



Appendix K.2

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities and
Supporting Documentation

Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
February 20, 2018	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	One window regulatory meeting: attendance, confirmation and meeting request.
February 20, 2018	Millbrook First Nations	<i>E-mail</i>	One window regulatory meeting: attendance, confirmation and meeting request.
February 20, 2018	KMKNO	<i>E-mail</i>	One window regulatory meeting: attendance, confirmation and meeting request.
March 21, 2018	Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Melissa Nevin (KMKNO)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Chief Robert Gloade (Millbrook)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Chief Andrea Paul (PLFN)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Chief Wilbert Marshall (Potlotek)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Chief Michael P. Sack (Sipekne'katik)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
March 21, 2018	Chief Paul Prosper (Paqtnkek)	<i>Letter</i>	Invitation letter to the Open House.
April 12, 2018	Millbrook First Nation	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Introductory presentation for Millbrook First Nation for FMS and CH.
April 17, 2018	CEAA and Jennifer Copage	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Discussion of process and review of Mi'kmaq engagement.
May 15, 2018	Community Bulletin	<i>E-mail newsletter</i>	Providing information and contact details on public comment period on draft guidelines, information on how an EIS is prepared, information on the Project Description, and short updates on all Atlantic Gold Projects.
June 8, 2018	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Introductory presentation regarding FMS and CH.
July 27, 2018	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Invitation from Atlantic Gold to attend FMS CLC meetings (as a formal, or informal participant).
July 27, 2018	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Response to email regarding status of FMS CLC.
September 12, 2018	KMKNO	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Discussion of historical and future mine tailings, communication of key information and opportunities regarding future fish and fish habitat and reestablishment of productive habitat.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
September 14, 2018	KMKNO	<i>E-mail</i>	Summary of meeting of September 12, 2018.
October 9, 2018	KMKNO, Sipekne'katik and Millbrook First Nations	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Introduction to FMS (DFO meeting).
November 9, 2018	Millbrook First Nation and KMKNO	<i>F2F meeting</i>	CEAA-led Mi'kmaq tour of FMS and Touquoy. FMS tour included potential pit area, Seloam Dam and Seloam Brook, and haul route from FMS to Touquoy.
December 12, 2018	KMKNO	<i>F2F meeting</i>	KMKNO archaeology meeting – review of surveys and results for FMS and CH; general update on both projects and update on proposed KMKNO protocols for archaeological surveys.
March 5, 2019	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 5, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 5, 2019	KMKNO, Energy and Mines	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 5, 2019	KMKNO, Junior Consultation Advisor	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 5, 2019	Native Council of Nova Scotia	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 5, 2019	Office of Aboriginal Affairs	<i>E-mail</i>	Open House invitation.
March 11, 2019	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	Request to provide update and continue discussions on AG projects.
March 13, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	Request to provide update and continue discussions on AG projects.
March 15, 2019	Native Council of Nova Scotia	<i>Incoming Letter</i>	Letter received from the Chief of the Native Council of Nova Scotia acknowledging receipt of the invitation, that she cannot attend but will send a representative and requested a meeting in Truro.
March 28, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Phone Call</i>	Follow-up to March 13, 2020 email requesting a meeting to review FMS project.
April 5, 2019	KMKNO and Mi'kmaq Conversation Group	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Provided update on FMS EIS and provided an overview of technical information compiled as part of the EIS.
April 21, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>E-mail</i>	Follow-up to previous requests to meet and provide project updates, and discuss potential impacts of the project.
April 21, 2019	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to previous requests to meet and provide project updates, and discuss potential impacts of the project.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
April 21, 2019	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to request meeting to provide project updates and discuss potential impacts of the project.
May 27, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>F2F Meeting</i>	Update on Atlantic Gold Projects and discussions regarding benefits.
May 30, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to May 27, 2019 meeting with commitment to provide a draft MOU for consideration by June 24, 2019.
July 16, 2019	Native Council of NS	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Provided an overview of the FMS, CH and BD projects and answered technical questions. NCNS was invited to attend FMS CLC and to tour the Touquoy Mine.
October 4, 2019	KMKNO	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Review of draft EIS with KMKNO.
October 30, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Phone</i>	Discussed consultation with Millbrook Chief and Council planned for November, and interest in being involved in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> process.
November 12, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Scheduled a meeting for Thursday, November 14 th .
November 14, 2019	Millbrook First Nation	<i>F2F meeting</i>	Meeting to discuss engagement plan, methods for collection of current use information, and project schedule through January 2020.
December 4, 2019	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Request for two meetings (one in December 2019, second in January 2020). Proposed December meeting goal was to review FMS, BD, TQ projects and review Information Requests from IAAC for FMS, including additional engagement with Paqtnek and Pictou Landing First Nation. Goal for proposed January meeting was to receive and review requested input into FMS EIS.
December 9, 2019	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided a draft overview agenda for December 17, 2019 meeting
December 13, 2019	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided a detailed draft agenda for December 17, 2019 meeting. Re-sent FMS MEKS as per KMKNO request. Other information provided in advance of this meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ questionnaire outlining information required for the FMS EIS submission (requested feedback by February 15th, 2020), and ▪ a master table of all KMKNO requests from previous meetings and all associated documentation (mostly via Dropbox).
December 16, 2019	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	KMKNO cancelled December 17 th meeting and requested to reschedule between January 6 th -10 th , 2020.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
January 3, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Request to reschedule the December 17 th meeting to January 9 th or 10 th
January 3, 2020	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow up on November 14 th meeting to discuss the potential community meeting and/or distribution of the MAPS questionnaire. Requested a meeting with Millbrook community in January or early February. Attached to this email was the FMS MEKS, a list of questions to support environmental assessment process, and a map showing the FMS project and available surrounding crown land.
January 10, 2020	Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Provided three documents for review and feedback: 1) a list of questions to support the FMS environmental assessment process and analysis of potential Mi'kmaq effects; 2) a map showing the FMS project area and available surrounding crown land; and, 3) the FMS MEKS for review and feedback. Requested feedback by February 15 th , 2020.
January 10, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Provided three documents for review and feedback: 1) a list of questions to support the FMS environmental assessment process and analysis of potential Mi'kmaq effects; 2) a map showing the FMS project area and available surrounding crown land; and, 3) the FMS MEKS for review and feedback. Requested feedback by February 15 th , 2020.
January 16, 2020	Chief Paul Prosper, Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow up on January 10 th email and request to meet with Chief, Council, and staff to share information and seek input. Requested a follow-up phone call with a Paqtnkek representative to explore potential meeting dates.
January 17, 2020	Chief Andrea Paul, Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Phone</i>	Left a message offering to come to community to provide information on FMS.
January 23, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email and Phone Call</i>	Follow up on January 10 th email, and January 17 th email.
January 30, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Request to visit community and present and receive input on the Mi'kmaw section of the EIS from Pictou Landing First Nation. Also welcomed any written feedback if a meeting is not possible.
February 3, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Atlantic Gold provided potential meeting dates and objectives for a meeting with KMKNO to discuss Pictou Landing and Paqtnkek First Nation's concerns related to the project, particularly those regarding impacts to traditional land use.
February 5, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	KMKNO will invite Chief Paul Prosper, Chief Terry Paul and Chief Andrea Paul to upcoming meeting on February 20, 2020.
February 5, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided proposed agenda for February 20 th meeting for review and comment, as well as a series of questions for consideration.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
February 12, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Re-shared documents originally shared in December and provided EIS poster boards that were used in 2019 at a public open house. Documents re-shared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ questionnaire outlining information required for the FMS EIS submission, and ▪ a master table of all KMKNO requests from previous meetings and all associated documentation (mostly via Dropbox).
February 20, 2020	KMKNO	<i>F2F Meeting</i>	Meeting with KMKNO staff, Chief Terry Paul, Chief Andrea Paul and Chief P.J. Prosper to provide an update and seek feedback on the FMS project.
February 21, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided access to an FTP site for document sharing purposes (requested at February 20 th meeting). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EIS (draft from Oct 2019) ▪ EIS summary (draft from Oct 2019) ▪ Poster Boards (updated Feb 2020) ▪ Questionnaire (shared in December 2019) ▪ MEKS (stand-alone) ▪ Archaeological Report (stand alone)
February 25, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Phone Call</i>	Follow up with KMKNO staff regarding action items from the February 20 th meeting. KMKNO will share FTP site with the communities and the internal team.
March 10, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to February 21, 2020 email providing a number of documents for review and discussion.
March 12, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to March 10 email – provided additional questions and information for consideration by KMKNO (location of sensitive cultural sites).
May 2, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Agreement to protect sensitive information in the FMS MEKS.
May 6, 2020	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Online Meeting</i>	FMS Project update to Chief and Council and request relating to understanding Millbrook current use with the Project footprint and surrounding areas. Proposed meeting to review summary of impacts and proposed mitigations with Millbrook staff.
May 11, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided all FMS archaeological reports for 2009, 2018 and 2019 for KMKNO review and discussion with AG.
May 13, 2020	ANSMC Co-Chairs/KMKNO	<i>Email/Letter</i>	Explanation of “non-conformity” from IAAC on FMS; reiterated commitment to ongoing engagement and MOU. Request for information to support EIS process.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
May 22, 2020	Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Request to meet with Paqtnkek First Nation's Chief and council, and interested community members, to discuss potential impacts of FMS project, and request information related to community's traditional use in the project area.
May 22, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Request to meet with Pictou Landing First Nation's Chief and council, and interested community members, to discuss potential impacts of FMS project, and request information related to community's traditional use in the project area.
June 16, 2020	Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to May 22, 2020 request to meet with Paqtnkek First Nation regarding FMS. Provided FMS Plain Language Summary document for sharing with interested community members.
June 16, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Request to meet with KMKNO to discuss potential impacts and proposed mitigations for the project. (Meeting scheduled for July 14, 2020). Separate email requesting follow-up on May 11, 2020 email regarding review of 3 archaeological reports.
June 16, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to May 22, 2020 request to meet with Pictou Landing First Nation's Chief and council, and interested community members, to discuss potential impacts and proposed mitigations for the project. Provided FMS Plain Language Summary document for sharing with interested community members.
June 26, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Pictou Landing First Nation confirmed July 6, 2020 meeting with Chief and council.
June 30, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Shared draft meeting agenda for July 6, 2020 with PLFN for review and comment.
June 30, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Shared draft agenda for July 14, 2020 meeting for review and comment.
July 9, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Shared presentation and draft Impact Statement with KMKNO in advance of July 14 meeting.
July 14, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Online Meeting</i>	Provided an update on all AG projects; background, engagement to date, and what concerns have been expressed by Indigenous groups; discussed traditional use and proponent's draft impact statement – requested detailed information on traditional use; presented process for fisheries offsetting and Schedule 2. Requested feedback on draft impact statement by August 14, 2020.
July 17, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Follow-up to July 14 meeting – provided additional information regarding Schedule 2.

Summary of Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia Engagement Activities



Date	Name/ Organization	Means	Key Issues
July 18, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Requested meeting with PLFN Chief and council (follow up to July 6 th meeting – AG not notified of meeting).
July 20, 2020	KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided draft meeting notes from July 14 th for review/comment.
July 23, 2020	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Provided draft proponent impact statement with proposed mitigations, as well as background information and maps, for Millbrook's review and comment. Requested detailed information on traditional use. Requested return by August 14, 2020.
July 23, 2020	Sipekne'katik First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Provided draft proponent impact statement with proposed mitigations, as well as background information and maps, for Sipekne'katik's review and comment. Requested detailed information on traditional use. Requested return by August 14, 2020.
July 28, 2020	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email/Letter</i>	Letter sent to Chief of Millbrook First Nation as a follow-up to May 6 th meeting with AG reaffirming commitment to ongoing engagement and participation.
Aug 21, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation, KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Requested meeting with PLFN and KMKNO to discuss FMS (follow-up to July 18 (and other previous) emails).
Oct 13, 2020	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Provided scaled area map of FMS to G. Gloade.
Nov 7, 2020	Millbrook First Nation and KMKNO	<i>Email</i>	Provided FMS Plain Language Summary
Nov 23, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation and Paqtnkek First Nation	<i>Email</i>	Request for meeting for FMS Project
Dec 15, 2020	Pictou Landing First Nation, Paqtnkek First Nation and KMKNO	<i>Online Meeting</i>	Meeting to provide general AMNS overview of Projects, and updated information on FMS Project including impact statement and proposed mitigations, request for additional current use information
Jan 11, 2021	Millbrook First Nation	<i>Phone Call</i>	Discussed collection of FMS supplemental indigenous knowledge

Fifteen Mile Stream (FMS) Project Questions
December 13, 2019

- A. MEKS – conclusions regarding traditional use. Are the conclusions presented in the MEKS completed by MAPS representative of Mi'kmaq community views? Did they accurately portray use within the MEKS Study Area and the area of the FMS Project?
- B. Additional information beyond what is presented in the MEKS is required to fully evaluate project effects on the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Please review and provide information on the following set of questions:
 - a. Location of seasonal, temporary, overnight camps or permanent camps within or surrounding the FMS Mine. We don't have any general or specific locations of camps— if we had any more information, we could consider these locations (even in a general way) as receptors in our evaluation of noise, light, and dust predicted from the Mine.
 - b. Recreational uses in and directly surrounding the FMS Study Area – priority/best swimming areas? Fishing? in Seloam Lake, Anti-Dam Flowage? Other lakes nearby? Again, understanding these key fishing and swimming locations allow us to tailor our evaluation of potential pathways of impact and evaluation.
 - c. Surface water potable water supplies- again, these could be seasonal withdrawals associated with camps or more permanent installations. Right now, our closest potable water supply is just under 9 km south of the FMS Mine at a residential property. We would like to evaluate closer withdrawals, if they exist.
 - d. Sacred Sites/burial Sites – any information (general – no need to be specific) relating to these could be included in the EIS.
 - e. Any insight you can offer into frequency, duration or timing of traditional practices – hunting, fishing, gathering, trapping, spiritual use etc – understanding the frequency, duration and timing of these activities is very helpful for our analysis of Project interactions and potential and possible mitigation measures as well.
 - f. Data Sets (GIS) Locations
- C. Please provide additional context relating to how the right is practiced or exercised – including which groups practice the right (women, youth, elders etc) and also how it was practiced historically.
- D. Please consider each Indigenous group's perspective on the importance of the land on which the FMS Project is located and how it may intersect with any land management uses or plans the community may have.
- E. Please consider whether surrounding crown land could support traditional land use practices during the FMS Project lifespan during which time access will be limited within the Project footprint (see attached map showing the Project location and available surrounding crown land).
- F. In what ways could this project positively impact the economic condition of the community? Possible areas of impact include:
 - Income
 - Population
 - Housing
 - Jobs
 - Cost of living
 - Food security

- G. In what ways could this project negatively impact the economic condition of the community? Possible areas of impact include:
- Income
 - Population
 - Housing
 - Jobs
 - Cost of living
 - Food security
- H. What positive or negative effects could project-related employment of community members have. For example:
- Provide new job opportunities.
 - Improve socio-economic conditions for families through increased income.
 - Cause worker shortages in other businesses if people are recruited away from their current jobs in the community.
 - Others?
- I. If community members lost access to traditional-use resources (i.e. hunted or trapped game / fish; medicinal, food, or cultural-use plants; recreational use of water), what would community members do instead? For example:
- Shift to other areas for traditional use.
 - Stop using traditional resources.
 - Purchase goods elsewhere to replace traditional goods.
 - Others?
- J. Would loss of access to land or resources have a direct effect on anyone's income? If so, how and to what extent?

Subject: Re: Fifteen Mile Stream -- questions for inclusion in the EIS
Date: Tuesday, May 28, 2019 at 1:10:28 PM Atlantic Daylight Time
From: Meghan Milloy
To: jennifer@mikmaki.ca, Jennifer Copage, Shelly M, Gerald Gloade, Derek Peters
CC: Jim Millard, Nicole Scotney, Tombs, Joanna (CEAA/ACEE)

Hi Folks,

We have been busy over the course of the last few weeks with the FMS EIS ensuring that the questions posed through the IR process for Beaver Dam have been addressed in Fifteen Mile Stream EIS where applicable. As a result, we are now finalizing the technical components of the EIS this week and then moving through the process of summary documents, translation and submission.

I am just reaching back out to you to see if anyone is able to provide any additional details as requested below. Please don't hesitate to contact me to discuss. I will be working on this section finalization all week.

Thank you,
Meghan

Meghan Milloy
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From: Meghan Milloy <meghan@mccallumenvironmental.com>
Date: Sunday, April 21, 2019 at 3:10 PM
To: "jennifer@mikmaki.ca" <jennifer@mikmaki.ca>, Jennifer Copage <jcopage@sipeknekatik.ca>, Shelly M <shelly.m@eastlink.ca>, Gerald Gloade <gerald.gloade@gmail.com>, Derek Peters <DPeters@mikmaqrights.com>
Cc: Jim Millard <jmillard@atlanticgoldcorporation.com>, Nicole Scotney <nicole.scotney@canada.ca>, "Tombs, Joanna (CEAA/ACEE)" <joanna.tombs@canada.ca>
Subject: Fifteen Mile Stream -- questions for inclusion in the EIS

Hello Everyone,

I hope this email finds you all well, and perhaps well fed after a yummy Easter brunch with your families. I am heading home in the next hour or so to spend some family time with my bunch :)

As you are all aware, we are preparing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project for submission to CEAA in the coming weeks (Mid May submission). We have prepared the draft Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia chapter and I have some follow up questions for you where additional analysis could be completed. If you are able to share any additional insight into these questions, we would be able to incorporate this information into the Project analysis of impacts for the Mi'kmaq.

Jennifer, thank you and MAPS for your work preparing the MEKS. Some of these questions build from your report, and some are driven by the EIS guidelines prepared by CEAA. Any insight would be appreciated. As always, specific information on locations isn't required but any general information that you can share will help. From the MEKS report, we understand the specific usage of the area by the Mi'kmaq for traditional purposes include three main areas of concentration of traditional use (directly south of the Project along Anti-Dam Flowage, and directly east (Hunting Lake area) and west (Como Lake area) of the FMS Mine footprint).

We have uploaded our FMS poster boards that we prepared for the open house completed last month and share the link that will allow you access to these boards (they are too big to email). These boards provide a detailed summary of all

Valued Components (VCS). You can simply click on the link and enter the username and password. If you have troubles with the link, please copy and paste it into any browser and it will work. Maps on the poster boards show the location of the proposed Mine in relation to surrounding surface water bodies.

[REDACTED]

Username:

[REDACTED]

Password:

[REDACTED]

Questions:

- Location of seasonal, temporary, overnight camps or permanent camps within or surrounding the FMS Mine. We don't have any general or specific locations of camps— if we had any more information, we could consider these locations (even in a general way) as receptors in our evaluation of noise, light, and dust predicted from the Mine.
- Recreational uses in and directly surrounding the FMS Study Area – priority/best swimming areas? Fishing? in Seloam Lake, Anti-Dam Flowage? Other lakes nearby? Again, understanding these key fishing and swimming locations allow us to tailor our evaluation of potential pathways of impact and evaluation.
- Surface water potable water supplies- again, these could be seasonal withdrawals associated with camps or more permanent installations. Right now, our closest potable water supply is just under 9 km south of the FMS Mine at a residential property. We would like to evaluate closer withdrawals, if they exist.
- Sacred Sites/burial Sites – any information (general – no need to be specific) relating to these could be included in the EIS.
- Any insight you can offer into ***frequency, duration or timing*** of traditional practices – hunting, fishing, gathering, trapping, spiritual use etc – understanding the frequency, duration and timing of these activities is very helpful for our analysis of Project interactions and potential and possible mitigation measures as well.

Thanks a lot everyone. Jim and I appreciate your time, support and on-going engagement relating to the FMS project and the other Atlantic Gold projects. Happy Easter.

Meg

Meghan Milloy

Vice President

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Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project
Summary of Impacts to Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and Proposed Mitigation Measures
 June 2020

Potential Impact and/or Proposed Mitigation	Information Request for KMKNO
Loss of Access: 765 hectares of crown land for 11 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe how the loss of access to 765 hectares of Crown land for 11 years will affect your community. ▪ How can the impacts be minimized? ▪ Are there other areas surrounding the mine your community can use during the operation of the mine?
Surrounding Available Crown Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are equivalent size tracts of land available around the mine site ▪ Is this land surrounding the mine site suitable for traditional use?
Dust, noise and light levels above background surrounding the mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the elevated dust, noise and light levels near the mine impact your community? ▪ If so, how? ▪ How can the impacts be minimized?
Access to Seloam Lake and lands to the east of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the proposed bypass roads allow your community continued access to the lake and lands to the east of the mine? ▪ Do you have other suggestions to ensure access?
Seloam Brook Diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low productivity stream, diverted/altered in the past, watershed is managed by NSPI ▪ Are you using Seloam Brook? ▪ What species of fish do the Mi'kmaq harvest from Seloam Brook?

Atlantic Gold Corporation Draft Conclusions: Potential Impacts to the Mi'kmaq Fifteen Mile Stream

- It is the conclusion of the Proponent that the permanent loss of some plant species does not pose a significant threat to Mi'kmaq use of the species as a whole, given their abundance and availability within close proximity, and the limited development pressures surrounding the FMS Study Area;
- The FMS Mine Site will be restricted for access. This area includes 765 ha of crown land, within which there are limited open water/lakes/recreational swimming or known fishing areas;
- There are 37 projects within the regional assessment area (used in cumulative effects analysis). The cumulative effect of all projects within the RAA combined result in a loss of potential access to lands for traditional or spiritual purposes. All projects quantified within the RAA account for 6206 ha of total area, 2494 ha of which is crown land. The loss of access to a maximum area of 2,494 ha from all identified projects in the RAA accounts for 0.25% of all land within the RAA, and 0.75% of available crown land within the RAA.
- Access to Seloam Lake and Anti-Dam Flowage will be maintained. Local bypass roads will be constructed to maintain access to Seloam Lake and local trails east of the FMS Mine Site;
- Change in noise and light levels will meet compliance with guidelines at the FMS Mine Site property boundary. Elevated noise and light levels above background conditions are expected, but only in close proximity to the FMS Mine Site (1 to 2 km);
- Within close proximity to the proposed property boundaries of the FMS Mine Site (1 to 2 km), there is the potential for sensory disturbance to wildlife and birds from noise and light above background conditions resulting in potential changes to wildlife patterns and by extension, hunting practices;
- Based on the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted, it is considered unlikely that ore dust deposition from the Project at the rates considered in this assessment would result in levels of metals in country foods, soils and dust that would be harmful to human health. Adverse health effects from soil and dust exposure, the consumption of country foods harvested from the vicinity of the FMS Mine Site, and recreational water use (i.e. swimming) are not anticipated;
- Access limitations are for a temporal scale of eleven years (construction, operations and the active reclamation stage of the closure phase);
- It is the opinion of the Proponent that traditional practices within the FMS Mine Site can resume during the post-closure stage of the closure phase. The landscape will have commenced re-naturalization; however, with more limited forested cover for an extended period of time. This will likely affect the specific nature of traditional practices that can and will resume within the FMS Mine Site;
- There will be a change in surrounding viewscape of the Project. Project stockpiles will be visible from several local vantage point around the FMS Mine Site including Seloam Lake, Anti-Dam

Flowage and the proposed bypass roads. The stockpiles will receive a vegetated cover and will be visible as a vegetated hill feature;

- No known physical and cultural sites of Mi'kmaq importance will be affected by Project development. Procedures will be implemented during all phases of the Project in the event there are finds of additional potential archaeological deposits or human remains;
- There are limited development pressures in the area and the closest Mi'kmaq community is 24km from the FMS Mine Site;
- The mine will provide added employment and economic opportunities to the area, and the Mi'kmaq are anticipated to preferentially benefit from this increased economic activity;
- All of these potential changes as a result of the proposed mine development are expected to have an impact on the economic condition of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Although there may be specific individual examples of negative economic impact as a result of changed traditional practices (for example), generally, the overall conclusion of the Proponent is that this Project will have a net positive impact on the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia through an increase in benefits including job opportunities and other forms of economic prosperity in the local region around the Project; and,
- The development of the Project is also expected to have an impact on the, mental and social well-being of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Similarly to economic condition changes, the Proponent anticipates that although the Project may have a negative localized impact on Mi'kmaq individuals during traditional practices within close proximity to the mine, overall, the impact on the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia will be low, given the very remote location of the mine, the distance to Mi'kmaq communities, the available crown land surrounding the FMS Mine Site that can continue to be used by the Mi'kmaq, and the short temporal scale of the Project (11 years).

Proposed Specific Mitigation Measures

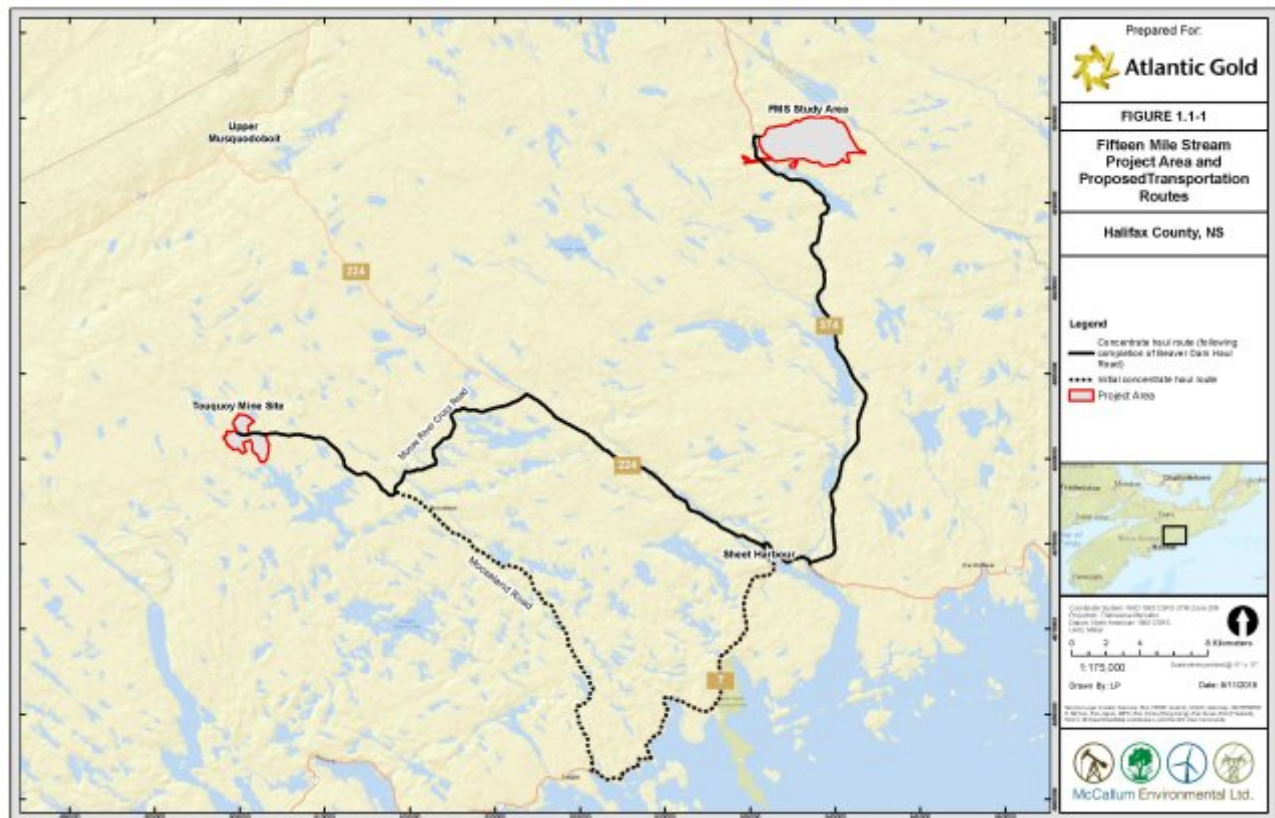
- Bypass roads are planned to allow access to Seloam Lake and the lands east of the FMS Mine Site. Mine site infrastructure, including stockpiles and TMF, will be visible from these roads, given their close proximity to the mine. Access will continue to Seloam Lake for recreational and fishing purposes;
- There are large tracts of crown land in close proximity to the Project Area which may support traditional practices and may mitigate loss of access to the Project Area; and,
- In the event that chance finds of archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during construction activities associated with the Fifteen Mile Stream Development, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Nova Scotia Special Places Program and with the KMKNO Archaeological Division.

Additional mitigation measures, monitoring plans and general commitments are provided in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and can be reviewed with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia at any time.

Appendix A: Project Description

Key Components of Project

- Proposed surface gold mine near Trafalgar, Nova Scotia, 30 km north of Sheet Harbour
- Project will include an open pit, tailings management facility, waste rock area, stockpiles, processing plant, and support buildings
- No cyanide will be used at FMS Mine Site
- Concentrate will be produced on site and transported to Touquoy for processing
- Historical tailings remediation
- Tailings from processing at Touquoy will be deposited into the exhausted Touquoy pit
- Seloam Brook will be rerouted as a part of mine development





Preliminary Reclamation Planning

- Reclamation and Closure Plan will employ reclamation best practices, ecological restoration and be completed in consultation with the KMKNO and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia
- Waste rock piles will be covered and revegetated. The specific type of revegetation will be determined through consultation
- Surface water will be directed towards the pit, to allow it to fill with water
- Flooding of the pit will form a water feature/lake with a shallow water wetland border, where practicable
- Tailings management facility (TMF) surface water ponds will be removed. TMF will be capped using a combination of rock and soil cover
- All other mine site facilities will be removed and revegetated

EIS Technical Summary Conclusions

- All valued components demonstrate adverse effect, but with mitigation in place, residual (remaining) effects are considered not significant
- There is a need for Fisheries Act Authorization and associated fish habitat compensation, especially as it relates to the diversion of Seloam Brook
- There is a need for wetland compensation
- Impacts to receiving surface water (Anti-Dam Flowage) from mine discharge are not predicted through quantitative modelling (during operations and closure phases). Monitoring will be completed prior to discharge and within Anti-Dam Flowage to confirm these predictions
- Treatment will be available if/as required to ensure the discharge does not harm aquatic life in Anti-Dam Flowage but currently is not predicted to be required.

- Historical tailings that will be disturbed to develop the mine will be excavated and safely disposed of/managed on or offsite (likely within the TMF)
- No known physical and cultural sites of Mi'kmaq importance will be affected by Project development. If areas of interest are identified during regular monitoring throughout construction, KMKNO will be immediately notified
- Air and noise levels will meet compliance at the property boundaries of the mine

Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project
Summary of Impacts to Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and Proposed Mitigation Measures
 June 2020

Potential Impact and/or Proposed Mitigation	Information Request for Millbrook First Nation
Loss of Access: 765 hectares of crown land for 11 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe how the loss of access to 765 hectares of Crown land for 11 years will affect your community. ▪ How can the impacts be minimized? ▪ Are there other areas surrounding the mine your community can use during the operation of the mine?
Surrounding Available Crown Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are equivalent size tracts of land available around the mine site ▪ Is this land surrounding the mine site suitable for traditional use?
Dust, noise and light levels above background surrounding the mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the elevated dust, noise and light levels near the mine impact your community? ▪ If so, how? ▪ How can the impacts be minimized?
Access to Seloam Lake and lands to the east of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the proposed bypass roads allow your community continued access to the lake and lands to the east of the mine? ▪ Do you have other suggestions to ensure access?
Seloam Brook Diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low productivity stream, diverted/altered in the past, watershed is managed by NSPI ▪ Are you using Seloam Brook? ▪ What species of fish do the Mi'kmaq harvest from Seloam Brook?

Atlantic Gold Corporation Draft Conclusions: Potential Impacts to the Mi'kmaq
Fifteen Mile Stream

- It is the conclusion of the Proponent that the permanent loss of some plant species does not pose a significant threat to Mi'kmaq use of the species as a whole, given their abundance and availability within close proximity, and the limited development pressures surrounding the FMS Study Area;
- The FMS Mine Site will be restricted for access. This area includes 765 ha of crown land, within which there are limited open water/lakes/recreational swimming or known fishing areas;
- There are 37 projects within the regional assessment area (used in cumulative effects analysis). The cumulative effect of all projects within the RAA combined result in a loss of potential access to lands for traditional or spiritual purposes. All projects quantified within the RAA account for 6206 ha of total area, 2494 ha of which is crown land. The loss of access to a maximum area of 2,494 ha from all identified projects in the RAA accounts for 0.25% of all land within the RAA, and 0.75% of available crown land within the RAA.
- Access to Seloam Lake and Anti-Dam Flowage will be maintained. Local bypass roads will be constructed to maintain access to Seloam Lake and local trails east of the FMS Mine Site;
- Change in noise and light levels will meet compliance with guidelines at the FMS Mine Site property boundary. Elevated noise and light levels above background conditions are expected, but only in close proximity to the FMS Mine Site (1 to 2 km);
- Within close proximity to the proposed property boundaries of the FMS Mine Site (1 to 2 km), there is the potential for sensory disturbance to wildlife and birds from noise and light above background conditions resulting in potential changes to wildlife patterns and by extension, hunting practices;
- Based on the Human Health Risk Assessment conducted, it is considered unlikely that ore dust deposition from the Project at the rates considered in this assessment would result in levels of metals in country foods, soils and dust that would be harmful to human health. Adverse health effects from soil and dust exposure, the consumption of country foods harvested from the vicinity of the FMS Mine Site, and recreational water use (i.e. swimming) are not anticipated;
- Access limitations are for a temporal scale of eleven years (construction, operations and the active reclamation stage of the closure phase);
- It is the opinion of the Proponent that traditional practices within the FMS Mine Site can resume during the post-closure stage of the closure phase. The landscape will have commenced re-naturalization; however, with more limited forested cover for an extended period of time. This will likely affect the specific nature of traditional practices that can and will resume within the FMS Mine Site;
- There will be a change in surrounding viewscape of the Project. Project stockpiles will be visible from several local vantage point around the FMS Mine Site including Seloam Lake, Anti-Dam

Flowage and the proposed bypass roads. The stockpiles will receive a vegetated cover and will be visible as a vegetated hill feature;

- No known physical and cultural sites of Mi'kmaq importance will be affected by Project development. Procedures will be implemented during all phases of the Project in the event there are finds of additional potential archaeological deposits or human remains;
- There are limited development pressures in the area and the closest Mi'kmaq community is 24km from the FMS Mine Site;
- The mine will provide added employment and economic opportunities to the area, and the Mi'kmaq are anticipated to preferentially benefit from this increased economic activity;
- All of these potential changes as a result of the proposed mine development are expected to have an impact on the economic condition of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Although there may be specific individual examples of negative economic impact as a result of changed traditional practices (for example), generally, the overall conclusion of the Proponent is that this Project will have a net positive impact on the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia through an increase in benefits including job opportunities and other forms of economic prosperity in the local region around the Project; and,
- The development of the Project is also expected to have an impact on the, mental and social well-being of the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia. Similarly to economic condition changes, the Proponent anticipates that although the Project may have a negative localized impact on Mi'kmaq individuals during traditional practices within close proximity to the mine, overall, the impact on the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia will be low, given the very remote location of the mine, the distance to Mi'kmaq communities, the available crown land surrounding the FMS Mine Site that can continue to be used by the Mi'kmaq, and the short temporal scale of the Project (11 years).

Proposed Specific Mitigation Measures

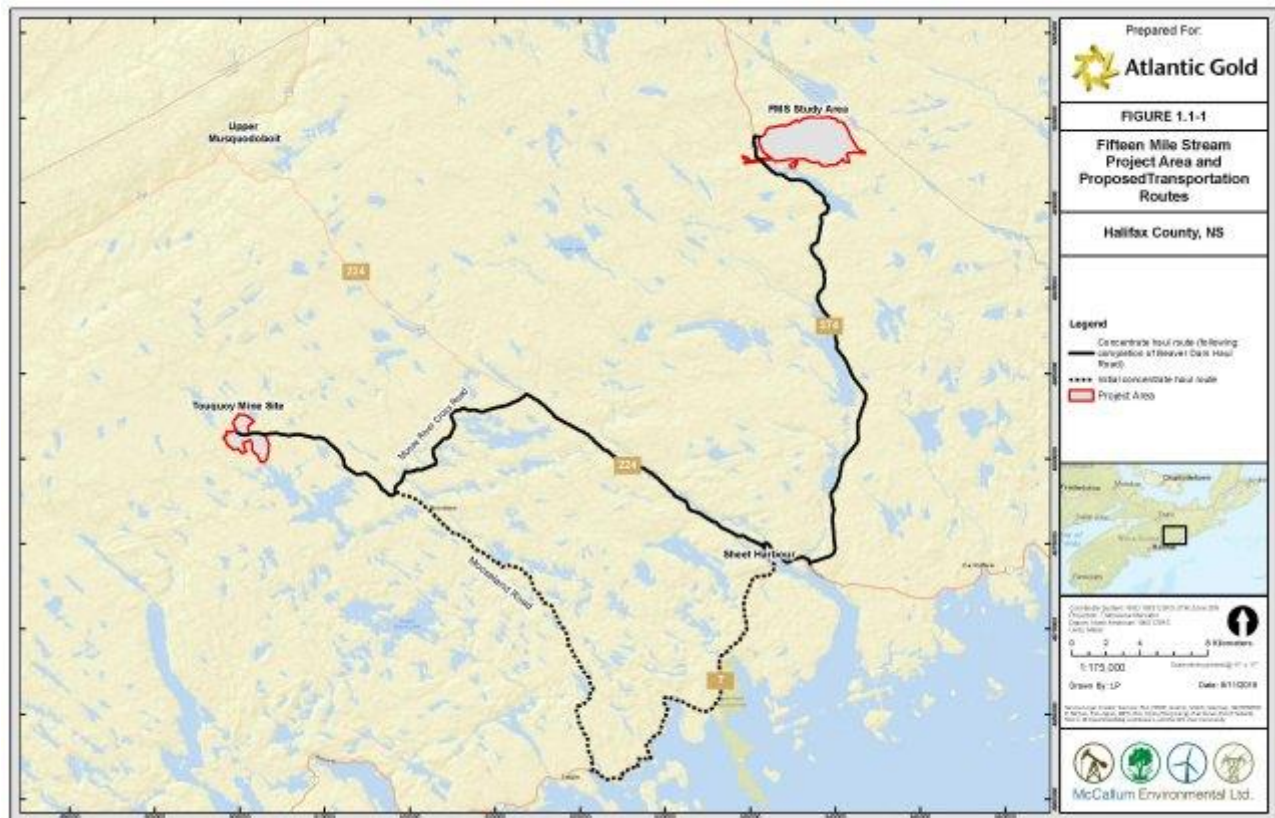
- Bypass roads are planned to allow access to Seloam Lake and the lands east of the FMS Mine Site. Mine site infrastructure, including stockpiles and TMF, will be visible from these roads, given their close proximity to the mine. Access will continue to Seloam Lake for recreational and fishing purposes;
- There are large tracts of crown land in close proximity to the Project Area which may support traditional practices and may mitigate loss of access to the Project Area; and,
- In the event that chance finds of archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during construction activities associated with the Fifteen Mile Stream Development, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Nova Scotia Special Places Program and with the KMKNO Archaeological Division.

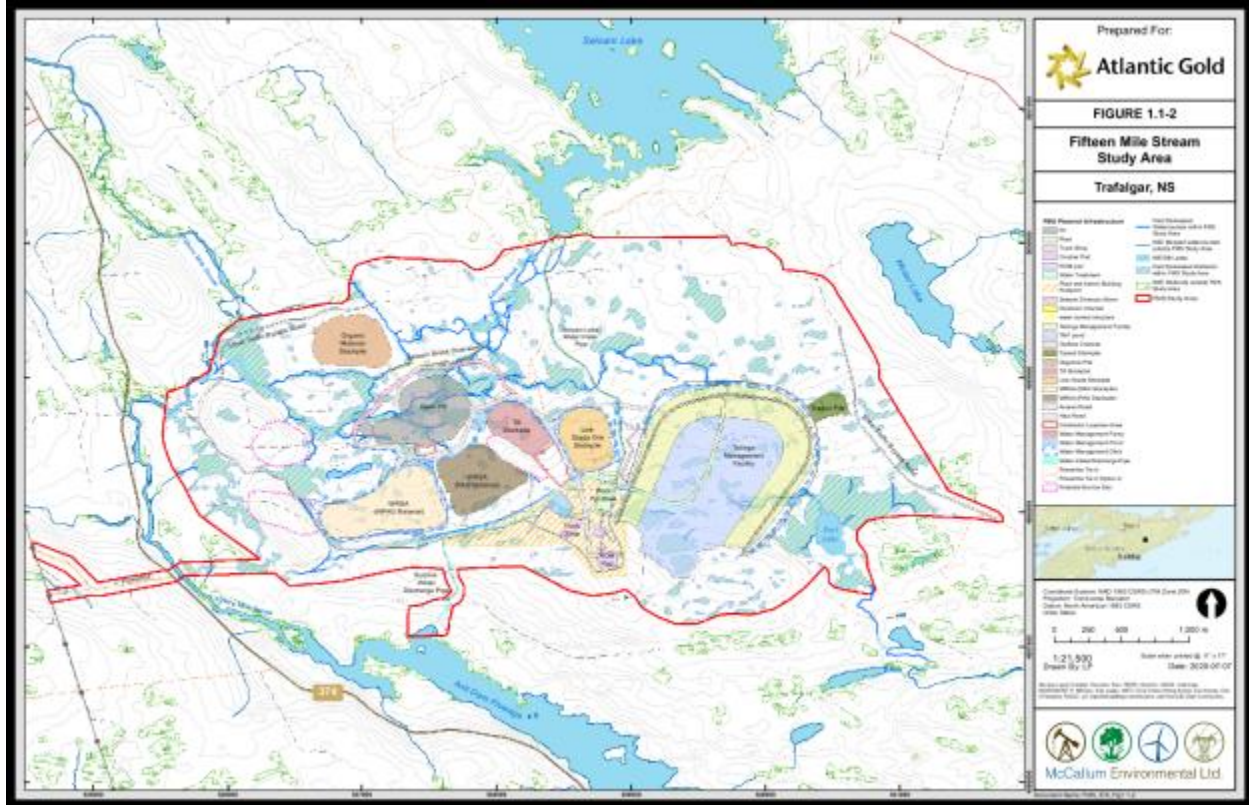
Additional mitigation measures, monitoring plans and general commitments are provided in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and can be reviewed with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia at any time.

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Key Components of Project

- Proposed surface gold mine near Trafalgar, Nova Scotia, 30 km north of Sheet Harbour
- Project will include an open pit, tailings management facility, waste rock area, stockpiles, processing plant, and support buildings
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- Reclamation and Closure Plan will employ reclamation best practices, ecological restoration and be completed in consultation with the KMKNO and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia
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- Surface water will be directed towards the pit, to allow it to fill with water
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EIS Technical Summary Conclusions

- All valued components demonstrate adverse effect, but with mitigation in place, residual (remaining) effects are considered not significant
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Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project
Summary of Impacts to Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and Proposed Mitigation Measures
 June 2020

Potential Impact and/or Proposed Mitigation	Information Request for Sipekne'katik First Nation
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Dust, noise and light levels above background surrounding the mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the elevated dust, noise and light levels near the mine impact your community? ▪ If so, how? ▪ How can the impacts be minimized?
Access to Seloam Lake and lands to the east of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the proposed bypass roads allow your community continued access to the lake and lands to the east of the mine? ▪ Do you have other suggestions to ensure access?
Seloam Brook Diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low productivity stream, diverted/altered in the past, watershed is managed by NSPI ▪ Are you using Seloam Brook? ▪ What species of fish do the Mi'kmaq harvest from Seloam Brook?

Atlantic Gold Corporation Draft Conclusions: Potential Impacts to the Mi'kmaq
Fifteen Mile Stream

- It is the conclusion of the Proponent that the permanent loss of some plant species does not pose a significant threat to Mi'kmaq use of the species as a whole, given their abundance and availability within close proximity, and the limited development pressures surrounding the FMS Study Area;
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- There are 37 projects within the regional assessment area (used in cumulative effects analysis). The cumulative effect of all projects within the RAA combined result in a loss of potential access to lands for traditional or spiritual purposes. All projects quantified within the RAA account for 6206 ha of total area, 2494 ha of which is crown land. The loss of access to a maximum area of 2,494 ha from all identified projects in the RAA accounts for 0.25% of all land within the RAA, and 0.75% of available crown land within the RAA.
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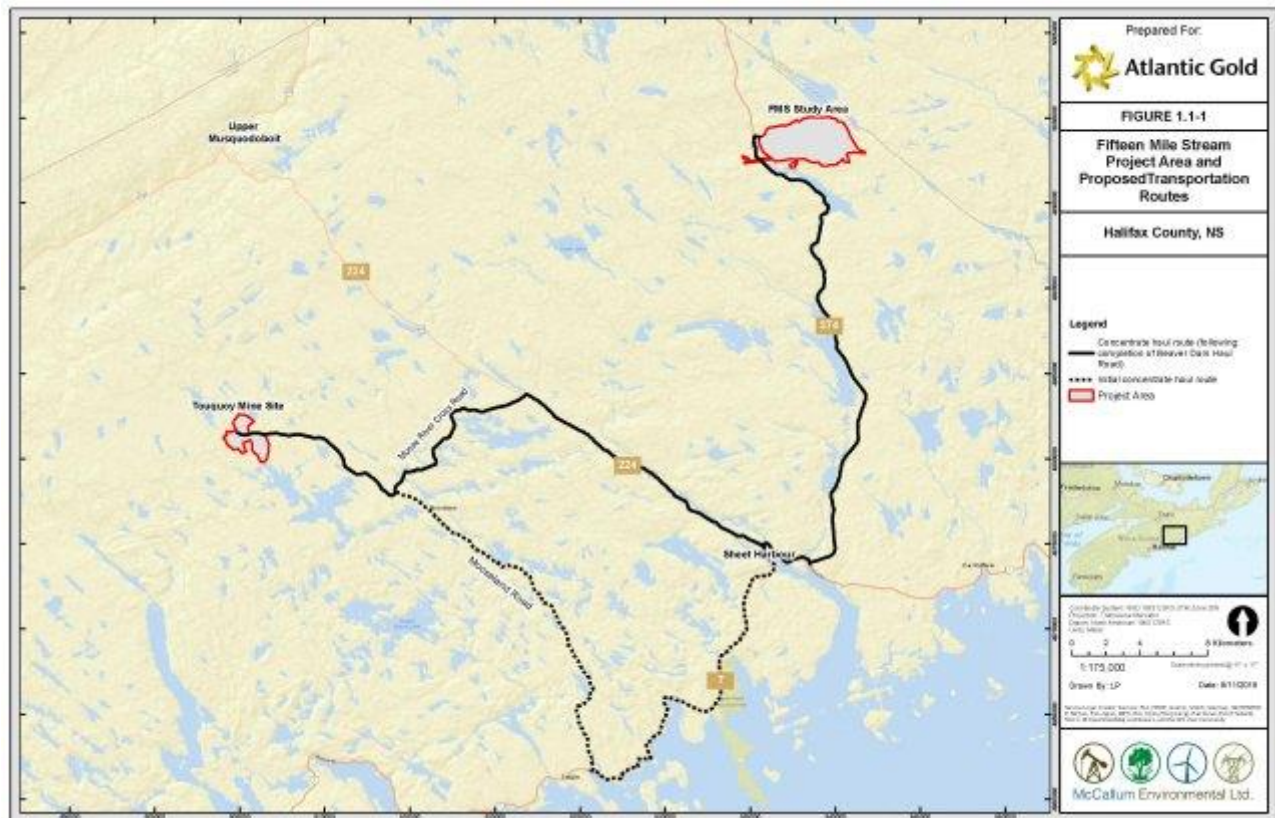
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Key Components of Project

- Proposed surface gold mine near Tralagar, Nova Scotia, 30 km north of Sheet Harbour
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Atlantic Gold
A St Barbara Ltd Company

Plain Language Summary

**FIFTEEN MILE STREAM GOLD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

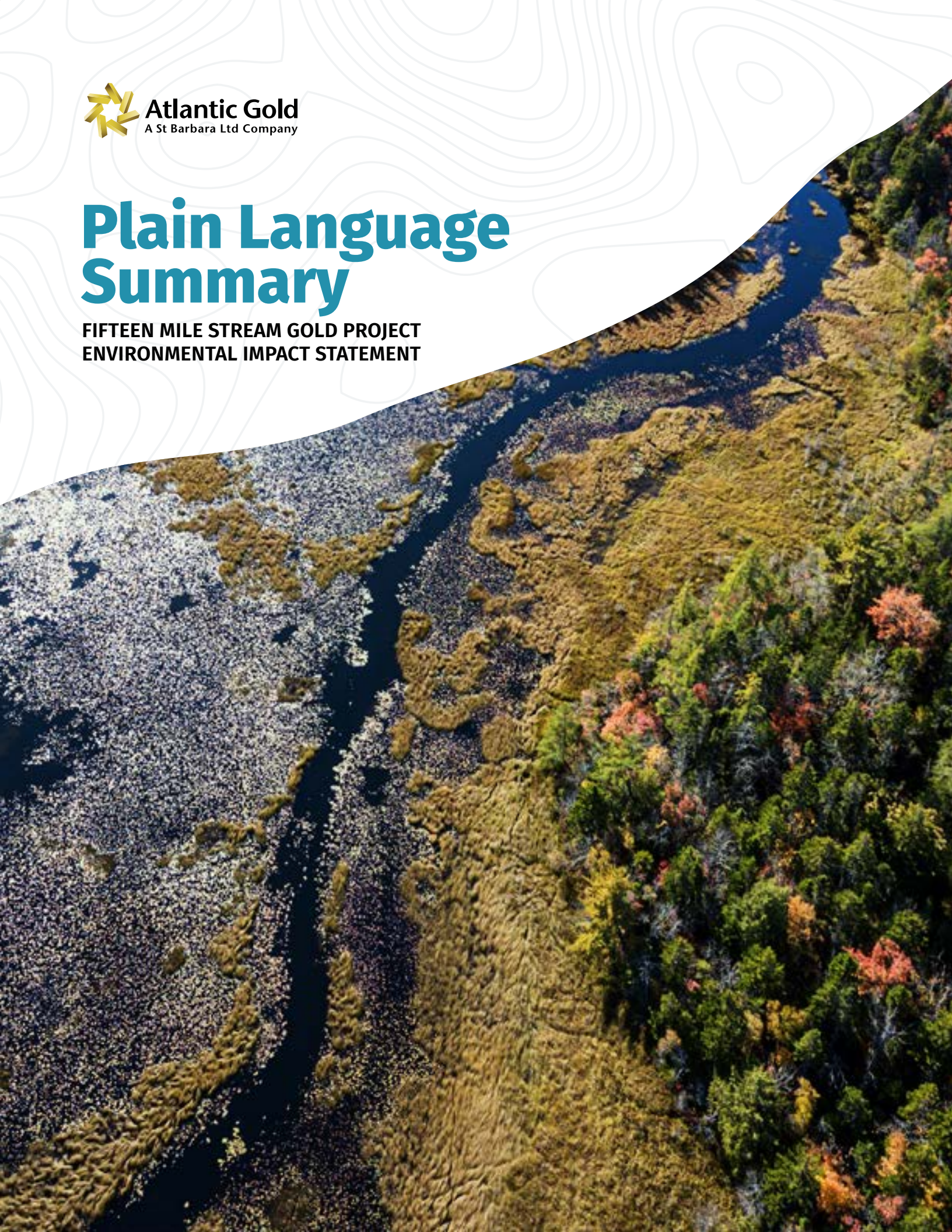




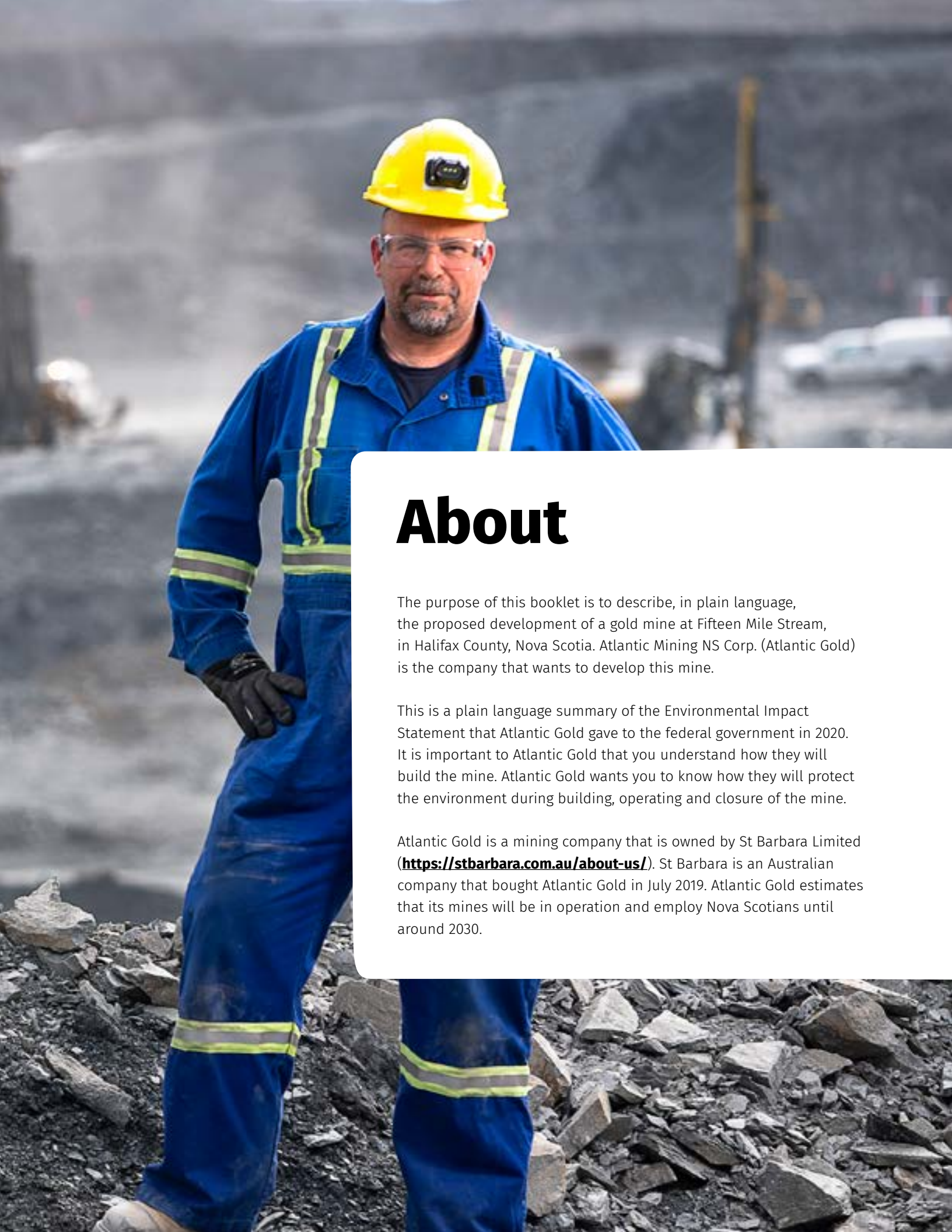
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Atlantic Gold
A St Barbara Ltd Company





About

The purpose of this booklet is to describe, in plain language, the proposed development of a gold mine at Fifteen Mile Stream, in Halifax County, Nova Scotia. Atlantic Mining NS Corp. (Atlantic Gold) is the company that wants to develop this mine.

This is a plain language summary of the Environmental Impact Statement that Atlantic Gold gave to the federal government in 2020. It is important to Atlantic Gold that you understand how they will build the mine. Atlantic Gold wants you to know how they will protect the environment during building, operating and closure of the mine.

Atlantic Gold is a mining company that is owned by St Barbara Limited (<https://stbarbara.com.au/about-us/>). St Barbara is an Australian company that bought Atlantic Gold in July 2019. Atlantic Gold estimates that its mines will be in operation and employ Nova Scotians until around 2030.

Project Overview

Atlantic Gold wants to start construction of the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project (the Project) in 2021. The purpose of this Project is to mine and process gold in Nova Scotia. This Project is located near Trafalgar, Nova Scotia, 30 km north of Sheet Harbour. The nearest Mi'kmaq communities are Sheet Harbour Indian Reserve and Beaver Lake Indian Reserve (Millbrook First Nation). Sheet Harbour Reserve is 25 km south of the Project, and Beaver Lake Reserve is 24 km southwest of the Project. Other Mi'kmaq communities in the area include: Pictou Landing First Nation (59 km north of the Project), Millbrook First Nation (64 km northwest of the Project), Sipekne'katik First Nation (74 km west of the Project) and Paqtnkek First Nation (79 km northeast of the Project).

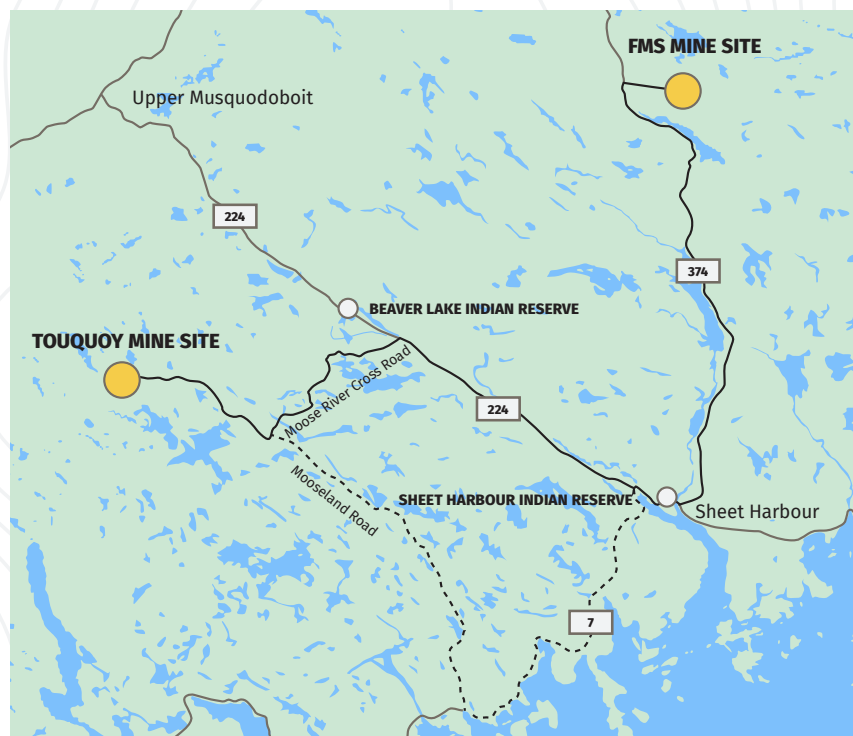
Atlantic Gold wants to start constructing the mine at Fifteen Mile Stream in 2022. The company expects that the mine will operate for seven years and provide more than 290 direct, full-time jobs. The Project will include:

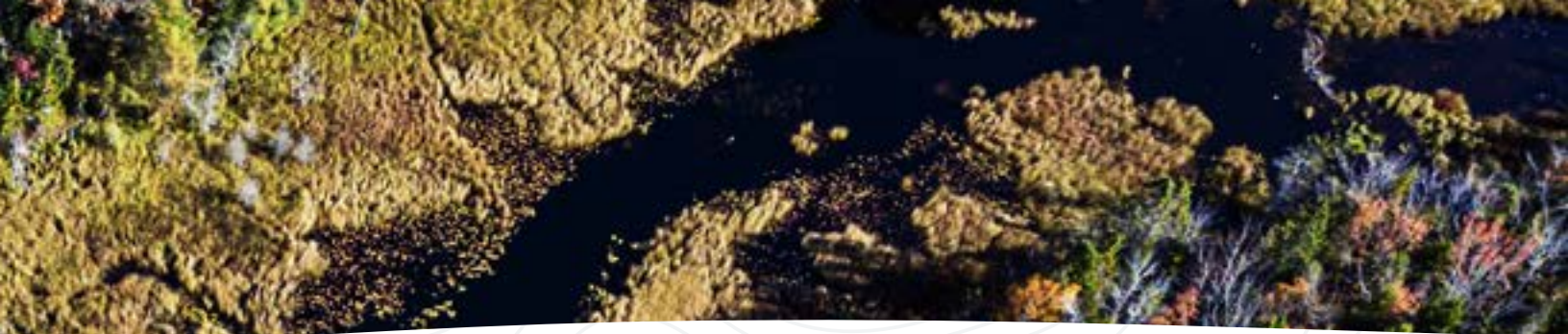
- a surface mine
- a tailings management facility
- a processing plant
- a waste rock storage area
- support buildings

The gold concentrate made at Fifteen Mile Stream will be trucked to the existing Touquoy Mine for final finishing into gold bars.

Atlantic Gold has been in operation in Nova Scotia since 2017. The company currently operates the Touquoy Gold Mine (Touquoy Mine) in Moose River, Nova Scotia. Touquoy Mine currently employs more than 280 full-time employees and 40-70 contractors.

More information about the Project is available at: www.atlanticgold.ca





Sustainable Development at Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project

Throughout the mining process, Atlantic Gold is committed to keeping the environment safe and healthy for people, plants, and animals. Atlantic Gold knows that the environment is important to you and your community.

The Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project will be an environmentally safe mine site for present and future generations of Nova Scotians. The company is committed to making sure that all parts of the Project limits the impact of mining operations. Atlantic Gold commits to the people of Nova Scotia to follow all environmental laws and regulations.

Before construction starts, Atlantic Gold will develop Environmental Management Programs that workers will have to follow. These Programs will provide detailed instructions explaining how work is to be done so that the environment is protected.

Atlantic Gold cannot build the mine unless it receives approval from the governments of Canada, and Nova Scotia. To get approval the company has to go through a review of the entire Project. This process is called an Environmental Assessment.





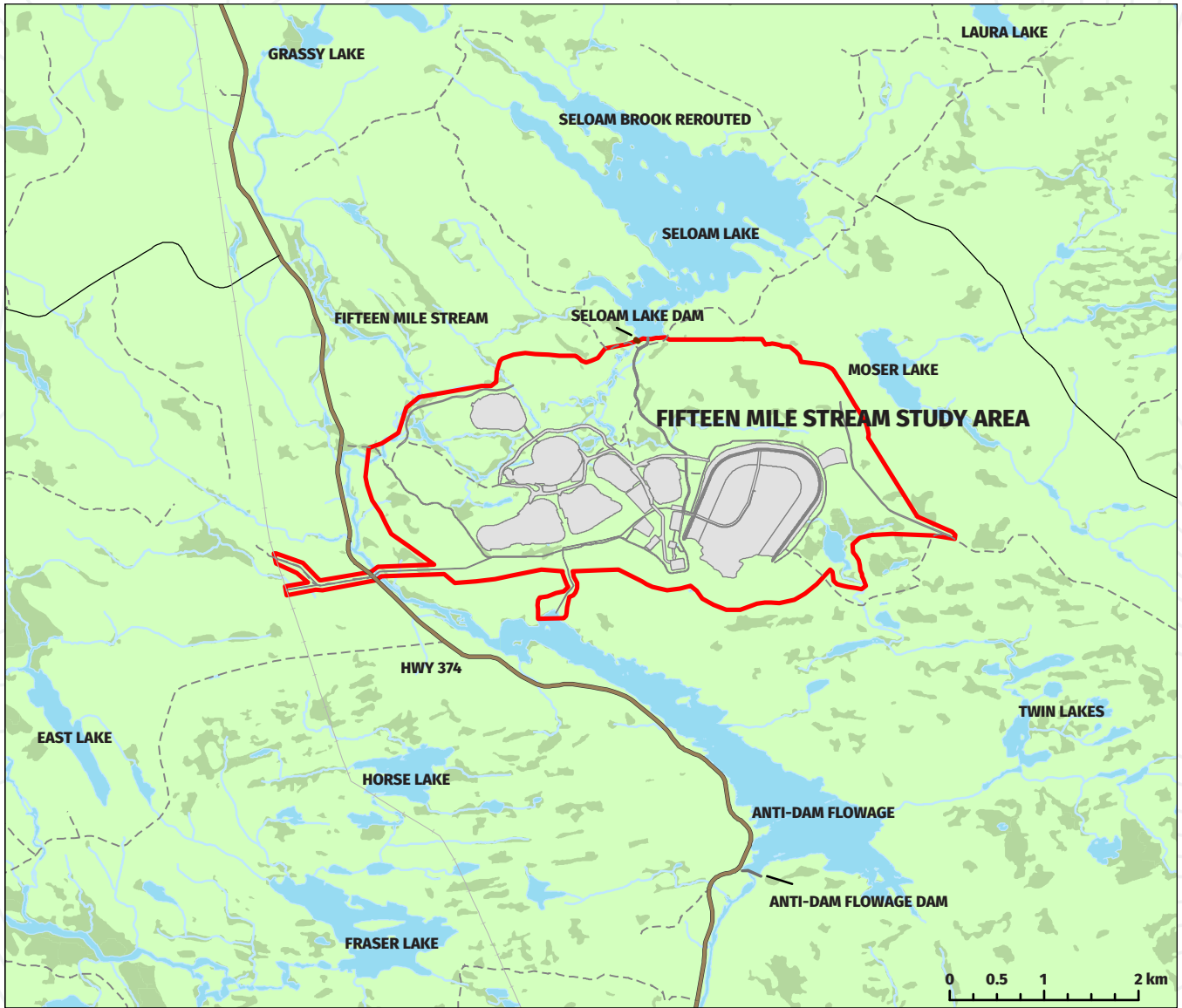
Current Condition of the Project Site

The Fifteen Mile Stream site is a forested area and its main industrial use is forestry harvesting activities. The streams in the area support trout fishing and other recreational uses, such as canoeing and ATV use.

Atlantic Gold is not the first company to mine for gold in this area. There are remnants of other mines at the site including abandoned mine openings, and piles of waste rock and tailings along Seloam Brook. The age of these mines date as far back as the late 1800s. The existing roads on the site also show that the area was used for mining and forestry activities in the past. Studies of the area show that previous mining companies re-routed Seloam Brook in many locations. Re-routing Seloam Brook was done in order to allow for mining activities.

Nova Scotia Power also uses this river system to generate hydroelectric power through dams and other structures. Nova Scotia Power has managed the East River Sheet Harbour river system for power production since the 1920s.







Project Description

The **Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project** will include building a surface mine, tailings management facility, processing plant and a waste rock storage area. The Project will produce two million tonnes of gold-bearing ore per year.

SURFACE MINE

Atlantic Gold will dig a large surface pit in order to mine the gold at Fifteen Mile Stream. The pit will be 625 m long and 425 m wide and will have a maximum depth of 150 m.

PROCESSING PLANT

The ore mined at Fifteen Mile Stream will be first crushed at the processing plant. After crushing, the ore is processed into a substance called gold concentrate. The gold concentrate will be trucked to Touquoy Mine for final processing into gold bars. Touquoy Mine is around 76 km from the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project. Atlantic Gold will use existing roads and highways to bring the gold concentrate to Touquoy Mine for processing.

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Once the ore is crushed and gold is extracted through processing, the rock left behind is called “tailings”. This rock looks like sand or silt and contains water. This watery material is sent by pipe to the tailings management facility. Atlantic Gold will build this facility to safely store and remove the water from the tailings. The company will build it with high sides and a dam. This design will contain the material once the mine is closed. This facility will be covered and revegetated as part of the reclamation process.

WASTE ROCK STORAGE AREA

The rock that is excavated from the surface pit will be placed in the waste rock storage area. This area will range in height from 20 m to 45 m above the surface of the ground. This is about the same height as the hills around the site.

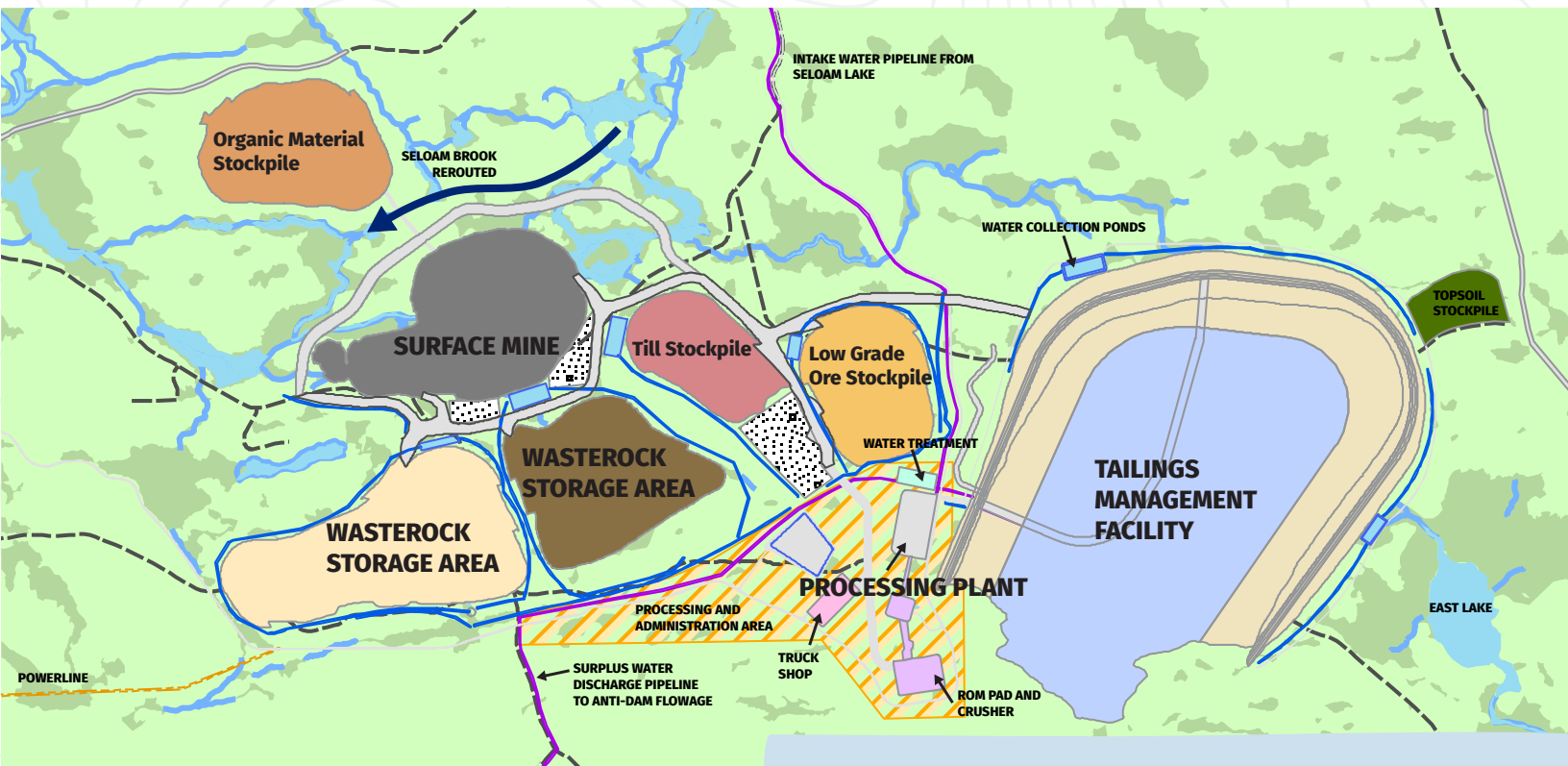
Atlantic Gold will build separate stockpiles of bushes, rocks, soil, and plants close to the waste rock storage area. This till pile will help re-establish vegetation when the mine closes.

The waste rock will be placed according to standard practices and will ensure compliance with provincial regulations with respect to slopes, potentially acid generating material (if any), and surface water run-off.

WATER USE

Water required for the Project will be taken from Seloam Lake. Excess water from the tailings management facility will be released to Anti-Dam Flowage.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM GOLD PROJECT



Other Facilities

In addition to the main components of the Project, a number of other facilities will be required.

ROADS

There will be roads around the site that allow the mine trucks to bring rock out of the pit to either the waste rock storage area or the crusher, and smaller roads for regular vehicles to monitor the site.

BUILDINGS

Atlantic Gold will build a gatehouse/security check in, administrative office, and truck shop.

SELOAM BROOK

This brook will be re-routed in order to build the surface pit.

WATER MANAGEMENT PONDS

These ponds and collection ditches will be used to manage runoff water.

Ore

Ore is a mineral which has a metal inside it. The ore at Fifteen Mile Stream contains gold.

Tailings

Tailings are the rock left behind after ore is crushed and gold is extracted.

Gold Concentrate

Ore is crushed and ground to separate the gold from the surrounding rock. This process leaves behind gold concentrate.

Gold Bars

The gold concentrate will be brought to Touquoy Mine where it will be further processed into gold bars.



The Life of the Mine

Phase 1

CONSTRUCTION/PRE-PRODUCTION

Once Atlantic Gold receives approval from both governments, the company will begin constructing the mine site. The main activities during Phase 1 include:

- Removing trees and shrubs from the area.
- Stockpiling extra topsoil cleared from the surface pit to use in reclamation when the mine closes.
- Managing the historical tailings in the soil and surface water where they need to be disturbed. The soils and water in the Fifteen Mile Stream area are contaminated from historical mining. Atlantic Gold will clean up this historical waste where required.
- Creating a new flow path for the Seloam Brook to go around the area. Atlantic Gold must re-route Seloam Brook because the ore with the high levels of gold are under this stream. Once the stream is re-routed, the company can mine this area. This new section of stream will be built with new fish habitat for fish to continue to live in it.
- Building two roads that will allow local traffic to continue to access Seloam Lake and areas farther east of the Project using the backroads as they do now.
- Starting excavation of the mine pit.
- Building the tailings management facility and a processing plant.
- Water from Seloam Lake is required at the beginning of the mining process to use in the crushing and milling of the ore into a gold concentrate. This water will be taken from Seloam Lake and then stored and recycled throughout the life of the mine.
- The total amount of land that will be impacted during construction is 399 hectares.



No cyanide will be used at Fifteen Mile Stream. The ore concentrate will be brought on existing roads to the Touquoy Mine processing facility for final processing into gold bar.

Phase 2

OPERATIONS (7 YEARS)

Atlantic Gold will begin mining gold at Fifteen Mile Stream once construction is complete. This is called the operation phase and the main activities will include:

- Mine operations – excavating and processing ore.
- Managing the rock that is excavated but does not contain ore. This is called waste rock management. At Fifteen Mile Stream the company will build a waste rock storage area to hold all the waste rock.
- Operating the tailings management facility.
- Transporting ore concentrate to Touquoy Mine (8–11 round trips per day) from 7am to 11pm for further processing.
- Atlantic Gold will monitor air quality, wetlands, surface water, and groundwater. The company will monitor the site for potential archaeological resources.
- Atlantic Gold will test the excess water before releasing it to Anti-Dam Flowage. If needed, water treatment will be completed.

Phase 3

CLOSURE (2+ YEARS)

Atlantic Gold will close the mine in two stages: **Reclamation Stage** and **Closure Stage**.

- In consultation with the Mi'kmaq and other communities, Atlantic Gold will create a Reclamation and Closure Plan. This plan will work towards making the mine site usable for hunting, fishing and ATVing once the mine is closed down.
- Atlantic Gold will remove all mine buildings and equipment.
- All waste rock will be covered with topsoil and reseeded in order to bring the area back to a naturalized condition.
- Surface water ponds will be removed and the mine pit will be flooded. This will create a lake with a shallow wetland border.
- Atlantic Gold will test the water quality in this new lake to ensure that it is safe and not affecting the surrounding environment.
- The tailings management facility will be covered with soil and seeded in order to bring the area back to a naturalized condition.
- If needed, water treatment will be completed.



The Environmental Assessment Process

In order for the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project to be built, Atlantic Gold needs approval from:

- The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)
- Nova Scotia Department of Environment (NSE)

As part of the Environmental Assessment, Atlantic Gold has to give these agencies a report called an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Environmental Impact Statement is a written report that describes:

- the purpose and background of the Project
- the need for the Project
- the current environment (including plants, air, animals and water etc.) in the Project area
- the potential effects to the environment
- how Atlantic Gold will lessen those impacts
- how Atlantic Gold will reclaim the mine site once operations end
- how Atlantic Gold will monitor the environment and change operations if necessary based on monitoring results

As part of the Environmental Assessment, Atlantic Gold has prepared this plain language summary to help communicate the key messages found in the Environmental Impact Statement. This booklet is shorter than the Environmental Impact Statement. Atlantic Gold encourages you to look at the Environmental Impact Statement if you want more details.

It is important that you and your community understand how the company will build, operate and reclaim the mine at Fifteen Mile Stream. Atlantic Gold wants you to understand how the mine will effect the environment, and what the company will do to monitor and lessen these effects.

The full Environmental Impact Statement and other reports that will form the submission to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada can be found at:
<https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80152>



Environmental Assessment Process





Engaging Communities of Nova Scotia

Atlantic Gold shares information and engages with different people as part of the Environmental Assessment process. The company wants to know what you and your community think about the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project. That is why Atlantic Gold held meetings and open houses with people and organizations in Nova Scotia. There is also an Atlantic Gold office in Sherbrooke to provide information to people living on the Eastern Shore. Atlantic Gold also shares information about the Project through email newsletters, information sheets, speeches and press releases.

Meeting with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia

Meeting with Mi'kmaq people is especially important to Atlantic Gold. The company respects all the Mi'kmaq communities in Nova Scotia and knows that Mi'kmaq people want to protect the land, water and animals for generations to come.

Atlantic Gold first started meeting with Mi'kmaq communities over ten years before Touquoy Mine (Moose River) opened. The company continues to strengthen its relationship with Mi'kmaq people in the development of the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project. Over the past three years Atlantic Gold met with the following Mi'kmaq organizations and communities:

- Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs
- Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO)
- Sipekne'katik First Nation
- Millbrook First Nation
- Pictou Landing First Nation
- Paqtnkek First Nation
- Native Council of Nova Scotia

At meetings, people wanted to know how the will mine affect the water, air, land and animals, and how Atlantic Gold will improve and manage the mine site once it closes.

Atlantic Gold will continue to meet with the Mi'kmaq to understand how the project may impact the communities. Atlantic Gold continues to be actively engaged with KMKNO, Pictou Landing, Paqtnkek, Millbrook and Sipekne'katik First Nations so that everyone can review and discuss the Project.



Meeting with the General Public

Atlantic Gold created the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) to give information about the Project to local communities in Nova Scotia. This volunteer committee is made up of people who live around the area of the Project site. The CLC meets four times a year with the company to discuss concerns and progress about the Project. Understanding the concerns the public helps Atlantic Gold build a more sustainable mine at Fifteen Mile Stream.

Engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia

The "Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference" establishes a process for Crown (government) consultation with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia that is unique in Canada. It is a three-party agreement between the federal and provincial governments and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia that sets out clear steps for government-to-government consultation. Governments require that certain parts of the consultation process be conducted by companies, and the provincial government has guidelines for companies to follow. This is what is referred to as engagement.

Atlantic Gold is committed to meaningful engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia that includes providing all project information, support for technical review, ongoing dialogue regarding any potential impacts, and how those impacts may be mitigated or compensated. Prior and ongoing engagement through the KMKNO, Millbrook and Sipekne'katik First Nations on the Touqouy Mine and Beaver Dam Project has built a good base of knowledge among Mi'kmaw communities over the last number of years regarding Atlantic Gold's projects in Nova Scotia.

Consultation with the federal and provincial governments is expected to continue through 2020 and 2021 as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. Atlantic Gold is committed to continued engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia throughout the life cycle of the mines.

The Mi'kmaw Nation has lived and occupied the area now known as the Maritime Provinces and the southern Gaspé Peninsula since time immemorial. This area is known to Mi'kmaq people as Mi'kma'ki. The traditional homeland and archaeological findings have given evidence of Mi'kmaw presence in and around the area for more than 13,000 years.

<https://archives.novascotia.ca/genealogy/mikmaq>



Traditional Use by Mi'kmaq People

Atlantic Gold acknowledges and respects that the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project is in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq people. Since 2017, Atlantic Gold has met with Mi'kmaq communities about the development of this Project. The relationship with Mi'kmaq people is important and Atlantic Gold commits to continuing this in a good way.

Traditional knowledge shows that the Mi'kmaq lived in semi-permanent and permanent settlements that were close to water - rivers, lakes, the ocean, and hunting areas. Preferred locations were the mouths of rivers where there were a lot of salmon, eel and other fish species. During fall and winter, Mi'kmaq families in the area traditionally moved inland. People used the Fifteen Mile Stream area to hunt and gather food and medicine to use during the cold months.

Before the arrival of European settlers, the Mi'kmaq divided Nova Scotia into seven districts. The Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project lies within the traditional Mi'kmaw district of Eskikewa'kik. In English, Eskikewa'kik means "skin dressing territory" or "skin dressers place". Eskikewa'kik spans from Halifax County across to Guysborough County.

Atlantic Gold continues to work with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia to ensure the traditional knowledge of the Mi'kmaq is considered throughout the Project.



Nearest Mi'kmaq Communities

The nearest Mi'kmaq community to the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project is Beaver Lake Indian Reserve 17. This community is located approximately 24 km southwest of the Project. Beaver Lake is a satellite community associated with Millbrook First Nation. There are five homes and four small seasonal cottages or hunting camps located in Beaver Lake. Lands surrounding the Reserve are used for traditional hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, and camping. The proposed trucking route to get gold concentrate from Fifteen Mile Stream to the Touquoy Mine (where it will be processed into gold bars) will not travel through the Beaver Lake community.

Sheet Harbour Indian Reserve 36 is located approximately 25 km south of the Project. This reserve is also a satellite community associated with Millbrook First Nation. There are nine homes and approximately 25 people living there. The trucks carrying the processed gold travelling to Touquoy Mine will travel past this community along Highway 7.

In order to better understand traditional land use in Eskikewa'kik, Atlantic Gold employed Mi'kma'ki All Points Services to complete a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study. Atlantic Gold continues to work with all Mi'kmaq communities to understand how the land, animals and water are currently used. Working together with Mi'kmaq communities builds trust that Atlantic Gold is moving forward in ways that respect the people, land and waters of Mi'kma'ki.

NETUKULIMK

Netukulimk is a Mi'kmaq word that encompasses the concept of sustainability and responsible use of resources found in the natural environment.



The Natural & Human Environment Today

Atlantic Gold has studied the natural and human environments at the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project in great detail over the last three years. The natural environment includes the climate, water, plants and wildlife. The human environment includes economic activity and background noise, light and dust levels, communities close to the Project, land and resource use and cultural and heritage resources.

These studies give Atlantic Gold a clear picture of the current conditions at the Project site. The studies also help the company understand and minimize effects and maximize benefits when gold mining starts at Fifteen Mile Stream.

The Project is located in a remote part of Nova Scotia and baseline studies show that artificial light levels are low, which means that there is little human development in the area. The overall landscape within the Fifteen Mile Stream site is made up of historic mining, and current and past timber harvesting activities. The area includes both replanted new growth and undisturbed mature forests.

The Fifteen Mile Stream Project is located in what scientists call the Eastern Ecoregion. The region reaches from the Bedford Basin to the town of Guysborough. The land is a combination of gently sloping hills, ridges and wetlands. This region is inland from the harsher Atlantic climate. The warmer summers and colder winters are ideal for the softwood forests of red spruce and hemlock.



Baseline Testing refers to testing that was done before any gold mining begins in the Fifteen Mile Stream area.

Fish & Wildlife

The Fifteen Mile Stream study area supports the following fish:

- white sucker
- lake chub
- brook trout
- ninespine stickleback
- golden shiner
- brown bullhead
- banded killifish
- pearl dace

Seloam Brook, Fifteen Mile Stream, and other waterways within the Project area provide habitat where fish overwinter. Studies didn't find any Wood Turtles or Snapping Turtles in the area.

Atlantic Gold studied birds and found that eighty-nine species of birds live around the Fifteen Mile Stream area. Studies showed that hawks, kingfishers, jays, crows, ravens, grouse, pheasants and owls live around the Fifteen Mile Stream area.

This area is typical for rural Nova Scotia and studies show that it is home to many different types of animals including: moose, black bear, coyote, fox, otter, porcupine, toads, frogs and snakes. Signs of these animals included dens and nests, scat, tracks and forage sites.

Water

The Project is in a rural area of Halifax County that is sparsely populated. The nearest domestic well is about 12.5 kilometres away from the Project site.

The Project is between Seloam Lake and Fifteen Mile Stream and is within the East River Sheet Harbour Watershed. These two waterbodies are connected by Seloam Brook. There are a series of hydroelectric dams along Fifteen Mile Stream. Some of these dams have been in place since the 1920s.



Current Use by Mi'kmaq Communities

The Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia shared with Atlantic Gold the importance of this area to the Mi'kmaq people. The company knows that Mi'kmaq communities continue to use this area to hunt, fish, hold ceremonies and gather food and medicines.

The Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study (MEKS) was completed in 2018 with direct input from people from Paqtnkek and Sipekne'katik communities. The purpose of the MEKS is to identify the Mi'kmaq people's use of land, water, animals and special places within the Fifteen Mile Stream Project area.

The MEKS found that there are three major areas of traditional use—one within the Project area, one east, and a most densely used area west of the Project.

Atlantic Gold's general understanding of the level of traditional use in the Project area is defined as moderate use. This conclusion is based on information contained in the MEKS and ongoing discussions with the Mi'kmaq communities.

Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study

Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study (MEKS) has been defined in the Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Protocol (Protocol) as "...the collection and adaptation of knowledge that Mi'kmaq people have with all components of the natural environment and the interrelationships between all life forms from a unique historical, cultural and spiritual level."

- The Protocol was ratified by the Assembly of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq Chiefs on November 22, 2007 and outlines specific guidelines and conditions on the development of a MEKS in the province. The purpose of a MEKS is to identify and report any ecological concerns regarding the Project's impact on the Mi'kmaq people's use of land, resources and special places within the Project area.
- Methodology of this Study included the following components:
 - Archaeological review of the Fifteen Mile Stream area.
 - Historical survey of Mi'kmaw land use and occupancy.
 - Two season ground surveys in the fall 2017 and spring 2018 of local plant resources of special significance to the Mi'kmaq people.
 - Community-based research on current Mi'kmaw land and resource uses, carried out between October 2017 and August 2018 in the neighbouring Mi'kmaq communities at Paqtnekek, Sipekne'katik and Eskasoni with Mi'kmaw knowledge about the Project area, its resources and current Mi'kmaw land uses.



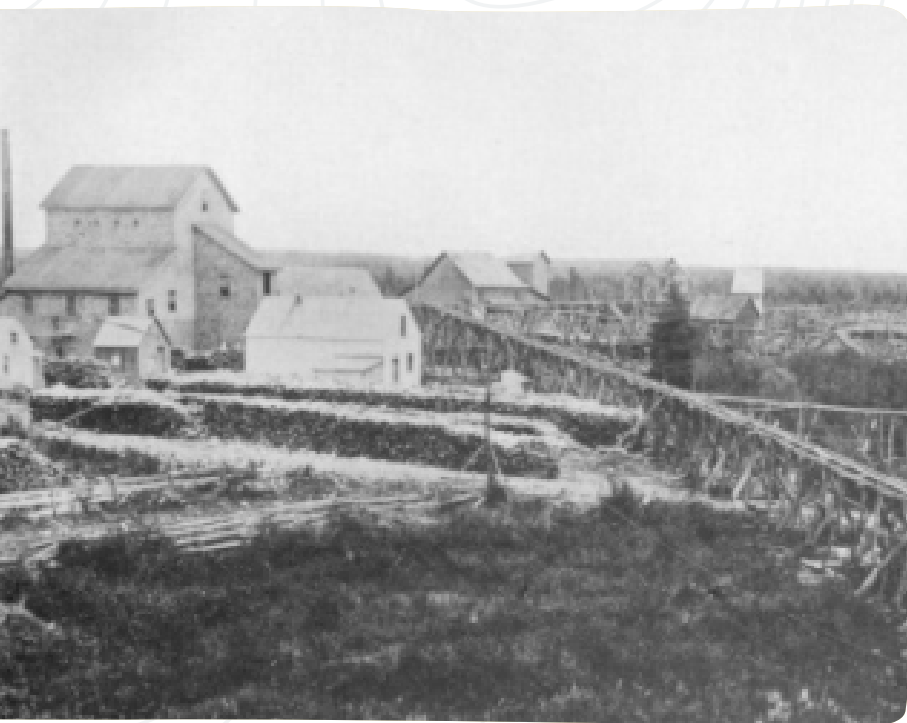


Cultural and Heritage Resources

In order to learn about the history of the land use, including both the Mi'kmaq people and other peoples uses of the Fifteen Mile Stream area, Atlantic Gold hired the Cultural Resource Management Group. This group completed an archaeological study of the Fifteen Mile Stream area in 2018. The study reviewed previous archaeological reports, land grants records, legal surveys, historical maps, local and regional histories, topography maps, aerial photos and satellite data.

As part of the study the Cultural Resource Management Group contacted the KMKNO's Archaeological Research Division and Millbrook and Sipekne'katik First Nations for information on potential traditional or historical Mi'kmaq use of the area.

The study found two areas that could contain Mi'kmaq archaeological resources, and seven Euro-settler sites that included the foundations of a schoolhouse, five other small buildings and the remnants of the New Egerton Gold Mining Company.



Unconfined tailings deposit next to stamp mill site Mooseland, Halifax Co. in 1897 (National Archives of Canada, PA 39899, edited; Smith et al., 2005)

Recreational and Commercial Activities

Land and resource use around the Fifteen Mile Stream area includes hunting and trapping, fishing, forestry, berry picking, and activities such as snowmobiling and boating. Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people use this area. The main business in the area is forestry. There are also coastal communities to the south that have a long-standing lobster and fishing industries.





Effects on the Natural & Human Environment

Atlantic Gold is committed to developing the Fifteen Mile Stream gold mine in a way that meets the needs of Mi'kmaq people and other Nova Scotians today and in the future. For the past three years, Atlantic Gold has studied and designed this Project to protect the land, air, water and animals. The company plans to lessen any harmful effects during construction, operation and closure of the mine.

It is important to understand how mining gold could affect the environment around Fifteen Mile Stream. Atlantic Gold hired scientists to study the Project site to find out what changes might happen to the environment as a result of mining. Atlantic Gold also met with people from communities who told the company that certain parts of the environment were especially important to study.

As a result of community engagement sessions and government guidelines, the scientists looked at different parts of the environment in this process. Scientists call the different aspects of the environment: **Valued Components** or **VCs**.

VCs include

Air

Light

Noise

Groundwater

Surface Water

Land

Animals

Fish

Birds

Cultural and Heritage Resources

Effects to the Mi'kmaq People



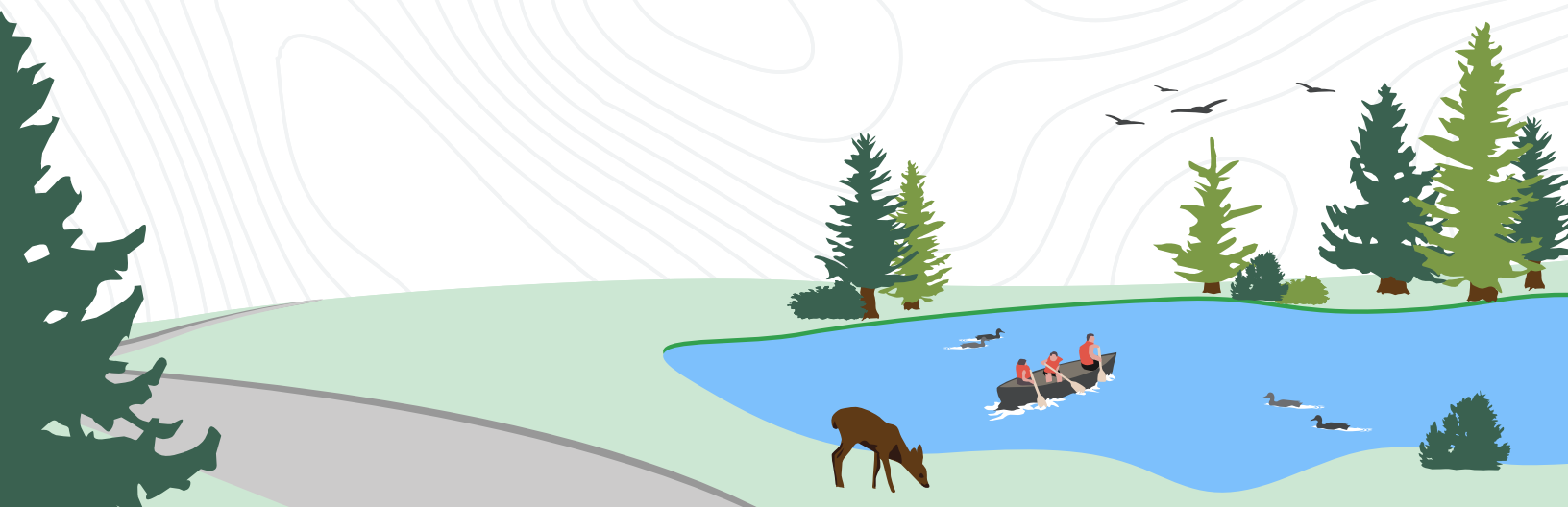
Air

Changes in air quality as a result of the Fifteen Mile Stream Project will only happen close to the construction sites and roads. Changes will include more dust in the air as a result of construction and mining activities. Atlantic Gold will have programs in place that will ensure the air quality will comply with the levels that the government has decided are acceptable at the mine property boundary. Atlantic Gold will reduce dust in the Project area by spreading water on roads twice a day during dry periods. It is important to know that Atlantic Gold has to meet air quality standards set out by: NS Ambient Air Quality Guidelines, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) and Canada Wide Standards.

Light

Baseline testing showed that the natural light levels are low and the night sky is very dark in the Fifteen Mile Stream area. This is because there is not a lot of businesses or residents close to the site. The nearest seasonal cottage is 5 km to the south, and the nearest permanent residence is 9 km south of the Project area.

Although there are no government rules about the effects of light levels on the environment, Mi'kmaq communities told Atlantic Gold that light is important to the health of the environment. Testing shows that the lights at the Project site will only affect the area close to gold mining activities. This means that the light should not be seen beyond 2 km from the area.





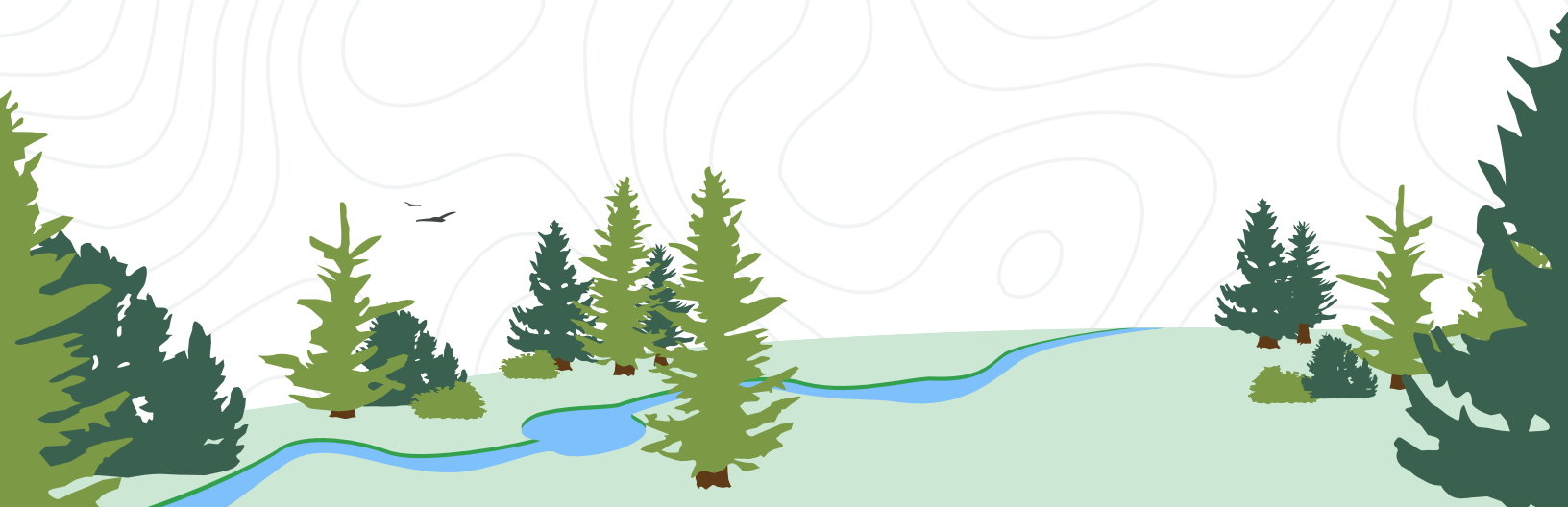
Noise

Activities such as construction, operation and hauling ore in trucks could affect the noise level at the Fifteen Mile Stream area. Therefore, it is important to Atlantic Gold to follow the government rules about noise levels. Pit and Quarry Guidelines limit the noise levels in the area.

Studies predict that noise levels will meet the Pit and Quarry Guidelines at the mine property boundary.

Groundwater

Groundwater is defined as water that is found in the soil and bedrock. In order to protect groundwater in the Project area, Atlantic Gold will build the tailings management facility and waste rock storage area under the guidance of government rules. These rules say that Atlantic Gold must understand the quality of this water. The small amount of water that comes from both facilities is called seepage. Atlantic Gold will construct the facilities to ensure that the minimum amount of water seepage reaches the groundwater. Studies have been completed to confirm the quality of the groundwater to ensure it won't affect fish, wildlife or humans.



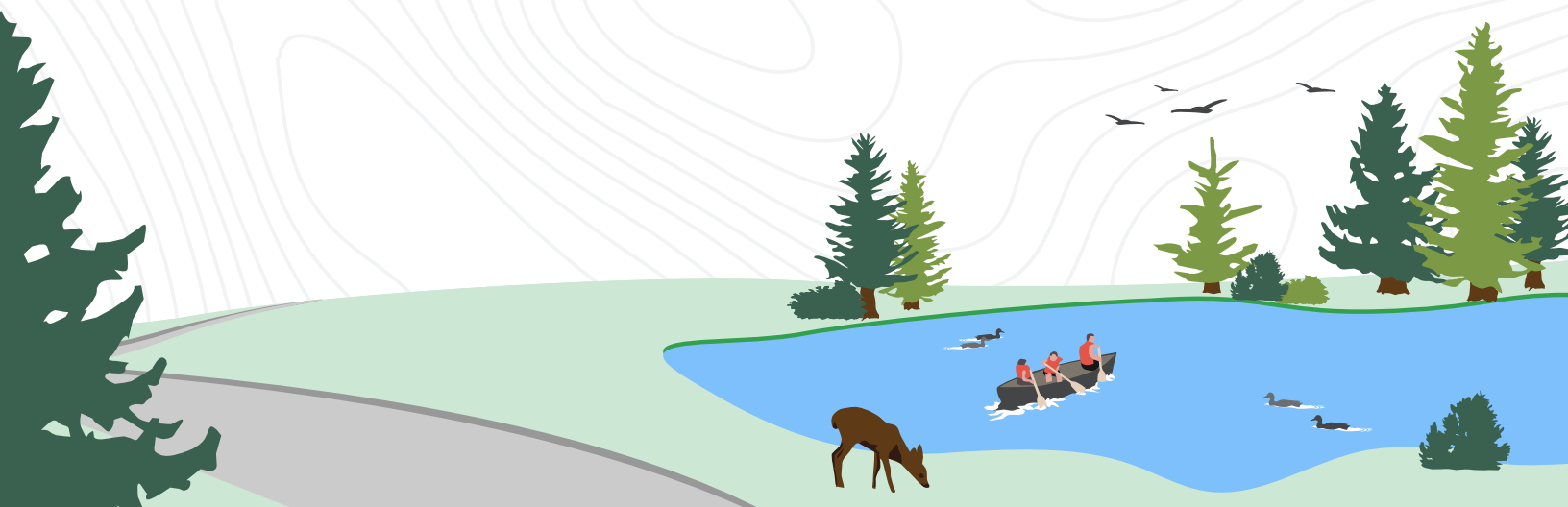


Water Use at Fifteen Mile Stream

At community engagement sessions, people told Atlantic Gold their concerns about the effect of gold mining on water quality. Water quality is studied in two different ways—groundwater and surface water. Both are important resources in the Project area. There will be several activities at the mine that could affect these resources. The tailings management facility and the waste rock management facility could make changes to groundwater. Pumping water out of the open pit mine could change water levels within streams and wetlands near the pit.

Anti-Dam Flowage

Is the name of a surface water body south of the Project. Excess water from mine operations and closure will be discharged into Anti-Dam Flowage.





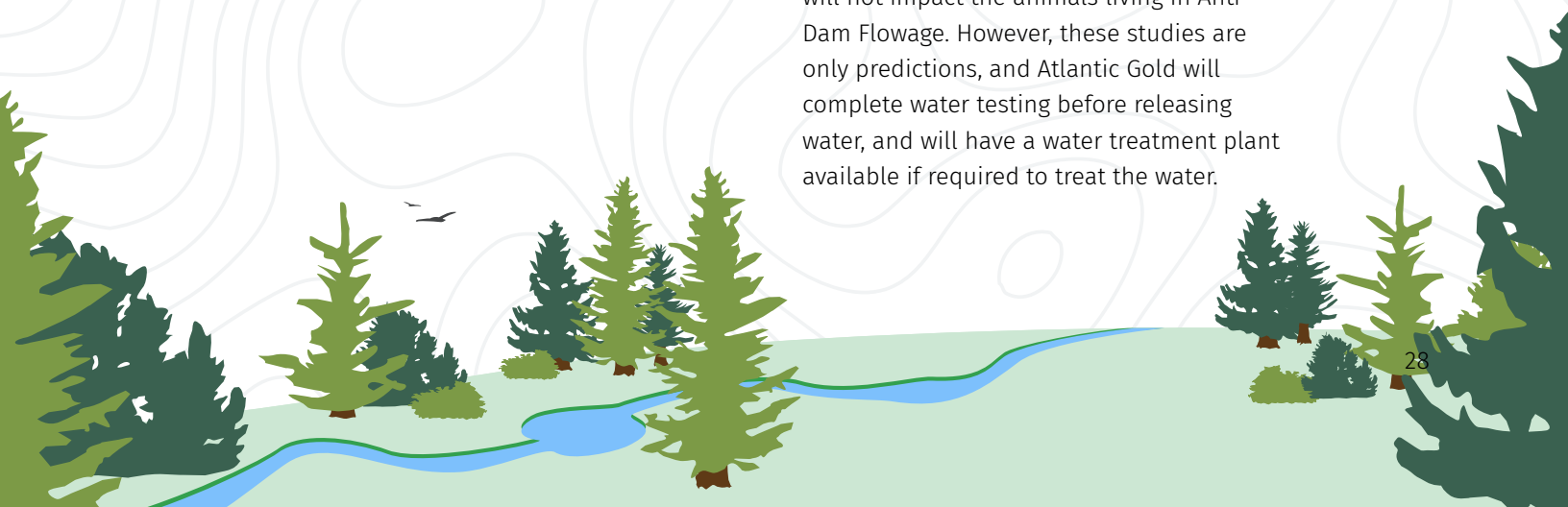
Surface Water


Surface water is defined as water that is found at surface locations such as lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands. Surface waters are located at the mine site. Atlantic Gold has completed many studies to understand how the mine might impact local streams and wetlands and the animals that depend on them, especially fish.

Atlantic Gold will collect all rain and run off surface water that contacts rock piles and the open pit. This water will go into the tailings management facility during operations. Once the mine is closed this water will go into the mine pit. This water will help the pit re-fill with water.

Collecting this water can have an effect on surrounding streams and wetlands, as water that would have supported those habitats will be re-directed. Studies have been completed to ensure that the effect to these habitats is minimal. If larger effects are predicted, Atlantic Gold must get a government permit to address the loss of habitat (wetlands, watercourses, fish and fish habitat). The permit also requires Atlantic Gold to replace lost habitat.

Atlantic Gold has also completed studies to understand how water moving through the exposed rock piles and the pit might change the quality of this water, especially when it is mixed with water from mine tailings. This water will be collected at the tailings management facility and then released into Anti-Dam Flowage. Studies have shown that the water released into Anti-Dam Flowage will not impact the animals living in Anti-Dam Flowage. However, these studies are only predictions, and Atlantic Gold will complete water testing before releasing water, and will have a water treatment plant available if required to treat the water.



An aerial photograph of a river with several small, rocky islands covered in green vegetation. The water is a deep blue. In the lower right, a dam structure is visible, with a small building on top. The background of the page features a white area with light gray topographic contour lines. A dark green silhouette of a tree is in the bottom left corner.

The tailings management facility will be built with extra room so that water can be held within it. The water in the tailings management facility will be treated, if needed, before it is released to Anti-Dam Flowage.

The pit at Touquoy Mine will be used to store tailings after processing of the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project gold concentrate. Once the pit fills with water (with tailings also in the pit), the water will flow to the Moose River. Studies have also been completed that show that this water won't harm animals that live in the Moose River. However, these studies are also only predictions and Atlantic Gold will complete water testing before releasing water, and will have a water treatment plan prepared if required to treat the water.



Land

The Fifteen Mile Stream Project is covered in a variety of wetlands and forested areas. There will be a loss of some wildlife and plant habitat because of mining activities. There will be a loss of wetland habitat. There will also be a loss of several locations of Blue Felt Lichen. Wherever possible, Atlantic Gold has made every effort to avoid this lichen. This plant is considered a species at risk by federal and provincial governments.

Animals

Studies show that the Fifteen Mile Stream Project could affect animals such as black bear, moose and beaver. Effects could include animals moving away from the mine to different habitat areas to avoid increased noise and light levels. Scientists know that animals do not generally live close to mining activities, especially when the mines are being built.

Atlantic Gold will develop a Mainland moose monitoring program to determine moose activity during mining operations. This will help the company avoid areas where moose live, forage and travel through. Mainland moose is considered a species at risk by the provincial government.

MITIGATION

Atlantic Gold will create environmental management programs that will work to limit the impacts of mining activities on the natural environment including fish, animals and plants.

Within the Fifteen Mile Stream site, the impact of light on animals and birds will be reduced by installing lights facing downward and wherever possible, using motion-sensing lights.

Intact forest stands and wetlands will be avoided wherever possible during Project planning and design. Atlantic Gold will try to use previously disturbed areas (e.g., stands disturbed by historic mining and current timber harvesting) during construction and mining operations.

SPECIES AT RISK (SAR)

Is any type of plant or animal in danger of extinction or of disappearing from the province. Most of these types of animals and plants are facing problems caused by human activities and climate change.

Species at Risk (SAR) are legally protected under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) and/or the provincial Nova Scotia Endangered Species Act (NSESAs).

Fish

Atlantic Gold found that the types and number of fish in the Project area is low. This may be because of historical mining and hydroelectric dams operated by Nova Scotia Power around the Fifteen Mile Stream site. Hydroelectric dams make it difficult for fish to swim from lake to lake.

The company plans to divert the flow of Seloam Brook when it builds the open pit. This will result in a small loss of fish habitat. Atlantic Gold is working with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to develop a fish habitat compensation plan. This plan will explain how the company will create other habitats when it disrupts areas where fish live and travel through. The company will engage with Mi'kmaq communities during this process. The company's priority will be to identify habitat compensation projects that will benefit Mi'kmaq communities.

Birds

Studies show that there are a variety of birds in the Fifteen Mile Stream area. Common species include Cape May Warbler, Northern Goshawk, and Blackburnian Warbler. As a result of mining, birds will likely avoid the area. This potential avoidance could be due to changes in noise and light levels and the loss of habitat due to mining activities.

There are several species of birds that were observed in the Project area that are considered at risk by provincial and federal governments. There will likely be some changes in the way the birds use the area. Atlantic Gold will follow federal and provincial laws that protect species at risk in the design and operation of the mine.



Cultural and Heritage Resources

TWO AREAS OF POTENTIAL MI'KMAW ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WERE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE FIFTEEN MILE STREAM STUDY AREA

- Both were determined to be potential areas used by Mi'kmaq people based on their proximity to a water source and terrain suitable for settlement/encampment.
- Area 1 is located on the shoreline of Anti-Dam Flowage and is considered low archaeological potential.
- Additional survey work and mitigation, if required, will be completed to move water discharge infrastructure to avoid Area 1.
- Area 2 is located on the shoreline of Seloam Lake and is considered elevated archaeological potential.
- Area 2 will not be impacted by the current design of the mine.

SEVEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE FIFTEEN MILE STREAM STUDY AREA

- Six of the sites are the remains of building foundations associated with historical mining activities and are clustered around Seloam Brook.
- All of these sites will be impacted by the open pit.
- The seventh is the remains of the Stanley Crusher used in historical mining activities, located at the downstream extent of Seloam Brook. This site will be avoided, with the exception of the historical road to this area.



Effects to the Mi'kmaq People

The Environmental Impact Statement has concluded that the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project will potentially have the following effects on Mi'kmaq people:

- There will be some loss of plants in the Project area. These species also grow in areas surrounding and outside the Project area.
- There will be a reduction in land available for hunting, trapping, gathering, fishing, spiritual ceremonies and other Mi'kmaq traditional activities within the Project area.
- There is the potential that light, noise and dust from the construction and operation of the gold mine will affect birds and other wildlife. Animals tend to move to other areas, away from mining activities, and this is anticipated to happen at the Project.
- There will be loss of access, including a potential exclusion zone for the use of firearms, in traditional harvesting areas. This will reduce the overall area of access for Mi'kmaq hunters near the Project.
- During the approximate 11 years that Atlantic Gold will use the Project site for construction, operation and reclamation of the mine, people will not be able to use it for traditional activities. After that time, the company will have reclaimed the Project site to a natural state, and it can be used once again for hunting, harvesting, spiritual ceremonies and recreational activities.
- No known physical and cultural sites of Mi'kmaq importance will be affected by the Project.
- There is a low risk to human health from the Project. This means that people will be able to continue to consume country foods, use plants and the water in the areas surrounding the Project.
- The mine will provide added employment and economic opportunities to the area, and the Mi'kmaq people are anticipated to benefit from this increased economic activity.



Environmental Monitoring

Atlantic Gold is committed to ongoing and regular environmental monitoring during construction, operation and closure of the mine. Results of environmental monitoring programs will help the company identify areas where additional work may be required to protect the environment during mine operations and closure. The company will monitor the natural environment including:

- water (groundwater and surface water)
- wetlands
- fish and fish habitat
- the physical environment (air quality and noise, if required)
- physical and cultural heritage
- changes at the community level

The results of environmental monitoring programs will be communicated to the Mi'kmaq and other community members.





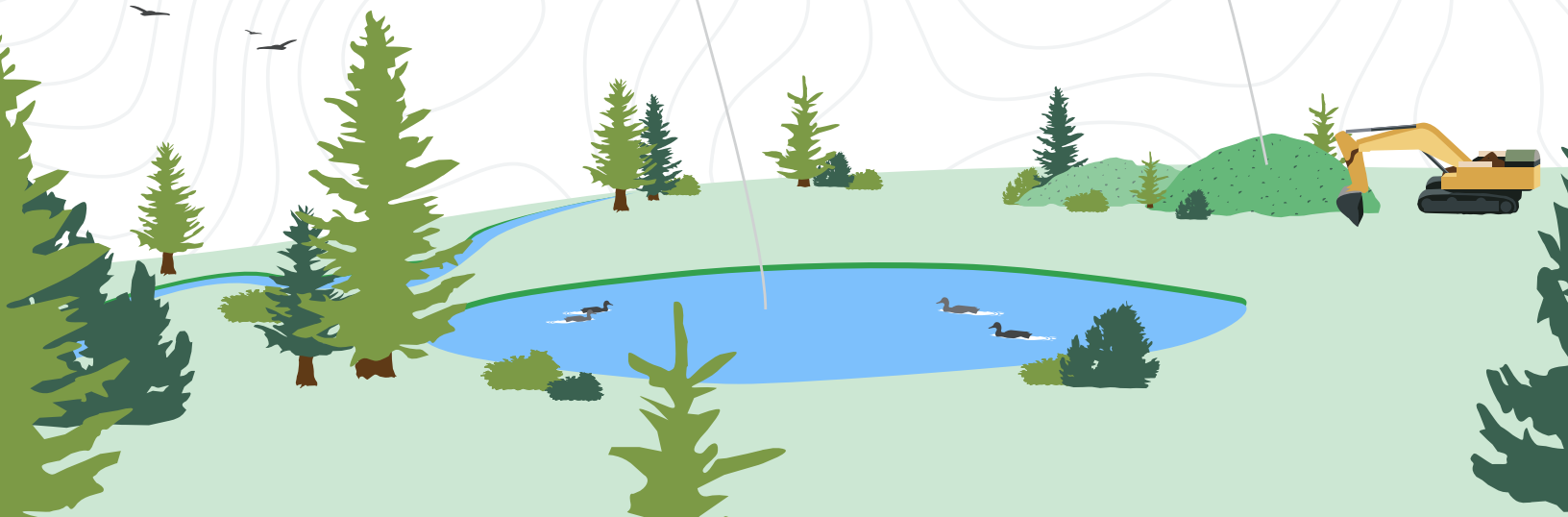
Reclamation


Atlantic Gold will create a reclamation enclosure plan in consultation with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia and other local communities. The purpose of this plan is to return the site to make it safe for people and animals who will use the area when reclamation is complete.

Atlantic Gold will reclaim construction facilities such as the open pit, temporary roads, tailings management facility, waste rock and soil tillage piles. The company's plan will include the following activities:

The open pit will be **filled with water to become a lake** with shallow wetland shores.

Waste rock piles will be **covered with soil and planted with grasses and trees.**



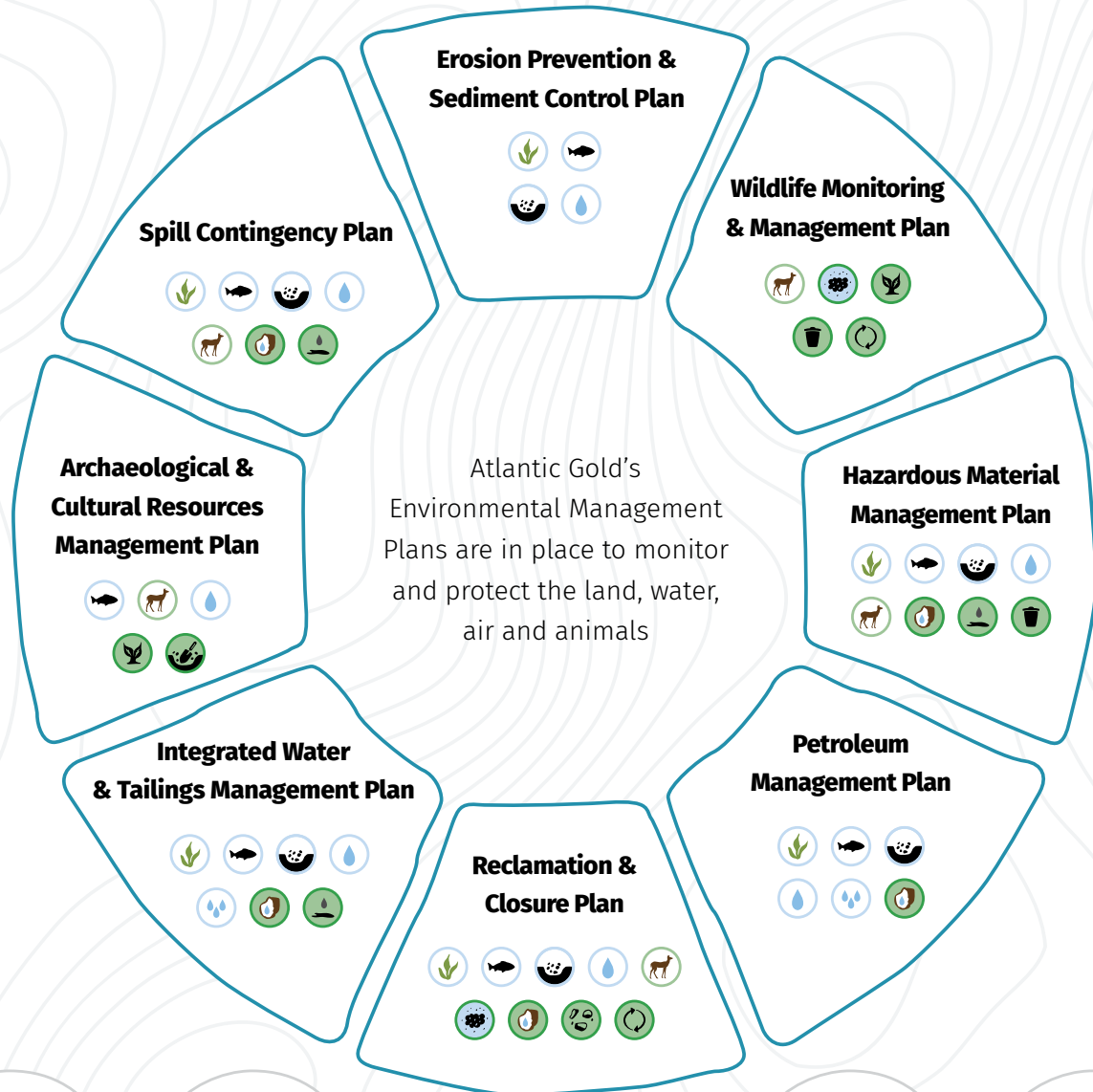


The tailings management facility will be **covered by rock and soil and planted with grasses and shrubs.**

All other mine facilities (e.g. buildings and roads etc) will be removed and **areas will be planted with grasses and trees.**

Water runoff from the site will be **carefully monitored and water treatment will be used** to make sure that it is safe for fish and people.

Environmental Management Programs



Wildlife

Water & Fish

Air

Land

LEGEND

- Aquatic Life
- Fish
- Sediment Quality
- Water Quality
- Hydrology
- Wildlife
- Air Quality
- Dust
- Plants & Soils
- Seepage
- Tailings
- Spills
- Reclamation
- Archaeological Sites
- Waste Sites



Benefits of the Project

1250 Full-Time Jobs

created in Nova Scotia during construction and operations

298 Full-Time Jobs

created in Nova Scotia during operations

\$1.3 Million

in royalties per year to be paid to Nova Scotia Provincial Government during operations

\$600,000

in tax revenues per year to be paid to Halifax Regional Municipality during operations

\$31.7 Million

per year in contracts and commercial opportunities in Nova Scotia during operations

Sponsorship

of Mi'kmaq and other local community recreational and cultural events

Educational

scholarships & bursaries

Training

& apprenticeship programs

ST. BARBARA'S VALUES STATEMENT

We act with **honesty and integrity**

We treat people with **respect**

We value **working together**

We **deliver** on promise

We strive to **do better**

Conclusions

The Fifteen Mile Stream Project has been designed and will be built so that significant environmental effects will not occur. These conclusions will be supported by monitoring and review of operations by Atlantic Gold and regulators to adjust plans as required during all phases of the Project.

It is Atlantic Gold's aim to reduce environmental impacts that could affect the land, water, fish, animals, cultural heritage, the Mi'kmaq traditional use of the and nearby communities. The company understands that a healthy environment is important to Mi'kmaq people. Concerns raised by Mi'kmaq, and other people, have been included in the design of the life of the mine—from construction and operation to reclamation of the Project site.

The company will continue to look for your feedback and ideas on how to improve programs and operations at the Fifteen Mile Stream Gold Project.

Atlantic Gold commits to working with communities and people in Nova Scotia to provide employment and training opportunities at its mines. These economic and social benefits will improve the lives of communities in Nova Scotia.

ST. BARBARA'S VISION UNDERPINNED BY FOUNDATIONS OF...

Safe production

Capable and committed workforce

Environmental **sustainability**

Beneficial relationships with our communities

Respect for the rights and aspirations of our people

Ethical business dealings



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