

APPENDIX P
TRADITIONAL LAND USE TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT

**CÔTÉ GOLD PROJECT
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT:
TRADITIONAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE**

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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| the Agency | Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency |
| AMEC | AMEC Environment & Infrastructure |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| ha | hectare |
| IAMGOLD | IAMGOLD Corporation |
| km | kilometre |
| kV | kilovolt |
| MRAs | Mine Rock Areas |
| ROW | Right-of-Way |
| the Project | Côte Gold Project |
| TK/TLUS | Mattagami/Flying Post First Nations Traditional Knowledge/Traditional Land Use Study |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TMF | Tailings Management Facility |
| TSD | Technical Support Document |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Côté Gold Project (the Project) is an advanced stage gold exploration project located in the Chester and Neville Townships, District of Sudbury, in northeastern Ontario, approximately 20 kilometres (km) southwest of Gogama, 130 km southwest of Timmins and 200 km northwest of Sudbury. IAMGOLD proposes to construct, operate and eventually rehabilitate a new open pit gold mine on the property.

Information gathered from other environmental disciplines (such as wildlife, vegetation, fisheries, noise and air, and human health) informed the prediction of effects on traditional land and resource use. For example, if there was an effect on moose population, then there could be a resulting effect on traditional moose hunting in the area. Other effects were determined using geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of the interface of the Project footprint on a specific traditional land use. Best professional judgement was used in carrying out the prediction of effects, incorporating information from available sources, including opinions and perspectives expressed by Aboriginal communities throughout the EA process. Discussions with Aboriginal communities on managing effects will be ongoing and may be adjusted as better understanding of Aboriginal perspectives on effects develops.

It is expected that some components of the Project will overlap with some traditional blueberry harvesting areas, but it is not expected that this will impede the overall ability to harvest blueberries. In general, this effect will last throughout the construction and operations phases. However, during the operations phase blueberry harvesting along the transmission line corridors may be enhanced compared to existing conditions.

The construction of Project components is predicted to overlap with some traditional hunting areas. It is not expected that this will impede the ability to carry out traditional hunting activities in the area. This effect is expected to occur throughout the construction and operations phases.

The Project footprint does not overlap any Sensitive Area lakes identified in the Traditional Knowledge/Traditional Land Use Studies (TK/TLUS). However, the Cross-Country transmission line alignment (TLA) will potentially cross Sensitive Area lakes. With the effects management strategies identified, it is not expected that the Project will impede the ability to carry out fishing activities in traditional areas.

The TK/TLUS has identified a portage route (assumed to be a canoe route) that follows the chain of lakes that surround the Project and includes Chester lake, Clam Lake, Bagsverd Lake, Weeduck Lake, Three Duck Lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower). Project activities will result in controlled access to the traditional portage route; however, this is not expected to impede the use for canoeing or portaging.

The TK/TLUS identified an eagle's nest in the vicinity of the Project. Due to the nest's location and its potential removal, and considering the importance of the eagle in traditional Ojibwe culture, it is understood that this nest may be a concern for the community. Clearing of the area where the eagle's nest is currently located will take place outside of the breeding season. Upon the eagle's return to the area, it is expected that the eagle will either find an equally suitable area to build a new nest or will take over a nearby existing eagle's nest. The local population of eagles will not be affected by the loss of the individual nest. With the exception of the eagle's nest, the Project does not overlap with any other known or reported traditional cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites in the local or regional study area.

During the closure phase, most of the Project infrastructure will be removed. The Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and Mine Rock Area (MRA) will be closed out and selected areas will be revegetated. At the end of the closure phase, there will be no residual effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural spiritual and ceremonial sites.

Post closure, affected areas will continue to re-naturalize and therefore habitat will be re-established. No effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural, spiritual and ceremonial sites are expected.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Côté Gold Project (the Project) is an advanced stage gold exploration project located in the Chester and Neville Townships, District of Sudbury, in northeastern Ontario, approximately 20 kilometres (km) southwest of Gogama, 130 km southwest of Timmins and 200 km northwest of Sudbury (see Figure 1). IAMGOLD proposes to construct, operate and eventually rehabilitate a new open pit gold mine on the property.

This technical support document (TSD) has been prepared by AMEC and is one in a series of technical reports to support the environmental assessment (EA) for the Project.

1.1 Overview of the Project

The proposed site layout places the required mine-related facilities in close proximity to the open pit, to the extent practicable. The proposed site layout is presented in Figure 2 showing the approximate scale of the Côté Gold Project. The site plan will be refined further as a result of ongoing consultation activities, land purchase agreements and engineering studies.

As part of the proposed development of the Project, several water features will be fully or partially overlapped. These include Côté Lake, portions of Three Duck Lakes, Clam Lake, Mollie River/Chester Lake system and Bagsverd Creek. As a consequence, these water features will need to be realigned for safe development and operation of the open pit.

The major proposed Project components are expected to include:

- open pit;
- ore processing plant;
- maintenance garage, fuel and lube facility, warehouse and administration complex;
- construction and operations accommodations complex;
- explosives manufacturing and storage facility (emulsion plant);
- various stockpiles (low-grade ore, overburden and mine rock area (MRA)) in close proximity to the open pit;
- concrete batch plant;
- aggregate extraction with crushing and screening plants;
- Tailings Management Facility (TMF);
- on-site access roads and pipelines, power infrastructure and fuel storage facilities;
- potable and process water treatment facilities;
- domestic and industrial solid waste handling facilities (landfill);

- water management facilities and drainage works, including watercourse realignments; and
- transmission line and related infrastructure.

1.2 Traditional Land and Resource Use

The Project may affect traditional land and resource uses by Aboriginal people at the Project site or in adjacent areas. Aboriginal traditional land and resource uses were identified through consultation with Aboriginal communities and through traditional use and knowledge studies conducted with communities. Studies are conducted under consent and only information shared in agreement with the communities is considered.

This Traditional Land and Resource Use TSD provides a description of the existing human environment conditions related to traditional land and resource uses as well as the prediction of effects on those traditional land and resource uses. The Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Background Study Report (see Appendix I) was used to inform this TSD.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Spatial Boundaries

IAMGOLD has consulted with potentially affected Aboriginal communities with respect to Project effects. Through advice from the Provincial and Federal Crowns, and through consultation with the Aboriginal communities themselves, IAMGOLD has determined that the Côté Gold Project is located primarily within the traditional territory of the Mattagami First Nation and the Flying Post First Nation. A portion of the proposed Cross-Country transmission line will also fall within the traditional territory of the Matachewan First Nation. Boundaries for these territories are determined internally between the Wabun Tribal Council members and are not shared publically. Members of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) may also exercise harvesting rights in the Project area. The Project is located in the MNO - Region 3 harvesting area.

IAMGOLD has made efforts to obtain information on traditional land uses and resources from the potentially affected First Nations and the Métis. More information on these efforts can be found in the Traditional Land Use and Knowledge Background Study Report (see Appendix I). At the time of writing, only the Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations had completed a Traditional Knowledge/Traditional Land Use Study (TK/TLUS) for the Côté Gold Project (McKay, 2013). The results of that study were used to inform this assessment. Efforts to obtain traditional land and resource information from other potentially affected Aboriginal communities are ongoing. There is an intent to conduct a TK/TLUS with the MNO. If further information becomes available it will be considered in detailed Project planning.

To characterize the traditional land and resource uses that could be affected by the Project, two regional study areas were selected (see Figures 3 and 4). Depending on the type of land or resource use, the study areas for terrestrial or aquatic biology disciplines were used. For example, effects on fishing used the regional study area for the aquatic biology disciplines, while the terrestrial biology regional study area as used for effects on hunting.

The local study area (see Figures 3 and 4) is defined by the potential effect of the Project on site specific and nearby traditional land and resource uses such as use or knowledge of culturally important sites. Similar to the regional study area, depending on the type of land or resource use, the study areas for terrestrial or aquatic biology disciplines were used.

The TK/TLUS (McKay, 2013) identified specific Sensitive Areas. A Sensitive Area is described as a key area where traditional land use and the majority of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering take place. These Sensitive Areas are presented in Figures 3 and 4 and are used throughout this document. The only Sensitive Area that may be affected by Project footprint consists of area C. The Cross-Country transmission line alignment will cross Sensitive Areas C, D, E and potentially F (see Figure 4). The Shining Tree transmission line alignment crosses Sensitive Area C and potentially F.

2.2 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal boundaries of the EA spans all phases of the Project:

- construction;
- operations;
- closure; and
- post-closure.

2.3 Selection of Effects Assessment Indicators

The effects assessment indicators selected for this Traditional Knowledge and Land Use TSD and the rationale for selection of these indicators is presented in Table 2-1. The effects assessment indicators were selected as a result of the traditional land and resource use background investigations combined with the community consultation efforts and TK/TLUS results (McKay, 2013).

Table 2-1: Effects Assessment Indicators for Traditional Land and Resource Use

| Effect Assessment Indicator | Rationale for Selection |
|---|---|
| Plant Harvesting | The Project may increase or decrease access to, quality and/or safety for consumption, and abundance of plant resources as a result of effects to plants resources from Project activities (such as air emissions, effluent discharges, reduction in plant habitat and abundance), and therefore, ability to gather plants. |
| Hunting | The Project may increase or decrease access to and the abundance of wildlife resources as a result of effects to wildlife resources from Project activities (such as air emissions, sound, effluent discharges, traffic and reduction in wildlife habitat), and therefore, ability to hunt. |
| Fishing | The Project may increase or decrease access to and the abundance of fisheries resources as a result of effects to aquatic/fisheries resources from Project activities (such as air emissions, sound, effluent discharges, traffic and reduction in wildlife habitat), and therefore, ability to fish. |
| Canoeing | The Project may increase or decrease access to, or overlap areas that may be used for canoeing and portaging to engage in hunting, fishing or access other traditional resources. |
| Cultural, Spiritual or Ceremonial Sites | The Project may increase or decrease ability of Aboriginal people to access sites that may be of cultural, spiritual, ceremonial value or may increase or decrease intrinsic values such as privacy, in using sites. |

2.4 Prediction of Effects

Information gathered from other environmental disciplines (such as wildlife, vegetation, fisheries, noise and air, and human health) informed the prediction of effects. For example, if there was an effect on moose population, then there could be a resulting effect on traditional moose hunting in the area. Other effects were determined using geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of the interface of the Project footprint on a specific traditional land use.

Effects management strategy (rather than 'mitigation') is the term used throughout this document and refers to measures to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate traditional land and resource use effects. Mitigation is generally applied to biophysical effects because it refers to mitigating adverse impacts whereas effects management strategies address both positive and negative effects typical to human environment (including traditional land and resource use) effects. Effects management strategies can include elements inherent in the Project design to enhance a positive effect or prevent the effect from occurring. If the anticipated effect is positive, the actions that could be taken to enhance the effect will be indicated. Effects management strategies were initially developed based on best practices. IAMGOLD will engage in further consultation with Aboriginal communities to refine management strategies so that they are culturally appropriate and meet the needs of the resource users.

The residual effect (the effect remaining after effects management strategies are applied) is then described. Best professional judgement was used in carrying out the prediction of effects, incorporating information from available sources, including opinions and perspectives expressed by Aboriginal communities through the EA process. Discussions with Aboriginal communities on managing effects will be ongoing and may be adjusted as better understanding of Aboriginal perspectives on effects develops.

3.0 PREDICTION OF EFFECTS

3.1 Construction Phase

3.1.1 Plant Harvesting

3.1.1.1 Description of Effect

The Mattagami/Flying Post First Nations TK/TLUS identified one plant resource that could be affected by the Project. It has been identified that blueberry harvesting takes place within Sensitive Areas. Potential effects to vegetation populations are detailed in the Transmission Line Terrestrial Biology TSD and the Project Site Vegetation TSD including removal of vegetation community types.

Few berry plants were observed in the local study area. Construction activities on the Project footprint overlap with Sensitive Area C, and may be carried out in areas neighbouring blueberry patches.

The Cross-Country transmission line alignment is densely forested precluding the growth of blueberries, which require light. Some blueberries were noted along the existing Shining Tree right-of-way (ROW) and in clear-cut areas. There is a potential for blueberry harvesting to be affected during the construction phase of the transmission line due to clearing of vegetation.

3.1.1.2 Aboriginal Comments and Concerns

No concerns about blueberry harvesting or other plant harvesting by Aboriginal people have been noted other than identified in the TK/TLUS.

3.1.1.3 Effects Management Strategies

Planned effects management strategies will involve avoiding the use of chemical agents for the clearing of vegetation along the transmission line alignment.

3.1.1.4 Residual Environmental Effects

It is expected that parts of the Project will overlap with some traditional blueberries harvesting areas but this is not expected to impede harvesting activities. This effect will last throughout the construction phase.

3.1.2 Hunting

3.1.2.1 Description of Effect

The TK/TLUS has identified a single point for hunting, located in the vicinity of the proposed Mine Rock Area (MRA) (see Figure 3). No information is available to identify if this is a popular waterfowl hunting location or whether this point represents a single incident where a duck or goose was hunted.

In addition, a waterfowl hunting route was identified in the TK/TLUS (see Figure 3). The route begins at a secondary road, east of Mesomikenda Lake, heads west towards Upper Three Duck Lake, crosses Weeduck Lake at an island and heads south towards Chester Lake.

Table 3-1 presents the species and volumes reported to be hunted across all six Sensitive Areas.

Table 3-1: TK/TLUS Reported Annual Hunted Species and Quantities

| Species Reported | Annual Volume Reported Across All Sensitive Areas |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Moose | 8-10 |
| Waterfowl | 10-30 |
| Birds (Grouse or Partridge) | 75 |

Source: McKay, 2013.

Potential effects on traditional hunting during the construction phase include:

- changes in access to, and overlapping of the waterfowl hunting site and waterfowl hunting route, therefore limiting its use;
- enhanced access to hunting areas and travel corridor resulting from transmission line right-of-way clearing; and
- changes to the abundance and distribution of wildlife due to construction activities that have the potential to affect hunting.

Project construction will potentially affect portions of the proposed waterfowl hunting route and the waterfowl hunting site. Much of the waterfowl hunting route will be inaccessible as it overlaps with the active construction areas. Parts of the transmission line alignment, the water intake infrastructure and other site access roads may also potentially affect these traditional hunting areas.

While these changes in access will occur, the majority of hunting activity is reported to occur within the Sensitive Areas. Access to Sensitive Areas C, D, E and F is not expected to change unless the Cross-Country transmission line alignment (TLA) is selected, which would increase access to these sensitive areas. This could be considered a negative effect since it would provide access for non-Aboriginal hunters and may increase competition for wildlife resources.

There is a potential for wildlife within the identified traditional hunting areas to be displaced in close proximity to Project construction activities. Wildlife species, including waterbirds and upland breeding birds, will likely find equally suitable habitat adjacent to the Project site during the short-term construction activities.

3.1.2.2 Aboriginal Comments and Concerns

No specific concerns were raised about wildlife in the TK/TLUS. The study states that the majority of hunting takes place within other Sensitive Areas.

The Executive Director of the Wabun Tribal Council has commented in an email on 16 September 2013 that:

“The Chiefs and Councils, as well as the membership have maintained that the impacts from this project will be felt well beyond the immediate project area and will be cumulative.”

IAMGOLD maintains an open dialogue with the Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations as well as the Wabun Tribal Council and has indicated to them that they are interested in hearing further information to better understand and address these concerns.

3.1.2.3 Effects Management Strategies

Planned mitigation measures or effects managements strategies to limit adverse effects on wildlife and hence also effects on hunting are documented in the Wildlife TSD, Transmission Line Terrestrial Biology TSD and Land and Resource TSD, and include measures such as minimizing the Project footprint to the smallest extent practicable, controlling sound and other disturbances, and managing site effluent quality.

Hunting will also be prohibited on IAMGOLD property to provide safety for hunters and workers.

3.1.2.4 Residual Environmental Effects

The construction of Project components is predicted to overlap with some traditional hunting areas, as described above. It is not expected that this will impede the ability to carry out traditional hunting activities in the area. This effect is expected to occur throughout the construction phase.

3.1.3 Fishing

3.1.3.1 Description of Effect

Potential effects on fishing during the construction phase of the Project include:

- loss of traditional fishing areas;
- changes to access to fishing areas; and
- changes to the abundance and distribution of fish due to construction activities.

The TK/TLUS identifies lakes within Sensitive Areas C, D and E (and others outside the regional study area) as the most popular lakes for catching pickerel (also known as walleye). It is also

reported that amongst the six sensitive areas identified, a total of 200 pickerel are fished every year (McKay, 2013).

No lakes overprinted by the Project have been identified as popular fishing lakes. Therefore, no traditional fishing area losses will be incurred due to Project construction.

Access to Sensitive Area lakes crossed by the TLAs will not be affected. No in-water works are expected to be carried out along the TLAs.

There are no planned water discharges during the construction phase. Surface runoff from construction areas will be managed using best management practices (e.g., silt fencing) to prevent the release of suspended solids to surrounding surface waters. It is not expected that Project activities during construction will have an effect on the health of fish and its consumers.

3.1.3.2 Aboriginal Comments and Concerns

No specific comments or concerns were raised with respect to traditional harvesting of fish within the Project area.

3.1.3.3 Effects Management Strategies

Planned mitigation measures to limit adverse effects to water quality, fish and fish habitat are documented in the Water Quality TSD and Aquatic Biology TSD.

Effects management strategy for limiting adverse effects on traditional fishing areas includes designing or timing construction activities so limited or no in-water work is required.

3.1.3.4 Residual Environmental Effects

The Project footprint does not overlap any Sensitive Area lakes identified in the TK/TLUS. However, the Cross-Country TLA will potentially cross Sensitive Area lakes. With the effects management strategies identified above in place, it is not expected that the Project will limit the ability to carry out fishing activities in traditional areas.

3.1.4 Canoeing

3.1.4.1 Description of Effect

The TK/TLUS has identified a portage route (assumed to be a canoe route) that follows the chain of lakes that surround the Project and includes Chester lake, Clam Lake, Bagsverd Lake, Weeduck Lake, Three Duck Lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower) (see Figure 3).

The use of the canoe and portage route will be controlled during the construction phase.

3.1.4.2 Aboriginal Comments and Concerns

No specific comments or concerns were raised with respect to canoeing. The canoe route, its current use, or concerns about access were not documented in the TK/TLUS. However, since it was indicated on the map in the TK/TLUS, an assessment of effects is provided.

3.1.4.3 Effects Management Strategies

Effects management strategy for limiting adverse effects on traditional portage route will be determined through consultation with any potential portage route users to facilitate navigation during construction.

3.1.4.4 Residual Environmental Effects

The Project activities may somewhat limit the use of the identified traditional portage route during the construction phase while IAMGOLD is modifying the canoe route as realignment and retention dams are constructed.

3.1.5 Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial Sites

3.1.5.1 Description of Effect

The TK/TLUS identified an eagle's nest in the vicinity of the Project. Due to the nest's location and its potential removal, and considering the importance of the eagle in traditional Ojibwe culture, it is understood that this nest may be a concern for the community.

Clearing of the area where the eagle's nest is currently located will take place outside of the breeding season. Upon the eagle's return to the area, it is expected that the eagle will either find an equally suitable area to build a new nest or will take over a nearby existing eagle's nest.

No spiritual, ceremonial or burial sites have been identified within the terrestrial biology regional study area.

3.1.5.2 Aboriginal Comments and Concerns

The TK/TLUS does not discuss the importance of, or any specific concerns with the eagle's nest.

3.1.5.3 Effect Management Strategies

Effects management strategies for limiting adverse effects on cultural sites will include informing workers of locally nesting raptors.

3.1.5.4 Residual Environmental Effects

Although one eagle's nest will be removed, the local population of eagles will not be affected by the loss of the individual nest. With the exception of the eagle's nest, the Project does not overlap with any other known or reported traditional cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites.

3.2 Operations Phase

3.2.1 Plant Harvesting

3.2.1.1 Description of Effect

No operation phase activities are expected to remove additional blueberry patches in Sensitive Areas. It is expected that blueberry patches will establish themselves in the transmission line corridor, as blueberries are prone to grow in disturbed areas with lots of light. Harvesting of blueberries in the transmission line corridor could occur as early as four years after clearing.

Vegetation clearing during operations will occur periodically in the transmission line corridor via mechanical methods and no use of herbicides is planned that would affect the quality or health of these species.

3.2.1.2 Effects Assessment Strategies

As an effects management strategy, the use of chemical agents for vegetation clearing along the transmission line corridor will be avoided and vegetation clearing will be carried out mechanically.

3.2.1.3 Residual Environmental Effects

Blueberry harvesting along the transmission line corridors may be enhanced compared to existing conditions. It is expected that parts of the Project will continue to overlap with some traditional blueberries harvesting areas, but it is not expected that this will limit the overall ability to harvest blueberries. This effect will last throughout the operations phase.

3.2.2 Hunting

3.2.2.1 Description of Effect

Effects on hunting in the Project's operations phase are anticipated to be the same as those outlined in the construction phase with the exception of the following changes:

- the development of the transmission line corridor through a closed forest will open up the canopy, creating edges that encourage the growth of shrubs, preferred by moose;
- linear corridors may also be considered habitat enhancement if these corridors act as travel corridors for Moose in otherwise unsuitable habitat;

- human presence, which may perturb wildlife, along the transmission line alignment, the fresh water line and associated access road will be reduced compared to the construction phase; and
- if the Cross-Country alignment is selected, this new corridor may attract non-traditional hunters to hunt in the area that is currently used for hunting by the Mattagami First Nation. This could in turn negatively affect traditional hunting. The magnitude of this effect is uncertain.

3.2.2.2 Effects Assessment Strategies

The planned mitigation measures and effects management strategies for limiting adverse effects on traditional hunting occurring in the construction phase will apply to the operations phase.

3.2.2.3 Residual Environmental Effects

The operation of Project components is predicted to overlap with some traditional hunting areas, as described above. It is not expected that this will limit the ability to carry out traditional hunting activities in the area. This effect is expected to occur throughout the operations phase.

3.2.3 Fishing

3.2.3.1 Description of Effect

During the operations phase, it is expected that the Project may discharge water during the open water season. Any discharge to the receiving waters will be protective of aquatic life and will therefore not affect fish and, therefore fishing activities.

Effects on fishing in the Project's operations phase are anticipated to be the same as those outlined in the construction phase.

3.2.3.2 Effects Assessment Strategies

Since overlapping footprints, access and disturbances are expected to be similar to the construction phase, the effects management strategies applied in the construction phase are applicable in this phase.

3.2.3.3 Residual Environmental Effects

The Project footprint does not overlap any Sensitive Area lakes identified in the TK/TLUS. However, the Cross-Country TLA will potentially cross Sensitive Area lakes. With the effects management strategies identified above in place, it is not expected that the Project will limit the ability to carry out fishing activities in traditional areas.

3.2.4 Canoeing

3.2.4.1 Description of Effect

During the operations phase, due to Project activities, access to Three Duck Lakes, Weeduck Lake, the southern portion of Bagsverd Lake, West Beaver Pond, Little Clam Lake, Clam Lake and Chester Lake will be controlled. Conditions for access to this route will be discussed with First Nations.

3.2.4.2 Effects Assessment Strategies

IAMGOLD will establish a suitable portage/connection such that the portage route will still be usable during the operations phase of the Project. IAMGOLD will work with any potential canoe route users to identify suitable conditions for crossing the controlled-access lakes.

3.2.4.3 Residual Environmental Effects

During the operations phase, the Project activities will result in controlled access to the traditional portage route; however, this is not expected to limit the ability to canoe.

3.2.5 Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial Sites

3.2.5.1 Description of Effect

Given the nature of the environment during operations, it is unlikely that eagles will find a suitable area within the Project footprint to nest during this phase. No other cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites have been identified within the regional and local study areas.

3.2.5.2 Effects Assessment Strategies

The effects management strategies applied in the construction phase are also applicable during the operations phase.

3.2.5.3 Residual Environmental Effects

Although one eagle's nest will be removed, the local population of eagles will not be affected by the loss of the individual nest. With the exception of the eagle's nest, the Project does not overlap with any other known or reported traditional cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites.

3.3 Closure Phase

During the closure phase, most of the Project infrastructure will be removed. The TMF and MRA will be closed out and selected areas will be revegetated. At the end of the closure phase there will be no residual effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural spiritual and ceremonial sites.

3.4 Post-Closure Phase

Post closure, affected areas will continue to re-naturalize and therefore habitat will be re-established. No effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural, spiritual and ceremonial sites are expected.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

It is expected that parts of the Project will overlap with some traditional blueberry harvesting areas, but it is not expected that this will limit the overall ability to harvest blueberries. In general, this effect will last throughout the construction and operations phases. However, during the operations phase blueberry harvesting along the transmission line corridors may be enhanced compared to existing conditions.

Construction of Project components is predicted to overlap with some traditional hunting areas, as described above. It is not expected that this will limit the ability to carry out traditional hunting activities in the area. This effect is expected to occur throughout the construction and operations phases.

The Project footprint does not overlap any Sensitive Area lakes identified in the TK/TLUS. However, the Cross-Country TLA will potentially cross Sensitive Area lakes. With the effects management strategies identified above in place, it is not expected that the Project will limit the ability to carry out fishing activities in traditional areas.

The TK/TLUS has identified a portage route (assumed to be a canoe route) that follows the chain of lakes that surround the Project and includes Chester Lake, Clam Lake, Bagsverd Lake, Weeduck Lake, Three Duck Lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower). Project activities will result in controlled access to the traditional portage route, however, this is not expected to limit the ability to canoe.

The TK/TLUS identified an eagle's nest in the vicinity of the Project. Due to the nest's location and its potential removal, and considering the importance of the eagle in traditional Ojibwe culture, it is understood that this nest may be a concern for the community. Clearing of the area where the eagle's nest is currently located will take place outside of the breeding season. Upon the eagle's return to the area, it is expected that the eagle will either find an equally suitable area to build a new nest or will take over a nearby existing eagle's nest. Therefore, the local population of eagles will not be affected by the loss of the individual nest. With the exception of the eagle's nest, the Project does not overlap with any other known or reported traditional cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites.

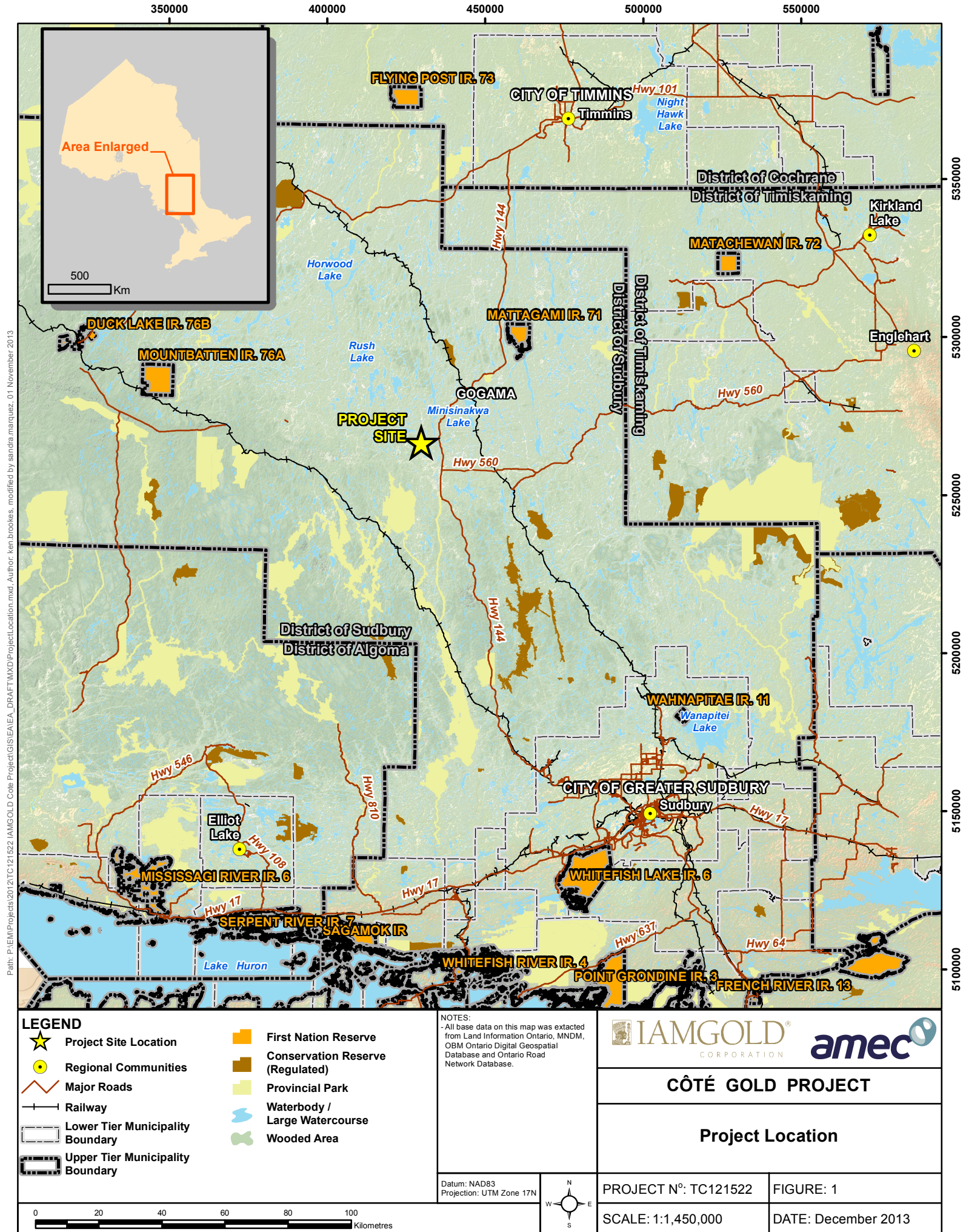
During the closure phase most of the Project infrastructure will be removed. The TMF and MRA will be closed out and selected areas will be revegetated. At the end of the closure phase there will be no residual effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural spiritual and ceremonial sites.

Post closure, affected areas will continue to re-naturalize and therefore, habitat will be re-established. No effects on plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, canoeing and cultural, spiritual and ceremonial sites are expected.

5.0 REFERENCES

McKay, W.C. Consulting Services (McKay) 2013 Mattagami/Flying Post First Nations Traditional Knowledge/Traditional Land Use Study, Final Report. Prepared for IAMGOLD for the Côté Gold Project.

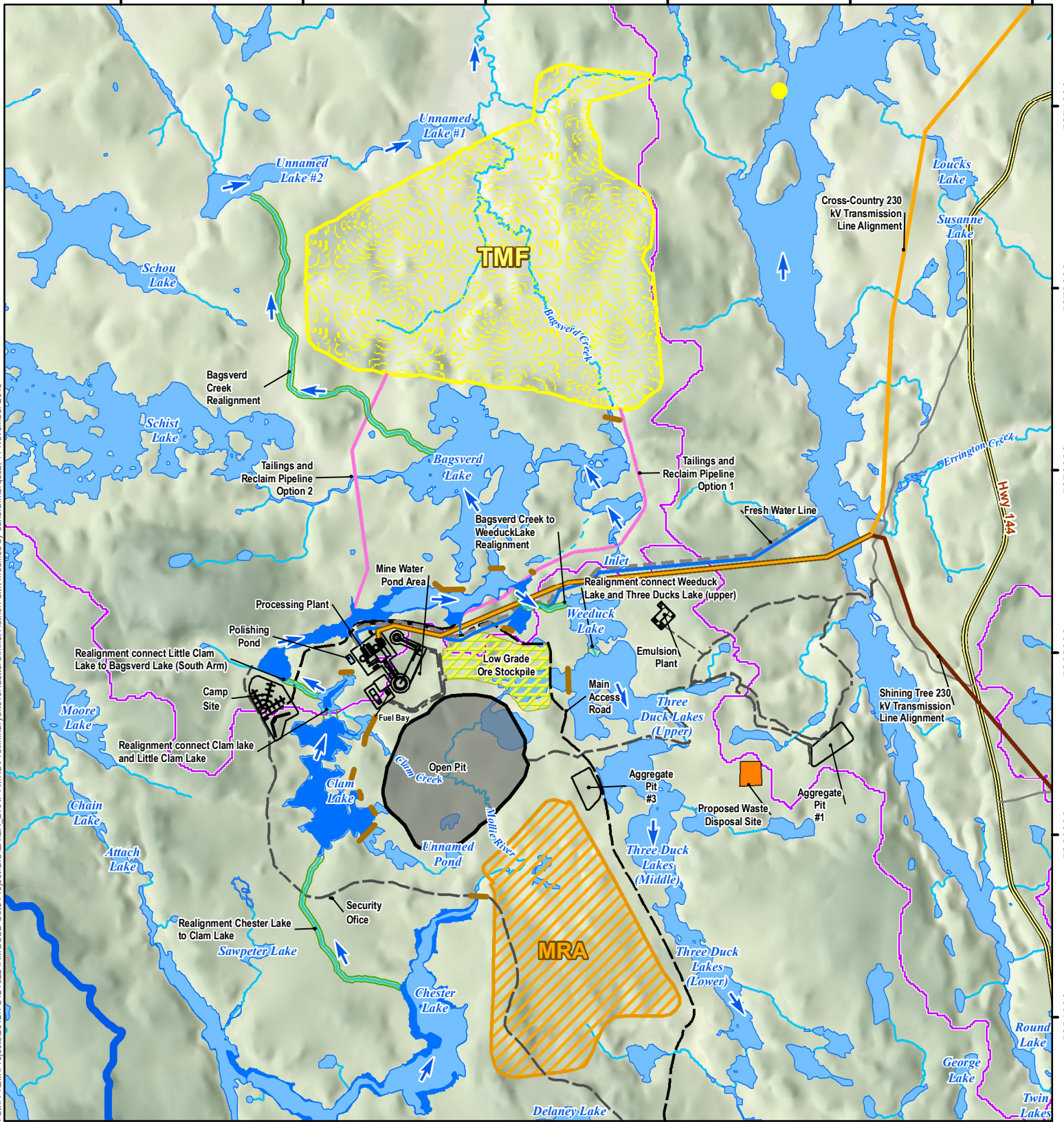
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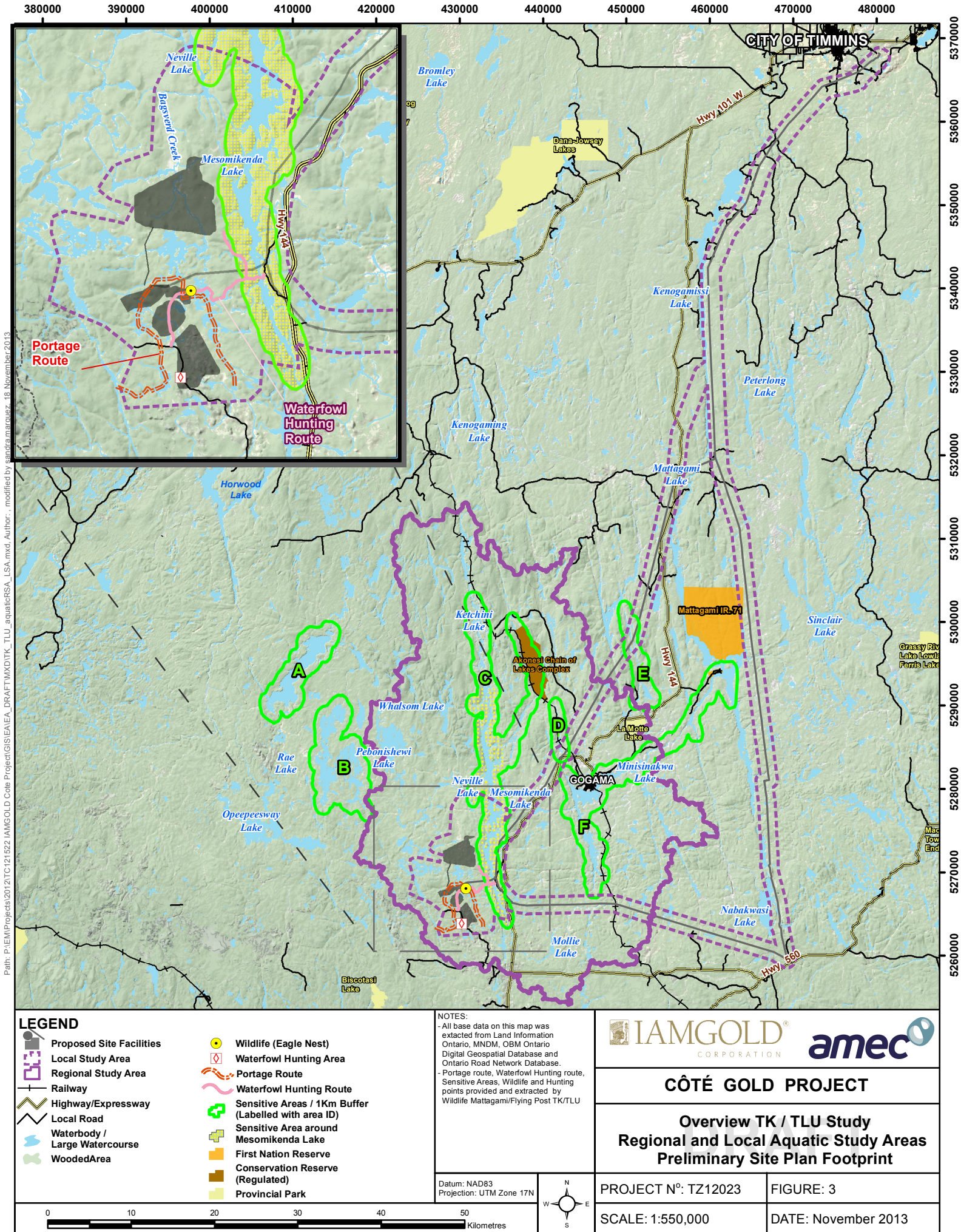
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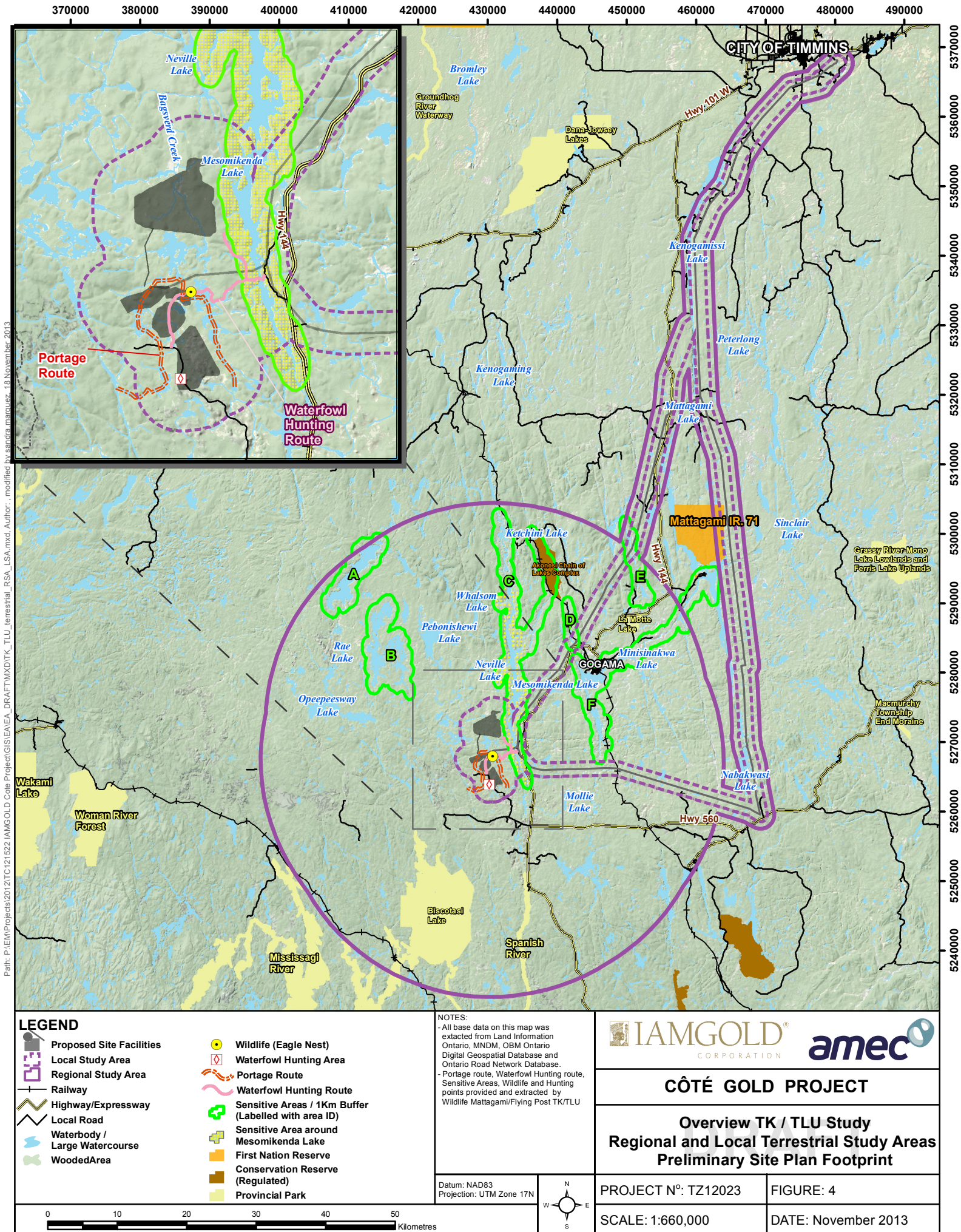
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| LEGEND <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Intermittent Watercourse Existing Permanent Watercourse Existing Waterbodies Highway Local Road Subwatershed Boundary Wooded Area </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Pit Potential Discharge Location Facilities Dam Main Access Road Access Road Cross-Country 230 kV Transmission Line Alignment Shining Tree 230 kV Transmission Line Alignment Tailings and Reclaim Pipeline </div> <div style="width: 33%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh Water Water Realignment Proposed Water Flow Direction Proposed Lake Area Polishing Pond Low Grade Ore Stockpile Proposed Mine Rock Area (MRA) Proposed Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Proposed Landfill </div> </div> | | NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario base data extracted from Land Information Ontario (MNR) TMF and subwatershed provided by Golder Associates. Watercourse realignment and proposed lake area provided by Calder Engineering. Surface infrastructure, open pit, landfill, MRA and transmission lines provided by IAMGOLD. Mesomikenda Lake is preferred discharge option, but others are being investigated. | |
| | | CÔTÉ GOLD PROJECT | |
| Preliminary Site Plan | | | |
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APPENDIX I:

TRADITIONAL LAND USE AND KNOWLEDGE BACKGROUND STUDY REPORT

**CÔTÉ GOLD PROJECT
DRAFT TRADITIONAL LAND USE AND KNOWLEDGE
BACKGROUND STUDY REPORT**

**Submitted to:
IAMGOLD Corporation
401 Bay Street, Suite 3200
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2Y4**

**Submitted by:
AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
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160 Traders Blvd. East, Suite 110
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December 2013

TZ12023

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GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------|--|
| AANDC | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EA/EIS | Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement |
| IAMGOLD | IAMGOLD Corporation |
| km | kilometre |
| MNO | Métis Nation of Ontario |
| MRA | Mine Rock Area |
| Project | Côté Gold Project |
| Report | Traditional Land and Resource Use Background Study Report |
| TK/TLUS | Traditional Environmental Knowledge and Traditional Land Use Study |
| TK/TLU | Traditional Knowledge/Traditional Land Use |

1.0 SCOPE OF WORK

This Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Background Study Report (the report) provides information on Aboriginal (First Nation and Métis) use of land and resources and Aboriginal knowledge of the environment in the region overlapping with the Côté Gold Project (the Project). This includes information on resources used by Aboriginal people and knowledge of cultural sites or environmental information as provided in publicly available secondary sources. Where available, information gathered from traditional knowledge and land use studies, given under consent, through an information sharing agreement, from Aboriginal communities, is included. Figure 1 presents the general location of the Project site and Figure 2 presents the Preliminary Site Plan.

IAMGOLD has consulted with local Aboriginal groups that may be potentially affected by the Côté Gold Project. Through the consultation process IAMGOLD has come to understand that the Project is primarily located within the traditional territories of the Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation. The Matachewan First Nation may be affected by the proposed transmission line once the route has been determined. These communities are all members of the Wabun Tribal Council, a governance organization that assists its member communities in dealings with municipal, provincial, and federal government programs and initiatives. The Wabun Tribal Council members have determined the boundaries for their traditional territories internally but they do not make this information available publically.

The Project is located in the Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 3 traditional harvest territory. Under agreement with the MNR, the Métis Nation of Ontario manages harvesting by Métis citizens in each region. The Métis, through the Métis Nation of Ontario, may have Aboriginal and harvesting rights that are affected by the Project.

Information on archaeological sites, built heritage and cultural landscapes is not included as part of this report but is addressed in the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Baseline.

2.0 METHODS

IAMGOLD and AMEC first approached the Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations in July 2012 about a conducting a traditional land use and knowledge study to determine if there would be any effects to these resources that would be affected by the Project. The Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations wished to discuss the study further through the impact benefit negotiations discussions with IAMGOLD.

As agreed upon through discussions between IAMGOLD and the Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nations, IAMGOLD provided funding to the Wabun Tribal Council so that their preferred consultant, W.C McKay Consulting Services (W.C. McKay) could conduct a traditional knowledge and traditional land use study (TK/TLUS) with the Wabun member communities potentially affected by the Project. The TK/TLUS was conducted under data sharing agreements between the Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation and IAMGOLD (see Appendix 1). The purpose of the agreement sets out how the Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Land Use information collected will be protected and used. The agreement specifies that the communities are the owners of the information and that they will determine what information, reports, films, maps or other pertinent information will be shared with IAMGOLD and will be made public. All information provided by knowledge holders, as stated in the agreement, was collected under consent.

This TK/TLUS was initiated in June of 2013. To support the TK/TLUS, AMEC provided a range of materials and support activities. These included:

- a comprehensive list of questions that could be used to systematically collect information from study participants;
- assistance with job descriptions for potential hires to work on the TK/TLUS;
- an outline of deliverables required for the report that would enable effective assessment in the EA/EIS; and
- ongoing support through and expertise on traditional use assessment throughout the course of the study.

The report deliverable was due on August 30 2013, but was extended due to some unforeseen study challenges to September 15, 2013. As per the information sharing agreement discussed above, the TK/TLUS results were approved for release to AMEC and IAMGOLD by community leadership.

W.C. McKay and the Wabun Tribal Council are responsible for the historical cultural background research and context on the communities and providing all current traditional land use information for the background study in the TK/TLUS. The purpose of the TK/TLUS was to provide information on the Project area and identify current uses and resources and how they

may be affected by the Côté Gold Project. Information on quantity of resources collected was also requested as part of the study.

For the TK/TLUS, W.C. McKay interviewed 22 elders and land users, who ranged in age from 50 to 80 years old. A standard list of questions for knowledge holders and land users was prepared for the TK/TLUS but was not provided to IAMGOLD as part of the final report. Interviews were video recorded with consent from the interviewee and notes were prepared from the interview. Information obtained through previous studies conducted for similar purposes was included the current TK/TLUS, although a distinction was not made between information that was previously collected and information that was collected in this TK/TLUS. A map that encompassed a region much larger than the Project area was used in the TK/TLUS and interviewees may have provided information that was outside of the general Project area (W.C. McKay 2013, pers. comm).

The map information collected from the interviewees was digitized using GIS and added to the existing data sets for the communities. Maps and electronic spatial data of the study information collected were provided to AMEC. AMEC overlaid the spatial data with the current project layout so that it could be assessed in terms of the potential effects from the Project.

Requests for information on harvesting practices and resources that may be affected by Project were made to the Métis Nation Ontario (MNO) in February of 2013. A second request for information was made for information was made in August 2013 with a delivery date of August 30, 2013 so that the information could be incorporated in the draft EA/EIS. The Métis have not provided information however they have requested capacity funding for a traditional resource and use study. IAMGOLD is in discussions with the MNO to proceed with this study.

The data presented for the Métis in this report is secondary information gathered from publically available data sources including the websites and published documents.

Discussions with Aboriginal communities and land and resource users will continue and new information, if available, with respect to baseline conditions will be considered in future Project planning under provisions stated in any data use agreements.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation

The information provided below was provided in the Mattagami and Flying Post TK/TLUS submitted to IAMGOLD in fulfillment of the traditional knowledge and land use requirements. The TK/TLUS in its entirety, as submitted to IAMGOLD, can be found in Appendix 2.

3.1.1 Cultural Sites and Uses

The study identified the following cultural sites and resources in the immediate vicinity of the Project area (see Figure 3):

- waterfowl hunting route;
- portage route;
- a wildlife point;
- a hunting point; and
- a “sensitive area” near Mesomikenda Lake.

No information was provided in the report about the waterfowl hunting route or the portage route such as whether it is currently being used, by how many community members, or how frequently it is being used. The waterfowl hunting route initiates from a secondary road west of highway 144, heads west towards Three Duck Lakes (Upper), crosses Weeduck Lake, heads south and passes and west of Côté Lake and ends near Chester Lake. The waterfowl hunting route currently passes through the TMF and the open pit. The portage route follows the lake system that encircles the Project passing through Chester Lake, Clam Lake, the southern end of Bagsverd Lake, Weeduck Lake, and Upper, Middle, and Lower Three Duck Lakes.

Two points were identified on the map; a waterfowl hunting area and a wildlife polygon indicating the location of an eagle’s nest. No further information on these points has been provided. The waterfowl hunting area is located approximately 0.45 km west of Chester Lake and 0.75 km north of Delaney Lake, in the current mine rock area. The eagle’s nest is located approximately 0.35 km north of Three Duck Lakes (Upper) on the western edge of the TMF.

The report discusses a travel route that connects Biscotasing Lake to the Mattagami First Nation (presumably at Reserve 71). The route was not identified on the map provided in the Study, but the report suggests that it may be impacted by the Project. Information pertaining to use of this travel route was not provided.

The report further states “There are several cabins in the identified within (*sic*) the main use areas and several identified in past studies none of which are identified in the TEK/TLUS maps for the purpose of the study” (W.C. McKay, 2013). Although cabins locations in relation to the Project site have not been identified in the TK/TLUS, cabins that were identified through

registration with MNR or found through archaeological field studies and that may be affected by the Project are documented in the Land and Resource Use Background report or are being managed as archaeological or built heritage sites. Further information on these resources can be found in the Land and Resource Use, Archaeology, and Built Heritage TSDs.

One other site is identified on the maps and it is described as a “sacred spring water site with related pictographs in the area” (W.C. McKay, 2013). This site, Bethnal Springs, is considered to be culturally significant by the communities. It is located approximately 30 km northeast of the Project area. The coordinate for this point was not provided to AMEC so it is not represented in the AMEC Figures. Bethnal Springs was previously developed as a spa in the 1930s and the area has been the subject of further mining exploration work in the last decade.

3.1.1.1 Traditional Wildlife and Plant Resources

In the TK/TLUS, Sensitive Areas are described as “an area where hunting, fishing and gathering take place” (W.C. McKay, 2013). There are six sensitive areas throughout Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations’ traditional territory identified on the map provided with the TK/TLUS. The sensitive areas buffer aquatic features by approximately 1 km (see Figure 4). The report discusses the sensitive areas collectively (A through F) and the sum of the resources collected in these areas.

The resources harvested within these six areas collectively are:

- 8 – 10 moose are taken annually;
- 200 pickerel are taken annually;
- 10 – 30 ducks are gathered annually;
- 75 partridge are gathered annually; and
- blueberries are gathered every year.

The TK/TLUS does not specify the species of ducks that are gathered. The TK/TLUS also discusses partridges. An assumption is made that partridge refers to grouse as partridges are rare in the boreal forest and prefer agricultural areas as habitat. The volume of blueberries collected is not specified in the TK/TLUS. The report does not detail the extent that these resources are collected at or near the Project area or in the Sensitive Area “C” near Mesomikenda Lake.

3.2 The Métis

3.2.1 Métis People

The Métis are descendants of the mixed race children of Aboriginal women and the French and British men who arrived in Canada with the fur trade. Distinct Métis settlements emerged along the fur trade network and the Métis became the skilled middlemen that helped bridge cultural

gaps with their understanding of both Aboriginal and European culture. The Métis people today understand that the intermarriage of their ancestors involved more than just the blending of races and cultures; it resulted in a distinct Aboriginal people with unique cultural practices and constitutionally protected rights.

3.2.2 Métis Regional History and Background

In the Timmins region, the influx of non-aboriginals resulted from the fur trade which drew Europeans into the area in search of pelts and First Nations trading partners to supply the European market. A fur trade post was established on James Bay in 1668, which became a Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) post (Reimer and Chartrand, 2001). The French built a small post, Fort La Tourette, on Nighthawk Lake near present-day Timmins in 1673. This Fort operated for a short while but a larger inland post was established as Fort Temiscamingue near Lake Abitibi in 1679 (Reimer and Chartrand, 2001). This Fort and Fort Abitibi established in 1686 drew trade into the region. The establishment of these Forts mark the beginning of a continuous presence of French traders and coureurs de bois and later on, English and Scottish traders in the region.

Frederick House was established by the HBC in 1784 and this marked the beginning of intense competition in the region between the HBC and the North West Company (Reimer and Chartrand, 2001). A second fort was established on Devil's Island in Frederick House Lake by the North West Company. Two more forts followed in 1794, one on Lake Abitibi and another on Kenogamissi Lake both established by the HBC. The North West company retaliated by sending a trader to build a trading house on Lake Matawagamingue, a short distance south of the fort on Kenogamissi Lake. In 1800, another post was established on Groundhog Lake, named Flying Post (Reimer and Chartrand, 2001).

The post establishments described above highlight the competitive fur trade activity which occurred in the vicinity of the Project area and influenced Aboriginal people socially and economically from 1784 to 1821. Aboriginal women played a significant role associated with the Forts. Women frequently married the fur traders and they made significant contributions to the post economy. They were guides, interpreters and intermediaries and assisted by preparing hides, clothing and food supplies for resident fur traders. Women living at the forts engaged in resource harvesting activities including hunting, trapping, fishing and maple sugar production. These activities have been documented in journals dating to the early 1800s. All during this period, the children of mixed ancestry were born and raised in the fur trade post culture and environment. The children of mixed descent usually remained with their mother's families and were raised by them (McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004; Reimer and Chartrand, 2001).

Eventually a new class of trading post servants of mixed ancestry, the Métis, replaced English apprentices at HBC posts. Some were promoted to more senior positions within the regional administrative structure of the HBC. The Métis took up specialized occupations as interpreters, canoe builders, and were skilled hunters who provided for the posts. Many Métis families

remained in the Timmins region over generations. The 1901 Census indicates a regional population of Métis at both Mattagami and Flying Post Forts (Reimer and Chartrand, 2001).

3.2.3 Regional Métis Practices

The Métis continue to reside in the Timmins region today. They are represented through the provincial organization of the Métis Nation Ontario (MNO). The MNO provides a governance structure and represent the rights and interests of its members. Governance is organized regionally and through community councils. The Côté Gold Project is located within the MNO, Region 3. A regional consultation committee was established to address the Project comprised of members of three regional councils; Timmins, the Northern Lights Métis Council, the Temiskaming Métis Council and the Chapleau Métis Council.

The regional consultation committee represents the Métis communities that may have aboriginal rights and interests including spiritual, cultural, socio-economic, harvesting and other traditional practices in the Côté Gold Project area.

The MNO has negotiated harvesting rights with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The MNR recognizes the MNO harvest card system and under this system, Métis citizens may harvest plants, fish, wildlife and firewood taken for heating, food, medicinal, social or ceremonial purposes. The harvest is organized by region and a Captain of the Hunt administers the cards regionally.

3.2.4 Métis Traditional Plant Use

The MNO published a Traditional Plant Use Study for Southern Ontario that was funded by Ontario Power Generation. The MNO state that Métis plant use differs from First Nations' use of plants. The Métis report that they use "wild plants for medicinal, spiritual, food or crafts" (Métis Nation Ontario, 2010) and that trading and sharing wild plants is common practice. A wide range of plants were identified for medicinal uses and consumption. The study is specific to the Darlington area on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is unclear whether Métis citizens in the Project area would gather the same species if they are available locally and whether they would have the same uses for the plants identified. However, it was apparent, despite the small number of participants in the study (18), that some Métis citizens retain knowledge and may continue to use native plants.

In a recent *Special Impact Report*, the MNO report the following species of plants as being important to many if not all Métis communities in Ontario:

- mushrooms: chanterelles, 'birch mushrooms'; and
- many species including ferns, fruiting plants such as blueberries and raspberries, herbs, trees (it is important to note that plants have multiple uses as food, medicine, for ceremony, in construction). (Métis Nation Ontario, 2012).

3.2.5 Métis Traditional Use of Wildlife

No publicly available information on Métis harvesting wildlife species specific to the Project area is available. However, the MNO report in their recent *Special Impact Report* that there are some key groups of species that are likely to be important in many, if not all Métis communities in Ontario (MNO 2012). These species include:

- large mammals: moose, deer, caribou;
- upland birds: ruffed grouse;
- migratory birds: various duck species, geese; and
- various fish: trout, pike, walleye, whitefish, sturgeon.

4.0 SUMMARY

The Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation have been provided funding to complete a traditional knowledge and traditional land use study. They have identified some cultural resources that may be affected by the Project including a canoe route, a waterfowl hunting route, and a waterfowl hunting area. No information has been provided by the community on the current use of these sites or the value ascribed by the community on them.

Other resources that may be used by the Mattagami and Flying Post First Nation in the Project area include pickerel, moose, ducks, partridge (grouse), and blueberries.

Specific traditional land uses and traditional knowledge related to the Project area from the Métis has not yet been received. According to reports published by the Métis Nation of Ontario, important plant species in general for the Métis include mushrooms; specifically birch and chanterelle mushrooms, ferns, and berries. Important wildlife includes grouse, deer, moose, ducks and geese. Fish species in the area that the Métis may use are trout, pike, walleye, and whitefish.

5.0 REFERENCES

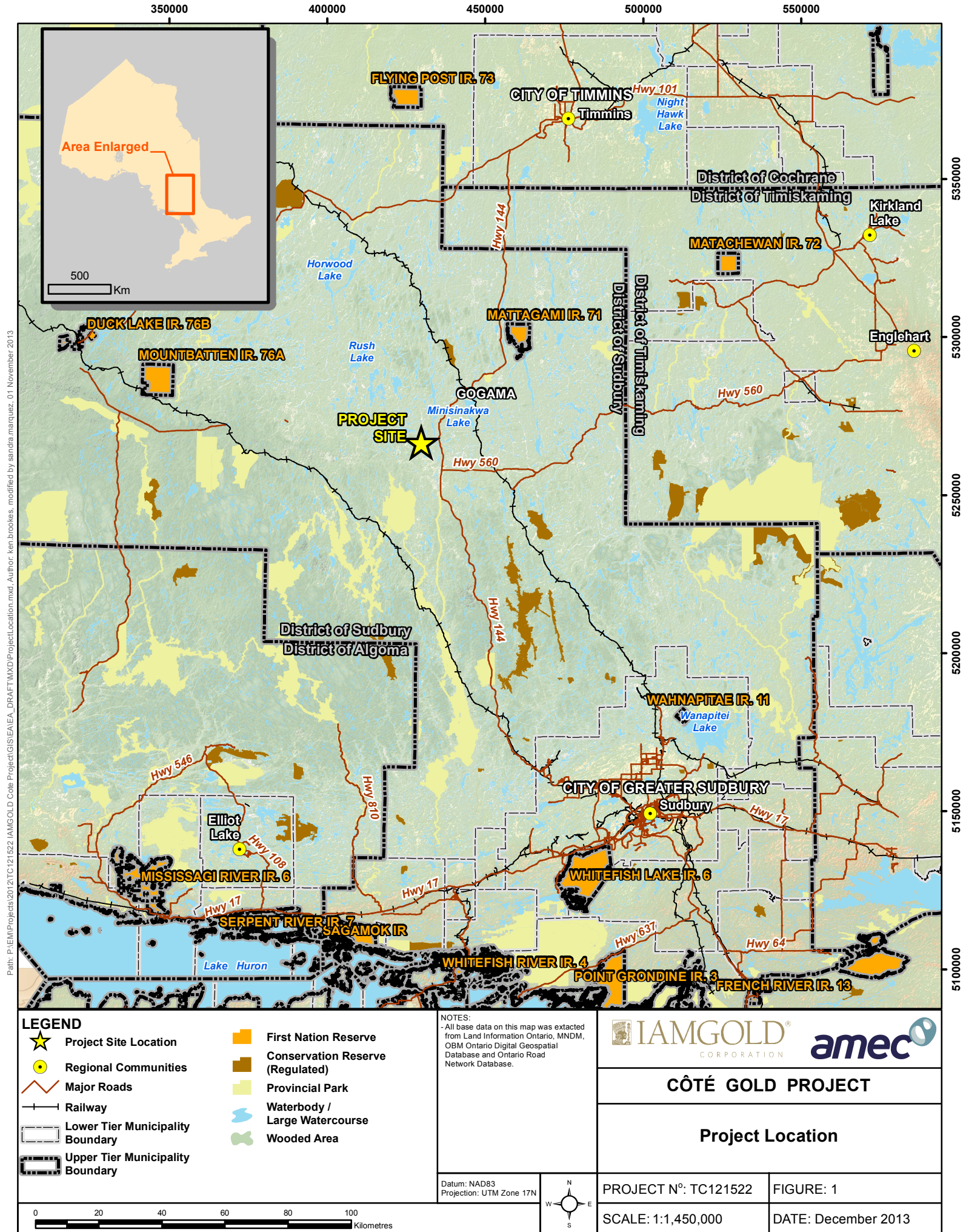
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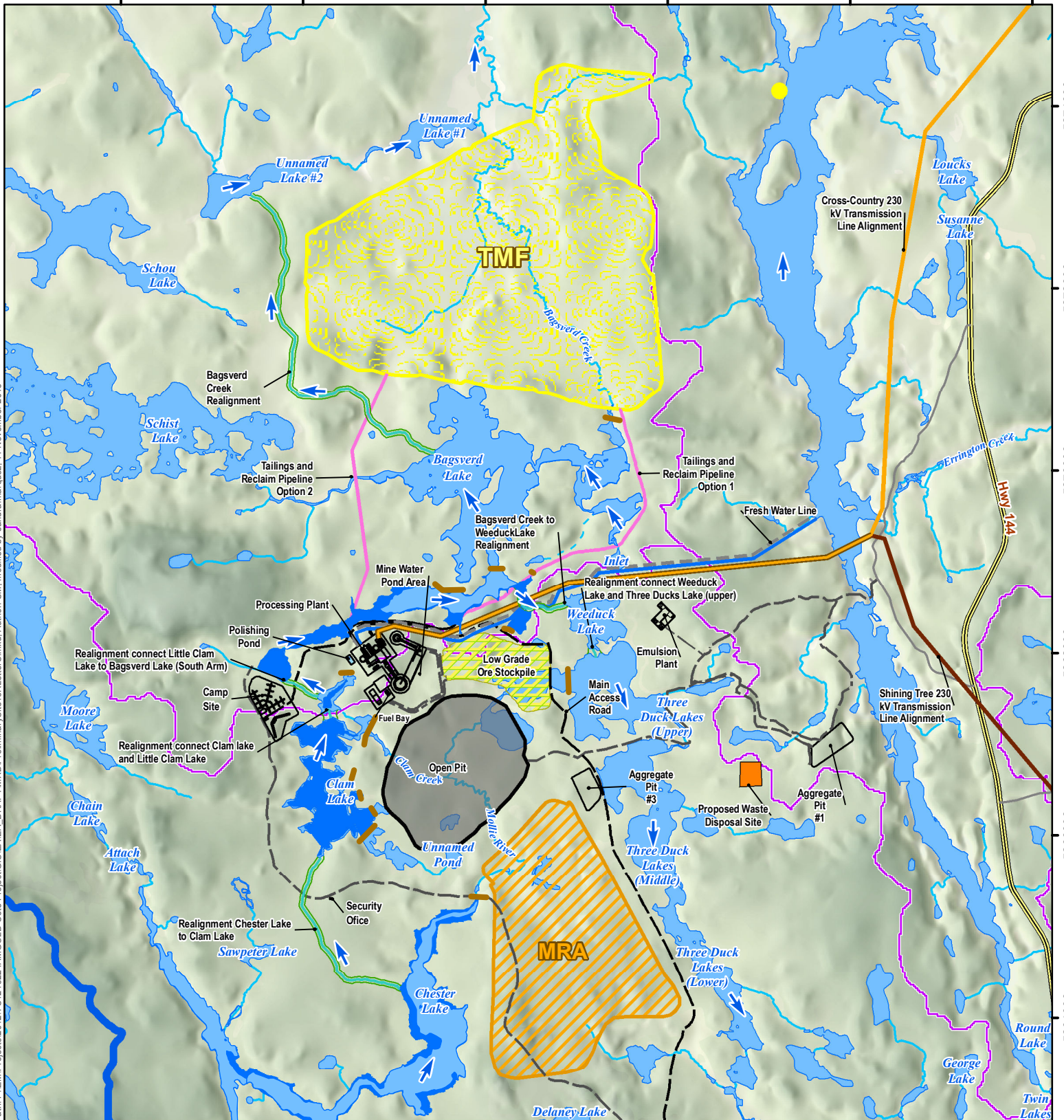
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| Existing Permanent Watercourse | Potential Discharge Location | Water Realignment |
| Existing Waterbodies | Facilities | Proposed Water Flow Direction |
| Highway | Dam | Proposed Lake Area |
| Local Road | Main Access Road | Polishing Pond |
| Subwatershed Boundary | Access Road | Low Grade Ore Stockpile |
| Wooded Area | Cross-Country 230 kV Transmission Line Alignment | Proposed Mine Rock Area (MRA) |
| | Shining Tree 230 kV Transmission Line Alignment | Proposed Tailings Management Facility (TMF) |
| | Tailings and Reclaim Pipeline | Proposed Landfill |

NOTES:

- Ontario base data extracted from Land Information Ontario (MNR)
- TMF and subwatershed provided by Golder Associates.
- Watercourse realignment and proposed lake area provided by Calder Engineering.
- Surface infrastructure, open pit, landfill, MRA and transmission lines provided by IAMGOLD.
- Mesomikenda Lake is preferred discharge option, but others are being investigated.

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Projection: UTM Zone 17N



IAMGOLD
CORPORATION

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CÔTÉ GOLD PROJECT

Preliminary Site Plan

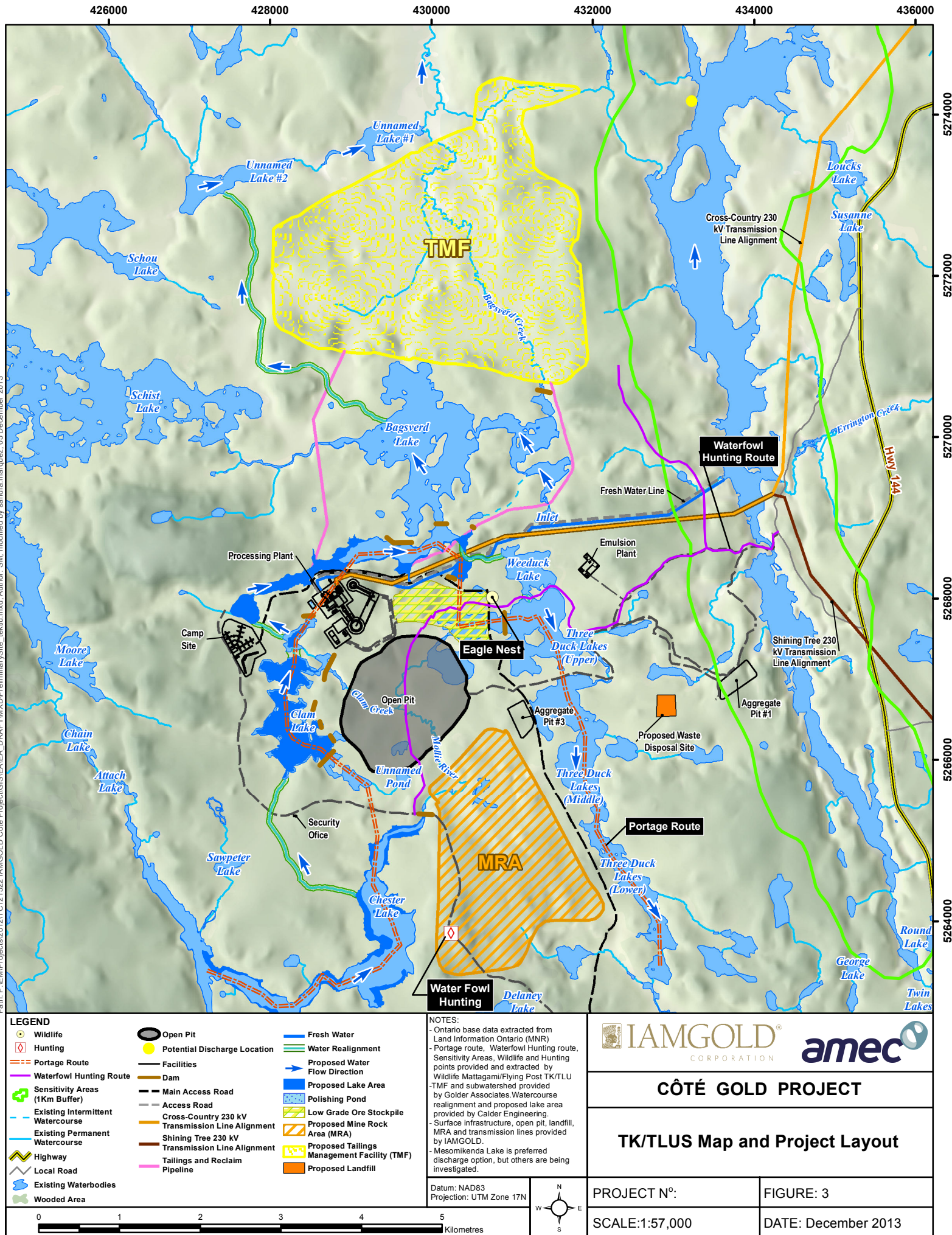
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Appendix 1:

Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations/ IAMGOLD

Data Sharing Agreement

**TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE/TRADITIONAL LAND USE
DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT**

**THIS DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT is made this 28 day of March, 2012.
BETWEEN:**

**Mattagami First Nation
(Hereinafter referred to as "Mattagami FIRST NATION")**

AND

**IAMGOLD
(Hereinafter referred to as "IMG")**

IAMGOLD (IMG) wishes to work collaboratively with the Mattagami First Nation, to use Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK) and Traditional Land Use (TLU) information where appropriate, to better understand how IMG's work on their mining claim areas near Cote Lake, Ontario may affect TLU in the IMG claim areas. This information sharing agreement sets out how the TEK/TLU information gathered from Mattagami First Nation members would be protected and used.

Definitions

Holder(s) of TK (also referred to as "Holder(s)"): Those individuals who are recognized by the Mattagami First Nation as possessing TEK and are active traditional land users, who are willing to participate in the sharing of such knowledge and have signed an **Informed Consent Form**.

Leadership: Chief and Council of the Mattagami First Nation *or* their designate

Informed Consent Form: An agreement between the IMG and the Holder(s) of TEK and Mattagami First Nation outlining the terms under which TEK/TLU can be used or distributed by IMG. This document contains a clause allowing the Holder(s) and Mattagami First Nation to withdraw their consent at any time.

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK): For the purposes of this study, Traditional Environmental Knowledge will focus on factual knowledge about the environment and knowledge about its past and present use by the community. This will include (but is not limited to) knowledge about fish, animals, or plants in the study area, their abundance, patterns of use, and other observations. Culturally based value statements and belief systems, if appropriate, will also be documented and used in the environmental assessment, if approved by the First Nation.

Traditional Lands: Those lands identified by the people of the Mattagami First Nation as historically used by its citizens, and upon which they lived and sustained their culture, heritage, and economy.

Traditional Land Use (TLU): Use of traditional lands to exercise cultural practices such as (but not limited to) hunting, trapping, fishing, plant harvesting, and spiritual and ceremonial practices, and travel to engage in such activities.

IMG recognizes that the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU and their ancestors have lived on their traditional lands since time immemorial and enjoy a special spiritual, cultural and economic relationship with the land. As a result of this special relationship, the Holder(s) have developed a unique expertise, known as TEK, which has engendered responsible use and care of these lands for generations. IMG recognizes that TEK/TLU is a key component of sustainable Mattagami FN life, and that spiritual and cultural values are an integral part of TEK/TLU. IMG recognizes that a TEK/TLU study should help build capacity in the community to conduct these types of studies in the future.

IMG understands that there are intellectual property rights and personal security considerations that require the application of specific ethics, protocols and procedures respecting the accumulation, compilation, sharing and use of TEK/TLU information.

Under this agreement, the Parties agree as follows:

- a) The Mattagami First Nation Leadership will identify and authorize a Mattagami First Nation representative to act on behalf of the Mattagami First Nation and the Holder(s) of TEK for the purposes of the TEK/TLU study.
- b) The Mattagami First Nation Leadership shall, with the approval of IMG, engage the consultant or consultants to oversee the collection of TEK and TLU from the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU, and the consultant(s) shall be required to follow the best practices for collection of TLU information as described in *Living Proof* by Terry N. Tobias (Vancouver: Ecotrust Canada, Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 2009.). The Mattagami First Nation Leadership shall provide the consultant or consultants with terms of reference for the collection of TEK and TLU from the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU, after approval of the terms of reference is provided by IMG either directly or through IMG's consultant(s).
- c) The Mattagami FN Representative shall maintain documentation of the knowledge collected, which continues to be the property of the TEK Holder(s) and subject to an Informed Consent form.
- d) The Holder(s) through the Mattagami First Nation Representative and the Leadership shall determine what information, reports, films, maps, etc. as provided by the Holder(s) will be made available to the public.
- e) The Mattagami First Nation Representative and IMG will determine and provide the necessary resources required to meet the TEK/TLU study objectives, provided that IMG shall pay all the costs associated with the TEK/TLU study.
- f) If the Holder(s) rescind their consent to use the TEK/TLU information that they have provided, the Mattagami First Nation Representative must notify IMG in writing, in a timely manner.
- g) The Mattagami First Nation owns the collective data and information. Access to and stewardship of the data and information are negotiated and determined by the individual knowledge Holders (or if deceased, their heirs) and the First Nation.

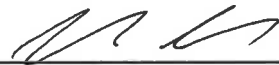
- h) The Mattagami First Nation and IMG will ensure that at all times the data or information is either directly supervised by one of its employees or agents, or that it is safely stored in whatever format it exists in.
- i) IMG will use the data where applicable to assist in its obligations, undertakings and work in respect of the IMG's mining properties near Cote Lake, Ontario including any future environmental assessments and permitting. IMG will only use the data for the stated purpose(s) and the data may not be used for any other purposes (further disclosure) without the explicit written approval, in advance, of the Mattagami First Nation. IMG may not release the data for any purpose unless agreed to in advance by all parties, and provided it is not in violation of provincial, territorial or federal legislation.
- j) This agreement will commence on and come into effect from the date of signing by the last of the parties, and will remain in effect for the duration of 5 years. This agreement may be renewed, extended or amended with the written consent of both parties at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Signed on this 28 day of March / 2012

Mattagami FIRST NATION

Per: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

IAMGOLD

Per:  _____
Name: Aaron Stoeckh
Title: Manager, CSR

TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE/TRADITIONAL LAND USE DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT

THIS DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT is made this 28 day of March, 2012.
BETWEEN:

Flying Post First Nation
(Hereinafter referred to as "Flying Post FIRST NATION")

AND

IAMGOLD
(Hereinafter referred to as "IMG")

IAMGOLD (IMG) wishes to work collaboratively with the Flying Post First Nation, to use Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK) and Traditional Land Use (TLU) information where appropriate, to better understand how IMG's work on their mining claim areas near Cote Lake, Ontario may affect TLU in the IMG claim areas. This information sharing agreement sets out how the TEK/TLU information gathered from Flying Post First Nation members would be protected and used.

Definitions

Holder(s) of TK (also referred to as "Holder(s)": Those individuals who are recognized by the Flying Post First Nation as possessing TEK and are active traditional land users, who are willing to participate in the sharing of such knowledge and have signed an **Informed Consent Form**.

Leadership: Chief and Council of the Flying Post First Nation *or* their designate

Informed Consent Form: An agreement between the IMG and the Holder(s) of TEK and Flying Post First Nation outlining the terms under which TEK/TLU can be used or distributed by IMG. This document contains a clause allowing the Holder(s) and Flying Post First Nation to withdraw their consent at any time.

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK): For the purposes of this study, Traditional Environmental Knowledge will focus on factual knowledge about the environment and knowledge about its past and present use by the community. This will include (but is not limited to) knowledge about fish, animals, or plants in the study area, their abundance, patterns of use, and other observations. Culturally based value statements and belief systems, if appropriate, will also be documented and used in the environmental assessment, if approved by the First Nation.

Traditional Lands: Those lands identified by the people of the Flying Post First Nation as historically used by its citizens, and upon which they lived and sustained their culture, heritage, and economy.

Traditional Land Use (TLU): Use of traditional lands to exercise cultural practices such as (but not limited to) hunting, trapping, fishing, plant harvesting, and spiritual and ceremonial practices, and travel to engage in such activities.

IMG recognizes that the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU and their ancestors have lived on their traditional lands since time immemorial and enjoy a special spiritual, cultural and economic relationship with the land. As a result of this special relationship, the Holder(s) have developed a unique expertise, known as TEK, which has engendered responsible use and care of these lands for generations. IMG recognizes that TEK/TLU is a key component of sustainable Flying Post FN life, and that spiritual and cultural values are an integral part of TEK/TLU. IMG recognizes that a TEK/TLU study should help build capacity in the community to conduct these types of studies in the future.

IMG understands that there are intellectual property rights and personal security considerations that require the application of specific ethics, protocols and procedures respecting the accumulation, compilation, sharing and use of TEK/TLU information.

Under this agreement, the Parties agree as follows:

- a) The Flying Post First Nation Leadership will identify and authorize a Flying Post First Nation representative to act on behalf of the Flying Post First Nation and the Holder(s) of TEK for the purposes of the TEK/TLU study.
- b) The Flying Post First Nation Leadership shall, with the approval of IMG, engage the consultant or consultants to oversee the collection of TEK and TLU from the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU, and the consultant(s) shall be required to follow the best practices for collection of TLU information as described in *Living Proof* by Terry N. Tobias (Vancouver: Ecotrust Canada, Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 2009.). The Flying Post First Nation Leadership shall provide the consultant or consultants with terms of reference for the collection of TEK and TLU from the Holder(s) of TEK/TLU, after approval of the terms of reference is provided by IMG either directly or through IMG's consultant(s).
- c) The Flying Post FN Representative shall maintain documentation of the knowledge collected, which continues to be the property of the TEK Holder(s) and subject to an Informed Consent form.
- d) The Holder(s) through the Flying Post First Nation Representative and the Leadership shall determine what information, reports, films, maps, etc. as provided by the Holder(s) will be made available to the public.
- e) The Flying Post First Nation Representative and IMG will determine and provide the necessary resources required to meet the TEK/TLU study objectives, provided that IMG shall pay all the costs associated with the TEK/TLU study.
- f) If the Holder(s) rescind their consent to use the TEK/TLU information that they have provided, the Flying Post First Nation Representative must notify IMG in writing, in a timely manner.
- g) The Flying Post First Nation owns the collective data and information. Access to and stewardship of the data and information are negotiated and determined by the individual knowledge Holders (or if deceased, their heirs) and the First Nation.


- h) The Flying Post First Nation and IMG will ensure that at all times the data or information is either directly supervised by one of its employees or agents, or that it is safely stored in whatever format it exists in.
- i) IMG will use the data where applicable to assist in its obligations, undertakings and work in respect of the IMG's mining properties near Cote Lake, Ontario including any future environmental assessments and permitting. IMG will only use the data for the stated purpose(s) and the data may not be used for any other purposes (further disclosure) without the explicit written approval, in advance, of the Flying Post First Nation. IMG may not release the data for any purpose unless agreed to in advance by all parties, and provided it is not in violation of provincial, territorial or federal legislation.
- j) This agreement will commence on and come into effect from the date of signing by the last of the parties, and will remain in effect for the duration of 5 years. This agreement may be renewed, extended or amended with the written consent of both parties at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Signed on this 28 day of March / 2012

Flying Post FIRST NATION

Per: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

IAMGOLD

Per: 
Name: Aaron Steeghs
Title: Manager, CSA

Appendix 2:

Mattagami/Flying Post First Nations

Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study

Mattagami/Flying Post First Nations
Traditional Knowledge/ Traditional Land Use Study
IAM Gold - Cote Gold Project.
Final Report

Introduction

Mattagami First Nation(MFN) and Flying Post First Nation (FPFN)are the identified impacted First Nation Communities in the IAM Gold - Cote Gold Project (the Project). These two communities have also developed a First Nation Partnership Agreement when dealing with the Project including Environmental Assessment participation.

MFN and FPFN have chosen to complete the Traditional Knowledge/ Traditional Land Use Study(TEK/TLUS) in partnership and have hired W.C. McKay Consulting Services and Cree-tech inc. to complete the study and final report on behalf of the communities

The report will be focused on current uses and sites that may be affected by the Côté Gold Project. The objective of providing the information is to determine if traditional resources will be affected by the project and how we can protect or mitigate the resources or sites. The report will also provide information about traditional ecological or environmental information that will assist in the identification of effects on biophysical resources in the regional study areas. Identification of quantities of species collected and consumed will be reported to assist in the identification of potential health effects.

Study Area

Attached

Background Information

Mattagami First Nation has participated in several processes in the past 30 years including - Forestry Values collection exercises, Hydro land claim settlement, and Forest Stewardship exercises. Mattagami has used past information to assist in community understanding of the process and outcomes and training information for Mattagami Youth hired to complete the study. Some significant sites have also been identified in the past and will be incorporated into the project.

Flying Post has also used a Treaty Land Entitlement claim to assist in the understanding of local community areas of use in the past as well as to train a community member responsible for carrying out the project.

Information Sharing

MFN/FNFP have collectively decided not share specific information such as site specific values, locations of traditional practice and supplementary information within the Local and Regional area. MFN/FNFP have collectively decided to share specific information within the immediate project area for protection and mitigation.

Information sharing agreement were negotiated with and signed off by Chief and Councils of both communities. - Agreement attached

Capacity Building

PPFN and MFN both decided to build capacity as a community in this process.

PPFN hired a community representative through a competitive process and all resumes were forwarded to W.C. McKay Consulting Services where a decision was made based on background and experience.

MFN hired 2 youth representatives based on a competitive process. All resumes were forwarded to W.C. McKay Consulting Services where a decision was made based on background, experience, and educational situation.

The Training program was developed in partnership with W.C. McKay Consulting and Cree-tech and delivered to each representative in the project.

The Training Program consisted of

- Overview presentation on the project and Environmental Assessments
- Understanding and using maps
- Proper Map mark up
- How to gain interviewees confidence and respect
- Note taking using designed questionnaires
- Using video Cameras in the interview process
- Downloading and organizing video data

All three representatives were asked to read material such Chief Kerry's Moose and other TEK material provided at the end of training. The representatives were also asked to review community research material provided by W.C. McKay Consulting Services in the initial introduction which was also identified in the Work plan. Test interviews were setup to provide first hand experience in the interview/mapping process. Quality control exercises were also completed every 2-3 weeks to ensure the data was collected to a certain standard.

Interviewee Selection Process

The representatives worked with their respective community administration and lands and resources programs to identify Elders and community Traditional Land Users between the approximate ages of 50 - 80. The target number of elders and land users was 75 for the two communities. 75 of the 75 elders were contacted at the beginning of the project and informed of the process and purpose. The total number of interviews completed between both communities were 22 out of a total of 75 identified elders and land users (29%). Although the number of interviewees seem low the community members that actually use the region identified were the only members willing to participate in the project. Several members that were not identified but heard of the project from community flyers, handouts and word of mouth stepped forward and expressed interest in the project but may have been missed due to timing of the interviews or being away for the summer. The interviews took place between July 1st, 2013 - August 30th, 2013. Time and locations of meetings were at the community band office, School, seniors facilities and community lodge.

Interview Structure

A draft questionnaire was provided by AMEC environmental and IAM Gold and modified by each community to suit its needs. (Attached). The set-up of the interview location had project area, local area and regional maps available for viewing by interviewees. The map that was most used for marking was the local area map which was laid out on the table in front of the interviewee.

Video camera was the preferred method of raw data collection and was pointing at the elder and map on table.

Consent was obtained and part of the introduction and was listed in the questionnaire for the interviewee to follow. 100% of the elders agreed to be video recorded and approximately 12 hours of footage was gathered during the entire process. The Interviewer was also scribing notes on the questionnaire document which corresponded with the individual maps for greater clarity.

The original questionnaire documents will be scanned and stored in the lands and resources departments and the video files are downloaded on lands computers and stored off site. The map data has been digitized using GIS and is stored on the Cree-Tech map server and added to the existing data sets for each individual community's use. Cree-tech also has back-up off-site services to ensure data safety. Retrieval of all data will be easily accessed by each community for the duration of the project and beyond.

Results

Key areas of Traditional Land Use

MFN/FPFN have agreed to provide Sensitivity areas to IAM Gold and average quantities of Harvest per year throughout the combined areas have been the chosen method of sharing information.

The Sensitive Areas are labelled A- F

Majority of Traditional Land Use within these Sensitive areas include, hunting, Fishing/Netting, Trapping and gathering.

Moose - average of 8 - 10 per year are gathered within or near to these sites.

Fish - an average of 200 Pickerel are netted and fished every year within or near to these sites.

Waterfowl - An average of 10 - 30 ducks per year are gathered with in or near these sites every year.

Birds - An average of 75 partridge are gathered within or near to these sites every year.

Seasonal blueberry picking are gathered within or near to these sites every year not quantified within the study.

Cultural, Spiritual, Ceremonial, Burial sites

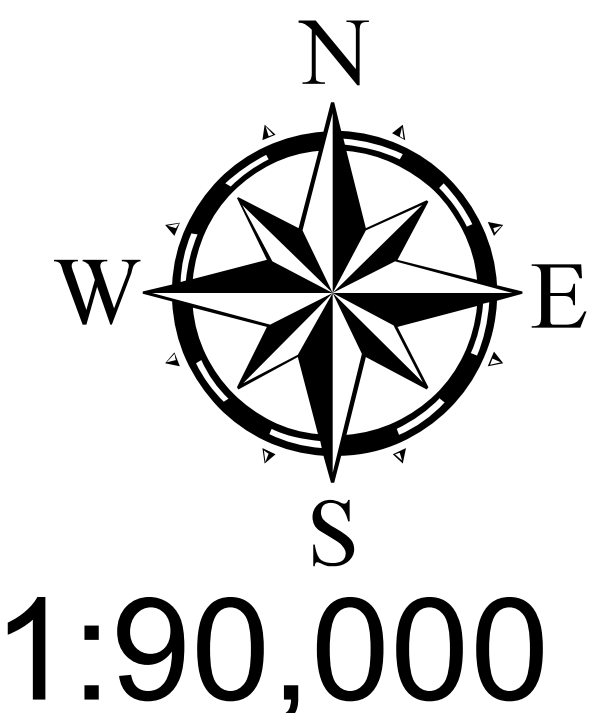
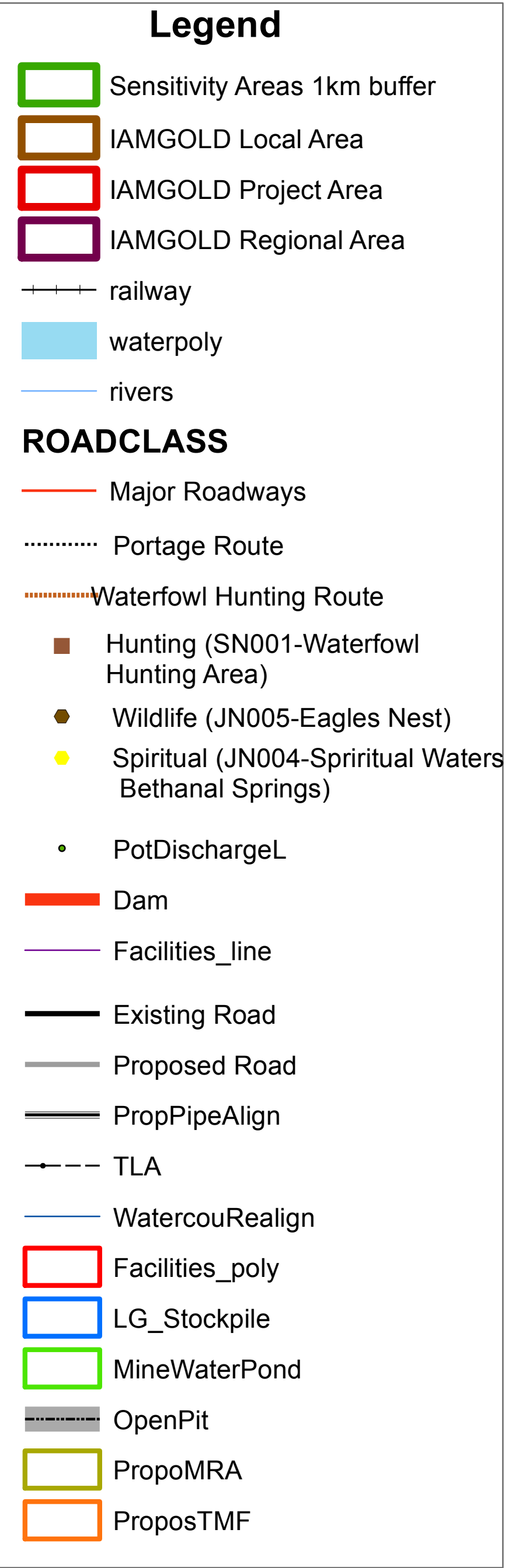
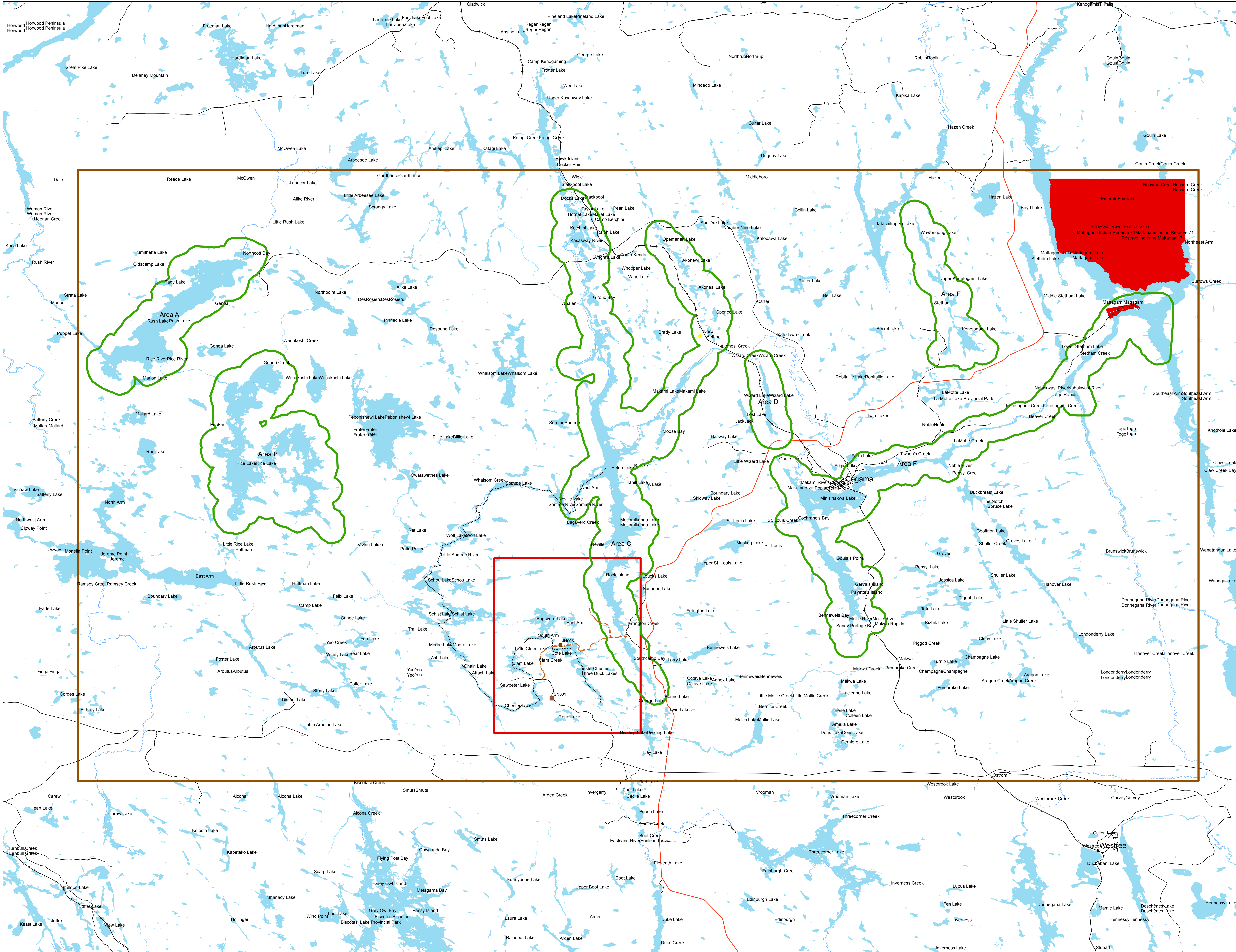
There is 1 major site of significance identified by several elders and community members called “ Bethnal Springs” is a sacred spring water site with related pictographs in the area. This has been identified as extremely important to the communities cultural heritage and sensitive to activities in the local area.

Travel Routes

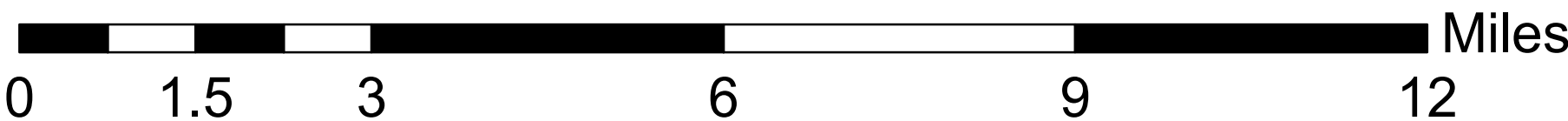
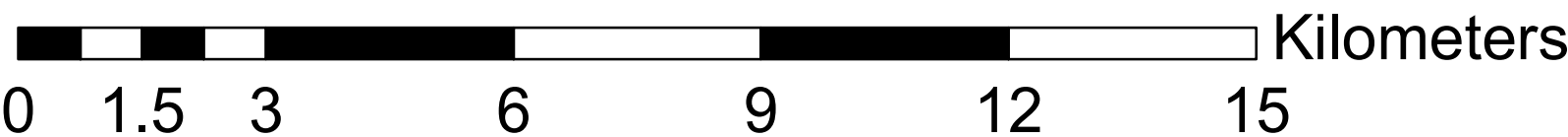
There has been a significant travel route verbally identified from Biscotasing Lake to Mattagami First Nation that has been used for centuries which some elders believe to be impacted by the project. There is one elder that has the ability to identify the route but is currently ill and needs more time to identify the route. This will be updated as soon as possible.

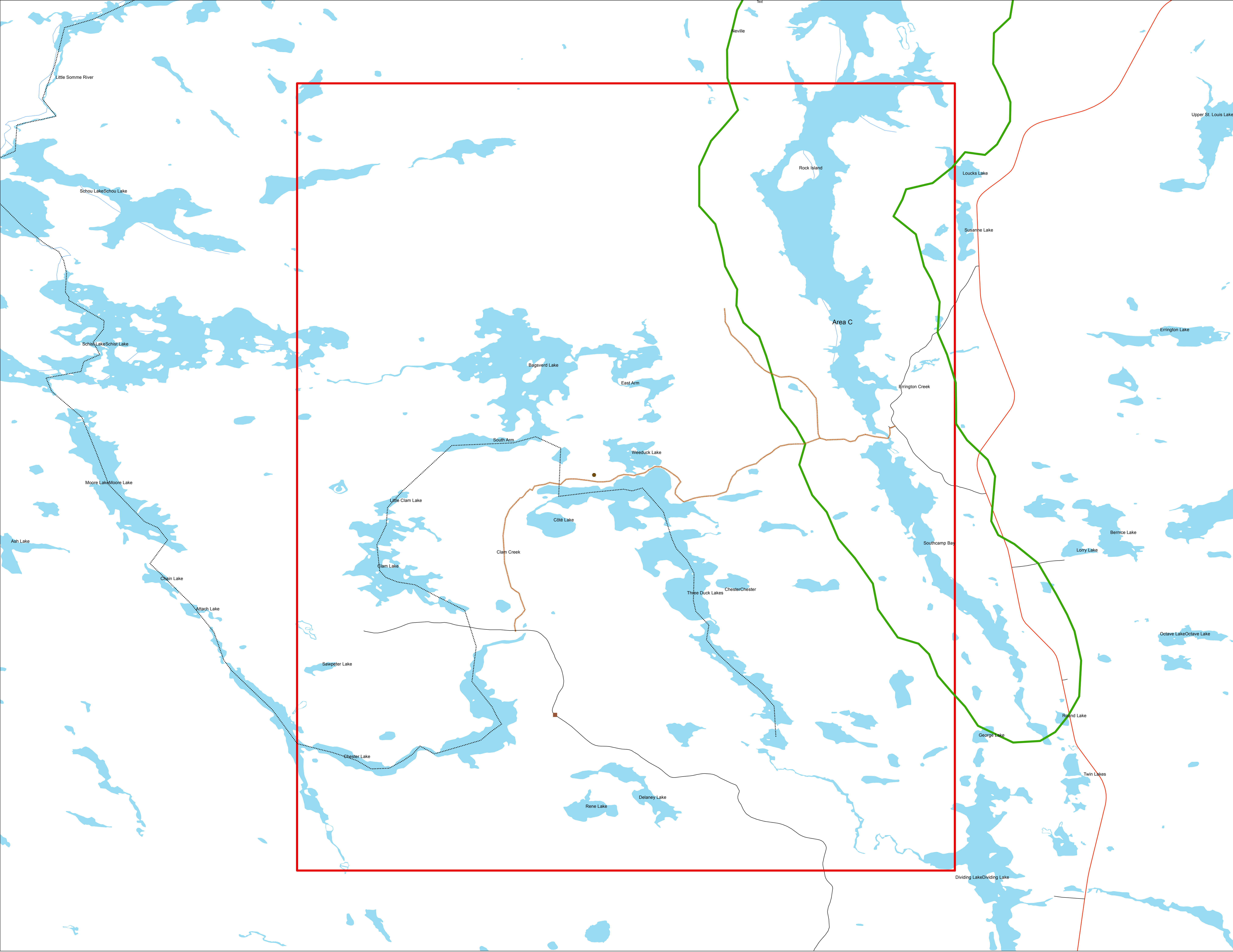
Camp/Cabin Sites

There are several cabins in the identified within the main use areas and several identified in past studies none of which are identified in the TEK/TLUS map for the purpose of this study.



1:90,000





Legend

- Sensitivity Areas 1km buffer
- IAMGOLD Local Area
- IAMGOLD Project Area
- IAMGOLD Regional Area
- railway
- waterpoly
- rivers

ROADCLASS

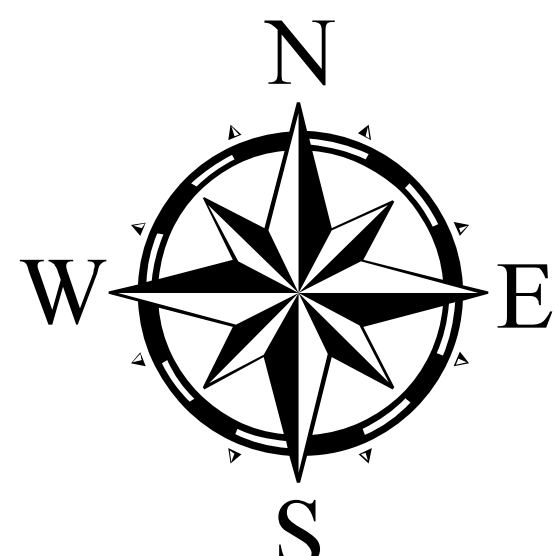
- Major Roadways

Activity Legend

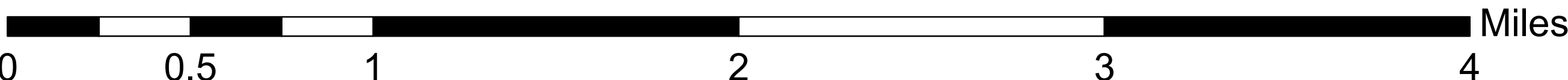
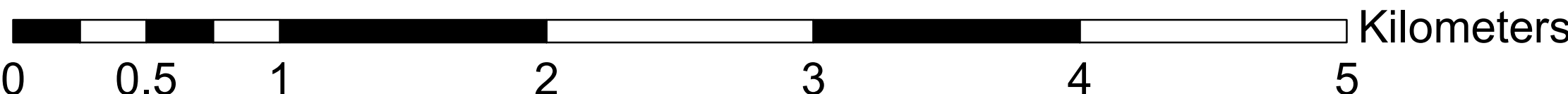
- Fishing
- Gathering
- Hunting
- Man Made
- Spiritual
- Travel
- Wildlife

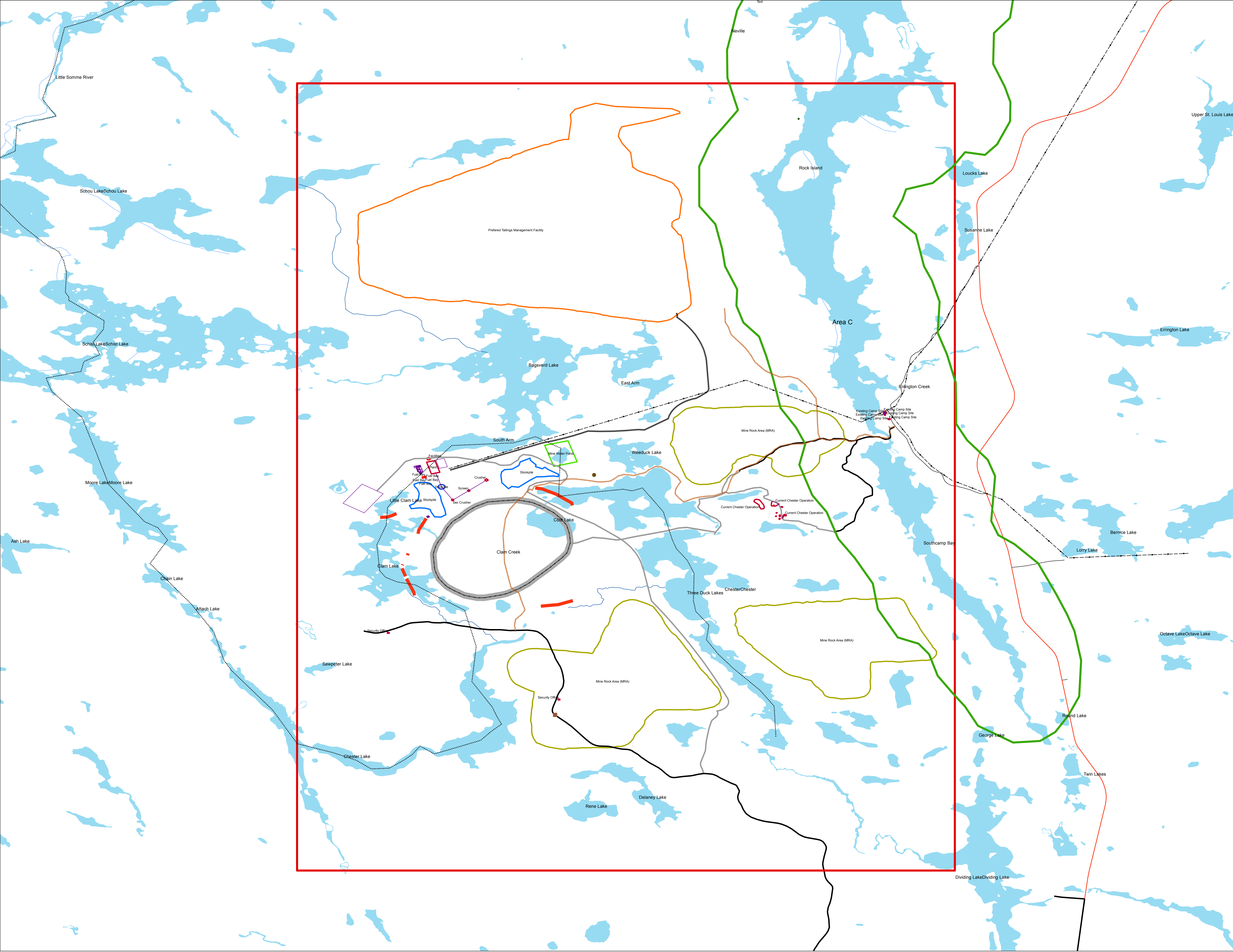
Other Legend

- Portage Route
- Waterfowl Hunting Route



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Legend

- Sensitivity Areas 1km buffer
- IAMGOLD Local Area
- IAMGOLD Project Area
- IAMGOLD Regional Area
- railway
- waterpoly
- rivers

ROADCLASS

- Major Roadways

- Fishing
- Gathering
- Hunting
- Man Made
- Spiritual
- Travel
- Wildlife
- Portage Route
- Waterfowl Hunting Route
- PotDischargeL
- Dam
- Facilities_line
- Existing Road
- Proposed Road
- PropPipeAlign
- TLA
- WatercouRealign
- Facilities_poly
- LG_Stockpile
- MineWaterPond
- OpenPit
- PropoMRA
- ProposTMF

