
deer													
elk													
black bear													
badger													
beaver													
Fox (silver)													
Fox (red)													
lynx													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
fisher													
marten													
mink													
muskrat													
otter													
porcupine													
rabbit													
racoon													
squirrel													
wolf (timber)													
wolf (grey)													
Wolverine													
weasel													
skunk													
Arctic loon													
crane (sandhill)													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
duck													
goose													
grouse ('chicken', spruce)_													
ptarmigan													
swan													
FISH													
Arctic char													
Arctic grayling													
goldeye													
Mariah (burbot)													
minnow													
Northern pike (jackfish)													
pickerel (walleye)													
sauger													
stickleback													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
sturgeon													
suckers													
trout (rainbow)													
trout (lake)													
Whitefish (tullibee/Cisco)													
yellow perch													
crawfish													
PLANTS													
bear berry													
blackberry													
blueberry													
cranberry													
choke cherry													
cloud berry													
crowberry													
eye berry													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
goose berry													
hip berry													
juniper berry													
moose berry (low bush cranberry)													
moss berry													
pin cherry													
red berry													
raspberry													
saskatoon berry													
strawberry													
beaver pineapple (*waskatamig; posakan;* small yellow pond lily)													
chaga (birch fungus; fungus)													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Labrador tea													
lavender tree													
bear root													
wild carrot													
sage													
wild rice													
mushrooms													
apples													
Frog's ear													
moss (various)													
wild mint													
birch													
cedar													
jack pine													
poplar													
maple syrup													

Appendix D Harvest Survey Compiled Data
January 30, 2025

Species	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
rat root (*wihkês;* muskrat root)													
scena root													
spruce (gum)													
spruce tree													
spruce figs													
trembling aspen													
willow													