

Crawford Nickel Project Impact Statement

Chapter 26 Assessment of Potential Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Interests



Prepared for:
Canada Nickel Company

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

November 22, 2024

Table of Contents

26	Assessment of Potential Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Interests	26.1
26.1	Scope of Assessment	26.1
26.1.1	Regulatory Context and Policy Setting.....	26.2
26.1.2	Influence of Engagement on the Assessment.....	26.3
26.1.3	Indigenous Knowledge	26.3
26.1.4	Methods for Establishing Existing Conditions	26.4
26.1.5	Potential Effects, Pathways and Measurable Parameters	26.5
26.1.6	Boundaries	26.12
26.1.7	Residual Effects Characterization	26.16
26.1.8	Mitigation Measures	26.17
26.1.9	Analytical Assessment Techniques.....	26.19
26.1.10	Significance of Adverse Federal Effects Characterization	26.19
26.2	Existing Conditions.....	26.21
26.2.1	Rights, Governance and Legal Characteristics.....	26.21
26.2.2	Population and Demographics	26.22
26.2.3	Social Conditions and Services.....	26.23
26.2.4	Health	26.25
26.2.5	Economic Characteristics	26.28
26.2.6	Exercised or Practiced Indigenous and Treaty Rights	26.29
26.2.7	Cultural Heritage.....	26.36
26.3	Project Interactions	26.38
26.4	Assessment of Residual Effects	26.41
26.4.1	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights Project Pathways.....	26.41
26.4.2	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage.....	26.49
26.4.3	Change to Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation	26.53
26.4.4	Summary of Project Residual Effects.....	26.61
26.5	Assessment of Cumulative Effects	26.65
26.5.1	Residual Project Effects Likely to Interact Cumulatively	26.67
26.5.2	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights	26.68
26.5.3	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage.....	26.71
26.5.4	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation	26.73
26.5.5	Cumulative Effects Without the Project.....	26.75
26.5.6	Summary of Cumulative Effects	26.76
26.6	Extent of Significance and Prediction Confidence	26.79
26.7	Assumptions.....	26.82
26.8	Follow-up and Monitoring.....	26.82
26.9	Potential Effects on Federal Lands	26.83
26.10	References.....	26.84
26.11	Figures	26.90

List of Tables

Table 26.1	Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Valued Components and their Influence on the Assessment	26.6
Table 26.2	Potential Effects, Effects Pathways, and Measurable Parameters for Indigenous Interests	26.10
Table 26.3	Characterization of Residual Effects on Indigenous Interests.....	26.16
Table 26.4	Project Interactions with Indigenous Interests – Taykwa Tagamou Nation	26.38
Table 26.5	Project Residual Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Interests	26.61
Table 26.6	Interactions with the Potential to Contribute to Cumulative Effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Rights and Interests	26.67
Table 26.7	Residual Cumulative Effects	26.77

List of Figures

Figure 26.1	Indigenous Interests Assessment Areas - Taykwa Tagamou Nation	26.91
Figure 26.2	Waterbodies and Watercourses	26.92
Figure 26.3	Archaeological Potential	26.93

List of Attachments

Attachment 26.1	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Engagement Outcomes for the Crawford Nickel Project (the Project)	
-----------------	---	--

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CEGEP	Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel
CEPP	Construction Environmental Protection Plan
CDSSAB	Cochrane District Social Services Administration Board
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CHSR	Cultural Heritage Screening Report
CO _{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CoPCs	Contaminants of Potential Concern
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
ECEs	Early childhood educators
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FTEs	Full-time equivalents
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoC	Government of Canada
Ha	Hectares
HMSP	Health and Medical Services Plan
IAA	<i>Impact Assessment Act</i>
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
Km	Kilometre

Crawford Nickel Project Impact Statement

Acronyms and Abbreviations – Chapter 26 Assessment of Potential Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Interests

November 22, 2024

kt	Kilotonnes
LSA	Local Study Area
M	Metre
MECP	Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MCM	Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
mi ²	Square miles
MMB	Modelled Mine Boundary
MMIWG	Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOEE	Ministry of the Environment and Energy
NAPS	Nishnawbe Aski Police Services
n.d.	No date
NNADAP	National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program
NORCAT	The Northern Centre for Advanced Technology
OAHS	Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services
OSSD	Ontario Secondary School Diploma
PA	Project Area
PIN	Property Identification Number
PM	Particulate Matter
RHO	Regional Historical Overview
RSA	Regional Study Area
SCC	Supreme Court of Canada
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter

Crawford Nickel Project Impact Statement

Acronyms and Abbreviations – Chapter 26 Assessment of Potential Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Interests

November 22, 2024

Stage 1 AA	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Stage 2 AA	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Stage 3 AA	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
The Project	Crawford Nickel Project
TIS Guidelines	Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines
TMF	Tailings Management Facility
TRCC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada
TTN	Taykwa Tagamou Nation
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VC	Valued Component
2SLGBTQQIA+	Two-spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, and all other sexual orientations and genders

26 Assessment of Potential Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Interests

Canada Nickel Company (Canada Nickel) is proposing to construct the Crawford Nickel Project (the Project). The Project is within the boundaries of Treaty 9 (also known as the James Bay Treaty) and the Traditional Territory of Taykwa Tagamou Nation, as provided by the Nation (GoC 1964).

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) intends to consult with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand the concerns and potential effects of the Project on their exercise of potential or established Indigenous or Treaty Rights and, where appropriate, make accommodations.¹ These consultations will be integral to the assessment of the Project. Canada Nickel has accordingly prepared this chapter of the assessment to consider the potential effects of the Project on the interests of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

This chapter presents information on Canada Nickel's understanding of how the Project may affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests. The assessment of potential Project effects (both adverse and positive) on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests includes consideration of impacts to Indigenous or Treaty Rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, as well as other interests identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Canada Nickel understands that the Indigenous or Treaty Rights exercised or practiced in the area of the Project include, but are not limited to: hunting, trapping, fishing, and undertaking cultural pursuits; these activities are closely connected to and informed by Indigenous physical and cultural heritage, as well as the environmental, health, social, and economic conditions required for Indigenous land and resource use.² Therefore, this chapter of the Impact Statement considers Indigenous interests that are broader than the activities typically addressed by case law (e.g., hunting, fishing, trapping) to include any matters of importance identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Of note, as an impact assessment is not a rights determination process, it is not intended to define or delimit the established or asserted rights of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

26.1 Scope of Assessment

This chapter considers potential effects on Indigenous interests, including Indigenous health conditions, Indigenous socio-economic conditions, Indigenous physical and cultural heritage, Indigenous land and resource use, as well as Indigenous and Treaty Rights in accordance with the federal and provincial requirements for the Project,³ and as informed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

¹As identified in the Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan for the Project (IAAC 2023a), available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/document/147339>; "Indigenous" has the meaning assigned by the definition of Aboriginal peoples of Canada in subsection 35(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*: (2) In this Act, "Aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada."

² Referred to as "current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes" in the TIS Guidelines for the Project.

³As identified in Section 12 of the TIS Guidelines.

This chapter of the Impact Statement also describes:

- The measures to be implemented by Canada Nickel to avoid, reduce, or eliminate potential adverse effects of the Project on Indigenous interests
- Measures that may enhance or support Indigenous interests in the area of the Project
- The nature and extent of residual effects that are related to the Project after mitigation measures are implemented, including their contribution to potential cumulative effects

Canada Nickel's understanding of asserted or established Indigenous or Treaty Rights exercised within the area of the Project is guided by the text of the relevant Treaty, interpretations of the Treaty text articulated by the findings of the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC), publicly available literature, and the perspectives of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Canada Nickel will continue to respond to questions and concerns from Taykwa Tagamou Nation through ongoing engagement and provide information following submission of the Impact Statement, including Project-specific studies, which will be reviewed in the context of the Impact Statement and for incorporation into Project planning, where relevant.

26.1.1 Regulatory Context and Policy Setting

The Crown has a legal duty to consult with Indigenous Peoples and, where appropriate, accommodate, when it contemplates conduct that might adversely affect potential or established Indigenous or Treaty Rights. The Crown has delegated the procedural aspects of this duty, with respect to the Project, to Canada Nickel through the guidance and requirements outlined in the TIS Guidelines for the Project and Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan for the Project.

This assessment also considers the following relevant regional, national, and international declarations, policies, guidance documents, and best practices as they pertain to Indigenous rights and interests in Canada:

- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) including the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) (UN General Assembly 2008)
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRCC) Final Report and 94 Calls to Action (TRCC 2015a, TRCC 2015b)
- IAAC (2021) Guidance: Gender-based Analysis Plus in Impact Assessment
- IAAC (2022a) IAAC Guidance: Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- IAAC (2022b) Indigenous Knowledge Policy Framework for Project Reviews and Regulatory Decisions
- IAAC (2023a) Guidance: Indigenous Knowledge under the *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA)
- IAAC (2023b) Guidance: Protecting Confidential Indigenous Knowledge under the IAA

Canada endorsed the UNDRIP in 2016 and the *UNDRIP Act* became law on June 21, 2021. Under the *Act*, Canada will work in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples, to support consistency of existing and future federal laws with the UNDRIP (GoC 2023). The principles and articles of the UNDRIP establish a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to Indigenous Peoples (UN General Assembly 2008). It remains one of the most comprehensive international standards on the rights of Indigenous Peoples that can inform how the *Constitution Act, 1982* and Canadian law are interpreted and developed (GoC 2023). The rights affirmed by the UNDRIP include the inherent rights to self-determination and self-government, as well as equality rights, rights relating to culture, traditional medicines, spirituality, and identity, and rights relating to ancestral lands, territories, and natural resources.

26.1.2 Influence of Engagement on the Assessment

Canada Nickel is engaging with Indigenous Nations potentially affected by the Project in accordance with its Social Purpose Statement and its engagement efforts have been developed to be consistent with the Government of Canada's commitment to implement the UNDRIP as a comprehensive international human rights instrument and Canada's roadmap for reconciliation.⁴

Feedback, including Indigenous Knowledge, shared to date by Taykwa Tagamou Nation is found throughout this chapter and is compiled in Attachment 26.1. Attachment 26.1 also provides Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

26.1.3 Indigenous Knowledge

The Indigenous Knowledge that Canada Nickel has identified through engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation is considered in this chapter. Indigenous Knowledge is understood to include direct observations about the biophysical world, as well as ecological indicators, oral histories, community practices, language, teachings, laws, relationships, rituals, cultural identity, spirituality, cultural values, and other ways of knowing that have been identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation (IAAC 2022a).

Canada Nickel recognizes that western knowledge and worldviews, which have been the foundation for current Canadian and provincial legislation, policy, regulation, and institutions, may constrain how Indigenous Knowledge is incorporated in Project planning. Canada Nickel also recognizes that Indigenous Nations are best positioned to identify their priorities and interests, and to share their views in their own words, and that such information requires the same consideration as any other information source. Accordingly, Canada Nickel is responsible to bring forward and evaluate all views shared to inform Project design and planning, and to acknowledge and strive to reconcile disparities or matters of disagreement between Canada Nickel and Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Through engagement activities, Taykwa Tagamou Nation has been requested to provide feedback with respect to potential impacts of the Project on their rights and interests and has been provided the opportunity to validate this section of the

⁴ For further information see Chapter 2 Proponent Information and Chapter 7 Description of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, and visit <https://canadanickel.com/sustainability/>

assessment. The outcomes of this engagement available at the time of writing are incorporated into the assessment below.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has also been offered the opportunity and funding by Canada Nickel to conduct Nation-led studies for the Project upon identification of interest. At the time of writing, Canada Nickel has received from Taykwa Tagamou Nation the following studies that have been reviewed and incorporated into this assessment:⁵

- Taykwa Tagamou Nation Crawford Nickel Project Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (TTN 2023a).
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation Socio-economic Study for the Crawford Nickel Project: Summary of Findings and Recommendations Report (TTN 2023b).

Where made available by Taykwa Tagamou Nation through engagement, information gathering, and voluntary information sharing, Indigenous Knowledge has been reviewed and incorporated in the Impact Statement, as applicable. Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation and will consider information provided by Taykwa Tagamou Nation following submission of the Impact Statement, including Project-specific studies, which will be reviewed in the context of the assessment and for incorporation into Project planning, as appropriate.

26.1.4 Methods for Establishing Existing Conditions

Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982 recognizes and affirms existing Indigenous and/or Treaty Rights of the Indigenous, Inuit, and Métis peoples in Canada (SCC 1990, 1996b). Section 35 rights are understood to be those practices, traditions, and customs integral to the distinctive culture of the Indigenous Nation claiming the right (SCC 2003; SCC 1996).

Canada Nickel understands that Taykwa Tagamou Nation holds claim to asserted and established Indigenous and Treaty Rights in the area of the Project. By adopting a recognition-based approach informed by the regulatory and policy setting described in Section 26.1.1 this assessment includes consideration for all effects to interests or matters of importance identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

A literature review was conducted to provide an overview of existing publicly available information for Taykwa Tagamou Nation. The literature review focused on information related to rights of the Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous land and resource use, and the interests identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including the way those rights are exercised or practiced as described by Taykwa Tagamou Nation. The literature review considered information from the following sources:

- Publicly available studies previously completed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation for other developments

⁵ The reports (TTN 2023a, b) have been provided to Canada Nickel by Taykwa Tagamou Nation for consideration by the Crown and Canada Nickel in the Project regulatory process. Canada Nickel acknowledges that the information contained in the report remains the property of Taykwa Tagamou Nation and may not be used for any other purpose without the express consent of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. For further information regarding the terms of use of the report (TTN 2023a, b), contact Taykwa Tagamou Nation and Canada Nickel.

- Regulatory filings for other types of resource developments in the region
- Government reports and databases
- Historical and ethnographic literature
- Peer-reviewed literature and scientific publications
- Relevant internet sources (e.g., Taykwa Tagamou Nation web sites)

Information was drawn from sources relevant to the location of the Project and to Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

As part of ongoing engagement with Canada Nickel, the results of the literature review, including source information, were shared with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Taykwa Tagamou Nation was invited to review and provide Canada Nickel with feedback and additional sources of information so that Canada Nickel can incorporate the information into the Impact Statement.⁶

Information obtained through Canada Nickel's Project specific engagement and literature review, where available, is used in this assessment to identify potential Project interactions and assess potential effects. This information has also been considered in the assessment of related environmental and socioeconomic valued components (VCs). The results of Canada Nickel's Project specific engagement, Project specific studies, and literature review reflect the best available information regarding the interests of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Existing conditions specific to Taykwa Tagamou Nation are described in Section 26.2.

26.1.5 Potential Effects, Pathways and Measurable Parameters

A preliminary list of three representative Indigenous interests was identified for this assessment through engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, a review of issues and concerns about the Project raised by Taykwa Tagamou Nation (Attachment 26.1), and in consideration of the federal guidance and requirements outlined in the TIS Guidelines for the Project. Additional guidance from current federal and provincial acts, IAAC policies and best practices also informed the identification of Indigenous interests for this assessment (Section 26.1.1 Regulatory Context). The preliminary list of potential effects on Indigenous interests are:

- Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights (including Indigenous lands and resource use)
- Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage
- Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation

⁶ See Chapter 7 Description of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

Following provision of a draft of this section of the Impact Statement for review, Taykwa Tagamou Nation requested Canada Nickel consider nine Nation-specific VCs in the assessment. These include:

- Population and Demographics
- Community Infrastructure and Services
- Health, Safety, and Well-being
- Employment and Income
- Economic Development
- Skills Development, Training, and Education
- Community Culture and Lifestyle
- Community Resilience
- Healthy Lands and Waters

Table 26.1 describes how the VCs identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation have been incorporated and considered in the Impact Statement.

Table 26.1 Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Valued Components and their Influence on the Assessment

Valued Component (VC)	Influence on the Assessment
Population and Demographics	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathway: Disruptions associated with Project workforce • Measurable parameter: Quantitative and qualitative considerations of population and workforce <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.2 Population and Demographics, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 21 Health, Chapter 22 Social Conditions and Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.</p>
Community Infrastructure and Services	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathway: Alteration to demands on community services • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of capacity of accommodations, health care and social services, emergency services, and other services and amenities <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.3 Social Conditions and Services, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 21 Health and Chapter 22 Social Conditions.</p>

Valued Component (VC)	Influence on the Assessment
Health, Safety, and Well-being	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathway: Direct or indirect alteration to Indigenous determinants of health (e.g., environmental, cultural, psychological, physical, spiritual, economic) • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of capacity of accommodations, health care and social services, emergency services, and other services and amenities <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.4 Health (and more broadly through recognition of interactions between other matters connected to determinants of health described in Section 26.2), and was considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4, as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 21 Health and Chapter 22 Social Conditions.</p>
Employment and Income	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of opportunities for and perspectives on Project benefits, including employment, training, contracting • Measurable parameter: Quantitative and qualitative consideration of capacity of existing Indigenous workforce and businesses to provide supplies and services required for the Project <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.5 Economic Characteristics, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.</p>
Economic Development	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of opportunities for and perspectives on Project benefits, including employment, training, contracting • Measurable parameter: Quantitative and qualitative consideration of capacity of existing Indigenous workforce and businesses to provide supplies and services required for the Project <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.5 Economic Characteristics, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.</p>

Valued Component (VC)	Influence on the Assessment
<p>Skills Development, Training, and Education</p>	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of opportunities for and perspectives on Project benefits, including employment, training, contracting • Measurable parameter: Quantitative and qualitative consideration of capacity of existing Indigenous workforce and businesses to provide supplies and services required for the Project <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.5 Economic Characteristics, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.</p>
<p>Community Culture and Lifestyle</p>	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect pathway: Loss or alteration of ability to maintain and transmit Indigenous Knowledge and culture (e.g., language, histories, stories, practices) to future generations • Effect pathway: Alteration to harvesting, habitation, and cultural or sacred locations or areas • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to loss or altered use, access, and opportunities to transmit knowledge at physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas • Measurable parameter: Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to loss or altered value, quality of experience, or required conditions of physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas (e.g., perceptions of land health, visual aesthetic, resource quality) <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.7 Cultural Heritage, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in 26.4.2 and the assessment of cumulative effects in Section 26.5.3 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 21 Health and Chapter 22 Social Conditions.</p>
<p>Community Resilience</p>	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect pathway: Alteration to decision making abilities regarding land and water, and ability to uphold cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how rights are exercised. • Effect pathway: Alteration to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (includes harvesting sites, heritage and other cultural sites, and associated traditional activities) • Effect pathway: Alteration to demands on community services <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.1 Rights, Governance and Legal Characteristics, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.3 and the assessment of cumulative effects in 26.5.4 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessment completed for Chapter 21 Health and Chapter 22 Social Conditions.</p>

Valued Component (VC)	Influence on the Assessment
Healthy Lands and Waters	<p>This VC is represented through the identified pathways and measurable parameters for Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights in Table 26.2, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect pathway: Alteration of habitat supporting harvested resources • Measurable parameter: Quantitative and qualitative consideration of available habitat for harvested resources <p>Existing conditions for these VCs were included in Section 26.2.6 Exercised or Practiced Indigenous and Treaty Rights, and considered in the assessment of residual effects in Section 26.4.1 and the assessment of cumulative effects in Section 26.5.2 as applicable.</p> <p>This VC was also considered in the context of the assessments completed for Chapter 11 Soil; Chapter 12 Atmospheric Environment; Chapter 13 Acoustic Environment; Chapter 14 Groundwater; Chapter 15 Surface Water; Chapter 16 Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments; Chapter 17 Fish and Fish Habitat; Chapter 18 Bird and Bird Habitat; Chapter 19 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat; Chapter 20 Climate Change.</p>

Potential effects on the Indigenous interests may occur through multiple pathways including, but not limited to:

- Biophysical (e.g., effects on terrestrial or aquatic resources)
- Access to lands and waters
- Cultural/experiential (e.g., presence of industrial activity disrupts peaceful enjoyment)
- Socio-economic (e.g., presence and demands of Project workforce)

This assessment applies a conservative approach that recognizes that an absence of information regarding Indigenous interests does not necessarily represent an absence of the exercise or practice of an Indigenous right. As such, this assessment assumes that Indigenous interests have the potential to occur on accessible lands and waters within Project assessment areas that overlap with the Nation’s Traditional Territory and Treaty lands (as defined in Section 26.2).

Where possible, the assessment of potential effects on the Indigenous interests considered measurable parameters that are quantifiable (e.g., area of direct habitat loss). However, not all effects pathways can be quantified (e.g., cultural/experiential). Therefore, some effects are assessed qualitatively through use of feedback shared by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, the results of other assessments for the relevant VC, and professional judgment.

The Indigenous and Treaty Rights exercised or practiced in the area of the Project are understood to include, but are not limited to hunting, trapping, fishing, and undertaking cultural pursuits. As such, Canada Nickel understands that the exercise or practice of Indigenous and Treaty Rights are intricately linked and influenced by environmental conditions, as well as Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s cultures, history, protocols, health, and wellbeing. To facilitate assessment, Table 26.2 provides representative potential effects, effect pathways, and the measurable parameters used to characterize and assess effects on Indigenous interests. The findings of the assessment may be disaggregated, as required, based on the nature of the Project components or activities, the nature of the interest within the area of the Project, and the perspectives of Taykwa Tagamou Nation shared with Canada Nickel. Departures from the potential

effects identified in Table 26.2, if any, are described in the Nation-specific assessments that follow, as informed by Canada Nickel’s engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Table 26.2 Potential Effects, Effects Pathways, and Measurable Parameters for Indigenous Interests

Potential Effect	Effect Pathway	Measurable Parameter(s) and Units of Measurement
Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration to the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes • Alteration to the current and future quality, quantity, or distribution of country foods and other harvested resources (e.g., species of cultural importance, medicinal plants) • Alteration of habitat supporting harvested resources • Alteration to harvesting methods, timing, or seasonality • Alteration of access routes or ability to travel to or through preferred use areas/sites of interest (e.g., highways, travel ways, navigable waterways and waterbodies) • Increased access by non-Indigenous harvesters or land users • Disruptions to the exercise of Indigenous or Treaty rights associated with Project workforce • Increased sensory disturbance (e.g., change in noise levels, air quality, traffic) and/or alterations of necessary conditions (i.e., factors that influence the quality of experience or conditions for use or access such as visual quality, peaceful enjoyment, level of sensory disturbance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and qualitative consideration of available habitat for harvested resources • Quantitative and qualitative consideration of availability of harvested resources • Quantitative and qualitative consideration of total area of accessible land and ability to access preferred travel routes, including watercourses. • Qualitative consideration of preferred methods, timing, and seasonality of use • Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to lost or altered access, opportunities, and quality of experience (e.g., increased highway traffic and type. changes in visual aesthetic, perceptions of land and health quality) • Qualitative consideration of cultural connections to a particular species or place • Quantitative considerations of distance from communities of residence • Quantitative and qualitative considerations of population and workforce • Qualitative consideration of the distribution of disproportionate effects on diverse populations of the Nation’s membership • Other changes or concerns raised by Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss or alteration of physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas • Loss or alteration of use, access, value, quality of experience or required conditions (e.g., visual aesthetics; noise levels) of physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to loss or altered use, access, and opportunities to transmit knowledge at physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas • Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to loss or altered value, quality

⁷ Canada Nickel understands that changes to physical and cultural heritage and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance consider all elements of cultural and historical importance to Indigenous communities, in addition to provincial heritage legislative requirements. Canada Nickel also understands that there are tangible and intangible elements of physical and cultural heritage such as Indigenous language, storied places, place names, sacred, ceremonial or culturally important places, and cultural landscapes. For these reasons, Canada Nickel has considered physical and cultural heritage as a multidimensional concept that is not limited to particular sites or objects and can include components of the environment identified by Indigenous Peoples as having heritage value.

Potential Effect	Effect Pathway	Measurable Parameter(s) and Units of Measurement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss or alteration of ability to maintain and transmit Indigenous Knowledge and culture (e.g., language, histories, stories, practices) to future generations. Alteration to harvesting, habitation, and cultural or sacred locations or areas 	<p>of experience, or required conditions of physical and cultural heritage features, locations, or areas (e.g., perceptions of land health, visual aesthetic, resource quality)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative consideration of affected heritage and cultural sites and known preferred locations or areas of use Qualitative consideration of the distribution of disproportionate effects on diverse populations of the Nation's membership Other changes or concerns raised by Taykwa Tagamou Nation
<p>Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (includes harvesting sites, heritage and other cultural sites, and associated traditional activities) Alteration of access to land, waterways, waterbodies, and preferred travel ways Alteration to cultural transference opportunities Direct or indirect alteration to Indigenous determinants of health (e.g., environmental, cultural, psychological, physical, spiritual, economic) Alteration to decision making abilities regarding land and water, and ability to uphold cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how rights are exercised. Disruptions associated with Project workforce. Alteration to the quality, quantity, or distribution of harvested resources Alteration to subsistence-based livelihoods Alteration to demands on community services Alteration to Indigenous economic activities such as guiding, tourism, and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative consideration of total area of accessible land and ability to access preferred travel routes, including watercourses Quantitative considerations of distance from communities of residence Qualitative consideration of factors contributing to lost or altered access, opportunities, and quality of experience (e.g., increased highway traffic and type, changes in visual aesthetic, change in noise levels, perceptions of land and health quality) Qualitative consideration of known stewardship areas, land use or management plans, preferred lands and resources Qualitative consideration of known Indigenous land-based economic activities Qualitative consideration of capacity of accommodations, health care and social services, emergency services, and other services and amenities Quantitative and qualitative considerations of population and workforce Qualitative consideration of opportunities for and perspectives on Project benefits, including employment, training, contracting Quantitative and qualitative consideration of capacity of existing Indigenous workforce and businesses to provide supplies and services required for the Project Qualitative consideration of the distribution of disproportionate effects on diverse populations of the Nation's membership Other changes or concerns raised by Taykwa Tagamou Nation

26.1.6 Boundaries

26.1.6.1 Spatial Boundaries

The assessment areas are defined by spatial boundaries that consider the geographic extent over which Project activities may affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation and are illustrated in Figure 26.1 to Figure 26.2

The spatial boundaries considered for this assessment are based on the Project components and activities, which include:

- **Project Area (PA):** encompasses the Project footprint and is the anticipated area of physical disturbance associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project. The PA includes the Open Pit, the Stockpiles and Impoundment Facility, the Ore Processing Components, the Tailings Management Facility (TMF), the Water Management Facilities and Drainage Works, and other mine related infrastructure, as well as ancillary facilities and infrastructure outside the care and control of Canda Nickel (i.e., the new rail spur line, the Highway 655 realignment and the 500 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line). The extent of the PA for the Project is shown on Figure 26.1 to Figure 26.2.
- **Modelled Mine Boundary (MMB):** the modelled mine boundary is an area around the PA that Canada Nickel will own, lease, or have agreements in place with the owners and/or Indigenous Nations that would enable Canada Nickel to restrict access to areas within the MMB, if required. Within the MMB, any seasonal or permanent housing will be avoided. The MMB is an approximated buffer around the PA like those at other mines and industrial areas in the region that will be established for enhanced safety and security around the PA.
- **Local Study Area (LSA):** the Indigenous Interests LSA consists of a 10km buffer around the PA (Figure 26.1 to Figure 26.2) that encompasses the geographic extent over which direct (e.g., habitat loss) and indirect (e.g., sensory disturbance) effects may reasonably be expected to occur. Interactions identified within the LSAs of supporting VCs that overlap with the Indigenous Interests LSA are considered in turn throughout this assessment (e.g., geology and geologic hazards; soil; atmospheric environment; acoustic environment; groundwater; surface water; vegetation, riparian and wetland environment; fish and fish habitat; birds and bird habitat; wildlife and wildlife habitat; climate change; health; social conditions; economics). This Indigenous Interests LSA definition does not preclude consideration of interactions beyond the Indigenous Interests LSA, as identified through Indigenous engagement.
- **Regional Study Area (RSA):** the Indigenous Interests RSA consists of a 50km buffer around the PA (Figure 26.1 to Figure 26.2). The RSAs of those supporting VCs identified above for the Indigenous Interests LSA provide the regional context for the predicted effects of the Project within the Indigenous Interests RSA. It is also the area within which potential cumulative effects - the residual effects from the Project in combination with those of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects – may extend. This Indigenous Interests RSA definition does not preclude consideration of interactions beyond the Indigenous Interests RSAs, as identified through Indigenous engagement.

VC-specific LSAs and RSAs are described and illustrated in each VC chapter.⁸

The following Nation-specific assessment areas are considered for the assessment of effects on Indigenous interests as applicable and as described below:

- **Treaty 9 Territory:** Covers approximately two-thirds of Ontario's total landmass, (~58,676,063 hectares [ha])⁹, spans from the Great Lakes watershed encompassing the Hudson Bay and James Bay drainage basins. This spatial area is considered for the assessment of effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation (Section 26.4; Figure 26.1).
- **Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory:** Encompasses the southern portion of the James Bay watershed in the Moose River Basin in Northern Ontario, within Treaty 9. This spatial area is considered for the assessment of effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation (Sections 26.4 and 26.5).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation's nearest land base, New Post 69A, is approximately 37 km northeast of the PA. The Nation's other reserve, New Post 69, is approximately 102 km north of the PA.

As noted, the spatial boundaries selected for the Impact Statement do not preclude the consideration of potential Project interactions with broader territorial practice or exercise of rights. All information shared with Canada Nickel is evaluated in the context of the Project and incorporated into the Impact Statement, as appropriate. As additional information is brought forward by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Canada Nickel will evaluate potential interactions in the context of the Project and the Impact Statement.

Departures from the spatial boundaries, if any, are described in the Nation-specific assessments that follow, as informed by Canada Nickel's engagements with Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

26.1.6.2 Temporal Boundaries

Temporal boundaries for this assessment address potential effects related to Indigenous interests during the Project's construction, operation, and decommissioning/closure phases over relevant timescales. These temporal boundaries are used in the assessment of residual effects and are also considered applicable for the assessment of cumulative effects related to Indigenous interests.

The Construction Phase will include the preparation of the site up to the point at which the first process plant has been commissioned and is ready to commence operations. This phase will include site preparation, physical construction, pre-production, and commissioning activities. Construction is anticipated to begin in the Main Zone and East Zone, and rock extracted at this time may be crushed into aggregate using a mobile aggregate crusher for use during the construction of roads and other infrastructure, as necessary. It is noted that additional construction will occur through the operations phases of the Project, and that this phase is defined by the start of ore processing.

⁸ See Chapters 10 to 24.

⁹ Information about the total land area encompassed by Treaty 9 is provided as an approximation for the purpose of this assessment. The total land area is based on the James Bay Treaty - Treaty No. 9 document (GoC 1964) and information available on the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System. The total land area encompassed by Treaty 9 includes Treaty lands identified in 1905 as well as the adhesions made in 1929 and 1930.

The Operations Phase is focused on the active processing of ore and generation of concentrate for delivery to market, specifically operation of the process plant(s). Due to the sequential nature of the mine operations, the operations phase of the Project has been divided into 3 sub-phases based on the Open Pit extraction schedule and sequential operation of the two process plants.

Operations phase 1 can be defined as the time during which the first Process Plant is operational, where throughput ore processing capacity will be 60kt/d (or 21.9 Mt/a). During operations phase 1, mining activities will include development of the Open Pit and extraction of ore. Blasts will be planned and implemented to optimize the number of explosives used and will be performed during daytime only. It is anticipated that there be a maximum of five blasts days per week. Ore and waste rock will be loaded and hauled from the Open Pit and stockpiled at the Impoundment Facility or one of the Ore Stockpiles. During operations phase 1, key mine components will be expanded to accommodate for the processing increase in operations phase 2. Construction activities will include an expansion to the workshop, office, and other ancillary buildings. To increase the capacity of the Process Plant, a second phase of the Process Plant (along with crushing equipment) will be constructed. The Process Plant expansion will be located immediately north of the existing Process Plant, while the Primary Crusher will be located at the southwest corner of the West Stockpile.

Operations phase 2 can be defined as the time upon which the Process Plant throughput will be 120 kt/d (or 43.8 Mt/a). During operations phase 2, mining activities will continue in a similar manner then in operations phase 1. It is estimated that 536 kt of material will be extracted daily (based on average annual extraction rates), of which 240 kt will be ore. During operations phase 2 (in Year 17), it is anticipated that mining of the Main Zone of the Open Pit will be completed, at which point the tailings deposition in the TMF will cease and the Main Zone pit will become the new tailings facility for the remainder of operations, starting in Year 18. Ore will continue to be extracted from the East Zone. At the end of operations phase 2, it is estimated that over 60% of the tailings will have been stored in the pit, compared to less than 40% in the TMF, thus reducing the overall mine footprint. The construction of the North Driftwood Diversion Channel may also occur and/or continue during this phase.

Operations phase 3 can be defined as the time upon which pit mining operations cease. The Process Plant will continue to operate and will continue processing the two Ore Stockpiles. Ore processing activities and transport will be in line with those of operations phase 2.

Progressive rehabilitation of in active areas (e.g., Impoundment Facility, TMF, haul roads) will commence. As the mine advances from development to operations and throughout the operational phase of the Project, opportunities for progressive rehabilitation are possible. Further details on activities associated with progressive rehabilitation are outlined in the Conceptual Closure Plan (Appendix F of the Impact Statement).

The Decommissioning and Closure Phase will occur following the completion of ore processing. All Project operations will cease prior to the Phase, and active closure will commence. Active closure includes the removal of buildings, structures, and other infrastructure, as well as reclamation and site stabilization activities. Once complete, the Project will then enter a passive closure phase as the pit lake fills. During this time, closure monitoring and adaptive mitigation will occur. Following pit lake filling, the Project site will be permanently closed.

Activities completed during the Decommissioning and Closure Phase of the Project are focused on reclaiming the environments, establishing physical, chemical, and biological stability at the site, and to meet desired end land functions and uses. The requirements of a closure plan and of closing out a mining project are set out in the *Ontario Mining Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. M.14 and the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario, as set out in Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 35/24. As a requirement of O. Reg. 35/24, the Mine Development Closure Plan will discuss rehabilitation activities that are to be implemented during a temporary suspension of mining, during a state of inactivity, and to achieve final close out. A Conceptual Closure Plan (Appendix F) has been prepared to support the Impact Statement and provides preliminary details on the progressive rehabilitation and closure plans for the Project to demonstrate Canada Nickel's commitment to responsible development and planning the Project with closure in mind in Phase 3 of the Impact Assessment process.

Progressive reclamation throughout the course of the mine life will occur, however most of the closure activities will commence at the cessation of mining activities and will be completed five years after ore processing ceases. Closure activities can be divided into passive and active phases. Closure activities planned during the active phase are expected to take place within the first five years of the decommissioning and closure phase, after ore processing activities cease; however, some activities may commence at the end of operations phase 2, when ore extraction ceases. Following the removal of major site infrastructure and rehabilitation of mine features, the site will transition into passive closure monitoring and maintenance to confirm reclamation efforts are established and functioning as intended. During the passive phase, emphasis will be placed on water quality monitoring, the ongoing filling of the Open Pit with water to create a pit lake, performance monitoring of the completed closure work, and maintenance, as required. Through preliminary modelling, it is predicted that filling the Open Pit with water may require more than 100 years. Although not part of the base case, if beginning in Year 42 the TMF drainage area was diverted to drain into the pit to accelerate pit filling, the pit is predicted to be filled in 65 years. Ongoing closure monitoring and maintenance activities will therefore be carried out throughout the active and passive closure phases until the closure objectives have been satisfied and the Project has been moved to a closed out and abandoned status.

The temporal boundaries for the assessment of effects on Indigenous rights and interests include the following:

- Construction (Year -3 to Year -1)
- Operations
 - Operations phase 1 (Year 1 to Year 5): 60 kilotonnes per day (kt/d) milling capacity with ore extraction
 - Operations phase 2 (Year 5 to Year 30): 120 kt/d milling capacity with ore extraction
 - Operations phase 3 (Year 30 to Year 41): 120 kt/d milling capacity with no ore extraction
- Decommissioning and closure
 - Active closure (Year 41 to Year 46)
 - Passive closure (Year 46+)

Additional descriptions of the activities and physical work anticipated to occur during each phase are provided in Section 26.3.¹⁰

26.1.7 Residual Effects Characterization

Residual effects on Indigenous interests have been conservatively overestimated with consideration for the interconnectedness of the effect pathways that may affect those interests. The analysis in Section 26.2 is informed by the results from relevant VCs and feedback received from Taykwa Tagamou Nation; however, potential effects on those VCs may not fully align (i.e., be clearly associated with) with effects on Indigenous interests. As a result, the characterization of residual effects on Indigenous interests (i.e., the severity of the impacts) may often be ranked higher than the residual effects characterized for related VCs, specifically regarding duration, magnitude, and timing.

Criteria used to characterize residual effects on Indigenous interests are provided in Table 26.3. Departures from the characterization attributes or approach, if any, are described in the Nation-specific assessment that follows, as informed by Canada Nickel’s engagements with Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Table 26.3 Characterization of Residual Effects on Indigenous Interests

Characterization	Quantitative Measure or Definition of Qualitative Categories
Direction	<p>Positive - an effect that moves measurable parameters in a direction beneficial to the Indigenous interest relative to existing conditions</p> <p>Adverse - an effect that moves measurable parameters in a direction detrimental to the Indigenous interest relative to existing conditions</p> <p>Neutral - no net change in measurable parameters for the Indigenous interest relative to existing conditions</p>
Magnitude	<p>Negligible - no measurable change</p> <p>Low - effect may increase the effort necessary but will not reduce the ability to exercise or practice the Indigenous interest</p> <p>Moderate - effect may reduce but not eliminate the ability to exercise or practice the Indigenous interest</p> <p>High - effect will greatly reduce or eliminate the ability to exercise or practice the Indigenous interest</p>
Geographic Extent	<p>PA - residual effects are restricted to the PA</p> <p>LSA - residual effects extend into the LSA(s)</p> <p>RSA - residual effects extend into the RSA(s)</p>
Timing	<p>Not Applicable – seasonal aspects are unlikely to affect residual effects on the Indigenous interest</p> <p>Applicable – seasonal aspects may affect residual effect on the Indigenous interest</p>
Duration	<p>Short-term – residual effect restricted to the construction phase (1 to 3 years), or the decommissioning and active closure phase (1-5 years)</p> <p>Medium-term – residual effect extends into the operation phase (41 years)</p> <p>Long-term – residual effect extends beyond the operation phase (> 41 years) and beyond the decommissioning and passive closure phase (> 46 years)</p>

¹⁰ Project phases and activities are also described in Chapter 3.

Characterization	Quantitative Measure or Definition of Qualitative Categories
Frequency	<p>Single event – effect occurs once</p> <p>Multiple irregular event – occurs at no set schedule</p> <p>Multiple regular event – occurs at regular intervals</p> <p>Continuous – occurs continuously</p>
Reversibility	<p>Reversible – the effect is likely to be reversed after activity completion and reclamation</p> <p>Irreversible – the effect is unlikely to be reversed</p>

26.1.7.1 Context and Resilience

The characterization of every residual Project effect inherently considers the effects of past and present projects and activities, and potential trends in the condition of the Indigenous interest, as applicable. Literature reviewed, and feedback received from Taykwa Tagamou Nation describes historical, ongoing, and future development as modifications to the existing conditions of Indigenous interests.

Resilience is notionally understood as the ability of a receptor to recover from or adapt to a change, real or perceived, in its environment. The degree of resilience may be measured or characterized for species or ecosystems relied upon by Indigenous Peoples for the exercise of their rights, traditional activities, and practices. Such characterization may be relevant and incorporated into this assessment, where noted, given the interdependence of community health, wellbeing and culture, and the health and availability of the land and water. However, the ability of Indigenous Peoples to recover from or adapt to environmental effects of the Project remains contingent on personal, cultural, esthetic, or spiritual values that are subjective and cannot be meaningfully reduced to assessment criteria. When applied to human receptors, resilience in this sense, or as a concept overall, is viewed as Nation-specific, as it is informed by an Indigenous persons’ lived experience, individually and/or collectively in their social and community groups. It would not be appropriate given the subjective and complex nature of these considerations for anyone but the affected party to characterize resilience. As such, the “context” or “resilience” criterion is not carried forward for the assessment of Project effects on the collectively held rights and interests of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

The more commonly understood and accepted criteria defined for this assessment are (1) consideration for disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations, (2) the views of the Indigenous Nation regarding existing environmental, social, or economic barriers, and (3) the preferred conditions required by the Indigenous Nation to maintain or enhance their rights and interests. These criteria are viewed as sufficient to assist the federal and provincial regulators in determining the overall seriousness of the Project effects on the Indigenous interests.

26.1.8 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation and enhancement measures described throughout this Impact Statement are proposed to reduce adverse residual effects and enhance positive effects on Indigenous rights and interests, as applicable, and are discussed relative to specific potential effects for each of the identified Indigenous rights and interests in Section 26.4. The following criteria were applied for the selection of mitigation and enhancement measures specific to the Indigenous interest assessment:

- Their effectiveness to limit Project interactions that affect Indigenous rights and interests during all Project phases
- Technical and economic feasibility to manage each specific pathway of effect
- Consideration of relative level of uncertainty or risk associated with the accommodation, mitigation (including differentiated measures, if applicable), and complementary option
- Consideration of timing of Indigenous activities on the land
- Their inclusion on similar mining projects in the region
- Consideration of potential regional implications of applying Project-specific mitigation and enhancement measures (e.g., interactions with initiatives of other projects), considering any reasonably foreseeable development in the area (e.g., to minimize cumulative effects within Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory)
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendations and identification of preferred mitigation
- Perspectives of Taykwa Tagamou Nation on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures
- Project's benefits for Taykwa Tagamou Nation
- Professional judgment of the effects assessment team

The mitigation or enhancement measures, review processes, or monitoring initiatives specific to Indigenous rights and interests are described in Section 26.4 and Attachment 26.1.

26.1.9 Analytical Assessment Techniques

The assessment of adverse residual effects resulting from the Project on Indigenous interests is based on a comparison of the existing conditions for these interests without the Project and how these interests would be exercised or practiced with the Project in place. Where specific information on an Indigenous interest was not provided to Canada Nickel at the time of writing, conclusions have been based on publicly available information (see Section 26.1.4 for more detail on sources) and the understanding that Indigenous interests may be exercised or practiced on accessible lands and waters throughout the Treaty 9 Territory (GoC 1964) and Traditional Territory of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. For greater certainty, this assessment applies a conservative approach that recognizes that an absence of information regarding Indigenous interests does not necessarily represent an absence of an interests and that, for example, resources or species identified as being present near the Project could be hunted, trapped, fished, or gathered by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, even if Taykwa Tagamou Nation did not identify specific sites, areas, or resources in relation to the Project. This assessment also recognizes that the nature of Indigenous interests may change over time and in location. As such, this assessment conservatively assumes that Indigenous interests have the potential to occur anywhere on accessible lands and waters within Project assessment areas that overlap with Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory. This assessment reflects the best available information regarding Indigenous interests in relation to the Project. Canada Nickel has worked with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to review and validate the results of this assessment.¹¹ Feedback received has been incorporated into the assessment.

The analysis in this section incorporates the findings of the VC assessments found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Indigenous interests; however, potential effects for supporting VCs may not fully align with effects on Indigenous interests, nor do the mitigation measures for potential effects on supporting VCs necessarily mitigate the effects on Indigenous interests. As such, the characterizations, such as, duration, magnitude, and timing, may be ranked differently than those used to characterize related VCs. These differences were considered when evaluating the need for additional measures or plans to avoid, reduce, or otherwise manage adverse residual effects on Indigenous interests (as identified in Section 26.4).

26.1.10 Significance of Adverse Federal Effects Characterization

The Impact Statement must characterize the extent of significance of any residual adverse federal effect, which includes residual adverse effects within federal jurisdiction and any adverse direct or incidental effects as defined in section 2 of the IAA.

Among the likely effects of the Project on Indigenous interests, those that are "adverse federal effects" (i.e., adverse effects within federal jurisdiction and any direct or incidental effects) per section 2 of the IAA include:¹²

- an impact – occurring in Canada and resulting from any change to the environment – to Indigenous Peoples, such as to physical and cultural heritage, the current use of lands and

¹¹ These efforts are also described in Chapter 7 Description of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

¹² See Chapter 8 Assessment Methodology.

resources for traditional purposes or any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance

- any change occurring in Canada to the health, social, or economic conditions of Indigenous Peoples

Canada Nickel recognizes that Indigenous Nations are best suited to determine culturally appropriate methodologies and thresholds for assessing potential effects and characterizing the extent of significance of adverse federal effects (i.e., the severity of the impacts) from an Indigenous perspective (IAAC 2023c).

The extent of significance of adverse federal effects are characterized using a negligible, low, moderate or high ranking-system (IAAC 2023c). For this assessment, the extent of significance characterization is as follows:

- A residual adverse effect of high extent of significance is one that, following the application of avoidance and mitigation measures, contributes to an exceedance of an established or conservation-based threshold required for the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or is likely to create a change or disruption that interferes with physical and cultural heritage, any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance, or the health, social or economic conditions of Indigenous Peoples to a point where cultural activities and practices would be eliminated or meaningfully impaired.¹³
- A residual adverse effect of moderate extent of significance is one that, following the application of avoidance and mitigation measures, may reduce but not eliminate the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, physical and cultural heritage, any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance, or the health, social, or economic conditions of Indigenous Peoples to point where they cannot continue at or near current levels and where accommodation and/or compensation is possible.
- A residual adverse effect of negligible/low extent of significance is one that, following the application of avoidance and mitigation measures, is not likely to interfere with the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, physical and cultural heritage, any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance, or the health, social, or economic conditions of Indigenous Peoples.

The extent of significance of adverse federal effects is characterized in Section 26.6 for those effects that remain following the implementation of avoidance, mitigation, and enhancement measures.

¹³ Contextually determined through any combination of the effect characterization attributes most applicable to one or more adverse federal effect, the concerns raised and status of the concerns, and the perspectives of Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding its preferred conditions or thresholds regarding the extent of significance of adverse federal effects.

26.2 Existing Conditions

Taykwa Tagamou Nation completed the following Project-specific studies:

- Taykwa Tagamou Nation Crawford Nickel Project Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (TTN 2023a).
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation Socio-economic Study for the Crawford Nickel Project: Summary of Findings and Recommendations Report (TTN 2023b).

The results of these studies are incorporated below. Canada Nickel's responses to the concerns raised and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are provided in Attachment 26.1 of this chapter.

26.2.1 Rights, Governance and Legal Characteristics

Taykwa Tagamou Nation is a signatory of Treaty 9.

The Project is located within the boundaries of Treaty 9 (also known as the James Bay Treaty) (GoC 1964). Treaty 9 was signed between 1905 and 1906 by Anishinaabe (Algonquin and Ojibwe) and Omushkegowuk Cree communities and the Canadian Crown (CIRNAC 2013, GoC 1964, GovOnt n.d.). Approximately two-thirds of Ontario's total landmass (~58,676,063 ha) is covered by Treaty 9, which spans the Great Lakes watershed encompassing the Hudson Bay and James Bay drainage basins (GoC 1964). The rights specified under Treaty 9 are protected under section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982.

While Treaty 9 does not specifically mention practices, such as gathering, Canada Nickel understands these activities to be reasonably equivalent or incidental to the expressed harvesting rights and are a means of earning a livelihood before the signing of Treaty 9 that would continue in a similar manner after the signing of the Treaty (GoC 1964, SCC 1990, SCC 1996, SCC 1999a, SCC 1999b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation is an Ojibway and Cree community whose Traditional Territory and Treaty lands are in the Abitibi region of Northern Ontario, within the area of Treaty 9; of which they are a signatory (GoC 1964, TTN 2023a). The Cree and Ojibway Peoples have lived off the land since time immemorial; hunting, trapping, gathering, and fishing for foods, furs, and medicines. The many rivers, streams, and lakes of what is now northeastern Ontario provided canoe routes for travel and trade and access to an abundance of fish. The Cree and Ojibway Peoples of the region traded amongst themselves and with other communities in Ontario and beyond (TTN 2023a).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation is a part of the Mushkegowuk Council, of which Albany, Attawapiskat, Chapleau Cree First Nation, Kashechewan, Missanabie Cree, Moose Cree First Nation, and Taykwa Tagamou Nation are also members (CIRNAC 2024). Taykwa Tagamou Nation is also a member of Nishnawbe Aski Nation, which represents 49 First Nations in northern Ontario, including approximately 45,000 people (Nishnawbe Aski Nation 2020). Taykwa Tagamou Nation has two reserves: New post 69 and New Post 69A. New Post 69 is 2072 ha, and is 88 km northwest of Cochrane, and 4 km east of Abitibi River. New Post 69A is 116.80 ha and is 14 km southeast of Cochrane (CIRNAC 2024). New Post 69A was created in 1984 and serves as the main settlement, while New Post 69 is used for hunting, trapping, and outdoor activities (211 Ontario North 2023, TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation's nearest land base, New Post 69A, is approximately 37 km northeast of the PA. The Nation's other reserve, New Post 69, is approximately 102 km north of the PA.

The nearest service center to Taykwa Tagamou Nation, to which it has year-round road access, is Timmins, about 120 km away (CIRNAC 2024).

The Government of Taykwa Tagamou Nation comprises of a Chief, Deputy Chief, and five councillors (CIRNAC 2024). Elections are held every four years, with the most recent election was held in October 2021 (TTN 2023c). The Taykwa Tagamou Nation Chief and Council represents all Taykwa Tagamou Nation membership and strives to maintain positive working relationships with community members, local organizations, all Nation government departments, municipal, federal, and provincial, intergovernmental, and other external stakeholders (TTN 2023b).

26.2.1.1 Land Management and Agreements

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has a Lands and Resources Department that aims to protect the land, water, and air by collaborating with various levels of government, industry, and other Nations and strives to represent the past, present, and future generations of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. The programs and services offered by the Lands and Resources include land use mapping, triage of government consultation notices, land use engagements, studies, agreements, membership interviews, and data collection (TTN 2023d).

There is no information for Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding active land claims or other agreements involving Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified through the review of publicly available information or through engagement with Canada Nickel.

26.2.2 Population and Demographics

As of February 2024, Taykwa Tagamou Nation had a population of 671 members. Of these, 142 live on their reserve: 78 male and 64 female. Sixteen members live on other reserves, 6 males and 10 females. One member, a male, lives on Crown land. 512 members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation live off-reserve; of those, 246 are male and 266 are female (CIRNAC 2024).

26.2.2.1 Language

As of 2016 in Taykwa Tagamou Nation, of 90 members surveyed, 10 spoke Indigenous language(s). The 90 surveyed all spoke English (CIRNAC 2024).

26.2.2.2 Education

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has an Education Department that is committed to meeting the educational needs of Indigenous learners enrolled in elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools. The Education Department also offers the Mature Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition Program that has afforded many mature Indigenous students the opportunity to obtain a Grade 12 OSSD degree. The Taykwa Tagamou Nation Education Department also provides an Early Years Program that offers support to the youngest learners, ensuring that they are prepared to start their educational journey (TTN 2023).

According to the 2021 Census, of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation members that responded (90), 55 reported having an OSSD or equivalent certificate, 35 had a post-secondary certificate diploma or degree, 20 reported having a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, and 10 reported having a bachelor's degree (Statistics Canada 2023). There was no information available from Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding those enrolled in schools off-reserve; the Nation confirmed that there are no schools on-reserve.

The Taykwa Tagamou Nation Employment and Training office provides training and employment opportunities and organizes accredited post-secondary courses in partnership with various colleges. The Taykwa Tagamou Nation Employment and Training office also offers pre-apprenticeship and employment-oriented course and training programs (TTN 2023b). Keepers of the Circle, held in partnership with Northern College, is a community-led, skilled trades pre-employment training program designed to inspire Indigenous youth to pursue apprenticeships in carpentry (TTN 2023b). Through this program, Nation members assisted Elders with basic home renovations. Students work alongside experts to learn hands-on skills in carpentry and construction (TTN 2023b). Students completed several infrastructure projects in the community including the erection of three patios, two stairways, a ramp, siding on the back of a home, railings, interior work, and a gazebo for the community playground. Through this program, students received a certificate in Basics of Construction from Northern College (TTN 2023b). In addition to this, there is also the Indigenous Mining Career Program, which is an eight-week training program in partnership with Keepers of the Circle (TTN 2023b). Members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation experience barriers to accessing education such as addiction, mental health issues, lack of support or accommodation, and transportation issues including an inaccessibility to the bus route (TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that a lack of physical infrastructure, including a lack of reliable transportation prevents members from accessing education and commuting to work (TTN 2023b).

26.2.3 Social Conditions and Services

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has a Social Services Department that provides holistic, traditional, and culturally relevant social service programs for members residing on and off-reserve (TTN 2023f). The Social Services Department of Taykwa Tagamou Nation offers several programs and services including Band Representative Services (child welfare), a Family Well-Being Program, and the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP) (TTN 2023f).

As part of a concerted effort to reassert Taykwa Tagamou Nation's inherent right, authority and jurisdiction to care for and protect children, youth and families, the Nation unanimously adopted its Child Wellbeing Law on August 13, 2022 (TTN 2022a; Narine 2022). The law sets parameters surrounding the rights of all Taykwa Tagamou Nation children, youth and families and provides child and family services for members both on and off-reserve (TTN 2023a; Narine 2022).

Through engagement with Canada Nickel, Taykwa Tagamou Nation provided additional context regarding current, expanding, and potential prevention services that are being provided by Kuuwanimano Child and Family Services and the Band Council in exercise of its Child Wellbeing Law. Examples of current services include Early Childhood Education, Psychotherapy, Aboriginal Head Start schooling, National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NNAPAD) Program Coordinator, Education and Training Support, Traditional Cultural Advising (Pathfinders), Youth Mental Health Workers, Family Wellbeing Workers and Land based programming (TTN 2022a; Narine 2022).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Elders Cultural Coordinator provides the coordination of activities to revitalize language and culture through land-based healing and recreational opportunities. The coordinator connects people with traditions, languages, ceremonies, and family networking, and instills strength in the community (TTN 2023i).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation also has a Community and Operations Department that works to build Taykwa Tagamou Nation for future generations through the planning, constructing, and maintenance of its community. The Community and Operations Department is responsible for the maintenance of housing, landscaping, company vehicles, and community projects within Taykwa Tagamou Nation as well as some off-reserve projects. The Community and Operations Department offers three programs and services, those being carpentry, general maintenance, and community services (TTN 2023g).

Of the dwellings located in Taykwa Tagamou Nation; 25 were constructed more than 10 years ago, 10 dwellings were constructed within the past 10 years, 10 dwellings required minor repairs, and 10 dwellings required major repairs (CIRNAC 2024). Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that there is a housing shortage on reserve, which negatively impacts member's ability to live on-reserve and access on-reserve services and programs (TTN 2023b). Additionally, inadequate housing was reported to have a negative impact on the well-being of community members (TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation Water Treatment and Wastewater Management provides services for the monitoring and protection of drinking water and wastewater systems (TTN 2023i).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation as a member of Nishnawbe Aski Nation is under the jurisdiction of the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service (NAPS). The Nishnawbe Aski Police Service's mission is to provide a unique, effective, efficient, and culturally appropriate service to all the people of the Nishnawbe Aski region that will promote harmonious and healthy communities. To achieve this, the Nishnawbe Aski Police Service aims to be representative of the communities that they serve; employ a community-oriented style of police service; protect persons and property through crime prevention, community education, and appropriate law enforcement; and provide a level and standard of police service of the same or higher quality that exists elsewhere in Canada. The Nishnawbe Aski Police Service is the largest

First Nations Police service in Canada and employees over 230 officers in addition to 40 civilians, policing a total of 34 communities across Ontario, Manitoba, and Québec (TTN 2023h).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern regarding the police services available on reserve, noting that the present workforce does not sufficiently meet community needs. Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that more conservation officers will need to be hired due to an increased presence of Project workers in the area. Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern over how community members will be kept safe when there is an increase in workers in the area and reported experiencing issues with workers from various projects in the region both on and off reserve.

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.4 Health

26.2.4.1 Conditions

Before contact with colonial settlers, Taykwa Tagamou Nation members had active lifestyles and healthy traditional diets that contributed to good health (TTN 2023j). Additionally, lifestyles had many other health protecting features including small family size, low population density, reasonable mobility on land and water, seasonal relocations to different harvest locations, and an availability of a variety of foods (TTN 2023j). While there were some health problems prior to contact, Taykwa Tagamou Nation experienced almost no diabetes and had a limited number of infectious diseases (TTN 2023j). With contact, epidemics spread through Indigenous Nations. The introduction of infectious diseases from Europe and Asia had devastating effects on the people (TTN 2023j). Chronic diseases also entered the population at this time (TTN 2023j). The demand for land increased with the increase of European settlement and colonization (TTN 2023j). With this increase there was a profound social, economic, and political change to the well-being of Indigenous Nations. These changes continue to affect the health of Indigenous Peoples in Canada today (TTN 2023j).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation members stated that the legacy of residential schools and intergenerational trauma continues to affect their mental health (TTN 2023b). Issues such as substance abuse are key concerns for the community, as it is a common symptom of underlying mental health challenges. Substance abuse is also attributed by some members to inadequate housing and employment (TTN 2023b). A Taykwa Tagamou Nation member spoke on the opioid crisis and criticized budget deficiencies and a lack of treatment facilities available, stating that members must go to a treatment centre out of town (TTN 2023b).

During engagement with Canada Nickel, Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that it has relationships with addiction facilities in Timmins that offer dedicated beds to support members with addiction counselling and rehabilitation. Taykwa Tagamou Nation shared that it has recently developed the Veronica S. Archibald Healing and Cultural Learning Lodge and requested Canada Nickel consider ways to support safety in the community.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has expressed concerns regarding health and well-being, including (IAAC 2023d; TTN 2022b, 2023a, b, k):

- That an influx of mine workers could affect the capacity of existing health services and programs
- That the influx of workers related to the Project may increase physical and sexual violence and crimes. Because of this, Taykwa Tagamou Nation has stated that the safety of women and youth must be a priority
- That the influx of workers related to the Project may lack cultural awareness of First Nations
- Increased competition for affordable housing from influx of mine employees
- Plans for the use of diesel-fired generation during construction, decommissioning, and emergencies
- Increased risk to community members due to influx of workers, as increased population growth may affect services related to health, safety, mental health, addictions, and well-being
- Increased food insecurity, including barriers to dietary needs and healthy lifestyles
- Effects to community health, as well as psychological health due to fear of consuming contaminated wildlife and fish
- Impacts to human health, including actual and perceived risks at key receptors due to changes to noise levels, air quality, recreational and drinking water quality, proximity to transmission lines, and accessibility and contamination of country foods
- Impacts from increased traffic and potential impacts on the recreational use of a local snowmobile trail
- Traffic safety at Big Water Campground and concerns regarding dangerous goods
- The Project's contribution to climate change
- The potential for increased road accidents, including those associated with wildlife collisions

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.4.2 Services

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has a Health Department that has outlined Indigenous determinants of health and the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. These determinants were identified as access to safe housing and food, quality of education and health care, and access to other social supports (TTN 2023j).

The Taykwa Tagamou Nation Health Department offers several programs and services: nursing and personal support workers, medical transportation and data clerk, Aboriginal Healthy Babies and Healthy Children, Recreation and Youth Coordinator, and Choose Life – Pathfinders (TTN 2023j).

The Health Department has also provided numerous influenza clinics, foot care clinics, fluoride dental treatments, and vaccine clinics throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, (TTN 2023f).

For all Taykwa Tagamou Nation members, Nishnawbe Aski Nation also offers the Nishnawbe Aski Mental Health Wellness Support Access Program (NAN Hope) (NAN Hope 2024). This program is Nation-led and provides community members with access to mental health and addiction support including a 24/7 live answer toll-free telephone line, live webchat and text support, rapid access to confidential counselling, access to a 24/7 crisis/distress support line, and navigation to existing community-based and regional support services (NAN Hope 2024).

Through engagement with Canada Nickel, Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that the Nation's Health Department is supported by the Sweetgrass Aboriginal Health Access Center that visits the community to provide healthcare for members living on-reserve. The Health Department also offers other well-being programs and skills development programs for Taykwa Tagamou Nation members. The Health Department is developing a midwifery program and are also working to create more mental health services on reserve. Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that they have access to some mental health services such as psychotherapists.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation provides an array of services and facilities to support the needs of on-reserve and off-reserve members. The Taykwa Tagamou Health Centre provides programs and services that promote the physical and mental health of community members. Services and programs offered by Taykwa Tagamou Nation Health Centre include Aboriginal Healthy Babies Healthy Children, Community Health Nurse, Community Health Representative, Crisis Intervention, Diabetes Education Program, Long Term Care program, and Mental Health Program (TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has also expressed interest in expanding existing services that are being provided by Kuuwanimano Child and Family Services and the Band Council in exercise of its Child Wellbeing Law, including: traditional and cultural support for all ages; prevention team; Jordan's Principle; youth centre (supported by youth workers); healthy babies prenatal parenting classes; respite program; midwifery; language supports; jubilee partnerships; transition/reunification homes and programs; and traditional healers.

Other additional prevention services that the Nation is currently exploring include childcare services (i.e. daycare); addictions treatment with counselling and aftercare; family dispute resolution (i.e. Circle program); food security initiatives; adult mental health workers; crisis and intervention outreach and justice; homelessness outreach workers; youth outreach workers; and men's and women's shelters.

A member of Taykwa Tagamou Nation mentioned the need for culturally appropriate traditional healing centres in the community, as Nation members must leave the community to access a healing centre (TTN 2023b).

Through engagement with Canada Nickel, Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern regarding a lack of options for members requiring obstetrical care on reserve or in Cochrane. Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that members must travel far distances to Timmins, Sudbury, or elsewhere in Ontario to access obstetrical services. Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that its members often face challenges and biased treatment from hospital staff when accessing healthcare services at local facilities.

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.5 Economic Characteristics

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has a Finance Department which provides accurate financial reporting, expertise, and quality of information for all expenditures and revenue collections within Taykwa Tagamou Nation. The programs and services offered by the Finance Department includes financial reporting, financial expertise, expenditures, revenue collections, financial management of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, department and organization wide audits and budgets (TTN 2023I).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation's total revenue is segmented into "own source" and "non-own source". Own source revenue is generated through Impact Benefit Agreements (IBAs), joint-venture, and revenue sharing agreements, Taykwa Tagamou Nation owned-businesses, and funding from Ontario First Nations Limited Partnership (TTN 2023b).

26.2.5.1 Labour Force

As of 2016, of 65 members surveyed, 15 were working in manufacturing or construction; 10 were working in wholesale to retail, 10 worked in health or education, and 15 were working in other services (CIRNAC 2024).

26.2.5.2 Economic Development

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has an Economic Development Department that advocates for and advances the interests of Taykwa Tagamou Nation members through sustainable economic development projects that will create intergenerational wealth, opportunities, and improve the quality of life for the First Nation. The Economic Development Department works alongside the Chief and Council to facilitate and implement partnerships with external businesses, while also assisting member entrepreneurs with their businesses, for the economic benefit of the Nation. The programs and services offered by the Economic Development Department include consultation, engagement, Taykwa Tagamou Nation member small business support and energy liaison (TTN 2023m).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation also owns seven businesses: Bussière Quality Smoked Meats, Island Falls Forestry, Coral Rapids Power, Takwata Builders, Takwata Equipment, and Taptiswan Training and Employment (TTN 2023b, TTN 2023m). Bussière Quality Smoked Meats was purchased by Taykwa Tagamou Nation in November 2021 and was purchased to diversify Taykwa Tagamou Nation's economic investment portfolio from solely investing in the natural resource sector. Currently, Bussière Quality Smoked Meats has 17 full-time employees. Island Falls Forestry has been operating since 1998 and is currently under a 20-year harvesting agreement with Green First Forest Products, which is reviewed every five years. Island Falls Forestry currently generates approximately 400,000 to 700,000 metres cubed of lumber annually with 10% of revenue going to the community (TTN 2023I). Coral Rapids Power investigates and capitalizes on hydroelectric prospects in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory (TTN 2023e). There are member-owned businesses such as CreeQuest Corp. that focusses on resource development and building partnerships with industry leaders, and the Railway Café, which is a popular breakfast spot (TTN 2023b).

Mining is a key sector of economic development opportunities, given the Nation's location on mineral rich lands. Forestry, transportation, and real estate are also key sectors of economic opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified economic interests in the Project (TTN 2023b).

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.6 Exercised or Practiced Indigenous and Treaty Rights

26.2.6.1 Customs and Protocols

The practice and perpetuation of Indigenous customs and protocols are considered core components of a Nation's cultural continuity and wellbeing (Kirmayer 1994; Lewis et al. 2021). During engagement with Canada Nickel, Taykwa Tagamou Nation referenced the three pillars of sustainability including economic, environmental, and social. These three pillars are linked to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's worldview and protocols and are important to follow and uphold with consideration of future generations. Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that these three pillars work together and must be considered equally to create sustainability for the community.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that harvesting and sharing of wild foods within the community are integral to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's way of life (TTN 2023b). Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that its connection to the land is essential to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's identity, culture, well-being, and sustenance, noting the long-standing presence and use of the lands and waters by the Nation's ancestors and current members in its Traditional Territory (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation noted that their members relationships with the land are important to the Nation's values, and that the land provides the Nation with drinkable water and food; key elements for survival (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that passing on land-based knowledge, including where and how to hunt, fish, trap and gather, has been integral to members' continual practice of these traditional activities. Members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation described their reciprocal relationship with the land; stating that the land provides them with food to harvest, and members' share the harvest with the community to take care of each other (TTN 2023a).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation noted that in the period since signing Treaty 9 in 1905, its lands and way of life have been under pressure from various developments (GoC 1964, TTN 2023a). Mining, forestry, agricultural development, hydroelectric and water control dams, pulp and paper mills, and many other developments have affected the viability of the lands to produce abundant, safe and healthy food and furs, and maintain the animal populations that supported a traditional livelihood with which many of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's inherent and Treaty 9 rights are associated (GoC 1964, TTN 2023a). In particular, the watersheds of the Abitibi River and Moose River have been significantly affected by dams and industrial development (TTN 2023a).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation submitted a technical review of the Project and provided baseline information and considerations for the community's values including (TTN 2023a):

- Members relationship to the lands and waters of their Traditional Territory
- Culture and worldview rooted in the land
- The importance of knowledge transfer
- Land as healing and cultural revitalization

As shared with the Agency through engagement on the Project, Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern regarding cultural continuity (IAAC 2023d; IAAC 2024; TTN 2022b, 2023a, b, k, n):

- Impacts causing further loss of traditional lands or change of the ability for Taykwa Tagamou Nation members to use the lands and waters in a way that are connected to cultural and spiritual traditions
- Significant impacts on the culture and lifestyle of Taykwa Tagamou Nation members, particularly in relation to traditional harvesting practices, sharing of wild food, access to lands and waters, and social cohesion
- Impacts on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's rights, claims, interests, health, cultural heritage, and livelihoods
- Plans for potential camps and dumps associated with the Project and general plans for waste management within the PA

Taykwa Tagamou Nation also identified potential impacts to current and future use of lands and resources, including from construction of the rail line, transmission line, and highway relocation; an increase in temporary workers; and perceived and real changes to the visual landscape, air quality, noise and vibrations, and contamination (IAAC 2023d). These Project activities could affect access to harvesting, traplines and hunting camps, wildlife corridors, breeding grounds, and overwintering sites, the experience of being on the water, water quality and/or quantity, fish and fishing and harvesting and gathering of medicines, plants, and mushrooms.

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.6.2 Hunting and Trapping

As shared with the Agency through engagement on the Project, Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified hunting as an important aspect of the Nation's livelihood (TTN 2023a), indicating that members have the right and interest to maintain and protect wildlife including the following species of significance: moose, grouse/partridge, goose, duck, rabbit; and other important species to the Nation such as bald eagle, beaver, black bear, boreal woodland caribou, cougar, coyote, crane, fisher, fox, grey fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, osprey, otter, squirrel, weasel, white-tailed deer, wolf, and wolverines (TTN 2023a, n). Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that waterfowl are hunted in both the spring and the fall, as the birds followed their annual north–south migration routes.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following wildlife features within the PA (TTN 2023a):

- One bird habitat
- One change to hunting
- 22 hunting features
- Three mammal habitat features
- Two mammal migration routes
- One species at risk feature
- Three subsistence hunting features
- Kesagami caribou range
- Hunting along the Lower Sturgeon Dam Road
- Hunting along Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine; Highway 655 east of Martin Lake; and along Camp 40 Road and several logging roads near the North Driftwood River
- Moose habitat along Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine
- Moose migration route near Zed Lake on the west side of Highway 655

The following features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation within the Indigenous Interests LSA, west, east, south, and north of the Project at locations varying from 138 m to 8.2 km from the PA (TTN 2023a):

- 18 hunting sites
- Three mammal habitats
- Two mammal migration route
- Two species at risk features
- One subsistence hunting location
- Moose habitat along the wetland area just east of Prosser Lake
- Hunting along the Highway 655 corridor between the Highway 11 junction at Driftwood and the northern edge of the PA
- Hunting along the Mattagami River
- Moose habitat along roads leading toward the Bradshaw Gold Project
- Hunting along the North Driftwood and West Buskegau Rivers

An additional five commercial wildlife features, one hunting feature, five mammal migration routes, two trapping features, and 329 wildlife features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation within the Indigenous Interests RSA and beyond, including hunting at Reaume Esker Road, Frederick House, Timmins, Cochrane, and the Abitibi River (TTN 2023a).

Changes in moose health through observations of spots and/or skin tags were found in harvested moose along the Highway 655 corridor, and overall changes in mammal populations, specifically identifying moose, lynx, and black bears, along the Highway 655 corridor and surrounding general area were identified, noting that logging practices in the area could be the cause (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation also noted that it observed changes in moose liver and said it may be from the moose's consumption of vegetation that has been sprayed with herbicides and other chemicals (TTN 2023b). This was reported to pose a major health concern for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who harvest and consume moose (TTN 2023b).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concerns that wildlife in the area will be driven away by the re-routing of Highway 655, the installation of hydro lines, Project activities such as drilling and helicopter passes, and that increased traffic during construction will affect wildlife, specifically local moose populations and their movement, through noise disruptions and increased vehicle collisions (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed specific concerns about the impacts potential water contamination could have on geese, ducks, and other species that use the water bodies in the area, noting concerns that moose and other wildlife could wander into treatment ponds and could face consequential health impacts (TTN 2023a). Additional concerns identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation through engagement with Canada Nickel and other sources are related to hunting and trapping, wildlife and wildlife habitat include (IAAC 2023d; TTN 2022b, 2023a, b, k):

- Declining populations of important species and displacement, including moose, caribou, lynx and bears, as a result of forestry and mining activities, increased traffic and noise
- Declining wildlife health (moose, rabbit, partridge), including deformities in harvested animals, attributed to mining and forestry activities (including herbicide spraying)
- Loss of access and physical barriers to harvesting areas, including gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road
- Increased presence of and conflict with recreational land users and hunters, resulting in concerns to travel to certain areas
- Changes in migratory bird habitat contributing to a decline in goose populations
- Decreased access to rivers and traditional hunting grounds due to hydroelectric dams
- Impacts to migratory birds and their habitat from disturbance activities, such as noise and blasting, and the timing of these activities
- Effects to boreal caribou, its critical habitat, and the Kesagami caribou range
- Increased natural resource pressures as a result of transient or temporary workers harvesting fish/wildlife in the area

Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concerns about environmental monitoring and compliance of the Project and recommended that Taykwa Tagamou Nation's environmental team works with Canada Nickel to support environmental monitoring and enforcement (TTN 2023a).

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.6.3 Fishing and Water

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified water and fishing practices as being critically important to the Nation's core values (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that the many rivers, streams, and lakes of what is now northeastern Ontario provided canoe routes for travel and trade and access to an abundance of fish. Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified that the Nation has the right and interest to maintain and protect fish including the following species of importance: bait fish, bass (large and smallmouth), brook trout, burbot, catfish (channel and brown bullhead), goldeye, lake trout, lake whitefish, mooneye, perch, pickerel/walleye, sauger, sea trout, sheepshead, splake, and sucker (white and redhorse) (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified that northern pike/jackfish and lake sturgeon are species of particular significance to the Nation (TTN 2023a). Large rivers supported a rich diversity of food fish species including pickerel (also known as walleye), lake sturgeon, lake whitefish, brook trout, bait fish, and northern pike, among others.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified 4 fishing features that intersect the PA including the Lower Sturgeon Dam Road, North Driftwood River, Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine, and West Buskegau River. Mattagami River (4.0 km west of the PA), Bigwater Lake (4.1 km southeast of the PA), and five other fishing locations (four at approximately 4 km west of the PA and one 4.8 km southeast of the PA) are within the Indigenous Interests LSA.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation also identified the areas south of Smooth Rock Falls, located 36.9 km northwest of the PA within the Indigenous Interests RSA, as a water source (TTN 2023b). The Frederick House River (17.3 km east of the PA) and the Abitibi River (36.5 km northeast of the PA) were identified as fishing features within the Indigenous Interests RSA. An additional 84 fishing features, three spring water features, and two water features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation within the Indigenous Interests RSA.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed specific concerns that potential contamination could affect fish species in the area (TTN 2023a). Additional concerns identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation to the Agency during Project engagement related to water, fishing, fish and fish habitat include (IAAC 2023d; IAAC 2024, TTN 2022b, 2023a, b, k):

- Contamination of local waterways and water sources, particularly to proposed effluent discharge locations on the Mattagami, North Driftwood, and Abitibi Rivers.
- Loss of access and physical barriers to harvesting areas, including gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road
- Effects to water quantity and quality, impacts to fish and other aquatic species, as well as cultural practices and spiritual connections
- Water quality and quantity impacts from potential contamination, spills, and monitoring and oversight of both on-site water treatment and of discharge for aquatic species and their habitats
- Decreased access to rivers and traditional fishing grounds due to hydroelectric dams

- Effects of climate change on all aspects of the Project, with an emphasis on water management infrastructure and water dependent design components such as waterbodies or waterways that the Project will collect water from
- Effects from fish relocation, overprinting of tributaries to the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River, changes in water levels and flows, effluent discharge, seepage, disposal of mine waste in waterbodies, and blasting in or near fish and fish habitat and spawning sites
- Effects to potable water sources and water intake at Smooth Rock Falls
- Effects to water quality and quantity, including contamination from discharge, runoff, or seepage from water-crossings, waste rock stockpiles, ore stockpiles, overburden stockpiles, and the tailings management facility
- Effects to water quantity and associated risks of mercury mobilization
- Loss of natural waterbodies
- Changes to groundwater-surface water interactions
- Location of the tailings management facility near the headwaters of the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River, which feed into the Abitibi River
- Bioaccumulating substances mobilized by the Project entering the aquatic food web
- Effects from nitrogen-related constituents associated with explosives use from entering the environment
- Increased natural resource pressures as a result of transient or temporary workers harvesting fish in the area
- That the quantity and quality of water may be influenced, affecting traditional activities such as fishing. Erosion and sedimentation may also occur, resulting in changes to water quality and habitats
- The structure of riverbanks has changed due to the constant fluctuation of water levels resulting in erosion, creating sand banks, sediment build up, and the elimination of fish spawning habitat
- Mixing zones and the potential for methylmercury accumulation and dispersion
- Changes to wetland and muskeg function and the biodiversity in the region
- Impacts to carbon storage
- Increased use of groundwater and potential pressures on water systems in proximity to the PA

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has expressed the importance of the Nation's involvement of monitoring and sampling water in the PA as well as waterbodies that could be affected by the Project (TTN 2023b).

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.6.4 Gathering

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified that plant harvesting practices are important values of the Nation (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that the Nation has the right and interest to maintain and protect important medicinal plant resources such as rose hip berries, horsetail, mullein, raspberry leaves, blueberry leaves, goldenrod, cattail, yarrow, plantain, swamp aster, pearly everlasting (grandmother sage), chaga (fungi) and significant plants for ceremonial purposes including Labrador tea and cedar, as well as food plants such as gooseberries, raspberries, blueberries, sweetgrass, and tamarack (TTN 2023a, m, n). Taykwa Tagamou Nation explained that some of these species are used for the treatment of burns, cuts and stings, as well as anti-inflammatories and antioxidants (TTN 2023a). Through engagement, Taykwa Tagamou Nation also identified wild rice as a culturally important plant species that was harvested historically and remains important for current and future generations.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified one plant location and one gathering location within the PA, and also noted that the Lower Sturgeon Dam Road and Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine are utilized, both of which intersect the PA (TTN 2023a). Within the Indigenous Interests LSA, Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following plant and gathering locations (TTN 2023a):

- Four gathering locations, from 25 m east of the PA to 986 m east of the PA
- Mattagami River located 4.0 km west of the PA
- Reaume Esker Road located 13.7 km east of the PA
- Frederick House River located 17.3 km east of the PA
- Abitibi River located 36.5 km northeast of the PA

An additional 46 gathering features and four vegetation features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA (TTN 2023a).

As shared with the Agency through engagement on the Project, Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed the following concerns regarding gathering (IAAC 2023d; TTN 2022b, 2023a, 2023b, 2023n):

- Reduced access to and ability to harvest food plants and medicines within its Territory, and on the ability to maintain cultural practices. This includes gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road
- Potential contamination of harvested foods and medicinal plants, including cumulative effects associated with aerial spraying by forestry companies affecting medicinal plants
- Effects to muskeg and unevaluated wetlands in the PA
- Potential effects from forest fragmentation on natural carbon sequestration
- Contamination of vegetation from fugitive dust, metals, and nitrogen from explosives

Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concerns that the long-term contamination of vegetation and medicinal plants because of activities in the PA could render them unusable and prevent members from harvesting (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed specific concerns about the reclamation

process after past experiences with mining in the area, reporting that previous projects have put minimal effort in restoring mining sites to the natural areas they were before (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation members expressed concerns that the Project is too large, and that the resulting damage will be unable to be reclaimed or restored. To mitigate and remedy these concerns, Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified that it would like to see a full-detailed closing plan for the mine to have a better understanding of the closing process and overall impact of the Project (TTN 2023a).

Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are found in Attachment 26.1.

26.2.7 Cultural Heritage

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified that connection with the land is essential to the Nation's identity, culture, well-being, and sustenance, noting the long-standing presence and use of the lands and waters by its ancestors and current members' exercising Treaty Rights in the Nation's Traditional Territory (TTN 2023a, b). Archaeological sites important to the Nation's cultural heritage have identified arrowheads, copper implements, and other artifacts (TTN 2023a).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation has outlined several potential measures to accommodate unavoidable impacts from the Project to protect cultural heritage values important to the Nation (TTN 2023a). These measures include creating an active role for Taykwa Tagamou Nation in all archaeological assessments when proposed developments are likely to disturb archaeological resources, as well as funding for socio-cultural and health initiatives in the community by Canada Nickel, such as supporting youth programs for Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation believes that a partnership and collaboration between Taykwa Tagamou Nation and Canada Nickel, addressing Nation concerns and following potential mitigation measures would help prevent intense Project impacts on the Nation's values (TTN 2023a).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation commented on the potential presence of physical and cultural heritage resources and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance in or near the PA, including sacred, ceremonial, or culturally important places (e.g., waterbodies including the Mattagami River and the Abitibi River), plants (e.g., cedar, sage, spruce, sweetgrass), animals (e.g., bald eagles, moose, spirit moose), objects, beings or things and teaching areas used to transfer knowledge between generations, as well as sites occupied historically.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified a burial site along the shoreline of the Mattagami River, south of where Jocko Creek enters the Mattagami River, approximately 7 km southwest of the PA. Two cultural heritage locations were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation in the Indigenous Interests RSA at locations 10 km or more from the PA, including Yellow Falls River (known archaeological sites) and New Post (historic trading post).

A Cultural Heritage Screening Report (CHSR) (Appendix B.10) and a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 AA) (Appendix B.11) was conducted for the baseline investigations prepared for the Impact Statement. The CHSR identified no potential non-Indigenous built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes within the PA and recommended that, unless the PA changes, no further cultural

heritage assessment was required (Appendix B.10). However, a Stage 1 AA was required and, through engagement with Indigenous Nations, Indigenous Knowledge informed the Stage 1 AA, and interested Indigenous Nations were provided with draft copies of the Stage 1 AA report for review and comment (Appendix B.11). The Stage 1 AA indicated that approximately 416 ha (2.5%) of the PA has general archaeological potential due to the presence of elevated and well drained landforms, natural resources (e.g., medicinal plants) and proximity to primary water sources of cultural importance to Indigenous Nations (e.g., Mattagami, North Driftwood and West Buskegau rivers) (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA; Figure 26.3). Remaining areas of the PA were determined to have no or low potential due to: recent extensive and deep land alterations (461 ha; 2.7%); the negative results of previous archaeological investigations (175 ha; 1.0%); heavily saturated and/or permanently wet areas (11,671 ha; 69.3%); and areas at > 50 m distance from modern water sources and/or glacial shorelines (4,117 ha; 24.4%) (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA). On November 14, 2024, the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) confirmed that the Stage 1 AA was completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011). The Stage 1 AA report (Appendix B.11) has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Areas where a Stage 2 AA is required are shown on Figure 26.3 (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA). Previously assessed areas and areas of no or low archaeological potential (i.e., where no further assessment is required) are also shown on Figure 26.3 (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA).

The Stage 1 AA report concluded that those areas (416 ha; 2.5%) of the PA with general archaeological potential warrant Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Stage 2 AA) prior to ground disturbance (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA). These areas include:

- 50 m along both sides of the North Driftwood River, West Buskegau River, Jocko Creek, and Kidd Creek and associated permanent tributaries
- Areas within 50 m of the lakeshores of Martin Lake, Gerry Lake, Jack Lake, Sutherland Lake, Mel Lake, Sed Lake, Boundary Lake and Feldman Lake
- The esker in the central portion of the PA and an area of well-drained and elevated topography located northeast of the Kidd Creek Mine

26.3 Project Interactions

Table 26.4 identifies, for each potential Project effect, the physical activities that might interact with the Nation's rights and interests and result in the identified effect. These interactions are indicated by a check mark or a dash and are discussed in Section 26.4, in the context of effects pathways, standard and Project-specific mitigation/enhancement, and residual effects.

Table 26.4 Project Interactions with Indigenous Interests – Taykwa Tagamou Nation

Project Activities and Physical Works	Potential Project Effects		
	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Construction			
Mobilization of construction equipment and materials on site.	✓	–	✓
Vegetation clearing, including the removal and disposal of trees, brush, shrubs, and other foliage.	✓	✓	✓
Stripping, including the removal of topsoil and other organic materials, as well as storing of some materials for use in reclamation.	✓	✓	✓
Grading of overburden to be used as fill.	–	✓	✓
Handling and use of explosives, including blasting.	✓	✓	✓
Excavating and pre-stripping of mine rock from the Open Pit and surrounding area.	✓	–	✓
Development of the Impoundment Facility for storage of rock, clay, sand, and till.	✓	✓	✓
Preparation of construction surfaces, including hauling reclaimed graded material and crushed mine rock to construction locations.	✓	✓	✓
Construction of water management systems to collect, manage, treat and discharge contact water from mine components to the receiving waterbodies via collection ponds, ditches, and water treatment plants.	✓	✓	✓
Construction of minor water diversions around perimeter of the mine site to collect and divert flows.	✓	✓	✓
Dewatering of natural water bodies within the PA.	✓	✓	✓

Project Activities and Physical Works	Potential Project Effects		
	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Waste management, including collection and temporary storage.	–	–	✓
Construction of mine infrastructure, including crusher facilities, process plant and TMF, as well as the potable water well, and ancillary infrastructure (e.g., offices, workshop, fuel farm, magazine storage and explosives pad).	✓	✓	✓
Construction of internal haul roads and internal access roads, including water crossings.	✓	✓	✓
Construction of power supply and distribution systems.	✓	✓	✓
Construction of temporary Highway 655 bypass and overpass.	✓	✓	✓
Construction of the rail spur.	✓	✓	✓
Vehicle operation within the PA.	✓	✓	✓
Employment and expenditures ¹ .	–	–	✓
Operation (Mining and Processing)			
Construction of Project infrastructure, including the expansion of ore processing components.	✓	✓	✓
Relocation and decommissioning of Highway 655 and associated infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓
Relocation of 500 kV transmission line.	✓	–	–
Construction of the North Driftwood Diversion Channel.	✓	✓	✓
Handling and use of explosives including blasting.	✓	–	✓
Ore extraction in the Main Zone and East Zone of the Open Pit, including drilling, loading and hauling of mine rock from the pits.	✓	✓	✓
Maintenance and management of mine rock stockpiles, overburden, and TMF.	✓	✓	–
Ore processing, including conveyor, crushing and processing activities with and between the stockpiles, crusher facilities and process plant.	✓	✓	✓

Project Activities and Physical Works	Potential Project Effects		
	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Operation of water management systems, including the collection, management, treatment and discharge of contact water from mine components to the receiving waterbodies via collection ponds, ditches and water treatment plants.	✓	✓	✓
Transportation of Ore via the rail spur line.	✓	–	✓
Waste management, including collection and temporary storage	–	–	✓
Vehicle operation within the PA.	✓	✓	✓
Progressive reclamation of disturbed areas.	✓	✓	✓
Employment and expenditures ¹ .	–	–	✓
Decommissioning			
Pit flooding through the creation of channels from the collection ponds towards the Open Pit.	✓	✓	✓
Water management, including groundwater and surface water.	✓	–	✓
Decommissioning, dismantling and/or disposal of buildings and mine infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓
Removal of power lines and electrical equipment.	✓	–	✓
Decommissioning of potable water and sewage systems.	✓	–	✓
Vehicle operation within the PA.	✓	✓	✓
Reclamation, including the placement of overburden, seeding and re-grading.	✓	✓	✓
Monitoring and maintenance.	–	–	–
Employment and expenditures.	–	–	✓
Notes: ✓ = Potential interaction – = No interaction ¹ Project employment and expenditures are generated by most Project activities and are the main drivers of many potential socio-economic effects. Rather than acknowledging this by placing a checkmark against each of these activities, 'employment and expenditures' is listed as a separate item under each phase of the Project.			

26.4 Assessment of Residual Effects

The assessment of residual effects is described for each of the identified Indigenous interests in Section 26.1.5. This evaluation focuses on the effect pathways listed in Section 26.1.5 and characterizes adverse residual effects according to the approach described in Section 26.1.7. A summary of the assessment of the residual effects of the Project is provided in Section 26.4.4.

Residual effects on aspects of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests identified for assessment have been conservatively overestimated with consideration for the interconnectedness of the effect pathways that inform the Indigenous interests. The analysis in Section 26.4 incorporates the findings of relevant VCs; however, potential effects may not fully align with effects on the Indigenous interests. As a result, the characterization of residual effects on the Indigenous interests are generally ranked higher than the residual effects characterized for related VCs (e.g., magnitude, timing). This is considered when evaluating the need for additional mitigation and enhancement measures, review processes, or monitoring initiatives that are specific to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests.

26.4.1 Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights Project Pathways

This section provides the assessment of potential Project effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

26.4.1.1 Project Pathways

All phases of the Project (construction, operation, decommissioning and closure) have the potential to affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights. Changes to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, literature review, and related biophysical and socio-economic VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement.

26.4.1.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Mitigation measures were selected based on the considerations described in Section 26.1.8 and are intended to be implemented in combination with Project design considerations and measures to mitigate and enhance potential effects of the Project on environmental resources and conditions that are connected to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

Attachment 26.1 provides Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.¹⁴

¹⁴ A complete listing of measures can be found in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.

Canada Nickel will develop and implement a Project-specific construction environmental protection plan (CEPP) that describes the mitigation and enhancement measures tied to Project-related activities and physical works associated with construction. The CEPP will be incorporated into appropriate construction-related contracts.

Environmental Management plans are also proposed to be prepared to address important management issues, regulatory requirements, and incorporate mitigation measures and commitments identified in the Impact Statement related to the Project generally, and to VCs. The plans will identify risks to VCs, and outline measures and means planned to protect the environment. The plans will describe the management actions, roles and responsibilities, evaluation mechanisms, updating requirements, and reporting schedules. The Environmental Management Plans that will be prepared prior to the start of Project construction and/or operations are described in Section 26.4.1.3, where applicable.¹⁵

Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand and mitigate the Project's impacts on its Indigenous interests, explore opportunities to enhance Project benefits, and consider its recommendations and input on Project decisions, including the development of management plans and offsetting (e.g., CEPP; Fisheries Offsetting Plan; Site-Wide Water Management Plan; Closure Plan). Through this ongoing collaboration, Canada Nickel aims to foster a positive long-term relationship with Taykwa Tagamou Nation throughout the life of the Project.

26.4.1.3 Project Residual Effect

The analysis in this section incorporates the findings of the VC assessments found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.¹⁶

Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified culturally important waterbodies (e.g., rivers, wetlands), travel routes, animal, plant, and fish species, and associated activities that occur within the PA, MMB and Indigenous Interests LSA (Section 0; TTN 2023a, b). Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that one of its core values involves maintaining and protecting the current use of lands, waters and resources for traditional purposes, including for travel and cultural continuity (TTN 2023a, b).

A summary of Project activities during the Construction, Operation, Decommissioning and Closure Phases is provided in Section 26.1.6.2.¹⁷ Site preparation and clearing within the PA will result in a direct loss of 11,785 ha of land area, of which approximately 11,334 ha is patented (private) land, and 450 ha is assumed to be provincial Crown land.¹⁸ As described in Section 26.1.6, Canada Nickel will also establish

¹⁵ See Table 34.2 Chapter 34 Follow-up Programs and Adaptive Management.

¹⁶ These include Chapter 12 Atmospheric Environment, Chapter 13 Acoustic Environment, Chapter 14 Groundwater, Chapter 15 Surface Water, Chapter 16 Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments, Chapter 17 Fish and Fish Habitat, Chapter 18 Bird and Bird Habitat, Chapter 19 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, Chapter 20 Climate Change, Chapter 21 Health, 22 Social Conditions, and Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.

¹⁷ Project phases and activities are also described in Chapter 3.

¹⁸ Information used for geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of Crown land was the Teranet parcel polygons as purchased from First Base Solutions Inc. For this assessment, where no Property Identification Numbers (PIN) and associated parcel fabric are recorded within the PA and MMB, these lands are assumed to be provincial Crown land. Through engagement with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) in Ontario, this assumption was determined to be acceptable for the purpose of this assessment. For this assessment, it is assumed that the identified

a boundary around the periphery of the PA which is referred to as the MMB for the purpose of this assessment. Canada Nickel will own, lease, or have agreements in place that will restrict access to the public or members of Indigenous Nations to areas of the MMB if required for site safety and security. The MMB encompasses approximately 19,312 ha of land additional to that described above for the PA, of which approximately 18,436 ha is patented (private) land, and 876 ha is assumed to be provincial Crown land. Combined, the total area of the PA and MMB equal 31,097 ha, with 1,326 ha of provincial Crown lands. The total area of the PA and MMB represent approximately 0.05% of the Treaty 9 land base.

Areas assumed to be Crown lands within the PA and MMB represent approximately 0.002% of the Treaty 9 land base. Crown lands in the PA and MMB are not contiguous and are largely surrounded by patented (private) lands that may constrain access to the Crown lands. It is currently unknown if there are existing arrangements that support access to these Crown lands through the patented (private) lands. For this assessment, it is assumed that the provincial Crown lands located adjacent to Highway 655 and within the PA and the MMB may be accessible for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

Following review of a draft of this chapter, Taykwa Tagamou Nation explained that the entire PA is within Treaty 9 Territory, and that prior to the Project, provincial Crown Lands within the PA and MMB were accessible to Taykwa Tagamou Nation members to actively engage in Rights-based activities.

Access to the PA and MMB will be restricted and/or controlled during all Project phases. Taykwa Tagamou Nation's access routes and ability to travel to or through preferred use areas/sites of interest that overlap with accessible Crown lands within the PA and/or the MMB will be altered through these access restrictions. However, site access is a key element considered in the Mutual Support Agreement under negotiation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation and will include the conditions for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation to access select areas of the PA and MMB for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights, acknowledging that, for safety and operational reasons, it may be necessary for Canada Nickel to restrict access to certain lands and/or activities within the PA and MMB. For example, it is anticipated that members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation could still pass through the MMB on snowmobile trails, rivers, or other routes adjacent to the PA, but time spent within the MMB would be limited and no overnight stays would be possible. Canada Nickel will provide in-kind support to local snowmobile club(s) for the loss of a snowmobile trail and associated warming hut in establishing a snowmobile trail bypass around the PA. The presence of the new transmission line through portions of the PA, along with the joining at the north and south to the existing corridor, may facilitate access along the new Right-of-Way (ROW) corridor for Taykwa Tagamou Nation exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights. However, the new ROW corridor may also be viewed as a hinderance by creating undesired access to harvesting areas by non-Taykwa Tagamou Nation members.

Following review of a draft of this chapter, Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern that some members of Treaty 9 (who are not members of nearby First Nations) that obtain employment with the Project may hold Treaty Rights enabling them to harvest around the PA, the MMB, and the Indigenous

provincial Crown lands are currently accessible within the PA and the MMB for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

Interests LSA, and this could contribute to increased harvesting pressures in addition to non-Indigenous harvesters or land users.

Canada Nickel will increase flexibility in work schedules to enable the continued participation of Indigenous employees in traditional and cultural activities, however, Project workers will be prohibited from bringing hunting and fishing gear while working at the Project to limit competition for wildlife and fish species of value to Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Non-Indigenous workers would also need to obtain the necessary licences from the MNR to be able to hunt wildlife species in this area and there are a limited number of licenses issued to hunt certain species at certain times of the year. However, potential for disruptions to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's hunting, fishing and other harvesting activities associated with the Project workforce are predicted within portions of the PA, the MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA when Project workers are on leave or otherwise off-duty. A community feedback tool or process will be implemented to receive and address community concerns and complaints with the aim of reducing adverse effects of the Project on Indigenous subgroups related to harvesting pressure or other matters related to the Project workforce. Additional information regarding disproportionately distributed residual effects on Indigenous subgroups is provided in Section 27.4.4.3.

Overall, in consideration of the agreement under negotiation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including provisions for site access (i.e., PA, MMB), the Project is not expected to create a change or disruption that widely reduces or restricts Taykwa Tagamou Nation's current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the Nation's ability to access culturally important sites or features (e.g., hunting sites, fishing sites) within the Indigenous Interest LSA or its broader Traditional Territory.

Indigenous receptors used for air quality and health modelling included generalized locations identified by Indigenous Nations for overnight use and/or for other use (e.g., harvesting country foods/ hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering; water use, including canoeing; traditional, ceremonial or spiritual purposes).¹⁹ Changes to air quality are predicted within the PA and Atmospheric Environment LSA during Project construction and operation. Air quality emissions during Project decommissioning and closure were not explicitly modelled because active closure emissions are expected to be less than construction emissions. Therefore, the assessment of the construction-related scenario was considered to implicitly address emissions during the active closure phase as well. In terms of inhalation, Project-related contaminants in air are not likely to be greater than the applicable exposure limits and toxicity reference values at locations where people are expected to be present for extended periods of time (including overnight stays or beyond). For Chrysotile asbestos inhalation specifically, it is predicted that potential inhalation throughout the Project lifetime will not result in unacceptable cancer risk to people spending time in the Indigenous Interests LSA. However, given that some identified Contaminants of Potential Concern (CoPCs) are non-threshold contaminants for which any increase in exposure could result in increased health effects (e.g., PM_{2.5}), reasonable mitigations will be undertaken to minimize releases of CoPCs to the environment and an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) will be developed for Project construction and operations. The AQMP will specify the mitigation measures for the management and reduction of air emissions during Project construction and operations and the proposed ambient air quality monitoring program.

¹⁹ See Appendix C.7 Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment.

In terms of multimedia exposures (including consumption of country food), Project-related health risks for arsenic were identified for the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River watersheds, while Project-related health risks are negligible for the Jocko Creek watershed. For arsenic, the greatest contribution to health risk estimates is from exposures associated with modelled changes in surface water (i.e., fish and potable water consumption). Even though the health risk estimates for consumption of fish and potable water are above targets, modelled concentrations are less than guidelines that are protective of health (Health Canada 2022, 2024). As it relates to surface water quality, follow-up and monitoring measures will be implemented at key Project locations to meet regulatory requirements related to surface water. The focus on monitoring activities will be at the final discharge point locations, as well as upstream and downstream locations, and this will include monitoring of arsenic in surface water and fish in each watershed.

For the North Driftwood River channel realignment, changes in mercury concentration in angling fish was calculated to be low (approximately 4%) and are not expected to increase potential exposures to methyl mercury through fish consumption for people who consume fish within the Indigenous Interests LSA (including members of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation). While Project-related activities are not expected to result in increased concentrations of mercury in the environment, the presence of mercury in fish is a regional concern as mercury concentrations in angling fish tissue are greater than the Health Canada maximum limit for retail fish and there are fish consumption advisories in the Indigenous Interest LSA (MECP 2021a, 2021b).

Lighting sources from Project construction and operation will include stationary and mobile lighting sources that may cause some increased lighting outside the PA. During construction and operations, with mitigation, the levels of light trespass and glare from mobile artificial lighting units are not expected to exceed guidelines at the receptor locations within the Atmospheric Environment LSA (International Commission on Illumination 2017). There are few light sensitive receptors in the Atmospheric Environment LSA, and they are all well removed from the Project with intervening forested areas that will obstruct Project lighting. Thus, no substantive adverse impacts from Project light trespass are expected to influence the quality of experience or required conditions that are connected to the exercise of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights within the Indigenous Interests LSA. Following decommissioning and closure, ambient lighting is expected to return to baseline conditions once project lighting sources are removed from the area.

Changes to noise and vibration are predicted within the PA and Acoustic Environment LSA during all Project phases, however, the effects are not predicted to exceed federal or provincial criteria, including at the generalized receptor locations identified by Indigenous Nations as places of overnight use, and are predicted to be reversible as the increase in sound levels will end once the related activities cease (e.g., blasting; realignment of Highway 655; rail traffic). Although federal and provincial criteria for noise will be met, sensory disturbance (e.g., change in noise levels) is predicted within the Indigenous Interests LSA as noise generated through construction, operation, decommissioning, and closure activities may influence the quality of experience or required conditions that are connected to the exercise of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights, and are likely to increase when harvesting or engaging in other cultural activities in proximity to the PA and modelled mine boundary.

The Project is expected to result in a net release of GHG emissions during the Project's lifetime, the magnitude of which is estimated to be 11,135 kilotonnes (kt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). However, the Project is also expected to result in a net increase in carbon sinks, and therefore carbon sequestration potential, during the Project's lifetime, the magnitude of which is estimated to be 46,678 kt CO₂e. While the change in release of GHG emissions and the change in carbon sinks (net increase) is expected to occur with irregular frequency (e.g., tied to operation schedules; operation of equipment and vehicles; periodic land clearing and blasting activities; reclamation activities) the resulting effects are expected to be long-term and lasting beyond the duration of the Project. This is because, the effects on climate change due to the release of GHG in the atmosphere and climate sink changes are by definition persistent and long-term. Similarly, with climate change effects by definition only being realized globally, the net release of GHG emissions and the net change in carbon sinks due to the Project are characterized as being global effects, extending beyond the Indigenous Interests RSA. The net release of GHG emissions due to the Project is irreversible, since once GHGs are released to the lower atmosphere, there is currently no mechanism by which they can be mitigated. The net change in carbon sinks due to the Project is reversible, since carbon sinks may be added or removed at any point either during the Project lifetime or after, to the extent where no change in carbon sink may be detected when compared to prior to Project implementation.²⁰

Alteration of habitats and the current and future quality, quantity, or distribution of country foods and other resources harvested by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are predicted within the PA and Indigenous Interests LSA and are described separately below in relation to groundwater and surface water, and for plants, fish, birds and wildlife. Alteration to harvesting methods, timing or seasonality are not anticipated as the species present within the PA are also present within the Indigenous Interests LSA, the broader Treaty 9 (GoC 1964), land base, and Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory. It is expected that Taykwa Tagamou Nation will be able to continue its harvesting, hunting, trapping and fishing activities on accessible Crown lands and other areas where its member's currently exercise their Indigenous and Treaty Rights outside of the PA and within and beyond the MMB.

Changes in groundwater levels are predicted within the PA and the Groundwater LSA because of the planned Open Pit dewatering, diversion of the North Driftwood River, and operation of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) during the construction and operation phases. Changes in surface water are also predicted within the PA and Surface Water LSA because of Open Pit dewatering, centralized mine water management, sequestration of water into tailings pore spaces and other mine water uses. Construction and/or operation activities resulting in dewatering and/or fluctuations in ground and surface water levels may alter habitat supporting harvested resources within the PA and these temporary effects are predicted to extend to waterbodies within the Indigenous Interests LSA (e.g., West Buskegau River, Gerry Lake, Martin Lake, Jocko Creek, North Driftwood River). During the operations phase, the North Driftwood watershed is predicted to experience a greater reduction in flow compared to baseline levels. However, no substantive Project-related reductions in surface water flow is predicted for Jocko Creek or the West Buskegau Watersheds for any Project phase.

²⁰ See Appendix C.6 Greenhouse Gases Following the Strategic Assessment of Climate Change.

During and after the decommissioning and passive closure phase, groundwater levels will slowly recover within the PA and Groundwater LSA as the Open Pit refills and groundwater returns to a steady state. Furthermore, mounding of the water table in the vicinity of the Tailings Management Facility and in the PA during operations and passive closure may result in a positive change to groundwater quantity. Seepage from the East and West Stockpiles, Tailings Management Facility and Impoundment Facility is not predicted to exceed the criteria established within the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations for its impacts to groundwater quality (GOC 2024). However, Project-related seepage may exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards, the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, the Provincial Water Quality Objectives and the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for Protection of Freshwater Aquatic Life regarding nitrate, Hexavalent chromium, sodium, arsenic, copper and uranium, and aesthetic guidelines for chloride and manganese throughout the life of the Project (GovOnt 2002; GovOnt 1994; Health Canada 2024; MOEE 1994; CCME 2024). Residual effects on surface water quality are not predicted to be substantial as effluent will comply with regulatory requirement limits/guidelines at the Final Discharge Points and no watershed management targets will be contravened. Local water quality immediately downstream of some Final Discharge Points will experience an increase in Parameter of Potential Concerns above baseline levels (GOC 2024). However, these changes are expected to be contained within the boundaries of the Surface Water LSA and dissipate at the edge of the mixing zone. In addition, surface water quality may be adversely affected by erosion and sedimentation during construction through to the end of operations. A Site-Wide Water Management Plan (Appendix J) has been developed for the PA that incorporates standard management practices, including drainage control, excavation, and open pit dewatering.

Plant species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation are present in the Vegetation, Riparian, and Wetland Environments LSA (e.g., gooseberry, blueberries, Labrador tea, tamarack) and are likely to be present in the PA (Section 26.2.4). Site preparation and clearing activities will result in a loss of abundance of plant species of cultural importance within the PA (if present) as well as indirect effects (e.g., dust; edge effects), that may change the species composition in the vicinity of the PA. No change in plant species richness in the Vegetation, Riparian, and Wetland Environments LSA is expected as the identified species are common and widely distributed in the region and are expected to remain present and persist over time. No plant species at risk or plant species of conservation concern are documented in the PA or in the Vegetation, Riparian, and Wetland Environments LSA, however riparian communities and wetlands were identified in these assessment areas and direct (loss) and indirect effects (changes in wind, light, and hydrology) are predicted for these features during the construction and operation phases. Overall, direct loss of plant species of Indigenous interest and riparian communities and wetland areas will be offset in part by reclamation and revegetation activities after the operations phase is complete, and through progressive reclamation where appropriate.

Some fish species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation are present in the Fish and Fish Habitat LSA (e.g., northern pike, yellow perch, burbot, walleye) (Section 26.2.3). Direct loss of fish habitat will occur in the PA and changes to fish habitat within the Fish and Fish Habitat LSA are predicted due to the altering of stream flows during all phases of the Project. It is anticipated that this effect will be reversible, with flows returning close to baseline within the Fish and Fish Habitat LSA after the decommissioning and closure phase. Mitigation of potential effects on species of cultural importance such as sturgeon, walleye, pike and white sucker was accomplished in part during preliminary design and

multiple accounts assessment by strategic reduction of the PA in the West Buskegau River and Jocko Creek watersheds, and through avoidance of effluent discharge to the Mattagami River. Changes in fish health, growth and survival for species of importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation are also expected to occur within the Fish and Fish Habitat LSA due to changes in water quality and possible reduction in aquatic invertebrate abundance. The effects on fish health, growth and survival are considered reversible, as effluent discharge will cease at the end of the Project and water quality is expected to return to conditions close to baseline after the decommissioning and closure phase. Both the loss of fish habitat in the PA and the potential reduction in productivity of downstream fish communities in the Fish and Fish Habitat LSA cannot be avoided and therefore will be addressed through the development and submission of a Fisheries Offset Plan to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) as part of the section 35(2)(b) *Fisheries Act* Authorization application. As described in Section 26.4.1.2, the Fisheries Offset Plan (Appendix M) has been developed in consultation with Indigenous Nations and others to form the basis for further discussions, refinement, and confirmation of proposed habitat offsetting measures

Bird species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou are present in the Bird and Bird Habitat LSA (e.g., bald eagle, geese, ducks) (Section 26.2.6.2). Direct loss of bird habitat will occur in the PA during the construction phase because of vegetation clearing, stripping in preparation for excavation and construction of mine infrastructure, water management, access and haul roads, power supply and distribution systems, construction of temporary Highway 655 by-pass and overpass and the rail spur. Indirect habitat loss will occur in the Bird and Bird Habitat LSA during the construction and operations phases due to sensory disturbance from noise and vibration from blasting, infrastructure construction and heavy equipment use, site lighting, increased traffic volumes, presence of workers and dust deposition. Changes are predicted to be both reversible (e.g., light and noise disturbance) and irreversible (e.g., loss of mature forest habitat). A change in mortality risk is predicted for birds during all Project phases (e.g., due to vegetation and clearing during construction; collisions with vehicle traffic or transmission lines during operation; edge effects), however the implementation of timing windows will greatly reduce the likelihood of mortality to birds during construction and the implementation of design features (e.g., contouring of stockpiles; bird nesting deterrents) reduce the likelihood of adverse interactions with bird species during the operation phase. Habitat for waterbirds and waterfowl is expected to increase following decommissioning and closure because aquatic habitats such as lakes and ponds will be established in the PA, which could be used for nesting and foraging.

Wildlife species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation are present in the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LSA (e.g., moose, beaver, red fox, marten, Canada Lynx, Northern gray wolf) (Section 26.2.6.2). Changes to wildlife habitat are predicted within the PA and the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LSA. Direct loss of wildlife habitat will occur within the PA during construction (e.g., site clearing, stripping, grading, and excavation) but will be reversible through progressive reclamation which will be initiated in the operations phase to restore habitat lost within the PA by incorporating biodiversity-focused strategies. This process aims to create more suitable habitats for various wildlife species, including amphibians, reptiles, moose, bats, and boreal caribou, eventually resulting in a landscape that is more consistent with the natural habitats of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LSA. Indirect effects such as changing vegetation and microclimate conditions are also predicted within the PA and adjacent areas within the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LSA and are considered reversible through the mechanisms described above. Wildlife habitat may be altered during the operation phase due to changes in hydrology and flood regime through

the Open Pit dewatering, however progressive reclamation during the operations phase is predicted to have a positive change in habitat, allowing wildlife to return to the area. As the Project transitions to passive closure, wildlife habitat will continue to regenerate and allow wildlife to return to the PA.

Changes to wildlife movement and mortality risk are also predicted within the PA and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat LSA during all Project phases. Changes to wildlife movement within the PA and areas of the Wildlife and Wildlife LSA are predicted through a combination of habitat alteration, fragmentation and edge effects, sensory disturbances (e.g., lighting, noise, vibration, smells), and impediments to movement such as physical barriers (e.g., fencing and mine infrastructure), and installation of the transmission line and Highway 655 realignment. Changes in wildlife mortality risk are also predicted due to existing and continued potential for vehicle collisions and interactions with equipment, human-wildlife conflict, and predator prey dynamics. Change in wildlife health is not anticipated for most species as exposure to CoPCs was considered negligible to low for all species; however, exposure risk of nickel was identified for the masked shrew (used as a representative for insectivorous mammals, including SAR bats) and selenium for North American river otter and American mink. Although changes to the health of harvested wildlife species is not predicted, the physical presence of the Project could change Indigenous land use, which could lead to reductions in country food availability and accessibility that may affect physical health of Indigenous Nations through diet and nutritional changes. As described in Section 26.4.1.2, Canada Nickel will engage Indigenous Nations regarding the development of the Wildlife Management Plan for the Project, which will include review of standard wildlife monitoring activities and adaptive management that will be conducted during all phases of the Project.

With the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section 26.4.1.2, Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement, residual effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights during all Project phases are anticipated to be adverse and moderate in magnitude within the PA, the MMB and the Indigenous Interests LSA, inclusive of timing considerations due to the seasonal movements of migratory species, and the seasonal availability of harvested species. Residual effects are short-term during the Construction and Decommissioning and Closure Phases and will occur as multiple irregular events. Residual effects are medium-term during the Operation Phase and will occur as multiple regular events. However, residual effects are considered reversible during all phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (i.e., restricted/controlled access; clearing and grading; construction and operational noise and vibration; open pit dewatering) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once the open pit refills and Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation activities, cease.

26.4.2 Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage

This section provides the assessment of potential Project effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.

26.4.2.1 Project Pathways

All phases of the Project (construction, operation, decommissioning and closure) have the potential to affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage. Changes to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, the literature review, related biophysical VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement, the CHSR (Appendix B.10 CHRS) and the Stage 1 AA (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA) conducted for the baseline investigations undertaken for the Impact Statement.

26.4.2.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Mitigation measures were selected based on the considerations described in Section 26.1.8 and are intended to be implemented in combination with Project design considerations and measures to mitigate and enhance potential effects of the Project on environmental resources and conditions that are connected to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.

Attachment 26.1 provides Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.²¹

Mitigation measures specific to archaeological and heritage sites include:

- Complete Stage 2 AA of areas identified as retaining archaeological potential in the Stage 1 AA (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA; Figure 26.3)
- If archaeological resources are found and determined to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) then complete additional recommended work, such as Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Stage 3 AA) and, if necessary, Stage 4 mitigation of archaeological resources as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011)
- Prepare and implement an Archaeological Resources Protection Plan
- Prepare and implement a Heritage Chance Find Protocol agreed upon between the Nations and Canada Nickel
- Prepare and implement a worker education program about appropriate protocols in case of accidental discoveries
- Further assessment of changes to the PA through the life of the Project

The initial step in mitigation measures for archaeological resources will be the completion of recommended Stage 2 AA and then any subsequent follow-up work recommended from the Stage 2 AA (and subsequent reports, as applicable).

²¹ A complete listing of measures can be found in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments).

In addition, key construction staff will be trained in the recognition of basic archaeological artifacts such as Indigenous material culture (e.g., clay ceramics, lithic artifacts, and faunal remains), and Euro-Canadian material culture (e.g., refined ceramics, glassware, construction debris, and personal effects) in case any archaeological resources are found during Project construction. The staff training would also include a brief history of potential and documented historic use and occupation of the PA.

If an archaeological resource is discovered within the PA during the construction phase, the Project's Heritage Chance Find Protocol will be implemented. All construction will cease within a radius of at least 20 m of the archaeological resource. In the event of a discovery, Canada Nickel will stop work immediately and inform MCM prior to the implementation of procedures and mitigation. A licensed archaeologist will be retained by Canada Nickel and a Stage 2 AA will be conducted with the participation of any interested Indigenous Nations. Follow-up Stage 3 or Stage 4 archaeological investigations will be conducted, as required. Once any archaeological resources with CHVI have been mitigated through excavation, construction will proceed.

Although it is not anticipated that human remains will be found, if a discovery is made within the PA, Canada Nickel will stop work immediately and contact the police or coroner, the Archaeology Programs Unit, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Section at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery, Canada Nickel will also notify Indigenous Nations, as appropriate.

Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand and mitigate the Project's impacts on its Indigenous interests, explore opportunities to enhance Project benefits, and consider its recommendations and input on Project decisions, including the development of management plans (e.g., Archaeological Resources Protection Plan). Through this ongoing collaboration, Canada Nickel aims to foster a positive long-term relationship with Taykwa Tagamou Nation throughout the life of the Project.

26.4.2.3 Project Residual Effect

The analysis in this section incorporates the findings of the VC assessments found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.²²

Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported the importance of maintaining and protecting its culture and traditions, which include access to and use of physical and cultural heritage sites and sacred places within its Traditional Territory (e.g., Lower Sturgeon Dam Road; archaeological and heritage sites; burial and cemetery sites; important landforms, trails and travel ways) (TTN 2023a, b; IAAC 2023d). Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the potential presence of physical and cultural heritage resources, sites, or architectural significance in or near the PA including sacred, ceremonial, or culturally important places (e.g., waterbodies including the Mattagami River and Abitibi River). Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified a burial site along the shoreline of the Mattagami River, south of where Jocko Creek enters the Mattagami River, approximately 7 km southwest of the PA. Two cultural heritage locations were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation in the Indigenous Interests RSA at locations 10 km or more from the PA, including Yellow Falls River (known archaeological sites) and New Post (historic trading post).

²² These include Chapter 10 Geology and Geologic Hazards, Chapter 11 Soil, Chapter 12 Atmospheric Environment, Chapter 13 Acoustic Environment, and Chapter 20 Health.

Changes in air quality and noise (real or perceived) described in Section 26.4.1.3 may alter the quality of experience or required conditions at Taykwa Tagamou Nation's physical and cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests LSA during all Project phases. If Taykwa Tagamou Nation experience changes in necessary conditions at physical and cultural heritage sites, the Nation may also experience loss or alteration of the ability to maintain and transmit Indigenous Knowledge and culture (e.g., language, histories, stories, practices) specific to these areas with its current and future generations.

As described in Section 26.4.1.3, a measurable change in access is also predicted within the PA and the MMB as access will be restricted and/or controlled during all Project phases. However, the Project is not expected to create a change or disruption that widely reduces or restricts Taykwa Tagamou Nation's ability to access its physical and cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interest LSA and its broader Traditional Territory to the extent that the Nation cannot continue at current activity levels. Site access is a key element considered in the Mutual Support Agreement under negotiation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation and will include the conditions for Indigenous Nations to access select areas of the PA and MMB for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights, acknowledging that, for safety and operational reasons, it may be necessary for Canada Nickel to restrict access to certain lands and/or activities within the PA and MMB.

Changes in terrain stability and surficial geology will occur within the PA during construction and operation of the Project, however these changes will not extend beyond the PA. Changes to soils and sediment are similarly predicted to be limited to the PA during all Project phases. Changes predicted for geology, soil, and sediment within the PA may affect the integrity of surface or subsurface physical and cultural heritage sites (if present). The predicted changes in geology, soils, and sediment are not expected to extend to the Indigenous Interests LSA.

The potential residual effect to archaeological and heritage resources (if present) within the PA is the loss of information resulting from alterations to site contents or context prior to, or without, the implementation of mitigation measures. Although no archaeological or heritage sites have been identified within the PA to date, the Stage 2 AA will determine the presence or absence of these features prior to construction, and any sites (if present), will be subject to the requirements of the MCM (2011). With the implementation of mitigation measures to offset the loss of information resulting from site alteration (if present), no adverse residual effects to physical/tangible archaeological and heritage sites are anticipated. Adverse residual effects are however predicted for Taykwa Tagamou Nation's intangible physical and cultural heritage (e.g., storied places; named places; sacred sites) if present within the PA and MMB due to the predicted alterations in access and necessary conditions described above.

With the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section 26.4.2.2 and Attachment 26.1 and E, residual effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage are anticipated to be adverse and low in magnitude within the PA, MMB and the Indigenous Interests LSA during all Project phases, inclusive of timing considerations due to the seasonal use of physical and cultural heritage sites, and due to connections between cultural heritage and cultural practices dependent upon the movements of migratory species and/or availability of harvested species. Residual effects are short-term during the Construction and Decommissioning and Closure Phases and will occur as multiple irregular events. Residual effects are medium-term during the Operation Phase and will occur as multiple regular events.

However, residual effects are considered reversible during all phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (e.g., restricted/controlled access; clearing and grading; construction and operational noise and vibration) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation activities, cease.

26.4.3 Change to Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation

This section provides the assessment of potential Project effects on the Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

26.4.3.1 Project Pathways

All phases of the Project (construction, operation, decommissioning and closure) have the potential to affect the Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Changes to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, the literature review, and related biophysical and socio-economic VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement.

26.4.3.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Mitigation measures were selected based on the considerations described in Section 26.1.8 and are intended to be implemented in combination with Project design considerations and measures to mitigate and enhance potential effects of the Project on environmental resources and conditions that are connected to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions. Attachment 26.1 provides Canada Nickel's responses and proposed mitigation measures for the concerns and recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.²³

Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand and mitigate the Project's impacts on its Indigenous interests, explore opportunities to enhance Project benefits, and consider its recommendations and input on Project decisions, including the development of management plans (e.g., CEPP, Traffic Management Plan; Health and Medical Services Plan). Through this ongoing collaboration, Canada Nickel aims to foster a positive long-term relationship with Taykwa Tagamou Nation throughout the life of the Project.

²³ A complete listing of measures can be found in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments).

26.4.3.3 Project Residual Effect

The analysis in this section incorporates the findings of the VC assessments found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions.²⁴

Social determinants of Indigenous Peoples health are connected to environmental, cultural, psychological, physical, spiritual and economic factors (Loppie and Wien 2022). Encompassed within these are health activities, geophysical environments, employment and income, education, food security, knowledge systems, community infrastructure, resources and capacities, environmental stewardship, cultural resurgence, Indigenous self-determination and the effects of colonial ideologies and colonial governance (Loppie and Wien 2022). Indigenous health is also influenced by wellbeing. Vulnerable populations, including members of Indigenous Nations experiencing inequities in the social determinants of health, are more likely to carry an additional burden of ill health as well as be restricted from access to resources that might ameliorate these conditions (Loppie and Wien 2022; see Section 28.4.4.3). As described in Section 26.2.4.2, Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Health Department that has outlined Indigenous determinants of health and the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes for their community members. These determinants overlap with those identified by Loppie and Wien (2022), and include access to safe housing and food, quality of education and health care, and access to other social supports (TTN 2023j).

Residual effects are anticipated on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights and Physical and Cultural Heritage during all Project phases through changes in access, necessary conditions, and the quality, quantity, or distribution of resources (including surface water and ground water) that are connected to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions within the PA, MMB and Indigenous Interests LSA (Section 26.4.1.3 and Section 26.4.2.3). These residual effects are linked to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's traditional (e.g., trade) and commercial (e.g., trapping) economies and other subsistence-based livelihoods, as well as the Nations' overall health and social conditions (e.g., ability to harvest sufficient resources for other Nation members and/or to supply for community events). Changes in access to the PA, MMB and areas within the Indigenous Interests LSA will also result in an alteration to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's decision-making abilities regarding land and water, and ability to uphold cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how rights are exercised within the PA and MMB. A summary of existing services offered or accessed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation (both on and off reserve) is provided in Section 26.2.3.

As described in Section 26.4.1.3, changes in air and water quality and the quality of country foods are predicted within the Indigenous Interests LSA. These changes may result in changes to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's health through alteration of harvesting and consumption activities, and/or through exposures associated with modelled changes in surface water (i.e., fish and potable water consumption). For consumption of fish and potable water, modelled concentrations are less than guidelines that are

²⁴ These include Chapter 10 Geology and Geologic Hazards, Chapter 11 Soil, Chapter 12 Atmospheric Environment, Chapter 13 Acoustic Environment, Chapter 14 Groundwater, Chapter 15 Surface Water, Chapter 16 Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments, Chapter 17 Fish and Fish Habitat, Chapter 18 Bird and Bird Habitat, Chapter 19 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, Chapter 21 Health, 22 Social Conditions, Chapter 23 Economic Conditions.

protective of health (Health Canada 2022, 2024). As it relates to surface water quality, follow-up and monitoring measures will be implemented at key Project locations to meet regulatory requirements related to surface water. The focus on monitoring activities will be at the final discharge point locations, as well as upstream and downstream locations, and this will include monitoring of surface water and fish in each watershed. For changes in air quality, the AQMP will specify the mitigation measures for the management and reduction of air emissions during Project construction and operations and the proposed ambient air quality monitoring program.

Actual or perceived changes in air and water quality and the quality of country foods may lead to changes in the way that members of Indigenous Nations harvest or eat traditional foods within the Indigenous Interests LSA, and therefore alter food security, which could lead to physical health changes. Another barrier to participation in harvesting activities and cultural events associated with mining, which can affect mental health conditions including personal identity, self-esteem, and healthy coping mechanisms (Loppie and Wien 2022), may result from time limitations due to employment and shift work (PDAC 2022). However, Canada Nickel has committed to actions to provide flexibility in work schedules to enable the continued participation of Indigenous employees in traditional and cultural activities.

Indigenous Peoples and low-income (including persons living with a disability or lone parent families) households may be more susceptible to potential changes in Project-related cost of living and food insecurity as these populations already experience disproportionate rates of food insecurity. Therefore, any potential changes to cost of living as a result of the Project may place these populations and their families at a disadvantage and risk of becoming food insecure. Potential changes of cost of living due to the Project may also contribute to these segments of the population struggling to find safe and affordable housing, thereby risking increased homelessness or overcrowding.

Project workers may place additional demands on local health services if they require health care due to illness or workplace injuries. To reduce adverse effects on local health care services and facilities, Canada Nickel will prepare a Health and Medical Services Plan (HMSP), which will outline the services available to employees, as well as policies and training to promote and encourage healthy behaviours. A medical room and first aid stations will be provided on-site, and medical services will be provided through the on-site presence of medical personnel. Canada Nickel will employ a doctor in the who will see workers for occupational related illnesses and emergencies. Twenty-four-hour medical services will be available through virtual doctors to assist employees with non-occupational-related illnesses. The Project HMSP will also provide information on on-site injury/illness prevention and management, and communicable disease management. It is expected that for conditions that require long-term care, non-local workers will continue to use the services of family physicians or specialists located in their home communities.

Canada Nickel anticipates that workers will commute daily from existing residences in communities located within approximately a one-hour drive of the Project site, with the possibility that some workers may choose to drive further distances based on their personal preference or circumstances. Though Canada Nickel wishes to hire primarily from local and Indigenous nations, workers from outside of the region may be required to meet the workforce demand of the Project.

Demands on other local emergency services, including police and fire protection, will be managed through Project planning and management strategies, including incorporating design mitigation measures and preparing safety and environmental management plans in accordance with applicable requirements and industry best practices. Canada Nickel will have discussions with emergency services personnel in advance of construction and operation, which will inform Project and emergency services planning. There will be fire prevention equipment on-site and fire prevention measures will be outlined in the Project Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). Project personnel will also be trained in fuel handling, equipment maintenance, and fire prevention and response measures.

Canada Nickel will reduce effects on local utilities through Project design. For instance, domestic sewage during the operations phase will be treated by an appropriately sized, technically acceptable method, such as an on-site sewage treatment system. Domestic sewage waste will be limited because there will not be a Project accommodation complex at the Project site. Primary and secondary collection ponds will provide water for mine operations. These will be designed with sufficient capacity to support the retention and treatment of contact water, and to provide water for processing operations.

Potable water for the Project will be supplied by groundwater sourced from water wells located within the PA. The fresh water will be treated to meet provincial drinking water standards. The Project's potable water system will not draw from any municipal water supply.

There are four landfills within the District of Cochrane and plans are being developed to expand the capacities of two of them. Canada Nickel will implement a Waste Management Plan for the Project to manage and reduce Project-related waste. Non-hazardous solid wastes will be recycled, reused, or collected in a central secure area onsite and then disposed of in a licensed waste receiver facility. Hazardous liquid and solid waste will be collected in a secure, enclosed location and transported off-site to a licensed hazardous waste facility.

Power to the site will be provided by a future 230 kV transmission line that is being designed, constructed and operated by a third-party as part of an independent transmission expansion project that is expected to promote stronger electricity reliability for northern communities and Indigenous nations that will connect the Porcupine Substation in Timmins. The line is anticipated to be sufficient to supply the Project with the necessary operating power. This is not anticipated to impact local power availability and may encourage greater availability through new or improved infrastructure to meet increased demand.

It is unlikely that non-local construction workers will bring families with them for Project work because the construction phase will only last about three years. Therefore, it is not expected that schools in the region will see increased demand during the Project construction phase. During the approximately 40-year operations phase, workers could bring families to live in the region. Schools in northern Ontario have experienced declining enrollment for decades; however, some schools have seen modest increases since 2022. Given their history, it is likely that there is spare capacity at regional schools to accommodate families of operations employees.

With respect to pre-school and daycare services and infrastructure, the District of Cochrane is experiencing a shortage of early childhood educators (ECEs), which is making it challenging for families to acquire childcare. Should Project employees move to the region with young children, childcare services

could see additional demand. The childcare shortage could also present a barrier to residents with children, particularly women, seeking Project employment. Having acknowledged the lack of childcare availability in the District, the Ontario Minister of Education has announced the creation of 189 new childcare spaces and the Mayor of Timmins has addressed the need for an ECE recruitment and retention strategy.

The Project is not expected to affect parks and protected areas or Indigenous Reserve lands. With the application of mitigation and enhancement measures, including hiring from local communities where possible, provision of a company doctor and virtual health services, Project design for utilities, planned work rotations, and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan, the Project's 'adverse' residual effects on services and infrastructure (change in demand on services and infrastructure, change in accommodation availability, and change in demand for transportation infrastructure) are expected to occur in the Social Conditions LSA/RSA throughout construction and operations and will be reversible following the decommissioning and closure phase. Canada Nickel is exploring opportunities with Indigenous partners and local entrepreneurs to foster the development of workforce accommodations. In addition, surrounding communities have developed plans to increase housing availabilities that will further mitigate effects of the Project on housing should those projects proceed.

An accommodations complex (or similar) is not proposed to be developed as part of the Project due to the close proximity of local communities. Canada Nickel anticipates that resident workers who obtain Project employment will commute daily from existing communities/residences, which are located within approximately one hour drive of the Project site, with the possibility that some workers may choose to drive further distances based on their personal preference or circumstances.

The Project will have a peak workforce of 1,998 full-time equivalents (FTEs) and an average of 708 FTEs over the life of the mine. Shift rotations during construction were not available at the time of writing, but during operations, it is expected that there will be four rotating crews that work 12-hours shifts and on average 42-hours a week. At a peak of 1,371 employees during operations, divided by four crews, each crew will have up to 343 workers.

It is estimated that there will be a deficit in required labour for the mining industry, and that the use of mobile workers will be required to fulfill this void. By 2037, it is estimated that there will be a potential shortfall of 23% to 30% of vacancy rates in the mining industry within the Social Conditions LSA. However, it is also estimated that approximately 30% of the current mining workforce will be retired by 2027, leaving a 44% vacancy rate of positions needing replacements.

Canada Nickel will aim to increase the percentage of the local workforce and reduce the requirement to hire workers from outside the region by providing training opportunities to local residents. Canada Nickel is working with the Northern Centre for Advanced Technology (NORCAT) to develop courses that will be administered by Northern College, which will include apprenticeship programs as well as specialized training for vehicle operation. This program will be run multiple times to provide an opportunity to equip locals with the skills needed to work on the Project. Further, Canada Nickel will develop a Diversity and Inclusion Policy, which does not discriminate against employees or contractors of the company based on race, ethnicity, physical/mental capabilities, sexual orientation, or Indigeneity, and requires employees to adhere to respectful workplace practices.

Results of a housing needs assessment indicate that there is sufficient supply of owned homes (as opposed to rentals) in the District of Cochrane. As described in the Social and Economic Conditions Report (Appendix B.9 of the Impact Statement), active residential listings for the Timmins, Cochrane, and Timiskaming Districts at the end of October 2023 were 23.9% higher than they were in October 2022. In addition, housing sales have been decreasing across Northeastern Ontario, with the biggest decline happening in Timmins. However, members of the Project's Socio-Economic Committee, which is comprised of members of the Cochrane District, including representatives for service providers and municipal governments, have suggested that the supply of owned housing as described in the housing needs assessment does not represent the current condition of housing in the region. The committee stated that the existing stock of home ownership housing is not adequate to meet the current demand. According to members of the Socio-Economic Committee and relevant literature, certain sub-populations, including seniors, youth, and low-income families, are not accommodated well by existing housing in the Social Conditions LSA and may be disproportionately affected by the Project's potential demand on housing availability.

Steps are also being taken throughout the District of Cochrane to increase the supply of appropriate housing. For instance, the Town of Smooth Rock Falls is encouraging lot development through its Municipal Property Acquisition and Sale Program and is developing its waterfront with the construction of 435 residential units (Town of Smooth Rock Falls and JLR 2022). Timmins is hoping to expand two subdivisions by adding 150 new homes and The Town of Cochrane is working on a plan to sell residential lots for as low as \$10 (City of Timmins 2024; Lentz-McGrath 2024)

Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) is a corporation with a mandate to provide safe and affordable housing to urban and rural First Nation, Inuit, and Métis people living off-Reserve in Ontario. OAHS provides a variety of housing options along the housing continuum starting at rent geared-to-income units and currently ending with assisted homeownership and home repair assistance. Rents are set at rates ranging from 25% of gross income (core need) to 80% of market (affordable) (OAHS 2021). OAHS is the largest Indigenous non-profit housing provider in Ontario with 2,700 homes throughout the province (Grech 2023). In 2020, CDSSAB and OAHS established a partnership to reduce homelessness, increase options for housing Indigenous populations, and reduce housing waitlist managed by CDSSAB (CDSSAB 2021).

In September 2023, the Timmins City Council donated 2.9 ha of City-owned land to OAHS so it can build two three-storey 62-unit affordable housing complexes for a total of 124 units. Construction on the housing complexes is expected to begin in July 2026.

The Timmins Native Non-Profit Housing Corporation aims to provide quality affordable housing to families of Indigenous descent in Timmins. It is overseen by a volunteer Board of Directors and managed by two staff: an Operations Coordinator and an Administrative Clerk. The Timmins Native Non-Profit Housing Corporation is funded by the Government of Canada through the CMHC. It manages 36 housing units made up of two-, three- and four-bedroom units. There are 20 individual and semi-detached units and 16 row housing units in Timmins.

The presence of the Project may create positive effects for Taykwa Tagamou Nation if potential demands on accommodations result in efforts to increase the stock of permanent and temporary in the Social Conditions LSA and RSA. The Project workforce will contribute economically to the Social Conditions LSA and RSA through property and income taxes, representing a potential expansion of municipal tax bases and thus, in turn, may help pay for service providers to re-size appropriately for the increased population.

To manage adverse effects on accommodation availability, Canada Nickel will implement hiring practices to employ locally to the extent possible. It will work with education institutions to provide training in skills that will better prepare residents for Project employment. Canada Nickel will encourage non-local Project construction workers to share rooms at temporary accommodations, including hotels and motels, as well as rental units. Canada Nickel will communicate Project requirements for accommodation to local service providers so they may prepare for periods of increased demand. Northeastern Ontario has experience hosting mining projects and their workforces. It is likely that mine operations workers in northern Ontario will commute to their hometowns even for long-term work, such as Project operations. Canada Nickel will encourage home sharing for those operations workers who do not bring families to the Social Conditions LSA. Canada Nickel will also communicate Project activities and accommodations requirements to municipal authorities. Some past and existing mining projects in the region have had their workforce accommodations developed by independent accommodations providers. In addition, Canada Nickel has plans to undertake an accommodations study and is engaging with third parties, including Indigenous Nations, which may result in an agreement for the provision of Project accommodations. This study may provide insight into additional mitigation and management measures for Project accommodation. Historically, independent accommodation providers in the region have followed the trends of demand and have had the capacity to provide accommodations for temporary workers when required for large projects. The same is expected in the case of the Project.

Despite mitigation and management measures, members of vulnerable groups, including Indigenous subgroups, may still experience differential effects on services and infrastructure in the region. The Project is committed to reducing these differential effects to the extent possible. A community feedback tool or process will be implemented to receive and address community concerns and complaints with the aim of reducing adverse effects of the Project on Indigenous subgroups. Additional information regarding disproportionately distributed residual effects on Indigenous subgroups is provided in Section 27.4.4.3.

As described in Section 26.2.4, Taykwa Tagamou Nation emphasized the importance of maintaining or improving the ability of members to earn a living and to increase economic benefits, investment and inclusion for its members and local Indigenous businesses related to development activities within its Traditional Territory (TTN 2023a, b). The Project is anticipated to result in both positive and adverse effects on Indigenous employment, businesses, and economy within the region during all Project phases. Positive effects include direct, indirect, and induced employment and labour income in the Economic Conditions LSA and other parts of Ontario and Canada. Increased employment is expected to have positive effects on Indigenous unemployment rates, increase income levels for Indigenous individuals (and families) who secure employment with the Project and will provide valuable employment experience that can be leveraged by Indigenous workers to secure employment with other projects/employers following completion of Project-related work. Canada Nickel will also implement measures specifically

aimed at increasing economic participation among local and Indigenous businesses. Adverse effects on regional business not involved in the Project (including Indigenous businesses) are however predicted during all Project phases, largely due to Project wages being greater than existing conditions, albeit consistent with wages in the mining industry. Adverse effects are also predicted due to the potential for Project employment to be deemed more desirable than other forms of employment in the Economic Conditions LSA, which can result in increased competition for labour and upward pressure on wages (to attract and retain workers).

With the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section 26.4.3.2 Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement, residual effects on the Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation are anticipated to be both adverse and positive and low in magnitude within the PA, MMB and the Indigenous Interests LSA during all Project phases, inclusive of timing considerations due to the seasonal movements of migratory species, the seasonal availability of harvested species, and the seasonal nature of certain cultural practices. Residual effects are short-term during the Construction and Decommissioning and Closure Phases and will occur as multiple irregular events. Residual effects are medium-term during the Operation Phase and will occur as multiple regular events. However, residual effects are considered reversible during all phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (e.g., restricted/controlled access; presence of Project workforce; duration of contract/employment) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation activities, cease.

26.4.4 Summary of Project Residual Effects

Table 26.5 summarizes Project residual effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s rights and interests. The assessment of disproportionately distributed residual effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s interests is provided in Section 26.4.4.3.

Table 26.5 Project Residual Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Interests

Residual Effect	Residual Effects Characterization							
	Project Phase	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Timing	Duration	Frequency	Reversibility
Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights	C/O/D	A	M	PA/MMB/LSA	A	ST/MT	MIR/MRE	R
Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage	C/O/D	A	L	PA/MMB/LSA	A	ST/MT	MIR/MRE	R
Change to Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation	C/O/D	A/P	L	PA/MMB/LSA	A	ST/MT	MIR/MRE	R
<p>KEY: See Table 26.3 for detailed definitions</p> <p>Project Phase: C: Construction O: Operations D: Decommissioning and closure</p> <p>Direction: P: Positive A: Adverse N: Neutral</p> <p>Magnitude: N: Negligible L: Low M: Moderate H: High</p> <p>Geographic Extent: PA: Project Area LSA: Local Study Area MMB: Modelled Mine Boundary RSA: Regional Study Area</p> <p>Timing: NA: Not Applicable A: Applicable</p> <p>Duration: ST: Short-term MT: Medium-term LT: Long-term</p> <p>Frequency: S: Single event MIR: Multiple Irregular event MRE: Multiple Regular event C: Continuous</p> <p>Reversibility: R: Reversible I: Irreversible</p>								

26.4.4.1 Summary of Adverse Residual Effects

Adverse residual effects are anticipated on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights, Physical and Cultural Heritage, and Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions during all Project phases. Changes predicted within the biophysical environment (e.g., effects on terrestrial and aquatic resources), and changes predicted for access to lands and waters, social and economic conditions and cultural/experiential values within the PA, MMB and Indigenous Interests LSA will result in adverse residual effects ranging from low to moderate in magnitude on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

Timing is applicable during all Project phases due to the seasonal movements of migratory species, the seasonal availability of harvested species, and the seasonal nature of certain cultural practices. Residual effects are short-term during the Construction and Decommissioning and Closure Phases and will occur as multiple irregular events. Residual effects are medium-term during the Operation Phase and will occur as multiple regular events. However, residual effects are considered reversible during all phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (e.g., restricted/controlled access; clearing and grading; construction and operational noise and vibration; open pit dewatering; presence of Project workers) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once the open pit refills and Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation activities, cease.

26.4.4.2 Summary of Positive Changes

Positive residual effects are anticipated on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests within the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interest LSA and are described below in relation to VCs considered in the Impact Statement. Positive residual effects are largely connected to the Project's Mutual Support Agreement between Taykwa Tagamou Nation and Canada Nickel and Indigenous-centered mitigation and enhancement measures identified for social and economic conditions during all Project phases, involvement of Indigenous Nations in the development of Project plans (e.g., CEPP, Archaeological Resources Protection Plan; Transportation Management Plan) and through site rehabilitation and restoration efforts following decommissioning and closure activities (i.e., forward looking for the benefit of future generations).

The Project is anticipated to result in positive effects on employment, business, and the economy during all Project phases (construction, operations, and decommissioning) in the form of direct, indirect and induced employment and labour income within the Economics LSA, other local and regional economies and at the provincial and federal level. Increased employment is expected to have positive effects on Indigenous unemployment rates, increase income levels for Indigenous individuals (and families) who secure employment with the Project and will provide valuable employment experience that can be leveraged by Indigenous workers to secure employment with other projects/employers following completion of Project-related work. Canada Nickel will also implement measures specifically aimed at increasing economic participation among local and Indigenous businesses.

In addition, the presence of the Project may create positive effects for Taykwa Tagamou Nation if potential demands on accommodations result in efforts to increase the stock of permanent and temporary housing in the region.²⁵ The Project workforce will contribute economically to the region through property and income taxes, representing a potential expansion of municipal tax bases and thus, in turn, may help pay for service providers to re-size appropriately for the increased population.

26.4.4.3 Disproportionately Distributed Residual Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Subgroups

Canada Nickel recognizes that because of the location of the PA in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory, as provided by the Nation, some effects, such as alteration to the current use of lands and resources may affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation disproportionately in comparison with the non-Indigenous population. While the Project will not affect parks and protected areas or New Post 69 and New Post 69A, Project effects on Crown lands are predicted.

Based on the predicted residual effects described in Section 26.4, the Project may disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation subgroups in the following ways:

- Reduced quality of the harvesting experience, as well as access to fishing or harvesting sites, which may disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation members who rely more heavily on these environments and their resources for food, social, and ceremonial (FSC) purposes and or to provide for Elders, hereditary leaders, and others in the community, as well as for feasting or other culturally important events, and for other purposes (e.g., spiritual, trade).
- Reduced decision-making and reduced access to areas where social and economic activities occur (e.g., commercial bait fishing), which may disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation members who rely more heavily on these environments and their resources for income or FSC purposes and for other purposes (e.g., cultural, economic, spiritual, trade).
- Reduced access and quality of experience at physical and cultural heritage sites, which may disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation members who rely more heavily on these places for knowledge transmission, sharing cultural teachings and history, and spirituality.
- Reduced access and travel, which may disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation members who rely more heavily on established travel and access routes (e.g., snowmobile trails) to access harvesting sites and physical and cultural heritage sites, to maintain trade relationships, to maintain income or for FSC purposes and for other cultural pursuits (e.g., spiritual, trade).

Canada Nickel recognizes that airborne CoPCs, noise, and light exposure may result in changes to physical health that could disproportionately affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation in relation to traditional land use and employment conditions. Mitigation and enhancement measures are designed to limit indirect and direct effects to physical health.

Canada Nickel recognizes that Elders, youth, women, low-income families and other members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation may experience disproportionate adverse effects on infrastructure and services

²⁵ See Chapter 22 (Social Conditions).

compared to the general population. With respect to pre-school and daycare services and infrastructure, the District of Cochrane is experiencing a shortage of early childhood educators, which is making it challenging for families to acquire childcare. Should Project employees move to the region with young children, childcare services could see additional demand. It is therefore predicted that Elders, youth, women, low-income families and other members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation, may experience disproportionate effects when it comes to accessing childcare and appropriate housing in the region. Mitigation and enhancement measures are designed to decrease Project effects to these groups. Local strategies to recruit and retain Early Childhood Educators and the planned opening of nearly 200 new childcare spaces in the District of Cochrane should increase access to childcare and reduce the magnitude of disproportionate effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Potential Project-related changes in the cost of living and food security are expected to have disproportionate effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Since a disproportionate number of youth and Indigenous Peoples in the District of Cochrane are experiencing, or are at risk, of homelessness, these conditions may be exacerbated by the Project. The potential increase in food and housing insecurity is also associated with disproportionate adverse effects to mental health and wellbeing for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Canada Nickel will address Project-related demands on accommodation availability in the Accommodations Plan for the Project and work with municipalities to increase the supply of housing to reduce adverse effects.

Indigenous women and girls experience disproportionate rates of violence compared to the general population. For instance, 46% of Indigenous women experience sexual violence in their lifetime compared to 33% of non-Indigenous women (Heidinger 2021). In response to the disproportionate rates of violence experienced by Indigenous women and girls, including the 2SLGBTQQIA+ peoples, the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) was launched in 2016 (GoC 2020). The National Inquiry into MMIWG discussed how the dehumanizing process and structure of colonization has contributed to discrimination, racism and is foundational to the social inequities that contribute to the disproportionate rates of (National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls 2019).

Given that majority of transient workers are anticipated to be men, there remains a degree of safety concerns related to sexual behaviours in the community. Indigenous women and girls and the 2SLGBTQQIA+ community are particularly at risk of being victims of gender-based violence as there is an overrepresentation of intimate partner violence and gender-based violence among these populations. As described in Section 26.2.4.1, Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern that the influx of workers related to the Project may increase physical and sexual violence and crimes. Because of this, Taykwa Tagamou Nation has stated that the safety of women and youth must be a priority.

The number of transient workers required to observe an increase over existing rates in community crime rates is uncertain; however, Canada Nickel will implement and enforce several policies, procedures and training that are anticipated to reduce potential unethical behaviour from workers including having workers adhere to a code of conduct and ethics policy, a violence and harassment policy and a drug and alcohol policy. Failure to comply to these policies can result in worker disciplinary action including termination. Canada Nickel will have internal and external community feedback mechanisms to capture Project-related comments and concerns from community members, which can include unethical

observations. Canada Nickel will investigate and document each complaint accordingly and take any necessary follow-up actions.

Canada Nickel is committed to providing cultural awareness training to enhance the outside workforces' understanding of Indigenous histories and cultures and to describe the root causes of inequities that Indigenous communities experience. Canada Nickel will engage with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to develop the cultural awareness training so that it includes topics of importance to the Nations (e.g., Treaty 9; MMIWG). Additionally, Canada Nickel will implement a harassment policy and an internal whistleblower mechanism for confidential reporting of workplace harassment to mitigate disproportionate effects to Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQIA+ employed by the Project.

Positive effects (direct, indirect, and induced) of the Project on employment and labour income in the Economic Conditions LSA are expected to be unevenly distributed as it is likely that a larger percentage of non-Indigenous men will be employed on the Project than other subpopulations. Mitigation and enhancement measures are designed to increase participation among underrepresented groups on the Project who will disproportionately benefit from these measures (e.g., Indigenous men and women). Canada Nickel will also implement measures specifically aimed at increasing economic participation among local and Indigenous businesses. As a result, a disproportionate amount of Project contracting and procurement in Ontario is expected to be realized by Taykwa Tagamou Nation and other Indigenous Nations. However, the Project is not expected to measurably reduce economic inequities across the Economic Conditions LSA.

With the use of mitigation and enhancement measures described throughout the Impact Statement, including the development and implementation of a feedback process to hear concerns from residents and members of vulnerable groups, Canada Nickel aims to reduce the differential effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation sub-groups.

26.5 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

The assessment of cumulative effects is initiated with a determination of whether two conditions exist:²⁶

- the Project is assessed as having adverse residual effects on Indigenous interests
- the adverse residual effects from the Project overlap spatially and temporally with residual effects of other physical activities on Indigenous interests

Where these two conditions are met, then the assessment of cumulative effects continues. If these two conditions are not met, there is no expectation that the Project will contribute cumulatively to residual effects, and further assessment is not warranted.

²⁶ See Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 (Assessment Methodology) and Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessments).

As described in Section 26.4, residual effects are predicted on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests. A Regional Historical Overview (RHO) is provided in Chapter 29 of the Impact Statement (Cumulative Effects Assessment). The RHO provides a summary of natural and human conditions, on a regional basis, prior to baseline conditions. The reason for an RHO is to acknowledge such past conditions and improve the context by which the assessment baseline, and hence also the VC assessments, reflect past conditions. Canada Nickel has adopted a historical timeline of 1905 to present as the focus of this RHO. This timeline was selected because Treaty 9, which covers the region in which the Project is located, was signed between 1905 and 1906 (GoC 1964). Furthermore, to provide a larger environmental and cultural context for the events considered in the historical timeline, the RHO provides a high-level overview of the natural and human history of the region prior to 1905. In consideration of the history and predicted trajectory of anthropogenic disturbance and land use in the Indigenous Interests RSA, further assessment is warranted.

This section therefore provides the assessment of potential cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests for those effects from the Project that have the potential to act cumulatively with the effects of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future physical activities in the region.

Existing environmental conditions reflect cumulative effects from past and present physical activities and are accounted for within the residual Project effects assessment. Future physical activities in the cumulative effects assessment include those that are considered to be certain to proceed and generally includes physical activities that are reasonably foreseeable. More specifically, certain and reasonably foreseeable future physical activities considered in the cumulative effects assessment are restricted to those that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- are currently undertaking site preparation or are under construction
- have received regulatory approval
- have been publicly announced with applications filed with a defined project execution period and with sufficient project details for consideration
- are currently undergoing an impact assessment/environmental assessment
- are in a permitting process
- are identified in an approved development plan

To complete the cumulative effects assessment, a Project Inclusion List (Attachment 29.1 in Chapter 29 [Cumulative Effects Assessment]) has been developed to identify the past, present and future physical activities that may interact cumulatively with the effects of the Project.

The identification and selection of specific physical activities to date was based on a conservative assumption that a potential interaction may exist due to the nature of that activity, the surrounding environment, and the VCs assessed. Those physical activities in the RSAs for the VCs and Indigenous Interests for the Project have been identified from readily accessible records, including federal, provincial and municipal government records, press releases and GIS mapping applications. The list of past, present and future physical activities included in Attachment 29.1 (Chapter 29 [Cumulative Effects Assessment]) is based on public information available up to 2024.

Since not all future physical activities may proceed, the cumulative effects assessment should be considered conservative.

26.5.1 Residual Project Effects Likely to Interact Cumulatively

The Project residual effects identified in Section 26.4 likely to act cumulatively with physical activities found in Attachment 29-1 Appendix A (Project Inclusion List) in Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessment) are listed in Table 26.6.²⁷

Table 26.6 Interactions with the Potential to Contribute to Cumulative Effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Rights and Interests

Physical Activities with Potential for Cumulative Effects	Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Rights and Interests		
	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Past and Present Physical Activities			
Mining	✓	✓	✓
Aggregate Extraction	✓	✓	✓
Community Development	✓	✓	✓
Water Management	✓	✓	✓
Transportation	✓	✓	✓
Power	✓	✓	✓
Energy	✓	✓	✓
Forestry	✓	✓	✓
Agriculture	✓	✓	✓
Recreation	✓	✓	✓
Hunting and Fishing	✓	✓	✓
Future Physical Activities			
Mining			
North Timmins Gold Project – Bradshaw Mine	✓	✓	✓
Upper Beaver Gold Project	✓	✓	✓

²⁷ The list of past, present, and future physical activities included in Attachment 29-1 (Project Inclusion List) is based on public information available up to May 21, 2024. The proximity of the physical activities to the Project are identified in Attachment 29-1 (Project Inclusion List).

	Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Rights and Interests		
	Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights	Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Physical and Cultural Heritage	Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Physical Activities with Potential for Cumulative Effects			
ERO: 019-8122 - Permit to take water renewal (Proposal)	✓	✓	✓
Fox Mining Complex Expansion Project – Froome, Stock West, Grey Fox and Fuller Deposits	✓	✓	✓
Other mine-related physical activities (e.g., mineral exploration permits)	✓	✓	✓
Transportation			
Highway 652 Extension to Highway 11	✓	✓	✓
Northlander Passenger Train Expansion of Service	✓	✓	✓
Power			
Transmission Infrastructure Partnership-1	✓	✓	✓
Wawa to Porcupine Transmission Line	✓	✓	✓
Notes: ✓ = Other physical activities whose residual effects are likely to interact cumulatively with Project residual effects. – = Interactions between the residual effects of other physical activities and residual effects of the Project are not expected. The list of past, present and future physical activities (i.e., development applications within regulatory approval processes) is based on public information available up to 2024.			

26.5.2 Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s Indigenous and Treaty Rights

Various rulings and acts implemented over more than the last 150 years, including European settlement in Canada, and the creation and implementation of Canadian policy and law have transformed the lives of Indigenous Peoples and have shaped Indigenous Peoples’ rights and subsequently resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights in the Indigenous Interests RSA (TTN 2023a, b; IAAC 2024).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that harvesting and sharing of wild foods within the community are integral to Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s way of life (TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern regarding the decline of wildlife populations that have changed hunting practices, access and potential contamination of harvested foods, including cumulative effects associated with aerial spraying by forestry companies affecting wildlife (IAAC 2023d; TTN 2023a). Taykwa Tagamou Nation also expressed concern regarding water quality and quantity that may be impacted by Project activities (TTN 2023a)

26.5.2.1 Cumulative Effect Pathways

As summarized in Table 26.6, past and present physical activities that have been or are being carried out have contributed to the existing conditions for the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA, and the exercise of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights. Future physical activities are also anticipated to contribute to the future conditions in the Project assessment areas. Overall, increased mining and other activity (e.g., forestry, agricultural conversion) and the privatization of lands within the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA has altered the current regional areas, contributing to existing cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

All phases of the Project (construction, operations, decommissioning and closure) have the potential to contribute to cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights. Cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, the literature review, and related biophysical and socio-economic VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement.

26.5.2.2 Mitigation and Enhancement for Cumulative Effects

Mitigation measures to limit residual cumulative effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights are described in Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.

It is expected that proponents of future physical activities that require regulatory approval will develop mitigation measures like those proposed for this Project. Canada Nickel is committed to working with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to explore opportunities to further mitigate adverse effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests and enhance Project benefits. This includes a commitment to working directly with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to identify opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation to realize potential benefits from the Project that can be used to both offset potential adverse effects and create positive effects for the Nation.

26.5.2.3 Cumulative Effects

The analysis in this section includes consideration of the RHO provided in Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessment) and incorporates the findings of the cumulative effects assessments for VCs found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.²⁸

²⁸ These include the following sections of Chapter 29: Section 29.2 Regional Historical Overview, Section 29.6 Atmospheric Environment, Section 29.7 Acoustic Environment, Section 29.8 Groundwater, Section 29.9 Surface Water, Section 29.10 Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments, Section 29.11 Fish and Fish Habitat, Section 29.12 Bird and Bird Habitat, Section 29.13 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, Section 29.14 Climate Change, Section 29.15 Health, Section 29.16 Social Conditions, and Section 29.17 Economic Conditions.

Cumulative effects from past, present and future physical activities in combination with the Project are predicted to adversely affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights. As described in Section 0, Taykwa Tagamou Nation indicated that the quality and quantity of harvested wildlife, vegetation, and fish have diminished and that the lands and resources (including surface water and ground water) have been impacted by industrial development in its Traditional Territory.

Existing agricultural conversion, residential development, linear development, mining and forestry activities have affected the quality, quantity or distribution of resources involved in or required for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights by reducing habitat availability and suitability, increasing mortality risk for culturally important wildlife and fish species, as well as reducing or altering vegetation communities relied upon for Indigenous land and resource use in the Indigenous Interest RSA. The Project occurs in an area that has been altered by ongoing anthropogenic disturbance including forestry, mining, facilities, agriculture and linear development including roads and transmission line corridors.

Residual effects of the Project in combination with effects of future physical activities identified in Table 26.6 may affect access to the resources used or required for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights within the Indigenous Interest RSA. These proposed developments may result in disturbance to trails and travel ways or impediments to access through fencing or other obstacles within the Indigenous Interest RSA. Short-term sensory disturbances and localized access restrictions associated with the PA and MMB may act cumulatively if they occur concurrently with similar effects arising from the future physical activities listed in Table 26.6.

Changes in the current and future quality, quantity, or distribution of resources (including surface water and ground water) involved in or required for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights have and will arise from residual effects of past, present and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project. While the areas of Crown land to be disturbed by the Project represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests RSA and some current use activities could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests RSA, certain practices and related knowledge are often rooted in specific places that have important cultural and spiritual associations that are not readily transferable to other locations.

The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights in the Indigenous Interests RSA are predicted to be adverse, moderate in magnitude and long-term in duration, which reflects the ongoing nature of disturbance that has been and continues to occur in the area because of agriculture, forestry and industrial development, but are largely reversible. However, following engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Canada Nickel understands that residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights is expected to be moderate, because the area to be disturbed in native vegetation represents a small proportion of native vegetation in the Indigenous Interests RSA, the Project is largely on private lands, and the PA will be

reclaimed and revegetated throughout the operations phase and following decommissioning and closure. Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas within the PA will be offset in part by reclamation and revegetation activities after the operations phase is complete, and this will involve engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.2.2 and 26.8.

As such, no additional mitigation measures are proposed for incremental Project contributions to the cumulative effects on the related VCs or on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights.

26.5.3 Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage

As described in Section 26.5.2, various rulings, acts, policies, laws and European settlement in Canada implemented over more than the last 150 years have transformed the lives of Indigenous Peoples and have shaped Indigenous Peoples' rights. These changes have subsequently resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage (TTN 2023a, b; IAAC 2024).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation emphasized the importance of their ability to use the lands throughout their Traditional Territory as it is central to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's identity, culture, well-being, and sustenance (TTN 2023a, IAAC 2023d; IAAC 2024). Lower Sturgeon Dam Road has been identified as a culturally and historically significant site and sacred place that has been used by Taykwa Tagamou Nation for hunting, fishing, and gathering. It is also used as an overnight campsite (TTN 2023a; IAAC 2023d).

26.5.3.1 Cumulative Effect Pathways

As summarized in Table 26.6, past and present physical activities that have been or are being carried out have contributed to the existing conditions for the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA, and Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage. Future physical activities are also anticipated to contribute to the future conditions in the Project assessment areas. Overall, increased mining and other activities (e.g., forestry, agricultural conversion) and the privatization of lands within the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA has altered the current regional areas, contributing to existing cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.

All phases of the Project (construction, operations, decommissioning and closure) have the potential to contribute to cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage. Cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation the literature review, and related biophysical VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement.

26.5.3.2 Mitigation and Enhancement for Cumulative Effects

Mitigation measures to limit residual cumulative effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage are described in Section 26.4.2.2, Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.

26.5.3.3 Cumulative Effects

The analysis in this section includes consideration of the RHO provided in Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessment) and incorporates the findings of the cumulative effects assessments for VCs found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.²⁹

Cumulative effects from past, present, and future physical activities in combination with the Project are predicted to adversely affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage. The increased mining and other activities (e.g., forestry, agricultural conversion) and the privatization of lands within the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA has altered the current regional areas, contributing to existing cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.

Existing agricultural conversion, residential development, linear development, mining and forestry activities have resulted in the loss or alternation of use, access, value, quality of experience and required condition of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's physical or cultural heritage sites in the Indigenous Interests RSA. The Project occurs in an area that has been altered by ongoing anthropogenic disturbance including mining, forestry, linear development including roads and transmission line corridors.

Residual effects of the Project in combination with effects of future physical activities identified in Table 26.6 may affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's physical or cultural heritage. These proposed developments may result in sensory disturbances and changes in air quality within the Indigenous Interest RSA where traditional important areas are present. Short-term sensory disturbances and localized access restrictions associated with the PA and MMB may act cumulatively if they occur concurrently with similar effects arising from the future physical activities listed in Table 26.6.

As described in Section 26.5.2.3, residual cumulative effects are anticipated on access, necessary conditions, and the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes (e.g., change in quality, quantity or distribution of resources and/or their habitats; change in access) within the PA and Indigenous Interest RSA, and these changes will result in residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage. If Taykwa Tagamou Nation experiences changes in necessary conditions at its physical and cultural heritage sites, in the Indigenous Interests RSA, the Nation may also experience loss or alteration of the ability to share knowledge and history with current and future generations.

Changes in the current and future access, terrain stability, and effects to archaeological and heritage resources involved in or required for the exercise of Physical and Cultural Heritage have and will arise from residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project. While the areas of Crown land to be disturbed represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests RSA and some current use activities could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests RSA, certain practices and related knowledge are often rooted in specific places that have important cultural and spiritual associations that are not readily transferable to other locations.

²⁹ These include the following sections of Chapter 29: Section 29.2 Regional Historical Overview, Section 29.4 Geology and Geologic Hazards, Section 29.5 Soil, Section 29.6 Atmospheric Environment, Section 29.7 Acoustic Environment, Section 29.8 Groundwater, Section 29.9 Surface Water, and Section 29.15 Health.

The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage in the Indigenous Interests RSA are anticipated to be adverse and low in magnitude, long-term in duration during all Project phases, but are largely reversible. However, following engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Canada Nickel understands that residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from physical and cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage is expected to be low because sensory effects will be short-term and localized and the area to be disturbed represents a small proportion of Crown land in the Indigenous Interests RSA. Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas within the PA that may be connected to physical and cultural heritage will be offset in part by reclamation and revegetation activities after the operations phase is complete, and this will involve engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.2.2 and 26.8.

As such, no additional mitigation measures are proposed for incremental Project contributions to the cumulative effects on the related VCs or on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage.

26.5.4 Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation

As described in Section 26.5.2, various rulings, acts, policies, laws and European settlement in Canada implemented over more than the last 150 years have transformed the lives of Indigenous Peoples and have shaped Indigenous Peoples' rights. These changes have subsequently resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions (TTN 2023a, b; IAAC 2024).

Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that it has used the lands within its Traditional Territory since time immemorial and its members depend on a deep connection with their land to support their spiritual, cultural, and economic life. Taykwa Tagamou Nation emphasized the importance of maintaining and protecting the wellbeing and safety of its community (TTN 2023a; IAAC 2023d, 2024). Taykwa Tagamou Nation expressed concern about the impact of increased industrial activity, and the population growth that coincides with Project development, on the well-being of Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN 2023a).

26.5.4.1 Cumulative Effect Pathways

As summarized in Table 26.6 past and present physical activities that have been or are being carried out have contributed to the existing conditions for the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA, and Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions. Future physical activities are also anticipated to contribute to the future conditions in the Project assessment areas. Overall, increased mining and other activities (e.g., forestry, agricultural conversion) and the privatization of lands within the PA and Indigenous Interests RSA has altered the current regional areas, contributing to existing cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions.

All phases of the Project (construction, operation, decommissioning) have the potential to contribute to cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions. Cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions could result through the pathways identified in Table 26.2 in Section 26.1.5.

The conclusions in this section are informed by the results of engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, literature review, and related biophysical and socio-economic VC assessments presented in the Impact Statement.

26.5.4.2 Mitigation and Enhancement for Cumulative Effects

Mitigation measures to limit residual cumulative effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions are described in Section 26.4.3.2, Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.

26.5.4.3 Cumulative Effects

The analysis in this section includes consideration of the RHO provided in Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessment) and incorporates the findings of the cumulative effects assessment for VCs found in the Impact Statement that are relevant to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions.³⁰

Cumulative effects from past, present, and future physical activities in combination with the Project are predicted to adversely affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions. As described in Section 0, increased development in the Indigenous Interests RSA has altered Taykwa Tagamou Nation's connection to the land and ability for its members to maintain their spiritual, cultural, and economic life. These include changes related to subsistence-based livelihood, access to key sites, decision-making abilities regarding land and water, and ability to uphold cultural traditions, laws, and governance systems that inform how rights are exercised within the Indigenous Interest RSA. Increased development in regional business in the Indigenous Interest RSA and associated demand on infrastructure, services, accommodation and transportation has also contributed to existing cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions.

The general presence of the Project and its workforce within the PA and Indigenous Interest RSA, may result in reduced decision-making, interference, community concerns, and safety constraints on the land, which may affect Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions. It may also affect the Nation's harvest and consumption of terrestrial resources, quality of fishing, hunting, plant harvesting and cultural sites, trade and traditional journey routes, the transmission of cultural

³⁰ These include the following sections of Chapter 29: Section 29.2 Regional Historical Overview, Section 29.4 Geology and Geologic Hazards, Section 29.5 Soil, Section 29.6 Atmospheric Environment, Section 29.7 Acoustic Environment, Section 29.8 Groundwater, Section 29.9 Surface Water, Section 29.10 Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments, Section 29.11 Fish and Fish Habitat, Section 29.12 Bird and Bird Habitat, Section 29.13 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, Section 29.14 Climate Change, Section 29.15 Health, Section 29.16 Social Conditions, and Section 29.17 Economic Conditions.

knowledge, the strengthening of family ties, and tourism, all of which are connected to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions.

As described in Section 26.2.5, Taykwa Tagamou Nation emphasized the importance of maintaining or improving the ability of members to earn a living and to increase economic benefits. The Project is anticipated to result in both positive and adverse effects on Indigenous employment. It is assumed that the Project will increase employment opportunities for Indigenous individuals resulting in increased income levels and provide valuable employment experience.

The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions in the Indigenous Interests RSA are predicted to be both positive (low in magnitude) and adverse (moderate in magnitude). Both positive and adverse residual cumulative effects are long-term in duration and largely reversible. Positive effects of the training and employment experience that may be acquired by the Nation's citizens through employment on the Project could be leveraged in pursuit of future employment and career opportunities in the region. However, following engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Canada Nickel understands that residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for Taykwa Tagamou Nation's decision-making in the PA and MMB, and for Nation members who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas or physical or cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions is expected to be low to moderate because positive effects (direct, indirect, and induced) of the Project are expected to be unevenly distributed, the areas of Crown land to be disturbed represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests RSA and current use activities associated with the Nation's governance, health, social and economic conditions could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests RSA.

Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas and decision-making ability within the PA will be offset in part through engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.4.2 and 26.8.

As such, no additional mitigation measures are proposed for incremental Project contributions to the cumulative effects on the related VCs or on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social, and Economic Conditions.

26.5.5 Cumulative Effects Without the Project

As described in Sections 26.5.2 to 26.5.4, various rulings and acts implemented over more than the last 150 years, including European settlement in Canada, and the creation and implementation of Canadian policy and law, have resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests within the Indigenous Interests RSA (TTN 2023a, b; IAAC 2024). Past and present anthropogenic disturbance within the Indigenous Interests RSA (e.g., mining, aggregate extraction, water management, transportation, power, energy, and forestry), as well as land use by non-Indigenous Peoples (e.g., recreation, hunting, fishing), have also resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's

interests. Examples of residual cumulative effects from past and present projects include changes in the quality, quantity, and distribution of resources harvested and consumed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, as well as changes to the use of lands for traditional purposes, changes in access and travel (inclusive of historic and preferred land and/or water-based routes), and changes to cultural practices and the transfer of knowledge. Such effects that have occurred in the region due to ongoing anthropogenic disturbance and non-Indigenous land use are likely to continue to occur in the future if the Project does not proceed.

It is reasonable to assume that mineral exploration in the region will continue to occur in the future whether the Project occurs or not. The same can be assumed of other industries and non-Indigenous uses in the region. Past and present projects and physical activities are largely concentrated along existing transportation corridors (e.g., highways, railways) in the region and it is likely that areas in proximity to existing transportation and other infrastructure continue to be potential areas for future developments.³¹ Without the Project, future regional cumulative effects to bio-physical and socio-economic VCs considered in the Impact Statement are therefore predicted to be the same as those identified if the proposed Project proceeds. For example, without the Project, surface water quality and quantity within the Indigenous Interests RSA is likely to continue to be influenced by past and present projects and is also likely to be influenced by reasonably foreseeable projects such as mineral exploration or mining developments. However, these projects would be expected to implement mitigation measures to, for example, protect water quality and quantity, similar to those proposed for the Project, and any changes to water quality or quantity from other projects would likely be limited to a localized area downstream of the future exploration site or mine. In consideration of other examples, such as cumulative effects on harvested resources and/or culturally important species (e.g., fish, wildlife), reasonably foreseeable mineral exploration activities would require provincial permitting and/or an environmental impact assessment if the future projects proceed to regulatory review. These processes would require the future proponents to go through an assessment process to identify potential effects to fish and wildlife, and to identify and implement appropriate mitigation or offset measures through engagement with Indigenous Nations, as has been required for the proposed Project.

In consideration of the history and predicted trajectory of anthropogenic disturbance and land use in the Indigenous Interests RSA, cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests described in Sections 26.5.2 to 26.5.4 are predicted to occur with or without the implementation of the Project.

26.5.6 Summary of Cumulative Effects

Table 26.7 summarizes cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's rights and interests. The assessment of disproportionately distributed residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's rights and interests is provided following the table.

³¹ See Figure 29.1 of Chapter 29 (Cumulative Effects Assessments).

Table 26.7 Residual Cumulative Effects

Residual Cumulative Effect	Residual Cumulative Effects Characterization						
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Timing	Duration	Frequency	Reversibility
Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights							
With the Project	A	M	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Without the Project	A	L/M	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Contribution from the Project to the Residual Cumulative Effect	<p>The Project may result in the direct loss or alteration of native vegetation, bird, wildlife, and fish habitats that are connected to the exercise or practice of Indigenous and Treaty Rights. The Project may also result in indirect effects from sensory disturbance that may further alter the abundance and distribution of harvested resources and/or the necessary conditions for the exercise or practice of Indigenous or Treaty Rights. Access routes and ability to travel to or through preferred use areas/sites of interest that overlap with accessible Crown lands within the PA will be altered through access restrictions, however, the Project is not expected to create a change or disruption that widely reduces or restricts the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the Nation's ability to access culturally important sites or features (e.g., hunting sites, fishing sites) within the Indigenous Interests RSA or its broader Traditional Territory. While the areas of Crown land to be disturbed represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests RSA and some current use activities could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests RSA, certain practices and related knowledge are often rooted in specific places that have important cultural and spiritual associations that are not readily transferable to other locations. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights is expected to be moderate and long-term in duration, which reflects the ongoing nature of disturbance that has been and continues to occur in the area because of agriculture, forestry and industrial development, are largely reversible. However, residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas within the PA will be offset in part by reclamation and revegetation activities after the operations phase is complete, and this will involve engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.2.2 and 26.8.</p>						
Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage							
With the Project	A	L	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Without the Project	A	L	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Contribution from the Project to the Residual Cumulative Effect	<p>The Project will result in changes in access and access conditions required for its Physical and Cultural Heritage sites through direct loss or alteration of trails and travel ways, restrictions on the ability to travel to and through preferred areas that overlap with the PA, or through indirect effects of sensory disturbance in the vicinity of the PA. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical and Cultural Heritage is expected to be low because sensory effects will be short-term and localized and the area to be disturbed represents a small proportion of Crown land in the Indigenous Interests RSA and effects are largely reversible. However, residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from physical and cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas within the PA that</p>						

Residual Cumulative Effect	Residual Cumulative Effects Characterization						
	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Timing	Duration	Frequency	Reversibility
	may be connected to physical and cultural heritage will be offset in part by reclamation and revegetation activities after the operations phase is complete, and this will involve engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.3.2 and 0.						
Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation							
With the Project	A/P	L/M	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Without the Project	A/P	L/M	PA/RSA	A	LT	MIR/MRE	R/IR
Contribution from the Project to the Residual Cumulative Effect	<p>The Project may result in changes to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions that inform the way Indigenous and Treaty Rights are exercised because of reduced access and decision-making abilities, and associated effects. The Project's contribution to residual cumulative effects to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions in the Indigenous Interests RSA are predicted to be both positive (low in magnitude) and adverse (moderate in magnitude). Both positive and adverse residual cumulative effects are long-term in duration and largely reversible. The positive effects of the training and employment experience that may be acquired by Nation members through employment on the Project could be leveraged in pursuit of future employment and career opportunities in the region. However, residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for Taykwa Tagamou Nation's decision-making in the PA and MMB, and for Nation members who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas or physical or cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed. The contribution of the Project to residual cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions is expected to be low to moderate because positive effects (direct, indirect, and induced) of the Project are expected to be unevenly distributed, the areas of Crown land to be disturbed represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests RSA and current use activities associated with the Nation's governance, health, social and economic conditions could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests RSA. Overall, direct loss of habitat and riparian communities and wetland areas and decision-making ability within the PA will be offset in part through engagement with Indigenous Nations as described in Sections 26.5.3.2 and 26.8.</p>						
<p>KEY:</p> <p>See Table 26.3 for detailed definitions</p> <p>Project Phase: C: Construction O: Operations D: Decommissioning and closure</p> <p>Direction: P: Positive A: Adverse N: Neutral</p> <p>Magnitude: N: Negligible L: Low M: Moderate H: High</p> <p>Geographic Extent: PA: Project Area LSA: Local Study Area RSA: Regional Study Area</p> <p>Timing: A: Applicable NA: Not Applicable</p> <p>Duration: ST: Short-term MT: Medium-term LT: Long-term</p> <p>Frequency: S: Single event MIR: Multiple Irregular event MRE: Multiple Regular event C: Continuous</p> <p>Reversibility: R: Reversible IR: Irreversible</p>							

26.5.6.1 Disproportionately Distributed Residual Cumulative Effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation Subgroups

Project activities in combination with activities associated with past/present and reasonably foreseeable projects are anticipated to result in the same disproportionately distributed effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation subgroups as those identified in Section 26.4.4.3. Disproportionately distributed cumulative effects on Indigenous subgroups extend into the Indigenous Interests RSA and may also be experienced in the vicinity of the PA and MMB.³²

26.6 Extent of Significance and Prediction Confidence

As described in Section 26.1.10, adverse federal effects considered in the assessment include:

- an impact – occurring in Canada and resulting from any change to the environment – to Indigenous Peoples, such as to physical and cultural heritage, the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes or any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance
- any change occurring in Canada to the health, social or economic conditions of Indigenous Peoples

The characterization of the extent of significance of adverse federal effects (i.e., the severity of the impacts) has been conservatively overestimated with consideration of any combination of the effect characterization attributes most applicable to one or more adverse federal effect, the concerns raised and status of the concerns, and the perspectives of Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding its preferred conditions or thresholds regarding the extent of significance of adverse federal effects.

Various rulings and acts implemented over more than the last 150 years, including European settlement in Canada, and the creation and implementation of Canadian policy and law have transformed the lives of Indigenous Peoples and have shaped Indigenous Peoples' rights and subsequently resulted in cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights in the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA. Existing agricultural conversion, residential development, linear development, mining and forestry activities have affected the quality, quantity or distribution of resources involved in or required for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights by reducing habitat availability and suitability, increasing mortality risk for culturally important wildlife and fish species, as well as reducing or altering vegetation communities relied upon for Indigenous land and resource use in the Indigenous Interest LSA and RSA. The Project occurs in an area that has been altered by ongoing anthropogenic disturbance including forestry, mining, facilities, agriculture and linear development including roads and transmission line corridors.

As described in Sections 26.4 and 26.5, Taykwa Tagamou Nation access routes and ability to travel to or through preferred use areas/sites of interest that overlap with accessible Crown lands within the PA and/or the MMB will be altered through access restrictions and changes in necessary conditions.

³² Disproportionately distributed cumulative effects are also predicted for Health (Chapter 21), Social Conditions (Chapter 22), and Economic Conditions (Chapter 23).

Residual effects of the Project in combination with effects of future physical activities identified in Table 26.6 may result in disturbance to trails and travel ways or impediments to access through fencing or other obstacles within the Indigenous Interests RSA. However, site access and continued engagement are key elements considered in the Mutual Support Agreement under negotiation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation and will include the conditions for Indigenous Nations to access select areas of the PA and MMB for the exercise of Indigenous and Treaty Rights, acknowledging that, for safety and operational reasons, it may be necessary for Canada Nickel to restrict access to certain lands and/or activities within the PA and MMB.

Indigenous health conditions may be affected through changes to the availability of wildlife, fish, and plants that are harvested for country foods and the perceived quality of country foods in the PA, MMB and Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA, as assessed in Sections 26.4.1.3 and 26.5.2.3. The Project is expected to remove vegetation and wetland areas during construction activities that may be used as country food or for medicinal purposes by Indigenous Nations. Development of the PA will also remove habitat suitable for wildlife, vegetation or fish species harvested for consumption. Project-related transportation may cause wildlife mortality and reduce the availability of traditionally harvested resources in the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA. Project-related noise, light and vibration may also alter the availability of traditional resources in these areas.

Actual or perceived changes in food quality and aesthetics in the MMB and the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA could lead to changes in the way Taykwa Tagamou Nation members harvest or eat traditional foods and therefore alter food security, which could lead to physical health changes. However, the Project is not expected to create a change or disruption that widely reduces or restricts Taykwa Tagamou Nation current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, including the Nation's ability to access culturally important sites or features (e.g., hunting sites, fishing sites, physical and cultural heritage sites) within the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA or within its broader Traditional Territory.

Changes to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes within the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA are anticipated to be negligible, while changes to the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes within the PA and MMB are predicted to be adverse, moderate in magnitude, short term during the construction and decommissioning and closures phases and occur with multiple irregular frequency, and medium term during the operation phase, occurring with multiple regular frequency. Adverse federal effects are considered largely reversible during all Project phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (e.g., restricted/controlled access; clearing and grading; construction and operational noise and vibration; open pit dewatering) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once the open pit refills and Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation activities, cease. However, residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas within the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed.

Changes to any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance are not anticipated within the PA as no historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architecturally significant sites have been identified within the PA to date (Appendix B.11 Stage 1 AA;). Additionally, the Stage 2 AA will determine the presence or absence of these features prior to construction, and any sites (if present), will be subject to the requirements of the MCM (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Plan. With the implementation of mitigation measures to offset the loss of information resulting from site alteration (if present), no adverse residual effects to historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architecturally significant sites are anticipated. Adverse residual effects are however predicted for Taykwa Tagamou Nation intangible physical and cultural heritage (e.g., storied places; named places; sacred sites) if present within or in proximity to the PA and MMB due to the predicted alterations in access and necessary conditions described above. However, while the areas of Crown land to be disturbed within the PA and MMB represent a small proportion in the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA and some current use activities could continue to be conducted within the Indigenous Interests LSA and RSA, certain practices and related knowledge are often rooted in specific places that have important cultural and spiritual associations that are not readily transferable to other locations.

Changes to demand on services and infrastructure, accommodation availability, and transportation infrastructure are expected to occur within the Indigenous Interests LSA and the Social Conditions LSA (e.g., the City of Timmins and Towns of Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, and Smooth Rock Falls) throughout construction and operations and will be largely reversible following the decommissioning and closure phase. Changes to Indigenous employment, businesses, and economy are anticipated both on and off reserve during all Project phases. Adverse effects on regional business (including Indigenous businesses) are predicted due to Project wages being greater than existing conditions, albeit consistent with wages in the mining industry, and due to the potential for Project employment to be deemed more desirable than other forms of employment in the Indigenous Interest LSA.

Adverse residual effects on the Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation are anticipated to be low in magnitude within the PA, MMB and the Indigenous Interests LSA during all Project phases, inclusive of timing considerations due to the seasonal nature of certain cultural practices that are connected to health, social, and economic conditions. Residual effects are short-term during the Construction and Decommissioning and Closure Phases and will occur as multiple irregular events. Residual effects are medium-term during the Operation Phase and will occur as multiple regular events. However, residual effects are considered largely reversible during all phases as they are primarily tied to Project activities (e.g., restricted/controlled access; presence of Project workforce; duration of contract/employment) and it is anticipated that the PA, MMB, and Indigenous Interests LSA will return to current conditions once Project activities, inclusive of progressive reclamation and revegetation, cease. However, residual effects of past, present, and future physical activities combined with the predicted residual effects of the Project are anticipated to be irreversible for Taykwa Tagamou Nation's decision-making in the PA and MMB, and for Nation members who have already experienced alienation and dispossession from harvesting areas or physical or cultural heritage sites within the Indigenous Interests RSA and in the vicinity of the PA and MMB, as these experiences are likely to increase in the future rather than decrease and require regional initiatives and programs to be addressed.

In consideration of Project design, specific mitigation, enhancement and restoration measures, Mutual Support Agreement measures, and commitments to collaborate with interested Indigenous Nations throughout the Project's lifespan, the predicted extent of significance of adverse federal effects is low to moderate.

The prediction confidence in the conclusions for Project residual effects and residual cumulative effects for Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests is moderate and is based on available information and feedback provided by Taykwa Tagamou Nation; the suite of mitigation measures and management plans proposed in Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement; Canada Nickel's understanding that Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests occur on lands and waters within the Project assessment areas that overlap with the Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Traditional Territory; and assumptions described in Section 26.8.

26.7 Assumptions

Canada Nickel understands that Taykwa Tagamou Nation holds claim to asserted and/or established Indigenous and Treaty Rights in the area of the Project. By adopting a recognition-based approach informed by the regulatory and policy setting described in Section 26.1.1, this assessment included consideration for all effects to interests or matters of importance identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Conservative assumptions regarding the Project were also made for VCs related to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests, as described throughout the Impact Statement, to overestimate the effects assessed.

Patented (private) land data was limited to the use of mining land tenure and non-mining tenure as a private land proxy approximation. Limitations for the land and resource use analysis includes that of Crown land ownership (e.g. lack of property identifiers). Unpatented Crown land is assumed to be Crown land after patent land, Indigenous reserves, provincial parks, and conservation reserves are removed, and is an estimate only as a separate Crown land data set is unavailable. Certain other data, such as confidential identifier information (e.g., permit holders, licence holders) were not readily available for inclusion due to privacy and/or publication limitations.

26.8 Follow-up and Monitoring

Canada Nickel is committed to achieving its sustainability principles and objectives.³³ Canada Nickel's follow-up programs that relate to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's interests will be prepared and implemented to monitor environmental protection and follow-up requirements for the Project and to identify opportunities for corrective actions and/or refinements to mitigation measures described in Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) to further reduce or avoid potential impacts from the Project.³⁴

Canada Nickel will engage with Indigenous Nations in the design and implementation of the follow-up and monitoring programs, and evaluation of follow-up results and subsequent updates to the program.

³³ See Chapter 33 (Sustainability) of the Impact Statement.

³⁴ See Chapter 34 (Follow-up Programs and Adaptive Management).

Canada Nickel will further engage Indigenous Nations for various monitoring programs on a go-forward basis, where appropriate.

Some examples of planned engagement activities and commitments include:

- Engaging with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to develop a shared understanding of how the Project may affect its interests
- Engaging with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to discuss the Project and its effects, understand concerns that may arise and respond to those concerns
- Engaging with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to seek its opinions, recommendations and Nation-specific expertise in the development of monitoring programs relating to biodiversity
- Working directly with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to identify opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation to realize potential benefits from the Project that can be used to both offset potential adverse effects and create positive effects for the Nation

Canada Nickel recognizes the importance of working in partnership with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to establish a mutually beneficial, cooperative, and productive relationship centered around transparent information sharing, respectful engagement, open dialogue, and meaningful partnerships. Site access and continued engagement are key elements considered in the Mutual Support Agreement under negotiation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Canada Nickel will remain available through regulatory Application review should Taykwa Tagamou Nation bring forward additional information related to this assessment or should concerns arise or requests for alternate engagement approaches be requested by Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Through ongoing engagement (i.e., throughout the life of the Project) Canada Nickel aims to maintain a positive long-term relationship with Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

26.9 Potential Effects on Federal Lands

The PA is comprised mostly of privately held surface rights. The Project is defined by a combination of 162 mining patents and 161 mining claims. Parts of the PA are located on provincial Crown lands, and reservations to the Crown exists on privately held lands.

There are no federal lands within the PA or the Indigenous Interests LSA. As such, there are no direct physical impacts (e.g., vegetation clearing and grading) that would occur on federal lands used or accessed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

There are, however, federal lands within the Indigenous Interests RSA and these consist of Indigenous reserve lands. The closest lands under federal jurisdiction are Taykwa Tagamou Nation's reserve (New Post 69A) located approximately 37 km northeast of the PA and Flying Post First Nation's reserve (Flying Post 73) located approximately 46 km southwest of the PA.

The Project is not expected to adversely affect Indigenous interests specific to federal lands (e.g., Indigenous reserves), as no changes to the environment are anticipated on these lands. Effects on federal lands (e.g., Indigenous reserves), in consideration of disproportionate effects on Indigenous

Nations and women, are anticipated to be like other areas in the Economic Conditions LSA and RSA. Mitigation measures are provided in Attachment 26.1 and Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) for these various components. No additional mitigation measures beyond those identified are specifically required for federal lands.

26.10 References

- 211 Ontario North. 2023. Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Available at: <https://211north.ca/record/86439057/>. Accessed January 2024.
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). 2024. Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines Summary Table. Available at: <https://ccme.ca/en/summary-table>. Accessed October 2024.
- CDSSAB (Cochrane District Social Services Administration Board). 2021. 10-Year Housing Plan Update – 2021 Progress Report. Available at: <https://www.cdssab.on.ca/images/support/HS/cochrane-10-year-housing-plan---2021-progress-report-final.pdf> Accessed August 2024.
- City of Timmins. 2024. Mayor's State of the City 2024. Available at: https://www.timmins.ca/our_services/city_hall/mayor_and_council/mayor_s_state_of_the_city_2024. Accessed August 2024.
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). 2013. Treaty Texts - Treaty No. 9. The James Bay Treaty - Treaty No. 9 (Made in 1905 and 1906) and Adhesions Made in 1929 and 1930. Available at: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100028863/1581293189896>. Accessed November 2023.
- CIRNAC. 2024. Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Available at: https://fnp-ppn.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=145&lang=eng. Accessed March 2024.
- Government of Canada (GoC). 1964. The James Bay Treaty, Treaty No. 9 (Made in 1905 and 1906 and Adhesions made in 1929 and 1930). Reprinted from the edition of 1931. QS-0577-000-EE-A-1. Available at: https://portal.usask.ca/docs/ICC/treaties/9_eng.pdf. Accessed January 2024.
- GoC. 2020. Backgrounder - National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/news/2019/06/backgrounder--national-inquiry-into-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-and-girls.html>. Accessed August 2024.
- GoC. 2023. Implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*. Available at: <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/declaration/legislation.html>. Accessed November 2023.
- GoC. 2024. Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations. Available at: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/Regulations/SOR-2002-222/index.html> Accessed October 2024.

Government of Ontario (GovOnt). n.d. The James Bay Treaty. Available at:

[https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/jamesbaytreaty/index.aspx#:~:text=The%20James%20Bay%20Treaty%20%2D%20\(Treaty,one%20commissioner%20appointed%20by%20Ontario\).](https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/online/jamesbaytreaty/index.aspx#:~:text=The%20James%20Bay%20Treaty%20%2D%20(Treaty,one%20commissioner%20appointed%20by%20Ontario).) Accessed February 2024.

GovOnt. 1994. Water management: policies, guidelines, provincial water quality objectives. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/water-management-policies-guidelines-provincial-water-quality-objectives> Accessed October 2024.

GovOnt. 2002. Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards, Safe Drinking Water Act, S.O. 2002, c. 32. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/030169> Accessed October 2024.

Grech, R. 2023. City donates land for 124-unit affordable housing development. Article, September 27, 2023, The Timmins Daily Press. Available at: <https://www.timminspress.com/news/local-news/city-donates-land-for-124-unit-affordable-housing-development> Accessed August 2024.

Health Canada. 2022. List of contaminants and other adulterating substances in foods. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/chemical-contaminants/contaminants-adulterating-substances-foods.html> Accessed October 2024.

Health Canada. 2024. Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality. October. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/environmental-workplace-health/reports-publications/water-quality/guidelines-canadian-drinking-water-quality-summary-table.html> Accessed October 2024.

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC). 2021. Guidance: Gender-based Analysis Plus in Impact Assessment. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/gender-based-analysis.html>. Accessed November 2023.

IAAC. 2022a. Assessment of Potential Impacts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/iaac-acei/documents/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide/guidance-assessment-potential-impacts-rights-indigenous-peoples.pdf>. Accessed November 2023.

IAAC. 2022b. Indigenous Knowledge Policy Framework for Project Review and Regulatory Decisions. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/iaac-acei/documents/programs/ikpfmtc.pdf>. Accessed November 2023.

IAAC. 2023a. Indigenous Knowledge Under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Procedures for Working with Indigenous Communities. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/indigenous-knowledge-under-the-impact-assessment-act.html>. Accessed November 2023.

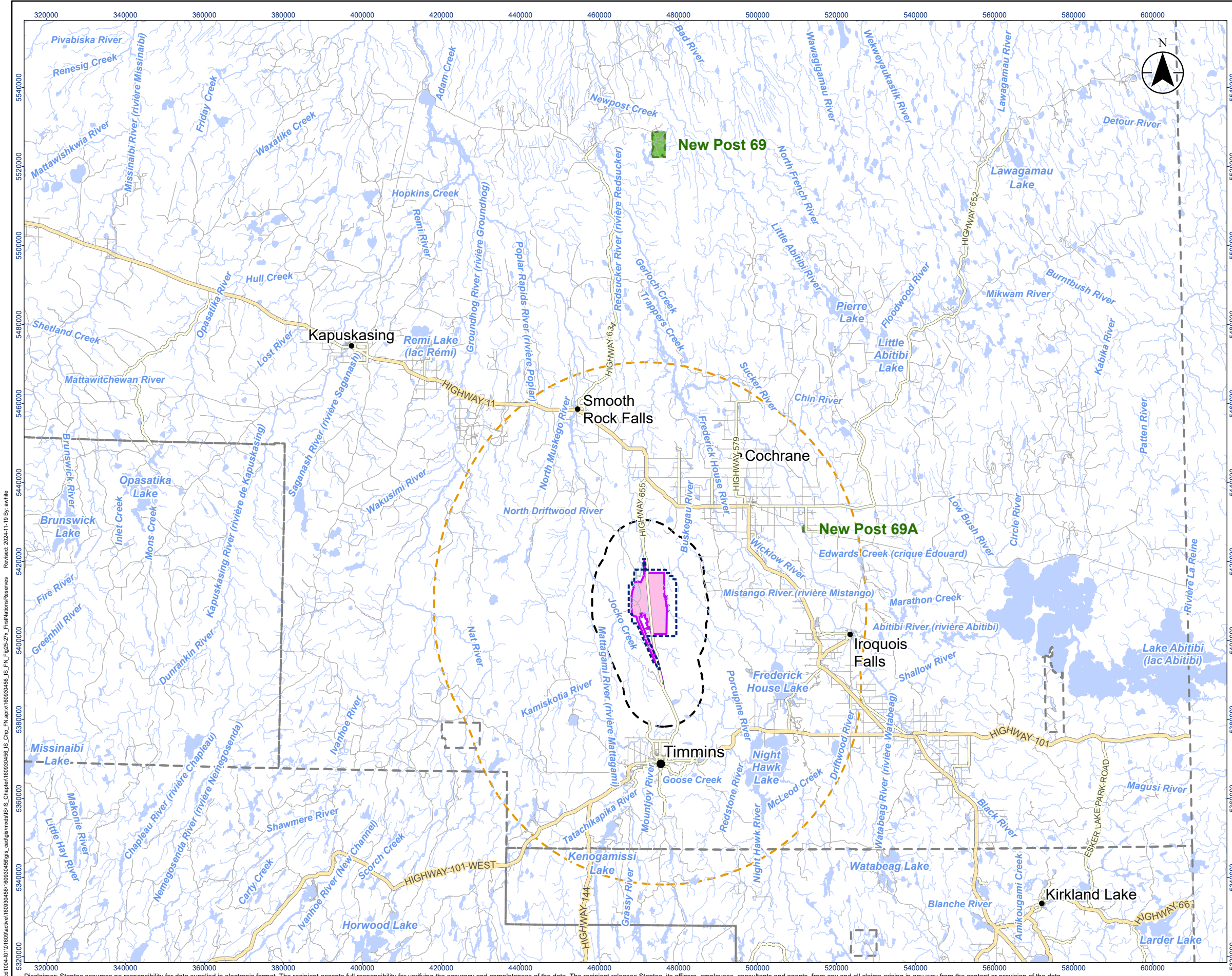
- IAAC. 2023b. Protecting Confidential Indigenous Knowledge under the *Impact Assessment Act*, Supplementary Guidance to Indigenous Knowledge in Impact Assessment: Procedures for Working with Indigenous Communities. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/protecting-confidential-indigenous-knowledge-under-the-impact-assessment-act.html>. Accessed November 2023.
- IAAC. 2023c. Guidance: Describing Effects and Characterizing Extent of Significance. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act/guidance-describing-effects-characterizing-extent-significance.html#toc7>. Accessed January 2024.
- IAAC. 2023d. Crawford Nickel Project – Impact Assessment Agency of Canada responses to comments received during the Planning Phase (August 8, 2022, to March 08, 2023). Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #101). Available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/documents/p83857/153117E.pdf>. Accessed January 2024.
- IAAC. 2024. Crawford Nickel Project – Agenda and Meeting Notes – Second Meeting with the Technical Working Group (June 18 and 19, 2024). Canadian Impact Assessment Registry.
- International Commission on Illumination. 2017. CIE 150:2017 Technical Report: Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations, 2nd Edition.
- Kirmayer, L.J. 1994. Suicide Among Canadian Aboriginal Peoples. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 31: 3 - 58.
- Loppie, C., and Wien, F. 2022. Understanding Indigenous Health Inequalities through a Social Determinants Model. National Collaborating Centre for Indigenous Health. Available at: https://www.nccih.ca/495/Understanding_Indigenous_Health_Inequalities_through_a_Social_Determinants_Model.nccih?id=10373. Accessed January 2024.
- Lentz-McGrath. 2024. Cochrane developing in-depth planning process for \$10 lots. Article, Northern Ontario Business, January 2, 2024. Available at: <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/industry-news/design-build/cochrane-developing-in-depth-planning-process-for-10-lots-8010849> Accessed August 2024.
- Lewis, D., James, S., Thom, O., Doxtator, S., Nahmahbin-Hiltz, M., and Beacock, E. (2021). Intangible Impacts – More-than-mental health: Indigenous identity, culture, community and relationship with land are integral to Indigenous wellbeing (training manual). Western University.
- Narine, Shari. 2022, November 2. Taykwa Tagamou Nation takes a patient, determined approach to developing child welfare law. Wind Speaker. Available at: <https://windspeaker.com/news/windspeaker-news/taykwa-tagamou-nation-takes-patient-determined-approach-developing-child> Accessed July 2024.
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN). 2020. Official Website. Available at: <https://www.nan.ca/>. Accessed April 2024.

- NAN Hope. 2024. Nishnawbe Aski Mental Health Wellness Support Access Program. Available at: <https://nanhope.ca/>. Accessed January 2024.
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture. 2011. *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.
- Ontario Ministry of the Environmental, Conservation and Parks (MECP). 2021a. Fish consumption advisory. Bigwater Lake. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/fish-consumption-report?id=48378118> Accessed October 2024.
- MECP. 2021b. Fish consumption advisory. Mattagami River downstream of Sturgeon Falls. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/fish-consumption-report?id=48498129> Accessed October 2024.
- Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MOEE). 1994. Water management: policies, guidelines, provincial water quality objectives. Appendix A: Provincial Water Quality Objectives. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/water-management-policies-guidelines-provincial-water-quality-objectives#section-7> Accessed October 2024.
- Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (PDAC). 2022. Social Impact Report: Exploring the Social Impact of Mineral Development Projects in Indigenous Communities. Available at: <https://www.pdac.ca/indigenousaffairs/social-impact-report>. Accessed July 2024.
- Supreme Court of Canada (SCC). 1990. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. R. v. Sparrow. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/609/index.do>. Accessed February 2024.
- SCC. 1996. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. R v. Van der Peet. Available at: <https://decisions.scc-csc.ca/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/1407/index.do>. Accessed October 2024.
- SCC. 1999a. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. R. v. Marshall. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/1740/index.do?q=1999>. Accessed February 2024.
- SCC. 1999b. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. R. v. Sundown. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/1687/index.do>. Accessed February 2024.
- SCC. 2003. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. R. v. Powley. Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/2076/index.do>. Accessed November 2023.
- SCC. 2016. Judgements of the Supreme Court of Canada. Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development). Available at: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/15858/index.do>. Accessed November 2023.
- Statistics Canada. 2023. Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population. Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Available at: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/ipp-ppa/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=taykwa&DGUID=2021C1005183&GENDER=1&AGE=1&RESIDENCE=1&HH=0&HP=0>. Accessed November 2023.

- Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN). 2022a. Child Wellbeing Law. Available at: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://partii-partiii.fng.ca/fng-gpn-ii-iii/pii/en/521217/1/document.do Accessed July 2024.
- TTN. 2022b. Technical Review and Comments on Canada Nickel Company, Crawford Nickel Project Initial Project Description. Submitted on September 7, 2022. Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #37) Available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/83857/contributions/id/58781>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023a. Taykwa Tagamou Nation Crawford Nickel Project Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company's Crawford Nickel Project. Report on file.
- TTN. 2023b Socio-economic Study for the Crawford Nickel Project: Summary of Findings and Recommendations Report. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company's Crawford Nickel Project. Report on file.
- TTN. 2023c. Official Website. Governance. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/governance-1>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023d. Official Website. Lands and Resources. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/lands-and-resources>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023e. Official Website. Education. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/education>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023f. Official Website. Social Services. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/social-services>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023g. Official Website. Community and Operations. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/community-and-operations>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023h. Official Website. NAPS. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/naps>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023i. Official Website. Administration. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/administration.com>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023j. Official Website. Health. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/health>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023k. Official Website. Finance. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/finance>. Accessed January 2024.
- TTN. 2023l. Official Website. Economic Development. Available at: <https://www.taykwatagamou.com/economic-development>. Accessed January 2024.

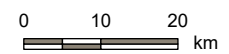
- TTN. 2023m. Canada Nickel Company – Plant Harvesting for Traditional Foods of Canada. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company's Crawford Nickel Project. Prepared by Cynthia Archibald. Report on file.
- TTN. 2023n. Technical Review of the Crawford Nickel Project Federal Impact Assessment Draft TIS Guidelines and Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan. Submitted on March 8, 2023. Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #76). Available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/83857/contributions/id/59458>. Accessed January 2024.
- Town of Smooth Rock Falls and JLR. 2022. Smooth Rock Falls Waterfront Master Plan. Available at: <https://smoothrockfalls.ca/documents/133/documents/01BFZNUC6SXFEK3NZW2JG2Y7NSAP5R5UM4/Waterfront%20Masterplan.pdf> Accessed August 2024.
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRCC). 2015a. Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. Available at: https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Executive_Summary_English_Web.pdf. Accessed February 2024.
- TRCC. 2015b. Calls to Action. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Available at: https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf. Accessed February 2024.
- United Nations General Assembly (UN General Assembly). 2008. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007. Available at: https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf. Accessed November 2023.

26.11 Figures



Legend

- Project Area
- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area
- Modelled Mine Boundary
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation Reserve
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody



1:982,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.
3. Treaty 9 boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.
4. Features are generalized. Not all waterbodies and watercourses are shown, due to the scale of the map.



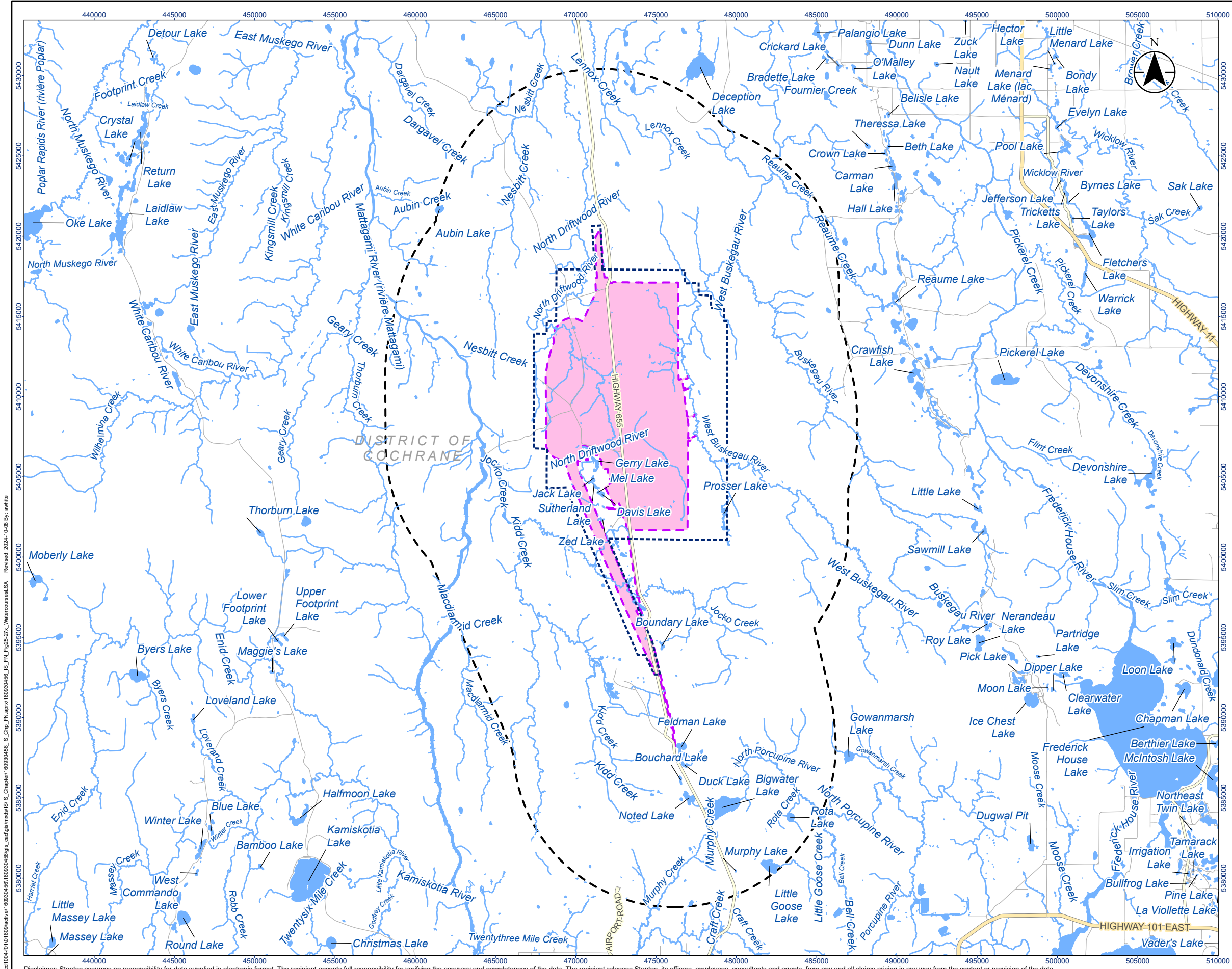
Project Location: Timmins, Ontario
 Prepared by: awhite on 2024-11-19

Client/Project: Canada Nickel Company (CNC)
 Crawford Nickel Project

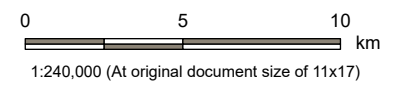
Figure No.: 26.1

Indigenous Interests Assessment Areas - Taykwa Tagamou Nation

\s1004-101009active\160930456\gis_carriage\mxd\GIS_Chapter\160930456_IS_FN_Fig25-27_TaykwaTagamouReserves_2024-11-19_By_ahwhite
 Revised: 2024-11-19 By: awhite



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Local Study Area
 - Modelled Mine Boundary
 - Expressway / Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Municipal Boundary



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2024.

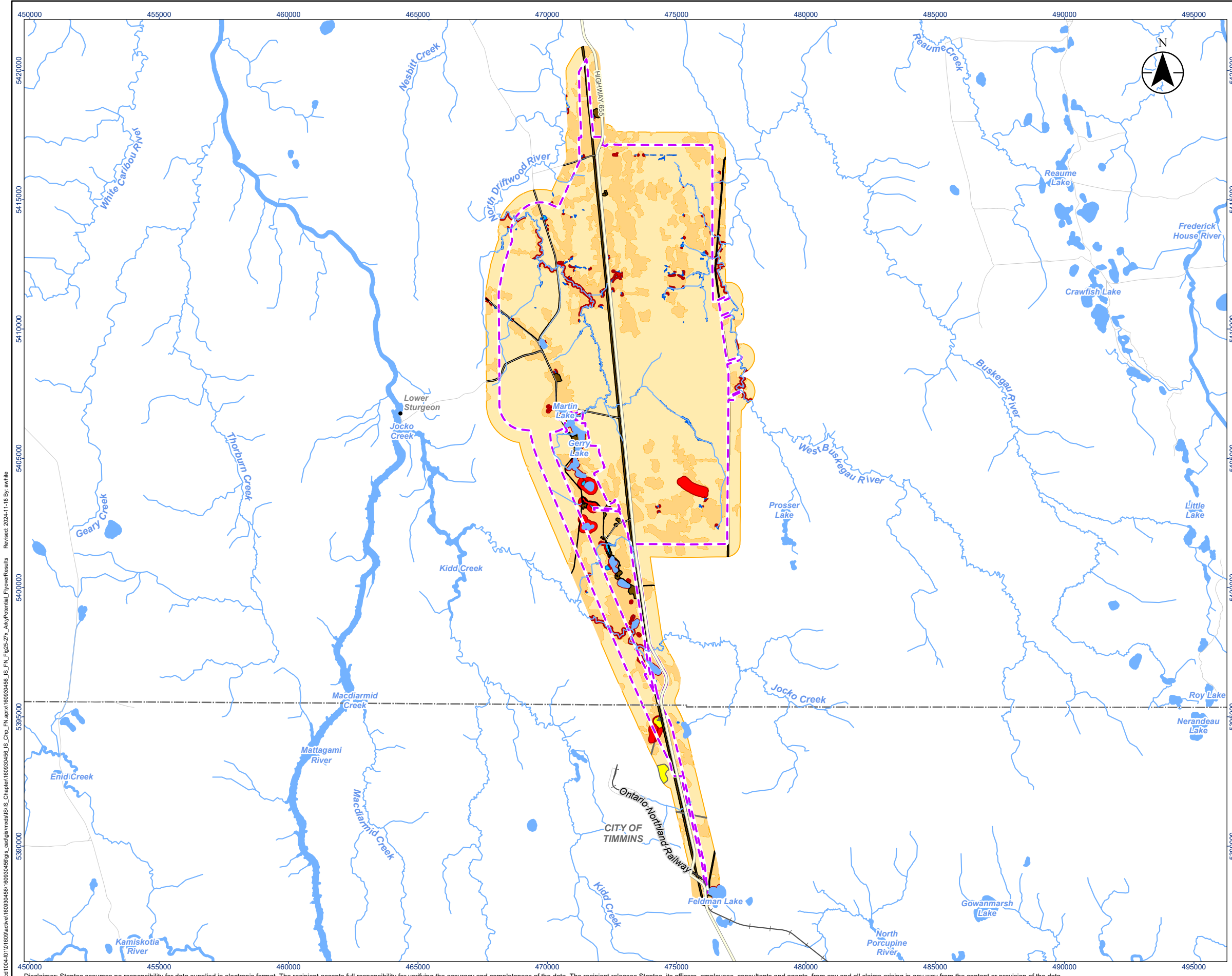


Project Location: Timmins, Ontario
 Prepared by: awhite on 2024-10-08
 160930456 REVA

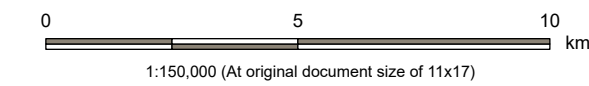
Client/Project:
 Canada Nickel Company (CNC)
 Crawford Nickel Project

Figure No.
26.2

Title
Waterbodies and Watercourses



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Archaeological Potential**
 - Unploughable Land (wooded): Stage 2 Test-Pit Survey Required
 - Permanently Low and Wet: No Further Assessment Required
 - Over 50 m from Modern Water Sources: No Further Assessment Required
 - Disturbed (Forestry Activity and Roads): No Further Assessment Required
 - Previously Assessed: No Further Assessment Required
 - Previously Assessed: Stage 1 Property Inspection Recommended
 - Water
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway
 - Watercourse
 - Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
 - Waterbody



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © King's Printer for Ontario, 2023.
 3. Source: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Crawford Nickel Project, District of Cochrane and City of Timmins, Ontario (Appendix B.11 of the Impact Statement)



Project Location: Timmins, Ontario
 160930456 REVA
 Prepared by awhite on 2024-11-18

Client/Project: Canada Nickel Company (CNC)
 Crawford Nickel Project

Figure No.: **26.3**

Title: **Archaeological Potential**

\s1004-101009\active\160930456\gis_cad\gis_md\160930456_160930456_IS_FN_Fig25-27_ArchPotential_FlyoverResults_2024-11-18 By: awhite
 \s1004-101009\active\160930456\gis_cad\gis_md\160930456_160930456_IS_FN_Fig25-27_ArchPotential_FlyoverResults_2024-11-18 By: awhite

Attachments

Attachment 26.1 Taykwa Tagamou Nation Engagement Outcomes for the Crawford Nickel Project (the Project)

Taykwa Tagamou Nation Engagement Outcomes for the Crawford Nickel Project

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
1	<p>Cultural Continuity</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation noted that in the period since signing Treaty 9 in 1905, its lands and way of life have been under pressure from various developments. Mining, forestry, agricultural development, hydroelectric and water control dams, pulp and paper mills, and many other developments have affected the viability of the lands to produce abundant, safe and healthy food and furs, and maintain the animal populations that supported a traditional livelihood with which many of Taykwa Tagamou Nation's inherent and Treaty 9 rights are associated. In particular, the watersheds of the Abitibi River and Moose River have been significantly affected by dams and industrial development.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that its members are dependent on the lands and waters to sustain a healthy and traditional livelihood. The ability to use the lands throughout their Traditional Territory is central to their identity, culture, well-being, and sustenance.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that passing on land-based knowledge, including where and how to hunt, fish, trap and gather, has been integral to members' continual practice of these traditional activities.</p> <p>Potential effects to cultural continuity identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation include:</p>	<p>Project Area (PA), Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA)</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified a cultural site at a location: 6.4 km west of the PA.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified two access features at locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144.3 m west of the PA • 682.3 m east of the PA <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified three habitation features. One was identified within the PA, the other two were at locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.6 km east of the PA • 3.6 km west of the PA <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following cultural activities and ceremonial practices that intersect the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Sturgeon Dam Road (traditional use area) • North end along Highway 655 where a side road heads west toward the Camp 40 road (gate preventing access to Mattagami River) <p>In addition, one traditional value site was identified at a location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.0 km west of the PA (Mattagami River) <p>Five areas for cultural activities and ceremonial practices were identified by Taykwa Tagamou</p>	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent of Indigenous communities throughout the impact assessment process. • Opportunities to verify the Agency's and Canada Nickel's records of Indigenous consultation and engagement. • Adequate funding to Indigenous communities to support their participation in the development of Canada Nickel's Impact Statement, and during the post-approval phases of the impact assessment process. • Establish an Indigenous Affairs Coordinator position. • Open communication regarding all stages of the Project, Canada Nickel should enable clear and accessible communication regarding these plans and make the plans available to Taykwa Tagamou Nation for review, and that Taykwa Tagamou Nation's feedback is incorporated into the mutual benefit agreements arising from these negotiations. • Specific engagement opportunities with Canada Nickel, such as: leading studies to support the development of the Impact Statement, including Traditional Knowledge and Land Use studies, Indigenous Knowledge and land uses, Indigenous and Treaty Rights. Co-drafting portions of the Impact Statement, such as an assessment of the potential impacts of the Project, including cumulative impacts, on the exercise of Indigenous and/or Treaty rights. • Establishment of an environmental monitoring committee with Taykwa Tagamou Nation member involvement to anticipate potential issues, review on-site sampling and activities, monitor environmental issues, and enable compliance throughout the lifetime of the Project. 	<p>Canada Nickel acknowledges that the Project may have an impact on the exercise of Aboriginal and/or Treaty rights of the Indigenous Peoples recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act</i>, 1982, including on Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Canada Nickel values, and has, where possible, incorporated the recommendations made by Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding the Project. Responses to Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommendations are provided below.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendations for engagement and collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taykwa Tagamou Nation was identified as one of the Indigenous Nations that make up the Crown Consultation list and who were informed of the Project during the Pre-Planning Phase of the Project's impact assessment process. Canada Nickel recognizes the importance of working in partnership with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to establish a mutually beneficial, cooperative, and productive relationship centered around transparent information sharing, respectful engagement, open dialogue, and meaningful partnerships. • To this end, Canada Nickel has provided resources to support Taykwa Tagamou Nation's participation in the assessment process, including the formation of an Impact Assessment Process Agreement and an Impact Assessment (IA) Committee. A Mutual Support Agreement (MSA) is also being developed with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. The Impact Assessment Process Agreement includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full participation of Taykwa Tagamou Nation in the federal Impact Assessment process. • The preparation of its Nation-led studies for the Project (e.g., Socio-economic studies, Traditional Knowledge and Land Use studies). • The specific content of the MSA being negotiated with Taykwa Tagamou Nation is considered confidential, however, the purpose of these agreements is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commitment by Canada Nickel to engage in ongoing consultation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. • Opportunities to participate in the benefits of the Project through business, and training, and financial compensation. • The development and maintenance of a collaborative relationship between Canada Nickel and Taykwa Tagamou Nation with respect to the Project, which recognizes the need for mutual respect, mutual benefit, cooperation and co-existence with Indigenous people. • The development and implementation of measures to protect the environment for ongoing and future use by Taykwa Tagamou Nation members. • To facilitate effective, efficient, and streamlined consultation with Taykwa Tagamou Nation by Canada Nickel relating to regulatory permitting, approvals processes, and other environmental matters associated with the Project and Project activities. • The basis for legal certainty and the support of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation for the Project. <p>A detailed description of Canada Nickel's engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation is provided in Chapter 7.</p> <p>The agreements established with Taykwa Tagamou Nation supported the participation of Nation members in baseline studies and arrangements were made for members to attend site visits. Baseline program work plans and schedules were shared with primary community contacts in advance.</p> <p>Since the submission of the Detailed Project Description (DPD), Canada Nickel has continued sharing Project information with Taykwa Tagamou Nation based on a current understanding of the Nation's Traditional Territory and the terms of the established agreements. The use of data throughout the Impact Statement has been presented according to the preference of</p>	<p>Chapter 26, Sections 26.3, 26.4, 26.5.</p> <p>Chapters 2, 7, 9, 12, 20, 22, 29, 30 and 31.</p>

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing concerns regarding further loss of traditional lands or change of the ability for Taykwa Tagamou Nation members to use the lands and waters in a way that supports cultural and spiritual traditions. Significant impacts on the culture and lifestyle of Taykwa Tagamou Nation members, particularly in relation to traditional harvesting practices, sharing of wild food, access to lands and waters, and social cohesion. Potential impacts to current and future use of lands and resources, including from construction of the rail line, transmission line, and highway relocation; an increase in temporary workers; and perceived and real changes to the visual landscape, air quality, noise and vibrations, and contamination. These Project activities could affect access to harvesting, traplines and hunting camps, wildlife corridors, breeding grounds, and overwintering sites, the experience of being on the water, water quality and/or quantity, fish and fishing and harvesting and gathering of medicines, plants, and mushrooms. Impacts on Taykwa Tagamou Nation's rights, claims, interests, health, cultural heritage, and livelihoods. 	<p>Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA, including: Frederick House River (traditional value site), Loon Rapids (cultural sites, overnight locations), Abitibi River (traditional value site), the areas south of Smooth Rock Fall (cultural sites, overnight locations), and Moose River (traditional value site).</p> <p>An additional 75 mapped features (approximately) were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA, including: access routes, camping features, cultural sites, demographic features, environmental features, and overnight locations.</p> <p>Other features and values identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation are provided in the following rows of this table to facilitate resource-specific responses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the high-level effects and direct impacts, but the run on impacts to culture and society as a result of measurable parameters. Commit to a meaningful framework for engaging with Taykwa Tagamou Nation and assuring that concerns and recommendations are not only considered, but addressed to the satisfaction of Taykwa Tagamou Nation, providing explanation to Taykwa Tagamou Nation where feedback is not directly incorporated into Project plans. Engagement in end land use planning efforts prior to the development of the first mine closure plan to define a vision for end land use potential including habitat productivity and possible use post-closure. This vision should be used to determine the methods and mechanisms employed during operations and in closure acting to achieve this vision. Additional dialogue and engagement to flush out the details of mitigations presented in Attachment 26-1, and clarity be provided to demonstrate how Canada Nickel will proactively address Taykwa Tagamou Nations' concerns as they relate to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions, and where mitigation measures are unable to address these concerns appropriate reactionary adaptive management efforts to ensure impacts of Taykwa Tagamou Nation Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions are as presented in the Impact Statement or better. Continue to identify specific programming and frameworks so collaborative opportunities are realized for follow-up and monitoring throughout the life of the Project. <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations regarding Project design and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative corridors for the new 230 kilovolt transmission line corridor, relocated Highway 655, rail spur, relocated 500 kilovolt transmission line. Potential re-use of excavated waste rock to improve nearby ATV trails. 	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation through its iterative reviews, its respective policies and protocols, consent for its use and public disclosure, and views regarding the characterization of its data and Indigenous Knowledge within the assessment.</p> <p>Canada Nickel recognizes that western knowledge and worldviews, which have been the foundation for current Canadian and provincial legislation, policy, regulation, and institutions, may constrain how Indigenous Knowledge is incorporated in Project planning. Canada Nickel also recognizes that Indigenous Nations are best positioned to identify their priorities and interests, and to share their views in their own words, and that such information requires the same consideration as any other information source (Chapters 7 and 26). Where made available by Taykwa Tagamou Nation through engagement, information gathering, and voluntary information sharing, Indigenous Knowledge has been reviewed and incorporated in the Impact Statement, as applicable. Through engagement activities, Taykwa Tagamou Nation has been requested to provide feedback with respect to potential impacts of the Project on its rights and interests and has been provided the opportunity to validate the use of its Indigenous Knowledge in the Impact Statement.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation to not just look at the high-level effects and direct impacts, the residual effects and cumulative effects assessments in Chapter 27 considered the direct and indirect effects of the Project on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Indigenous and Treaty Rights (Sections 26.4.1 and 26.5.2) Change in Taykwa Tagamou Nation's Physical Cultural and Heritage (Sections 26.4.2 and 26.5.3) Change to Governance, Health, Social and Economic Conditions of Taykwa Tagamou Nation (Sections 26.4.3 and 26.5.4) <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation for alternative corridors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project does not include a new transmission line as the Project will connect directly to a 230 kV transmission line constructed and operated by a third party as part of an independent transmission expansion project that is expected to promote stronger electricity reliability for northern communities and Indigenous Nations. A Transmission Facilities Class EA was initiated by the third party for the 230 kV transmission line project in 2023. As the ore deposit is partially located under the existing Highway 655/500 kV transmission line corridor, realignment of an approximately 26 kilometre (km) segment of the highway and transmission line is required to accommodate the Open Pit and other Project components, since mine operation would not be feasible without relocating the corridor (Chapter 5). Only a single corridor was considered given that using the same physical space (smaller footprint than separate alignments) would be more efficient and result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced potential for environmental effects. Reduced need for materials needed during construction of the realignment. Reduced visual clutter by avoiding multiple parallel lines of infrastructure. The proposed locations of the corridors for facilities and infrastructure ancillary to the Project will be built and/or operated by others but are included in the activities considered in the assessment. Taykwa Tagamou Nation concerns regarding ancillary components will be communicated by Canada Nickel to the third-parties responsible for their construction and/or operation. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern for potential impacts to current and future use of lands and resources, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will develop and implement an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) which will describe the efforts to be taken to manage the effects of the Project on ambient air quality in accordance with provincial regulatory requirements. The AQMP will specify the mitigation measures for the management and reduction of air emissions during Project construction and operations. Primary crushers, secondary crushers and crushed ore Stockpiles will be enclosed and equipped with dust collectors or vent filters as necessary allowing to filter the internal air before the exhaust is released to the environment. Install a trolley-assist system in the Open Pit for haul trucks to reduce diesel fuel combustion during phase 1 of operations. 	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions should not exceed regulatory guidelines. Further information on decommissioning and closure plans. Transportation strategy for dangerous goods. Provide up-to-date climatological information and demonstrate how extreme conditions due to climate change will be incorporated into both baseline conditions and future predictions. Consider the direct and cumulative impacts of the highway and transmission line relocation within the scope of impact assessment for the Project. Learn from past projects in the region and incorporate successful strategies implemented for site reclamation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of dust suppressants during non-precipitation days in the summertime. Watering application rates and intervals will be adjusted to achieve the required mitigation efficiency, and additional operational measures that can control water evaporation rates will be implemented if needed. Implement an idling policy on site for mobile equipment and vehicles. Where possible maintain existing vegetation along the haul roads to act as a wind break. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation to learn from past projects in the region and incorporate successful strategies implemented for site reclamation, the Conceptual Closure Plan (Appendix J) details Project plans for progressive rehabilitation, closure and ongoing monitoring. It was informed by baseline studies, desktop research and engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Additional engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation on the Project's Conceptual Closure Plan is expected to occur prior to the filing of the Mine Development Closure Plan.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern for potential impacts to current and future use of lands, Canada Nickel will maintain access to the lower Sturgeon Dam road and Camp 40 road for use by Taykwa Tagamou Nation.</p> <p>Chapter 31 includes an assessment of effects of potential accidents or malfunctions, including safety and mitigation measures, and a Conceptual Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP).</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential accidents or malfunctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will design, construct and operate the Project according to accepted standard practices for healthy, safety and environmental management, to reduce the risk of potential Project-related environmental, health, social and economic effects and effects to Indigenous Nations, including those that could result from accidents or malfunctions. Canada Nickel will maintain construction equipment in good working order and implement careful maintenance and monitoring of all equipment to reduce emissions and the risk of spills or leaks of petroleum-based products. Canada Nickel will develop and apply procedures and training aimed at safe operation of the Project, that reduce or prevent the potential conditions that may lead to accidents or malfunctions. Canada Nickel will develop and implement Management Plans for the Project to outline the proposed safety and mitigation measures and commitments to be carried out by Canada Nickel and their contractors. <p>Further to address the above concern, as described in Chapter 13, a Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be developed for the Project which will describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for the routine management/maintenance of sources of noise and vibration during construction and operations. Communication protocol requirements and a procedure for verifying and addressing complaints. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation to provide up-to-date climatological information, Canada Nickel assessed the existing meteorological environment and conducted a resilience assessment from the Project's effects on the environment (Appendix J). The Project is expected to result in a net release of GHG emissions during the Project's lifetime, the magnitude of which is estimated to be 11,135 kilotonnes (kt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Activities related to disturbance, removal and reclamation of vegetation and soil within the PA are expected to result in changes to carbon sinks, as all other activities do not result in land use changes which may affect carbon sequestration potential. However, the Project is also expected to result in a net increase in carbon sinks, and therefore carbon sequestration potential during the Project's lifetime, the magnitude of which is estimated to be 46,678 kt CO₂e. Overall, the Project will sequester more CO₂e than will be emitted by Project activities.</p>	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
				<p>To mitigate potential effects to climate change, Canada Nickel has developed and will implement a net-zero plan for the Project and is committed to continuous improvement of the net-zero plan, as new technology becomes available or best practices evolve. The Project's net-zero plan is designed based on the following three principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid: prioritize the avoidance of emissions during design and engineering phases (i.e. the integration of BAT/BEP), • Reduce: continuously evaluate and assess further emission reductions based on the changing environment (i.e. the rapid evolution of technology and economics), and • Offset: offsetting of residual sources of hard to abate emissions. <p>Canada Nickel will use regular reviews and monitoring of mitigation opportunities to make future decisions and investments aligned with the net-zero plan. Decision-making will be based on numerous factors including associated costs, technical challenges, risks, infrastructure requirements, global competitiveness, government policies and stakeholder and rights holder considerations.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation specific to measures that will be implemented by Canada Nickel to manage waste rock, including collection and temporary storage, is provided below in Row 6.</p> <p>Chapter 26 (Section 26.5) provides the assessment of Project-related effects and residual cumulative effects specific to and reflective of the interests of Taykwa Tagamou Nation. It was informed by the assessment of cumulative effects relative to each of the VCs considered in Chapter 29 of the Impact Statement. Canada Nickel recognizes the interests of Indigenous communities in all aspects of Project activities and environmental protection. Canada Nickel is committed to continue discussing Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern about potential environmental impacts during construction and post-construction activities, as well as the mitigation measures to reduce such impacts.</p> <p>Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand and mitigate the Project's impacts on its interests, explore opportunities to enhance Project benefits included in the MSA, and consider its recommendations and input on Project decisions, including the development of management plans and offsetting. Through this ongoing collaboration, Canada Nickel aims to foster a positive long-term relationship with Taykwa Tagamou Nation throughout the life of the Project.</p> <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.</p>	
2	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation commented on the potential presence of physical and cultural heritage resources and structures, sites, or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance in or near the Project area (PA), including sacred, ceremonial, or culturally important places (e.g., waterbodies including the Mattagami River and Abitibi River), plants (e.g., cedar, sage, spruce, sweetgrass), animals (e.g., bald eagles, moose, spirit moose), objects, beings or things and teaching areas used to transfer knowledge</p>	<p>PA, LSA, RSA</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following two cultural heritage areas. One potential burial site that intersects the north end of the PA. The other feature was located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.5 km southwest of the PA (along the shoreline of the Mattagami River, approximately 4 km south of where Jocko Creek enters the Mattagami River, approximately 7 km from the 	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration for the development of a "Chance Find Protocol" to enable that, Canada Nickel field staff are properly trained to avoid disrupting and possibly disrespecting the burial site. • Develop a cultural resource management plan. • Specific engagement opportunities with Canada Nickel, such as leading studies to support the development of the Impact Statement, including cultural and physical heritage. • Due to the identified historically significant site located north of the PA, it is recommended that Canada Nickel conduct a Stage 1 archaeological 	<p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation specific engagement opportunities with Canada Nickel, such as, leading studies to support the development of the Impact Statement, including an Indigenous-led evaluation of effects on cultural and physical heritage, additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>Descriptions of the archaeological assessment work undertaken for the Project is provided in Chapter 26 (Section 26.2.5.5).</p> <p>Canada Nickel engaged with Indigenous Nations regarding participation in the archaeological program undertaken for the Project. A draft Stage 1 archeological Assessment was conducted and reviewed by Taykwa Tagamou Nation, and comments and concerns were considered in the preparation of the final version.,</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on cultural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete Stage 2 archeological assessment of areas identified as retaining archaeological potential in the Stage 1 archeological assessment. • If archaeological resources are found and determined to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) then complete additional recommended work, such as Stage 3 archaeological assessment and, if necessary, Stage 4 mitigation of archaeological resources as per the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i>. 	Chapter 26, Sections 26.2.5.5 and 26.4.2.

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>between generations, as well as sites occupied historically.</p>	<p>western edge of the PA [burial site])</p> <p>Two cultural heritage locations were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA, including: Yellow Falls River (known archaeological sites) and New Post (historic trading post).</p>	<p>assessment. Taykwa Tagamou Nation requests involvement in all archaeological work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including Edlers familiar with the Project Area to ensure that Stage 1 AA align with Taykwa Tagamou Nation's knowledge and understanding of potential use. Where Taykwa Tagamou Nation identifies archaeological potential, it is requested that Canada Nickel conduct additional Stage 2 AA to determine whether archaeological resources are indeed present, and work with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to modify the Heritage Chance Find Protocol, if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and Implement an Archaeological Resources Protection Plan. Canada Nickel will have a Heritage Chance Find Protocol agreed upon between the Nations and Canada Nickel. If an archaeological resource is discovered during the construction phase, all construction will cease within radius of at least 20 m of the archaeological resource. A licensed archaeologist will be retained by Canada Nickel and a Stage 2 AA will be conducted with the participation of any interested Indigenous Nations. Follow-up Stage 3 or Stage 4 archaeological investigations will be conducted, as required. Once any archaeological resources with CHVI have been mitigated through excavation, construction will proceed. Prepare and implement a worker education program about appropriate protocols in case of accidental discoveries. Further assessment in case of changes to the Project Area (PA) through the life of the Project. <p>Additional information regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation specific engagement opportunities with Canada Nickel, such as, leading studies to support the development of the Impact Statement, is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement</p>	
3	<p>Health and Well-Being</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified concerns regarding lack of cultural awareness of First Nations in the region by influx of workers and increased competition for affordable housing from influx of mine employees.</p> <p>Potential effects to health and well-being identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for the use of diesel-fired generation during construction, decommissioning, and emergencies. Increased risk to community members due to influx of workers, as increased population growth may affect services related to health, safety, mental health, addiction and well-being. Potential camps or dumps associated with the Project and concerns for the general plans for waste management within PA. Increased risk to safety of women and youth due to influx of new workforce. 	PA, LSA, RSA	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for a variety of socio-cultural and health supports for the community, including but is not limited to youth support programs, support for Elder housing and health care, social services around addiction and mental health, and an on-reserve health care facility. Delivery of a robust GBA Plus analysis, which should include analysis of how this Project will affect all members of the gender spectrum as well as members of the 2SLGBTQI+2 community, and other potentially vulnerable communities. Prioritize the safety of women and youth. Collaboration with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to identify the full range of concerns related to the socio-economic effects associated with the Project, as well as solutions for avoiding, mitigating, or accommodating impacts. Specific engagement opportunities with Canada Nickel, such as leading studies to support the development of the Impact Statement, including Indigenous-led evaluation of effects on health and socio-economic conditions. Outline Canada Nickel's mitigation measures to reduce risk to human health for collisions 	<p>Canada Nickel has provided engagement opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation relative to the Project, including the opportunity and funding to conduct Nation-led studies for the Project that focus on Indigenous health and socio-economic conditions. Additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern for impacts to human health and mental health, including actual and perceived risks, Chapter 21 includes an assessment of effects on changes to physical health, community safety, and mental health and social well-being. This assessment is summarized in Chapter 26 in relation to Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests (Sections 26.4.3 and 26.5.4).</p> <p>Changes in air, water, country foods and sensory disturbances were addressed in the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA). This assessment examined the interactions between measured or modelled concentrations of chemicals in the environment for these components and addressed the potential for these interactions to result in adverse health risks to humans. Chemicals associated with construction, operation and closure of the Project were assessed and toxicological risks were addressed in accordance with regulatory guidelines. The results were considered in the development of mitigation and management measures, and further informed the assessment on Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests in Chapter 26.</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on human health and mental health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will develop a Health and Medical Services Plan to manage occupational and non-occupational injuries and illnesses. This will include provision of medical care at the Project site through onsite presence of medical personnel. Canada Nickel will also make available an online physician 24 hours/day. Canada Nickel has made, and will continue to make, contributions to support social, economic, health, and other activities/programs for local, including Indigenous, communities through its Community Contributions Program. The Program will include a local procurement policy as well as a sponsorship and donation strategy adapted to Canada Nickel's guiding principles and the needs of the communities. Canada Nickel has developed an internal Whistleblower Program for employee feedback and communication of concerns, as well as an external feedback mechanism to capture Project-related comments and concerns from community members. 	<p>Chapter 26, Sections 26.4.3, 26.4.4.3, 26.5.4 and 26.5.6.1</p> <p>Chapters 3, 20, 21 and 22.</p>

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased food insecurity, including barriers to dietary needs and healthy lifestyle. Effects to community health, as well as psychological health due to fear of consuming contaminated wildlife and fish. Impacts to human health, including actual and perceived risks at key receptors due to changes to noise levels, air quality, recreational and drinking water quality, proximity to transmission lines, and accessibility and contamination of country foods. Impacts from increased traffic and potential impacts on the recreational use of a local snowmobile trail. Traffic safety at Big Water Campground and concerns regarding dangerous goods. The Project's contribution to climate change. The potential for increased road accidents, including those associated with wildlife collisions. 		<p>associated with increased traffic will be mitigated, and to reduce impacts on local and regional services/resources. Assurances that toxic substances associated with the Project are well managed and wild foods will be safe to consume.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase social and health program capacity and provide funding for socio-cultural and health supports. Increase cultural awareness of First Nations in the region and implement mandatory training on Indigenous sovereignty and racism for management staff and workers. Invest in community and social infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel presently has or is in process of developing several policies, procedures, and training which will mitigate adverse effects on health which include: Code of Conduct and Ethics; Violence and Harassment; Diversity and Inclusion; Fit for Duty, including Drug and Alcohol Policy; Cultural Awareness Training. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation to deliver a robust GBA Plus analysis, the assessment of Social Conditions in Chapter 22 considers the potential effects on sub-populations and sub-groups of the LSA/RSA population who may experience disproportionate effects from the Project. For this assessment, these include women, Indigenous Peoples, low-income families, visible minorities, persons with disabilities, youth and older adults. Chapter 26 summarizes the potential effects on sub-populations and sub-groups in relation to Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests (Sections 26.4.4.3 and 26.5.6.1).</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for traffic safety, Chapter 22 and Chapter 26 consider the effects on a change in demand for community services and infrastructure, including a change in demand for transportation infrastructure in relation to Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests (Sections 26.4.3 and 26.5.4).</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on community services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will engage with local municipalities on the availability of housing to inform the housing strategy for the area that encourages and provides opportunities for workers to move permanently into the area. Canada Nickel is in regular communication with local training/education institutions regarding existing, upcoming, and potential course and training offerings, and how this aligns with Canada Nickel's anticipated needs. Canada Nickel continues to explore education, training opportunities and will develop hiring practices that encourages the employment and retention of qualified Indigenous peoples and local community members, including opportunities targeted towards youth Canada Nickel will explore opportunities to support training, education, and scholarship programs that improve employment opportunities, including participation in and contribution to local training networks, which are targeted at diverse groups such as Indigenous Nations, local youth, and various relevant subgroups, such as the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program. Canada Nickel will communicate Project needs to local accommodation providers, including hotel, motel, and bed-and-breakfast accommodation providers to help secure rooms for construction workers. Canada Nickel will provide security at the Project site. Canada Nickel will develop a Diversity and Inclusion Policy, which encompasses respectful workplace behaviours for diverse groups such as Indigenous Nations, local youth, seniors, 2SLGBTQQIA+, visible minorities, persons with disabilities and members of the GBA Plus community. Such a policy and subsequent training consist of awareness training for non-Indigenous employees to foster a respectful working relationship with Indigenous employees and contractors. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for potential changes for safety of women and youth due to the Project, the GBA Plus analysis conducted in Chapter 26 (informed by the GBA Plus analysis in Chapter 21 Health, Chapter 22 Social Conditions and Chapter 23 Economic Conditions), considers potential effects on and risk of change in safety for Indigenous women and youth. Canada Nickel is committed to providing cultural awareness training to enhance the outside workforces' understanding of Indigenous histories and cultures and to describe the root causes of inequities that Taykwa Tagamou Nation experience. Canada Nickel will engage with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to develop the cultural awareness training so that it includes topics of importance to the Nation (e.g., Treaty 9; MMIWG). Additionally, Canada Nickel will implement a harassment policy and an internal whistleblower mechanism for confidential reporting of workplace harassment to mitigate disproportionate effects to Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ employed by the Project.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation that Canada Nickel provide assurances that toxic substances associated with the Project are well managed, as described in Chapter 3, all waste materials generated during construction</p>	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
				<p>activities and operations of the Project will be disposed of in accordance with provincial regulations. This chapter includes information regarding the Project's waste management plans, including plans for sewage treatment, recyclable material, organic and solid waste, and hazardous waste.</p> <p>Plans for the transportation of goods, including potentially dangerous or hazardous material, is included in Chapter 31. The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on the transportation of potentially dangerous or hazardous material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada Nickel will maintain a supply of emergency response equipment, including spill pans, absorbent material, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS). • Canada Nickel will develop and apply procedures and training aimed at safe operation of the Project, that reduce or prevent the potential conditions that may lead to accidents or malfunctions. • Canada Nickel will develop and implement an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) for the Project. The EPRP will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the organization, responsibilities and reporting procedures of the emergency response team. • Define appropriate communications protocols, including procedures to contact relevant regulatory agencies related to an accident or malfunction event and follow up actions that will be taken. • Provide site information on the facilities and contingencies in place should an emergency or compliance issue occur. • Provide support and information on available resources, facilities and trained personnel in the event that an emergency occurs. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern for the Project's contribution to climate change, additional information is provided in Row 1.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns specific to air quality, noise and vibrations, and accidents and malfunctions, additional information is provided in Row 1.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern specific to increased road accidents associated with wildlife, additional information is provided in Row 5.</p> <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement</p>	
4	<p><u>Economic Benefits, Investment and Inclusion</u></p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified economic interests in the Project.</p>	PA, LSA, RSA	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority access to opportunities for service provision before they are submitted for tender. • Support cultural programs and initiatives and community and social infrastructure. • Plan for economic diversification and capacity building. • Foster partnerships and provide business opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation. • Prioritize hiring Taykwa Tagamou Nation members and enable inclusive recruitment, hiring 	<p>Canada Nickel has provided engagement opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation relative to the Project, including the opportunity to identify economic interests in the Project through an Impact Assessment Process. Additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>Canada Nickel recognizes the unique role that industry can play in supporting Indigenous peoples, including supporting equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities. Canada Nickel will therefore place a focus on regional and Indigenous employment when seeking to fill workforce requirements for construction and operation.</p> <p>Canada Nickel has held early discussions with Indigenous Nations, Keepers of the Circle, local colleges, and other regional training institutions around ways to emphasize Indigenous employment in the mining industry.</p> <p>Canada Nickel has provided information about contracting and employment opportunities with Indigenous Nations, as well as obtain information regarding employment interests and the capacity and the capabilities of Indigenous Nations related to Project needs. Canada Nickel is committed to continue discussing potential economic participation in the Project to help build reciprocal business relationships with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including the continuation of contractors to uphold commitments to encourage participation of local Indigenous services on the Project, where possible.</p>	Chapter 26, Sections 26.4.3 and 26.5.4. Chapters 7 and 23.

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
			<p>and retention policies, quotas, approaches, and accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an education hub on reserve and host career fairs and education events, and promote lesser-known fields of work opportunities, as well as partner with Apatisiwin training for employment opportunities. • Canada Nickel could alleviate the boom-and-bust effect on the community by supporting Taykwa Tagamou Nation to establish a fund that collects a portion of mining revenues during the boom periods. This fund can be used to support the community during downturns and provide essential services during the bust phases. • Establish a partnership between high schools and colleges, support co-op and trade programs. • Provide entrepreneurship development programs and develop a community-led economic development plan. • Invest in local education and training programs and support Taykwa Tagamou Nation's employment and training office and understand the challenges and opportunities of recruiting and developing a local workforce. • Implementation of mandatory education programs for all staff, contractors, and management personnel that work on the Project. These programs should include a history of Indigenous presence in the area, treaties and Indigenous rights and values. • Collaboration to enable quality training programs for those seeking to move into various roles at the mine, that systemic barriers to employment for Indigenous community members are addressed, and that adequate supports are put in place for workers to sustain their job roles and grow their careers. • Support on-reserve housing for local workers and camps for new workforce. • Provide transportation, childcare, and recreational facilities for employees. • Create a procurement policy for local suppliers. 	<p>Engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation throughout the assessment supported Canada Nickel's understanding of the needs of diverse population groups to help enhance employment opportunities through strategic, targeted programs.</p> <p>Canada Nickel will place a focus on regional and Indigenous employment when seeking to fill workforce requirements for construction and operation. Engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation helps Canada Nickel understand the needs of diverse population groups to help enhance employment opportunities through strategic, targeted programs.</p> <p>Through partnerships and discussions with regional training institutions, Canada Nickel hopes that training for the new workforce, per advice and program specifics of regional training institutions, will begin as appropriate on a case-by-case basis to meet anticipated employment opportunities.</p> <p>In addition to the agreements made prior to the submission of the Detailed Project Description, and the renewed regional exploration agreement signed between Canada Nickel and Taykwa Tagamou Nation in 2023, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on economic conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada Nickel will explore opportunities to support training, education, and scholarship programs that improve employment opportunities, including participation in and contribution to local training networks, which are targeted at diverse groups such as Indigenous Nations, local youth, and various relevant subgroups, such as the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program. • Canada Nickel will increase flexibility in work schedules to enable the continued participation of Indigenous employees in traditional and cultural activities. • Canada Nickel will develop a Diversity and Inclusion Policy, which encompasses respectful workplace behaviours for diverse groups such as Indigenous Nations, local youth, seniors, 2SLGBTQQIA+, visible minorities, persons with disabilities and members of the GBA Plus community. Such a policy and subsequent training consist of awareness training for non-Indigenous employees to foster a respectful working relationship with Indigenous employees and contractors. • Canada Nickel will participate in initiatives aimed at addressing inequality among Indigenous populations through working with organizations such as Keepers of the Circle. • Canada Nickel will prepare plans, programs and policies to encourage contracting and procurement opportunities for Indigenous businesses. Such plans will include the enhancement of supplier network development initiatives, including keeping a repository of local and Indigenous suppliers with potential to bid on the Project. Indigenous Nations located near the Project will be directly contacted regarding procurement opportunities from Canada Nickel and Canada Nickel will accommodate barriers there may be to bid on a contract (such as translation services), where feasible. • Canada Nickel commits to consider bids from qualified locally owned businesses first, including those submitted from diverse groups such as Indigenous-owned companies, women-owned companies, 2SLGBTQQIA+-owned companies, persons with disabilities-owned companies and visible minority-owned companies, as per Canada Nickel's Local Procurement Policy. • Canada Nickel has and will continue to engage local Indigenous Nations and has established agreements to support present engagement and participation in the Project. • Canada Nickel will provide information about contracting and employment opportunities with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, as well as obtain information regarding employment interests and the capacity and the capabilities of Taykwa Tagamou Nation related to Project needs. Canada Nickel is committed to discussing potential economic participation in the Project to help build reciprocal business relationships with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including engaging contractors to uphold commitments to encourage participation of local Indigenous services on the Project, where possible. 	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate widely regarding employment opportunities. 	<p>Canada Nickel is committed to maintaining an updated list of Indigenous businesses and their capacity and capabilities for the Project. This will be done through engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to collect, verify, and validate business information on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Canada Nickel's Indigenous subcontracting, employment, and training expectations will be outlined through sourcing events (e.g., request for proposals). The majority of opportunities for contracting and employment will occur in the construction phase of the Project; however, Canada Nickel will seek to provide economic opportunities for local Indigenous communities throughout all phases of the Project, where possible.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation to support on-reserve housing for local workers and camps for new workforce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel conducted a housing needs assessment for the Project and determined that there is a sufficient supply of home ownership housing (as opposed to rentals) in the District of Cochrane to support a new workforce. Canada Nickel will engage with local municipalities on the availability of housing to inform the housing strategy for the area that encourages and provides opportunities to move permanently into the area. Canada Nickel will undertake a detailed Project accommodation study based on workforce requirements and develop an Accommodations Management Plan. The presence of the Project may create positive effects for Taykwa Tagamou Nation if potential demands on accommodations result in efforts to increase the stock of permanent and temporary housing in the region. <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.</p>	
5	<p><u>Hunting and Trapping, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</u></p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation noted that passing on land-based knowledge, including where and how to hunt and trap and has been integral to members' continual practice of these traditional activities.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that members harvest wild foods throughout their territory. Moose, grouse, and goose were most identified as significant, followed by duck and rabbit, all of which are food sources for community members. Traditional species of importance also include muskrat, bald eagle, marten, fisher, mink, beaver, fox, black bear, squirrel, boreal woodland caribou, grey fox, osprey, partridge, otter, weasel, white-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, crane, lynx, cougar, and coyote. Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that waterfowl are hunted in</p>	<p>PA, LSA, RSA</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following wildlife features within the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One bird habitat One change to hunting 22 hunting features Three mammal habitat features Two mammal migration routes One species at risk feature Three subsistence hunting features <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation also identified an additional 26 wildlife features at locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 138.7 m west of the PA (hunting) 	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Harvester Committee with Taykwa Tagamou Nation and Canada Nickel to provide funding for, and to discuss strategies for the compensation of lost harvesting areas due to Project activities. Harvesters face increased costs due to having to travel further to safe harvesting areas and are looking for certain benefits, such as fuel subsidies and the provision of tent frames or cabins elsewhere, to help offset these costs. Protection of Harvesting Rights and Harvesting Agreements. These agreements should outline the rights, responsibilities, and compensation for the affected communities, ensuring the sustainable coexistence of mining activities and traditional practices. Collaboration with Taykwa Tagamou Nation on future baseline studies around water, migratory waterfowl habitats, and other areas to further understand impacts to their Rights and interests. 	<p>Canada Nickel has provided engagement opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation relative to the Project, including the opportunity to identify wildlife species of cultural importance for consideration in the Impact Statement and for the development of an MSA related to Taykwa Tagamou Nation harvesting rights. The MSA includes matters related to the protection and exercise of harvesting rights, compensation and sustainable coexistence. Additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>The assessment of cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests, including changes to or loss of access to the land and loss of ability to exercise the right to harvest is provided in Chapter 26, Sections 26.5.2.</p> <p>Baseline data for wildlife and wildlife habitats, and birds and bird habitats, were based on a review of background information from publicly available data sources, feedback and engagement with stakeholders, government and Indigenous Nations and site-specific field investigations completed between 2021 and 2023. This included, but was not limited to, surveys of amphibians, bats, moose, and boreal caribou, as well as several bird species, including Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for impacts to migratory birds and their habitat, Chapter 18 includes an assessment of effects on birds and bird habitats, including changes to habitat, mortality risk, health, and abundance and distribution. This assessment is summarized in Chapter 26, Section 26.4.1.</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on birds and bird habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will restrict clearing to the approved PA. Canada Nickel will schedule vegetation clearing activities outside the migratory breeding bird period (Zone C5: April 30 to August 20) to reduce the likelihood of disturbing or harming nests of migratory birds, to the extent practical. 	<p>Chapter 26, Sections 26.4.1 and 26.5.2.</p> <p>Chapters 3, 18, 19, 22</p>

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>both the spring and the fall, as the birds followed their annual north-south migration routes.</p> <p>Potential effects to hunting and trapping, wildlife and wildlife habitat identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining populations of important species and displacement, including moose, caribou, lynx and bears, as a result of forestry and mining activities, increased traffic and noise. Declining wildlife health (moose, rabbit, partridge), including deformities in harvested animals, attributed to mining and forestry activities (including herbicide spraying). Increased traffic on roadways resulting in displacement of wildlife and wildlife fatalities. Loss of access and physical barriers to harvesting areas, including gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road. Increased presence of and conflict with recreational land users and hunters, resulting in concerns to travel to certain areas. Changes in migratory bird habitat contributing to a decline in goose populations. Contamination of local waterways and water sources and resulting effects to geese and ducks. Decreased access to rivers and traditional hunting grounds due to hydroelectric dams. Impacts to migratory birds and their habitat from disturbance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 196.6 m west of the PA (hunting) 214.1 m north of the PA (hunting) 264.5 m north of the PA (species at risk) 296.5 m east of the PA (mammal migration route) 315.3 m east of the PA (hunting) 355.9 m west of the PA (hunting) 410.7 m east of the PA (hunting) 452.2 m west of the PA (hunting) 475.1 m west of the PA (species at risk) 774.1 m west of the PA (hunting) 1.0 km north of the PA (hunting) 1.1 km southeast of the PA (hunting) 1.3 km southeast of the PA (mammal habitat) 1.8 km west of the PA (hunting) 2.2 km west of the PA (hunting) 2.3 km east of the PA (hunting) 2.4 km north of the PA (mammal habitat) 2.4 km east of the PA (hunting) 2.7 km north of the PA (hunting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures for effects to birds, migratory birds, and their habitat from accidents, ambient light, interactions with tailings, and disturbance activities. Additional baseline studies on species at risk, including recovery strategies or plans, the potential effects to species at risk and their habitat from Project activities, such as increased rail and road traffic, increased sensory disturbances, fragmentation of habitat due to new linear corridors and accidents and malfunctions, and the need for associated mitigation measures. Additional baseline studies and recovery goals for the Kesagami caribou range. Provide a breakdown of expected impacts on rail traffic (frequency) as a result of ore concentrate transportation. Additionally, Canada Nickel must characterize the impacts on noise, vibration, wildlife disturbance, and wildfire risks, associated with an increase in rail traffic. Outline how Canada Nickel will mitigate collisions associated with increased traffic to reduce impacts on wildlife mortality. The development of small, protected areas (corridors/ overpasses) to support wildlife movement across highways or Project infrastructure. Quantify the amount of habitat lost because of the Project, surrounding disturbance area, and area of perceived impacts. Additionally, Canada Nickel must work with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to understand how the regional area is used by Taykwa Tagamou Nation members presently, and how wildlife harvest and land utilization will be altered because of this Project. Demonstrate how Project activities can be conducted in a manner that is consistent with woodland caribou recovery plans and contribute to a net benefit to woodland caribou habitat both during the construction and operations phase as well as post-closure. Plan for the potential interactions between geese and reclamation efforts post decommissioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If small scale, localized vegetation clearing is required during the migratory bird breeding season and the area can be effectively searched for presence of nests, Canada Nickel will have an experienced biologist/scientist survey for signs of nesting before vegetation removal. Canada Nickel will complete pre-disturbance surveys to identify any nests that are protected under the <i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i> (e.g., Bald Eagle, other raptors) or nests that are protected year-round on Schedule 1 of the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022</i> (e.g., Pileated Woodpecker, Great Blue Heron). Canada Nickel will not remove these nests unless appropriate permits are in place. Canada Nickel personnel or contractors will report the discovery of bird nests to appropriate Canada Nickel personal (e.g., the Environmental Department) who will follow appropriate action or follow-up as per the Wildlife Management Plan for the Project. Canada Nickel will provide training for environmental personnel responsible for site monitoring during construction to recognize species at risk (SAR) and species of conservation concern (SOCC) that may be present in PA as well as nests protected under the <i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i>, and Great Blue Heron and Pileated Woodpecker nests that are protected year-round on Schedule 1 of the <i>Migratory Birds Regulations, 2022</i>. Consider the needs of bird species at risk (SAR), such as encouraging the development of a high, dense shrub layer to support Canada Warblers. Canada Nickel will not disturb or destroy active nests of migratory birds, which are protected under the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>. Canada Nickel will also comply with the Migratory Bird Regulation, 2022, including the Schedule 1 species (e.g., Pileated Woodpecker and Great Blue Heron). Canada Nickel will complete pre-disturbance surveys to locate raptor nests and nests of species protected on Schedule 1 of the <i>Migratory Bird Registry, 2022</i> (Pileated Woodpecker, Great Blue Heron). Canada Nickel will notify the Environment and Climate Change Canada-Canadian Wildlife Service of mortality of any migratory bird species at risk (SAR) in the PA. Canada Nickel will develop and implement a Site-Wide Water Management Plan (Appendix J of the Impact Statement) for the Project that will treat effluent prior to discharge to the environment, which will reduce the likelihood of harmful effects to migratory birds. Canada Nickel will deploy bird deterrents (e.g., noise makers, wire barricades) as necessary to discourage birds from entering onsite ponds, including the Tailings Management Facility NE and NW Collection Ponds or other project infrastructure that could attract birds. Canada Nickel will maintain embankments of the Tailings Management Facility and collection ponds to be free of trees and shrubs to limit the attraction of waterfowl and/or wildlife to these ponds for foraging or breeding. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concern for declining populations of important species and displacement of moose, caribou, lynx and bears, Chapter 19 includes an assessment of effects on changes to wildlife and wildlife habitat, including changes in habitat, wildlife movement, mortality risk, health, and abundance and distribution. Key indicator species or wildlife groups selected to assess biodiversity and Project effects include amphibians and reptiles, moose, furbearers, species of conservation concern (midland painted turtle, snapping turtle, monarch and yellow-banded bumble bee) and species at risk (Blanding's turtle, boreal caribou and bats). This assessment is summarized in Chapter 26, Section 26.4.1.</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will prepare and implement a Construction Environmental Protection Plan and Wildlife Management Plan, which will include tailored strategies for species and sensitive habitats that align with the principles of the "hierarchy of 	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>activities, such as noise and blasting, and the timing of these activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects to boreal caribou, its critical habitat, and the Kesagami caribou range. • Increased natural resource pressures as a result of transient or temporary workers harvesting fish/wildlife in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.0 km west of the PA (hunting) • 3.0 km north of the PA (mammal migration route) • 3.0 km west of the PA (hunting) • 3.7 km northeast of the PA (subsistence hunting) • 3.8 km northwest of the PA (hunting) • 7.4 km southeast of the PA (mammal habitat) <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following hunting and trapping, wildlife and wildlife habitat areas that intersect the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesagami caribou range • Lower Sturgeon Dam Road (hunting) • North Driftwood River (hunting) • West Buskegau River (hunting) • Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine; Highway 655 east of Martin Lake; and along Camp 40 Road and several logging roads near the North Driftwood River (hunting) • Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine (moose habitat) • Zed Lake on the west side of Highway 655 (moose migration route) <p>Additional wildlife areas trapping, wildlife and wildlife</p>		<p>mitigation measures.” Avoiding and restricting activities during sensitive and crucial timing windows will be prioritized, to the extent practical.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada Nickel will maintain vegetation cover along the boundaries of high activity areas (e.g. access roads) to reduce sensory effects such as noise and visual disturbances, where practical. • Canada Nickel will consider wildlife friendly road and railway design principles and features, such as signage, adapting crossings (e.g., culverts) to allow small wildlife passage, speed limits, where relevant and practical. • Canada Nickel will implement measures to deter or exclude wildlife, where feasible. The specific measures and locations will be determined on a case-by-case scenario and will be monitored for effectiveness. • If wildlife is encountered, Project personnel will temporarily suspend activities until the species is out of harm’s way. The encounter will be reported to Canada Nickel representative (e.g., environmental department). • Canada Nickel will incorporate mitigation measures into the design of the Project and will be included in the Construction Environmental Protection Plan and Wildlife Management Plan to avoid or reduce project-related effects on turtles, boreal caribou and bats. • Canada Nickel will implement measures in the Spill Management and Contingency Plan to prevent the release of harmful substances into waters or areas that could be accessed by wildlife. • Canada Nickel will develop a follow up and monitoring program focused on biodiversity that will be completed during all Project phases, including prior to construction and extending throughout construction and year one, year five, and every ten years during operations. <p>The Woodland Caribou Conservation Plan provides policy direction for the management and recovery of boreal caribou. This Project occurs within the Kesagami Range area and boreal caribou and their habitat are included in this assessment. Canada Nickel will incorporate the following mitigation measures as it relates to potential Project-related effects on boreal caribou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wildlife Management Plan will take into consideration Ontario’s best management practices for mineral exploration and development activities and Woodland Caribou in Ontario. • Consideration will be given to the creation of boreal caribou habitat onsite as part of the Mine Development Closure Plan in conjunction with other priorities identified through engagement activities. • Obtain an Overall Benefit Permit under the Endangered Species Act, if required, for impacts to Category 3 habitat within the PA. Any permit conditions, including compensation requirements, timing windows, and setbacks, will be integrated into the appropriate management plan (e.g., Construction Environmental Protection Plan and Wildlife Management Plan). <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s concern for increased presence of and conflict with recreational land users and hunters, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project due to increased competition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada Nickel will prohibit Project personnel from hunting, fishing, and bringing firearms and fishing gear to the site while working to limit competition for wildlife and fish species. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation’s request for a breakdown of expected impacts on rail traffic, as described in Chapter 3, transportation of materials by train, included concentrate, would be in the care and control of third parties. No definitive agreement has been reached at this stage and is subject to further discussions with relevant stakeholders. However, for the purposes of the assessment, transportation of materials from the Project to the Kidd Metallurgical Site are included in the assessment of Project effects. On average, two trains per day (up to 4 roundtrip trains per 24-hours) are anticipated to transport concentrate from the processing plant for further processing.</p>	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
		habitat areas were identified at locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.8 km east of the PA (wetland area just east of Prosser Lake [moose habitat]) • 2.8 km north of the PA (Along the Highway 655 corridor between the Highway 11 junction at Driftwood and the northern edge of the Project footprint [hunting]) • 4.0 km west of the PA (Mattagami River [hunting]) • 8.2 km east of the PA (Roads leading toward the Bradshaw Gold Project [moose habitat]) • 13.7 km east of the PA (Reaume Esker Road [hunting]) • 17.3 km east of the PA (Frederick House River [hunting]) • 17.6 km south of the PA (Timmins [hunting]) • 28.7 km northeast of the PA (Cochrane [hunting]) • 36.5 km northeast of the PA (Abitibi River [hunting]) An additional five commercial wildlife features, one hunting feature, five mammal migration routes, two trapping features, and 329 wildlife features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA.		Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns specific to noise and vibrations, and accidents and malfunctions, additional information is provided in Row 1. The complete listing of mitigation measures applicable to Bird and Bird Habitat and Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat potentially affected by the Project is found in Chapters 18 and 19 of the Impact Statement and the complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement	
6	<u>Water, Fishing, Fish and Fish Habitat</u> Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that the many rivers, streams, and	PA, LSA, RSA Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified one fishing location	Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:	Canada Nickel has provided engagement opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation relative to the Project, including the opportunity to identify fish species and habitats of cultural importance for consideration in the Impact Statement. Additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.	Chapter 26, Sections, 26.4.1 and 26.5.2.

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>lakes of what is now northeastern Ontario provided canoe routes for travel and trade and access to an abundance of fish. Large rivers supported a rich diversity of food fish species including pickerel (also known as walleye), lake sturgeon, lake whitefish, brook trout, bait fish, and northern pike, among others.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that passing on land-based knowledge, including where and how to fish, has been integral to members' continual practice of traditional activities.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that important food sources for the community include pickerel (walleye), northern pike, and sturgeon. They also reported fishing for baitfish, sauger, sea trout, bass (large and small mouth), mooneye, sheephead, goldeye, splake, perch, lake trout, brook trout, splake, lake whitefish, sucker (white and redhorse) and catfish (channel and brown bullhead), and burbot.</p> <p>Potential effects to water, fishing, fish and fish habitat identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of local waterways and water sources, particularly to proposed effluent discharge locations on the Mattagami, North Driftwood and Abitibi Rivers. Loss of access and physical barriers to harvesting areas, including gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road. Effects to water quantity and quality, impacts to fish and other 	<p>within the PA and an additional five locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.9 km west of the PA 3.9 km west of the PA 4.0 km west of the PA 4.0 km west of the PA 4.8 km southeast of the PA <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following fishing areas that intersect with the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Sturgeon Dam Road North Driftwood River West Buskegau River Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine <p>In addition, the following fishing areas were identified at locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.0 km west of the PA (Mattagami River) 4.1 km southeast of the PA (Bigwater Lake) 17.3 km east of the PA (Frederick House River) 36.5 km northeast of the PA (Abitibi River) <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified a water source 36.9 km northwest of the PA (Areas south of Smooth Rock Falls).</p> <p>An additional 84 fishing features, three spring water features, and two water features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with Taykwa Tagamou Nation on future baseline studies around water, fish and fish habitats, and other areas to further understand impacts to their rights and interests. Establishment of an environmental monitoring committee with Taykwa Tagamou Nation that will emphasize the importance of community involvement in the monitoring and sampling of water in the PA, as well as all waterbodies that could be affected by the Project. Potential downstream effects be considered in planning for Project activities, particularly in relation to possible effluent or other Project water releases into the Mattagami, North Driftwood, and West Buskegau rivers. Address downstream effects in the Lower Abitibi, Frederick House and Central Mattagami watersheds. Alternative means to reduce habitat loss and overprinting of tributaries of the North Driftwood and West Buskegau Rivers. Additional information on follow-up programs and remediation plans, including monitoring for seepage from stockpiles and the tailings facilities over time, and clarifications on monitoring methodology. Incorporation of Taykwa Tagamou Nation traditional knowledge in developing plans that will affect aquatic habitat and surface hydrology. Collaboration with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to create community-focused offsetting measures for any aquatic habitat overprinted by the Project. <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations regarding Project design and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional information will be required to assess the design and effectiveness of the stockpiles and associated water management infrastructure to ensure contaminants or material from the stockpiles is unable to escape into the uncontrolled environment. Provide additional preliminary design information regarding how tailings storage facilities will be 	<p>Potential effects on fish species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation were assessed in Chapters 17 and 21 and summarized in Chapter 26 (Sections 26.4.1 and 26.5.2).</p> <p>Potential effects on water quality and quantity relative to Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests were assessed in Chapters 14 and 15 and summarized in Chapter 26 (Section 26.4.1 and 26.5.2).</p> <p>The assessment of cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests, including changes to or loss of access to the land and loss of ability to exercise the right to harvest is provided in Chapter 26 (Section 26.5.2). The assessment also considers cumulative effects on surface water and ground water quality and quantity, and fish and fish habitat. Additional information is provided in Chapter 29.</p> <p>Assessment boundaries (spatial and temporal) are specific to each valued component and are provided in each applicable chapter of the Impact Statement.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for water quality and quantity, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit construction footprint (i.e., PA) to the extent possible to reduce the potential for reductions in groundwater recharge, and limit the number of watersheds overprinted by the PA. Use standard construction methods, such as seepage cutoff collars, where trenches extend below the water table to mitigate preferential flow paths. Design of the Stockpiles and Impoundment Facility to increase the amount of runoff and reduce the amount of infiltration, thereby reducing the seepage and loading to groundwater. Implementation of progressive rehabilitation (placement of vegetated soil cover) to reduce infiltration into the Impoundment Facility and Tailings Management Facility, thereby reducing the amount of water and loading to groundwater and improvements to groundwater quality. If faults or fractures which act as conduits for increased flow of groundwater are encountered during advancement of the Open Pit, Canada Nickel will evaluate potential impacts from the increased flows and, if necessary, implement grouting or other practical measures to reduce groundwater inflow Prepare an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and a Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan which will describe spill prevention, contingency planning and reporting practices for the timely and effective response to fuel and other chemical spills. Install contact water collection ditches around the Stockpiles, Impoundment Facility, and Tailings Management Facility to collect toe seepage and groundwater recharge from these Project components. Implement progressive rehabilitation (placement of a vegetated soil cover) to reduce infiltration into the Impoundment Facility and Tailings Management Facility, thereby reducing the amount of water and loading to groundwater and improvements to groundwater quality Develop and implement a Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage Management Plan to reduce and limit the known and potential risks of ML/ARD associated with the Project, thereby reducing potential effects to water quality. Monitoring wells upgradient, cross gradient, and downgradient of the Stockpiles will be established to collect groundwater levels and water quality during construction and operations to document changes to groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. A representative subset of monitoring wells will be instrumented with data loggers to collect regular groundwater levels. Groundwater levels will be manually measured, and data loggers download in spring, summer, and fall, as possible. 	<p>Chapters 3, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, and 21</p>

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>aquatic species, as well as cultural practices and spiritual connections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased access to rivers and traditional fishing grounds due to hydroelectric dams. Effects of climate change on all aspects of the Project, with an emphasis on water management infrastructure and water dependent design components such as waterbodies or waterways that the Project will collect water from. Effects from fish relocation, overprinting of tributaries to the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River, changes in water levels and flows, effluent discharge, seepage, disposal of mine waste in waterbodies, and blasting in or near fish and fish habitat and spawning sites. Effects to potable water sources and water intake at Smooth Rock Falls. Effects to water quality and quantity, including contamination from discharge, runoff, or seepage from water-crossings, waste rock stockpiles, ore stockpiles, overburden stockpiles, and the tailings management facility. Effects to water quantity and associated risks of mercury mobilization. Loss of natural waterbodies. Changes to groundwater-surface water interactions. Location of the tailings management facility in close proximity to the headwaters of the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River, which feed into the Abitibi River. 		<p>isolated from surface and groundwater sources, to ensure tailings do not encounter the uncontrolled environment.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations regarding potential contamination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the potential hazardous wastes that may be produced during construction, operation, and closure, as well as how these wastes will be stored on site until they are transported to an appropriate waste management facility. Further information on how the Project will minimize the release of nitrogen into the environment from the use of explosives. Provide additional information in the preliminary design of the water storage pond system (e.g., primary and secondary collection ponds), including the volume and location. Canada Nickel to obtain consent for the final effluent discharge location and the associated water quantity and quality criteria. Conduct a thorough investigation into the risk of mercury mobilization in any source water courses that may be selected. Additionally, if water is sourced externally to the Project site, ongoing monitoring of mercury and methyl mercury must be conducted in the downstream environment of any or all water sources, for the duration of the Project life. Adaptive management plan for responding to impacts on water levels in source water courses, as a result of Project-related withdrawal. Conduct ground and surface water modelling to demonstrate risks associated with post-closure tailing interaction with ground and surface water will not have the ability to migrate beyond the open pit. Conduct further geochemical analysis to assess the potential for metal leaching under acidic and non-acidic conditions, for tailing, waste rock and other rock materials that will be stockpiled and left on site. Additionally, Canada Nickel must demonstrate contingency plans to ensure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater quality samples from monitoring wells will be monitored in spring, summer, and fall, as possible, during construction, operations and decommissioning and closure with the frequency progressively reduced based on monitoring results and Project phase. Winter groundwater sampling is not feasible as, based on the baseline data, the monitoring wells are generally frozen and not possible to sample. Groundwater quality samples will be analyzed for general chemistry and select dissolved metals. Water discharges to the North Driftwood River and West Buskegau River will be balanced to the extent feasible to maintain watercourse flows. Canada Nickel will design the seepage collection ditches to intercept shallow groundwater seepage from the Tailings Management Facility, ore Stockpiles and Impoundment Facility. Canada Nickel will implement water treatment through use of a water treatment plant to received discharge from the Tailings Management Facility, collection ponds, and will use proven processes to treat the water to meet regulatory effluent criteria prior to discharge to the environment. Canada Nickel will verify the adequacy and effectiveness of mitigation measures for surface water quantity and quality through implementation of a follow-up and monitoring program. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for fish, fishing and fish habitat, Chapter 9 contains an assessment of existing conditions for fish and fish habitat, which were informed from a desktop review of existing reports, provincial and federal datasets, Indigenous Knowledge provided by Indigenous Nations, and a three-year field program conducted between 2021 and 2023. Additional sampling was also completed in the North Driftwood and West Buskegau Rivers in spring 2024 for the Fish and Fish Habitat Baseline report.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 17, lake sturgeon was identified as a species of cultural importance to Indigenous Nations, and it was included as a focal fish species in the assessment of effects on Fish and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>A summary of potential residual and cumulative effects to fish and fish habitat related to Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests was provided in Chapter 26 (Sections 26.4.1 and 26.5.2).</p> <p>The following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on fishing, fish and fish habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Nickel will limit the construction footprint (i.e., PA) to the extent possible to limit the number of subwatersheds overprinted by the PA and to avoid larger watercourses (e.g. the West Buskegau River) and lakes (e.g. Martin Lake). Canada Nickel will progressively reclaim mine infrastructure to reduce erosion and sediment loading to streams. Canada Nickel will implement fish habitat compensation measures for unavoidable harm to fish habitat to satisfy requirements under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> to offset serious harm caused by Project-related activities. Canada Nickel will apply natural channel design principles to appropriately design and dimension the North Driftwood Diversion Channel. Canada Nickel will implement a no-fishing policy in watercourses and waterbodies within or adjacent to the PA by all Project personnel while on-shift. Canada Nickel will develop an Explosives Management Plan which will describe the safe use and storage of explosives and explosive components at the Project site. This plan will consider the Guidelines for Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters. Canada Nickel will verify the adequacy and effectiveness of mitigation measures for changes to fish habitat and fish health, growth and survival, through the implementation of a follow-up and monitoring program. 	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioaccumulating substances mobilized by the Project entering the aquatic food web. Effects from nitrogen-related constituents associated with explosives use from entering the environment. Increased natural resource pressures as a result of transient or temporary workers harvesting fish in the area. Mixing zones and the potential for methylmercury accumulation and dispersion. Changes to wetland and muskeg function including the biodiversity in the region and carbon storage. Increased use of groundwater and the potential for pressure on water systems in proximity to the PA. 		<p>stockpile or tailings runoff can be managed in a manner that allows for runoff waste to be safely discharged to the environment following Project closure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early baseline information on fish contaminant body burden, as well as present a robust plan for establishing baseline conditions, predicting future scenarios, and monitoring fish and wildlife tissue through the duration of the Project life cycle, ensuring that contaminants do not pose a risk to the environment or Taykwa Tagamou members who consume fish and wildlife that interact with the downstream environment. Alternative means and mitigation for waste rock, effluent discharge, including site selection, tailings management, and ore processing location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an unexpected deterioration of the environment is observed as part of follow-up and/or monitoring, Canada Nickel will employ intervention mechanisms which will include the adaptive management process. This will include an investigation of the cause of the deterioration and identification of existing and/or new mitigation measures to be implemented to address it, if needed. <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's request for additional information describing the potential hazardous wastes that may be produced and preliminary design information regarding how storage facilities will be isolated and post-closure tailing interaction with ground and surface water, Canada Nickel prepared a Conceptual Closure Plan (Appendix F) to provide the rehabilitation measures to be implemented during closure for the purposes of fully evaluating the potential effects and necessary mitigation and monitoring measures for the Project and to provide the basis for future planning and design updates.</p> <p>The Project will utilize two Ore Stockpiles located east and west of the Open Pit, and an Impoundment Facility (including rock impoundment, sand and till impoundment, and clay impoundment) to the north of the Open Pit. The Tailings Management Facility will be located to the south and will be progressively raised as the volume of the tailings increases.</p> <p>Hydrologic modelling is being completed to predict the time to fill the pit lake and the ultimate discharge rate from the pit lake rate at the East and West spillways. Preliminary hydrological modelling suggests greater than 100 years for the Open Pit to fill to the design elevation of 272.5 m above mean sea level. Water quality modelling of the pit lake is being completed to assess water quality and will consider inputs to the Open Pit from atmospheric precipitation, runoff from rock and ore exposed on pit walls, groundwater inflows, and interactions of the pit lake water with the tailings used to backfill the Open Pit.</p> <p>The tailings placed in the Open Pit and the pit wall rock are predicted to be not potentially acid generating. Preliminary metal leaching rates are predicted to result in runoff and seepage quality that meets the Provincial Water Quality Objectives. Based on existing geochemistry data, no further water treatment is anticipated in closure. Two passive spillway channels are expected to be constructed to connect the open pit to natural, adjacent waterbodies once water quality is stable and meets the criteria for discharge.</p> <p>The water quality from the Impoundment Facility and Tailings Management Facility, and pit lake have been predicted using a site wide water balance and water quality model. The modelling approach incorporates conservative assumptions to support the assessment of potential effects for the Impact Statement. As the project progresses modeling will be updated, contingency measures (potentially including passive treatment systems such as wetland treatment) will be identified based on those updates.</p> <p>Filling of the pit will commence during Project operations. During operations, Open Pit groundwater and surface runoff from haul roads and the pits will be pumped to the Tailings Management Facility Northwest and Northeast Collection Ponds. As per mining best practice, perimeter collection ditching will be constructed to intercept shallow groundwater seepage at the toe of stockpiles and dams. Non-contact water will be diverted around mine infrastructure to reduce the amount of water needing to be managed and to maintain existing flow to the adjacent watercourses to the extent possible. Effluent will be treated prior to discharge to the receiving environment, as required, to meet regulatory effluent criteria as well as criteria developed through the receiving watercourse Assimilative Capacity Assessment. A water treatment plant will receive discharge from the tailings pond and use proven processes to treat the water to meet regulatory effluent criteria prior to discharge to the environment.</p> <p>A detailed water balance and water management plan has been developed. Additional information is provided in Chapter 3.</p> <p>In addition, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project from waste rock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply best management practices to promote terrain stability via recontouring, terracing or benching and maintaining slope gradients for all excavated areas and stockpiled materials through the duration of the Project for construction activities. At closure, Canada Nickel will conduct a slope stability assessment to demonstrate the long-term physical stability of the Open Pit and the Impoundment Facility. For the TMF embankments, Canada Nickel will demonstrate that the requirements 	

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
				<p>set out by the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management or and Canadian Dam Association (CDA) guidelines for long-term care are met.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's recommendation for further geochemical analysis, Canada Nickel performed a geochemical assessment on waste rock, ore samples, tailings samples, and overburden samples. As described in Chapter 15, a list of Parameters of Potential Concern (e.g., chloride, fluoride, nitrate, arsenic, etc.) were established to determine the daily and monthly limits of effluent discharge according to regulatory guidelines and the Project's residual and cumulative effects of surface water quality as a result.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns specific to the consumption of country foods; the Project's waste management plans; and the Project's contribution on climate change, additional information is provided in Row 3.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns specific to effects to increased competition, additional information is provided above in Row 5.</p> <p>Canada Nickel will continue to engage Taykwa Tagamou Nation to seek its recommendations regarding sites that should be considered for conservation and reclamation efforts.</p> <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.</p>	
7	<p><u>Vegetation and Plant Gathering</u></p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation reported that passing on land-based knowledge, including where and how to gather, has been integral to members' continual practice of these traditional activities.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation stated that blueberries are an important food source for the community. They also reported harvesting spruce, gooseberries, tamarack, raspberries, raspberry leaves, blueberry leaves, sweetgrass, rosehip berries, horsetail, mullein, goldenrod, cattail, yarrow, plantain, swamp aster, chaga (fungi) and pearly everlasting (grandmother sage). Cedar and Labrador tea are harvested for ceremonial purposes. Taykwa Tagamou Nation explained that some of these species are used for the treatment of burns, cuts and stings, as well as anti-inflammatories and antioxidants.</p>	<p>PA, LSA, RSA</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified one plant and one gathering location in the PA, in addition to the following plant and gathering locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.0 m east of the PA (gathering) • 386.7 m east of the PA (gathering) • 451.2 m east of the PA (gathering) • 986.0 m east of the PA (gathering) <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation identified the following vegetation and plant gathering areas that intersect the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Sturgeon Dam Road • Highway 655 between Driftwood and Kidd Creek mine 	<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation recommends the following considerations for engagement and collaboration with Canada Nickel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Nation with a complete list of plants inventoried at the Project site, to assess the impacts on harvesters. • The Proponent research the best plants to revegetate the PA following decommissioning and consider the use of culturally important species. Involvement of multiple generations of community members in reclamation efforts following decommissioning and closure to support with knowledge transfer and the restoration of traditional and/or medicinal plants. 	<p>Canada Nickel has provided engagement opportunities for Taykwa Tagamou Nation relative to the Project, including the opportunity to identify plant species of cultural importance for consideration in the Impact Statement. Additional information is provided in Row 1 of this table.</p> <p>Potential effects on plant species of cultural importance to Taykwa Tagamou Nation, including those used as medicines or country foods, were assessed in Chapters 16 and 21 and summarized in Chapter 26 (Section 26.4.1).</p> <p>Chapter 29 provides the assessment of cumulative effects relative to each of the VCs considered in the Impact Statement. The results of the cumulative effects assessment completed in Chapter 19 inform the assessment of cumulative effects on Indigenous Interests conducted in Chapters 25-28. The assessment of cumulative effects on Taykwa Tagamou Nation interests, including plants present in its Traditional Territory, is provided in Chapter 26 (Section 26.5.2). The assessment of cumulative effects on Vegetation, Riparian and Wetland Environments is provided in Chapter 29.</p> <p>Regarding Taykwa Tagamou Nation's concerns for effects to muskeg and unevaluated wetlands, and reduced access to and ability to harvest food plants and medicines, the following measures will be implemented by Canada Nickel to reduce potential adverse effects of the Project on vegetation, wetlands and plant gathering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada Nickel will notify and work with Indigenous Nations who have expressed an interest in harvesting plants within the PA before construction to provide safe access for these activities, prior to any clearing occurring. • Canada Nickel will mark clearing boundaries prior to site preparation to maintain clearing activities within the designated footprint. Restrict clearing to the approved PA. • Implement industry-standard management practices to reduce and control the introduction or spread of invasive plants and noxious weeds, such as development of a clean equipment protocol. Progressively revegetate disturbed areas in the PA to reduce the potential for colonization of disturbed areas by invasive plant species. Where invasive plant species are discovered within the Project Area, Canada Nickel will implement vegetation control to eliminate the occurrence and prevent further spread. Use only native Ontario species and nurse crops when conducting progressive reclamation. • Incorporate plant species at risk (SAR) and species of conservation concern (SOCC) in reclamation planting activities planning, if and where habitat is deemed suitable. 	<p>Chapter 26, Sections 26.4.1 and 26.5.2.</p> <p>Chapters 16, 19, 21 and 29.</p>

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
	<p>Potential effects to gathering identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced access to and ability to harvest food plants and medicines within its territory, and on the ability to maintain cultural practices. This includes gates on access roads for the Mattagami and Driftwood Rivers and Lower Sturgeon Dam Road. Potential contamination of harvested foods and medicinal plants, including cumulative effects associated with aerial spraying by forestry companies affecting medicinal plants. Effects to muskeg and unevaluated wetlands in the PA. Potential effects from forest fragmentation on natural carbon sequestration. Contamination of vegetation from fugitive dust, metals, and nitrogen from explosives. Plans for invasive plant management and revegetation methodology, and residual effects. 	<p>In addition, the following vegetation and plant gathering areas were identified at locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.0 km west of the PA (Mattagami River) 13.7 km east of the PA (Reaume Esker Road) 17.3 km east of the PA (Frederick House River) 36.5 km northeast of the PA (Abitibi River) <p>An additional 46 gathering features and four vegetation features were identified by Taykwa Tagamou Nation at locations 10 km or more from the PA.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate plant species of importance to Indigenous Nations into progressive reclamation and planting associated with decommissioning and closure of the site. Avoid or reduce vegetation clearing activities within identified areas of plant species of management concern (SOMC) within the Project Area (if present), where practical. Incorporate rare vegetation communities into reclamation planning for progressive reclamation and eventual decommissioning and closure of the site where appropriate and feasible. When crossing watercourses and wetlands that will be preserved over the Project duration with linear features such as roads, Canada Nickel will maintain hydrological connectivity using appropriately sized culverts to reduce impacts on riparian vegetation. Incorporate wetlands into reclamation planning to re-establish wetlands, where practical. Canada Nickel will undertake vegetation test plots to identify suitable reclamation options. <p>The complete listing of mitigation measures applicable to vegetation, riparian and wetland environments potentially affected by the Project is found in Chapter 16 of the Impact Statement and the complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement</p>	

Note:

¹ The complete listing of mitigation measures is provided in Appendix E (Summary of Project Commitments) of the Impact Statement.

SOURCES:

Feedback obtained through Canada Nickel Project-specific engagement with Taykwa Tagamou Nation. Refer to Chapter 7 of the Impact Statement for additional details.

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC 2023). Crawford Nickel Project – Impact Assessment Agency of Canada responses to comments received during the Planning Phase (August 8, 2022 to March 08, 2023). Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #101). Available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/document/153115>. Accessed January 2024

Taykwa Tagamou Nation. 2022. Technical Review and Comments on the Canada Nickel Company, Crawford Nickel Project Initial Project Description. Submitted on September 7, 2022. Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #37) Available at: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/83857/contributions/id/58781>. Accessed January 2024.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation. 2023a. Taykwa Tagamou Nation Crawford Nickel Project Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company's Crawford Nickel Project. Report on file.

Taykwa Tagamou Nation. 2023b. Socio-economic Study for the Crawford Nickel Project: Summary of Findings and Recommendations Report. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company's Crawford Nickel Project. Report on file.

Row No.	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Perspectives and Concerns	Approximate Location Relative to Project	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Recommendations	Canada Nickel Response / Proposed Mitigation Measures ¹	Where Addressed in Impact Statement
<p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation. 2023c. Technical Review of the Crawford Nickel Project Federal Impact Assessment Draft TIS Guidelines and Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan. Submitted on March 8, 2023. Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (Reference #76). Available at: https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/83857/contributions/id/59458. Accessed January 2024.</p> <p>Taykwa Tagamou Nation. 2023d. Canada Nickel Company – Plant Harvesting for Traditional Foods of Canada. Report prepared for Canada Nickel Company’s Crawford Nickel Project. Prepared by Cynthia Archibald. Report on file.</p>					