

No.	TEISG Section, Page Number and Quote	MNO Comment
1	<p>3.2 Project Location Page 11-12</p> <p>“The following information must be included and, where appropriate, located on maps: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous traditional territories and/or consultation areas, Treaty and/or Title lands, Indian Reserve lands, Indigenous harvesting regions (with permission of Indigenous communities); ...” 	<p>The MNO has a democratic, province-wide governance structure that is broken down into Regions. Within these Regions, the MNO has Community Councils. These Community Councils get their mandate to support local governance from the MNO through signed Community Charter agreements and work collaboratively with the MNO and other Community Councils to represent the rights and interests of regional rights-bearing Métis communities throughout the province.</p> <p>Further, the Project is located within Region 3 which includes historic Métis Community of Abitibi Inland Historic Métis Community and the Métis Nation of Ontario Métis Harvesting Areas of Abitibi/Temiscamingue or James Bay as per the Métis Nation of Ontario Framework Agreement on Métis Harvesting with the Ontario Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry (2018).</p>
2	<p>3.2 Project Location Page 11-12</p>	<p>The MNO has not identified culturally important features of the landscape in proximity to the Project or within potential spatial boundaries.</p>

	<p>“The following information must be included and, where appropriate, located on maps: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally important features of the landscape.” 	<p>In order to collect this information for inclusion in the Project Location information to be contained in the Impact Statement, MNO requires capacity and a reasonable timeline.</p>
3	<p>3.3 Regulatory framework and role of the government Page 13</p> <p>“The impact statement must identify: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any treaty, self-government, land claims or other agreements between federal or provincial governments and Indigenous groups that are pertinent to the project and/or Impact Assessment; ...” 	<p>On June 27, 2019 the MNO and the Government of Canada signed a Métis Government Recognition and Self-Government Agreement that set a new government-to-government relationship between Canada and Ontario Métis. The Agreement provides the MNO with federal recognition of self-government.</p> <p>This agreement should be referenced in the Impact Statement.</p>
4	<p>3.4 Project component and activities Page 13</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must describe project activities to be carried out during each project phase, with a focus on activities with the greatest potential to have environmental, health, social and economic effects, or impacts to Indigenous peoples and their rights...”</p>	<p>It is unclear how the magnitude of activities will be identified. Normally, this is a criterion that is applied to Project effects to Valued Components and is not generally applied to Project activities.</p>
5	<p>3.4 Project activities Page 13</p> <p>“The impact statement must highlight activities that involve periods of increased disturbance to environmental, health, social and economic conditions or impacts on Indigenous peoples.”</p>	<p>The MNO has not collected information related to increased disturbance and its impacts on their citizens for the Project.</p> <p>In order to collect this information for inclusion in the Project Activities information to be contained in the Impact Statement, MNO will require capacity and a reasonable timeline.</p>
6	<p>4.2 Need for the project Page 16</p> <p>“The description must include any comments or views of Indigenous peoples, the public and other participants on the proponent’s need statement.”</p>	<p>Capacity will be required for the MNO to review the proponent’s need statement and a reasonable timeline for completion of the review.</p>

7	<p>4.3 Alternatives to the project Page 16</p> <p>“The process of identifying and considering alternatives to the project must consider the views, information and knowledge from Indigenous communities ...”</p>	<p>Indigenous involvement in considering alternatives to the Project are not typical and the MNO may require contextual information on what providing their views on this could look like.</p> <p>Following this scoping process, the MNO would require capacity and reasonable timeline for development of their views and provision of that information to the Project.</p>
8	<p>4.4 Alternative means of carrying out the project Page 16-19</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must identify and consider the potential environmental, health, social, cultural and economic effects and the impacts on the rights of Indigenous people of alternative means of carrying out...”</p> <p>“The impact statement must describe how concerns, views and information provided by Indigenous peoples, the public and other participants were taken into account in establishing criteria and conducting the analysis.”</p> <p>“As relevant, the alternatives to and alternative means assessments should be informed by, but not limited to, the following: ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any study or plan that is conducted or prepared by a jurisdiction, or an indigenous governing body... • Indigenous knowledge, community knowledge, comments received by the public, comments received from a jurisdiction ...” 	<p>The MNO has not collected information on potential impacts of Project alternative means on their rights and interests. In order to provide this information, the MNO would require capacity and identified timelines for collection, consideration and dissemination of information to the proponent.</p> <p>Further, Indigenous involvement in considering alternative means of carrying out the project are not typical, and the MNO may require contextual information on what providing their views on this could look like.</p> <p>Following this scoping process, the MNO would require capacity and reasonable timeline for development of their views and provision of that information to the Project.</p>
9	<p>5.2 Analysis and response to questions, comments and issues raised Page 20</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must provide a summary of key issues related to the project, including the potential environmental, health, social and economic effects and potential for disproportionate effects for diverse subgroups within the population, that were raised through engagement with the public, or how they were incorporated into the Impact Statement.</p>	<p>How will the Impact Assessment Agency differentiate between general issues identified by Indigenous nations and potential impacts to Indigenous rights and interests? Will this differentiation have input from Indigenous nations to ensure proper characterization?</p> <p>Why are Indigenous nations categorized under “diverse subgroups.” This is inappropriate.</p>

10	<p>6.2 Record of engagement Page 24-25</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the list of Indigenous communities engaged by the proponent, including those which the proponent was unsuccessful in engaging; • the engagement activities undertaken with each Indigenous peoples, including the date, means and results of engagement; • a description of efforts to engage diverse populations of each Indigenous community in culturally appropriate ways, including groups identified by gender, age or other community relevant factors (e.g. hunters, trappers, and other harvesters) to support the collection of information needed to complete the GBA+; and • a description of how engagement activities by the proponent were intended to ensure Indigenous communities were provided an opportunity to evaluate the Project’s potential positive and negative effects and impacts on their members, communities, 	<p>The record of engagement must be provided to MNO prior to submission for confirmation and to avoid dispute.</p> <p>In relation to the list of Indigenous peoples the proponent was unsuccessful in engaging: what measure will define ‘success’?</p> <p>In relation to the results of engagement, it is recommended that this information be confirmed with the MNO to ensure the results are mutually understood.</p>
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	activities, and Indigenous rights, as identified by the Indigenous community(ies).”	
11	<p>6.3 Analysis and response to question, comments and issues raised Page 25</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must provide an analysis of any potential effects to Indigenous communities and impacts on the rights of Indigenous peoples and of all the input received from Indigenous communities with respect to the Project, including its contribution to cumulative effects. This analysis is to include all input received by Indigenous peoples prior to, and since commencing the Impact Assessment process. This analysis should serve to inform the identification of potential effects and impacts on any VC, impacts on Indigenous peoples and their rights, and proposed measures to mitigate or accommodate for adverse impacts, enhance or optimize positive effects.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity and identified timelines for reviewing information contained within the Impact Statement.</p> <p>Further, MNO requires consultation on the specific procedure for drafting sections of the Impact Statement. This is not a typical activity and MNO requires understanding of the involvement required prior to initiating this process. If the process is initiated, MNO requires capacity and identified timelines for this work.</p>
12	<p>6.3 Analysis and response to question, comments and issues raised Page 26</p> <p>“It is recommended that the proponent organize and analyze information relevant to Indigenous communities in separate sections for each one potentially affects by the Project, either by nation, community, or other grouping based on the preference expressed by those people In all cases, ethical guidelines and culturally appropriate protocols governing research, data collection and confidentiality must be followed.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires discussion with the Impact Assessment Agency about confidentiality provisions for Indigenous Knowledge to ensure aspects of this information is properly protected for exploitive use in other regulatory undertakings.</p>

13	<p>6.3 Analysis and response to question, comments and issues raised Page 26-27</p> <p>“The analysis and responses are to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the type of information received from Indigenous communities; • Describe the potential effects and impacts to environmental, health, social, cultural and economic conditions of each Indigenous community, informed by the Indigenous community (ies) involved in the assessment and must include both adverse and positive effects; • Describe the rights or interests of each Indigenous community, that the groups themselves have identified, that may be impacted by the Project; • Detail the main issues, questions and comments raised during the engagement activities and the proponent’s responses, including how matters have been addressed in the Impact Statement or will be addressed in the future • Indicate where and how Indigenous peoples’ perspectives and input were integrated into or contributed to decisions regarding the project or its impact assessment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and reclamation plans; ○ Developing the assessment ...; ○ follow-up and monitoring activities, as well as ...” 	<p>Please confirm that the information about Indigenous peoples’ perspectives and input will be nation specific and will be disaggregated to allow for fulsome review.</p>
14	<p>7.1 Baseline methodology Page 28</p> <p>“Meaningful two-way dialogue with communities and Indigenous communities provides input that may describe how environmental, health, social, and economic conditions are interrelated.”</p>	<p>The MNO will require capacity and clear timelines to allow for input on how these components and processes are interrelated.</p>

15	<p>7.2 Selection of valued components Page 30</p> <p>“Indigenous communities may identify holistic VCs that encompass the effects on a number of individual environmental, health, social, or economic value components...Proponents are encouraged to work with Indigenous communities to identify holistic VCs, which may increase the efficiency of the assessment and clarity of the presentation...”</p>	<p>The concerns deemed important must be presented in a disaggregated manner to allow for identification of MNO specific concerns.</p> <p>Further, the MNO requires capacity and identified timelines to characterize their values for integration as valued components. This must be completed following consideration of MNO rights but before the completion of Impact Statement.</p>
16	<p>7.2 Selection of valued components (VCs) Page 30</p> <p>“In selecting a VC to be included, the following factors should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VC presence in the study area; • the extent to which the effects of the designated project and related activities have the potential to interact with the VC; • The extent to which the VC may be affected by other past, current or future projects in combination with other human activities and natural processes; • the extent to which the VC is linked to Indigenous interests or rights and whether an Indigenous group has requested the VC;” 	<p>By requiring ‘presence in the study area’ to be considered as a factor in selecting VCs, it implies physicality of a valued component. This could be contrary to some components of Métis rights and interests such as governance and economic consideration. This should be clarified.</p> <p>Further, MNO requires capacity to define their rights in the context of this Project and to link those rights to valued components for consideration.</p>
17	<p>7.4 Effects assessment methodology Page 34</p> <p>“Depending on the VC, the description of the effects can be either qualitative or quantitative, taking into account any important contextual factors, as appropriate...The perception of the same effect may vary among different individuals, groups, and communities. Consequently, the effect assessment should take into account views and concerns expressed through engagement with Indigenous peoples and community members.”</p>	<p>The ‘level of concern’ expressed through engagement is often subject to availability of capacity for participation. Without capacity provided for involvement there is a high likelihood that Indigenous nations cannot consider the full scope of impacts and therefore their level of concern may appear lower. This is why the Impact Assessment Agency must be aware of capacity and should compel proponents to provide adequate capacity for involvement. Particularly as this project requires new information and data collection to fulfil the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>.</p>

18	<p>7.5 Mitigation and enhancement measures Page 35-38</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must identify measures that are technically and economically feasible and that would mitigate any adverse environmental, health, social and economic effects of the designated project. The proponent may also identify enhancement measures to increase positive effects, such as local and regional training efforts, investment in infrastructure and services, and projects to rehabilitate degraded environments.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires involvement and capacity for involvement in the development of mitigation measures related to impacts to their rights and interests; as well as development of mitigation measures for VCs where Métis information has been incorporated.</p>
19	<p>7.6 Cumulative effects assessment Page 38</p> <p>“The cumulative effects assessment must include consideration of cumulative effects to rights of Indigenous peoples and cultures. Both the content and means of presenting this information is to be developed in consultation with each potentially impacted Indigenous community. Proponents must collaborate with Indigenous communities in assessing the cumulative effects of the Project on the rights and interests of Indigenous peoples. If Indigenous communities do not wish to participate in the cumulative effects assessment, the proponent should continue sharing information and analyses with the Indigenous communities, to use publicly available sources of information to support the assessment, and to document their efforts in that respect.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires sufficient capacity for finalizing the appropriate boundaries for a cumulative effects assessment. As this is not a typical component of an assessment process for Indigenous involvement, the MNO requires scoping discussions prior to execution.</p> <p>The MNO will also require capacity funding to allow for development of the content and means of presenting this information. If properly funded, it is likely that nations would wish to participate. The desire to participate is often frustrated through a lack of capacity to do so.</p>

20	<p>8.4 Atmospheric, acoustic and visual environment Page 45</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “provide baseline ambient air concentrations for contaminants, in particular near key receptors (e.g. communities, traditional land users, wildlife) and quantify the emission sources for the following:...” • “provide current ambient noise levels at key receptor points...At the time of collecting baseline data for the study on ambient noise where there are human receptors, it is recommended that the following aspects be considered:...” 	<p>The MNO requires capacity to collect information on seasonal variability at traditional land use locations and key receptor points for ambient noise levels.</p>
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21	<p>8.5 Vegetation, riparian and wetland environments Page 60</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a description of the biodiversity, relative abundance and distribution of vegetation species and communities of ecological, economic or human importance with the local and regional study areas of the Project, including:... 	<p>The MNO requires capacity to collect and document vegetation communities of traditional importance to the MNO.</p>
22	<p>7.7 Vegetation Page 36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “describe the current level of both anthropogenic and natural (fire, flood, drought, etc.) disturbance associated with vegetation and forest land...that have resulted in changes to fire regimes (e.g. fire suppression, flooding, insect infestations, etc.).” • “describe any weed species, other invasive species and introduced species of concern; and • “describe the use of local vegetation for medicinal purposes, or as a source of country foods (traditional foods) and whether its consumption has anyIndigenous cultural importance.” 	<p>MNO requires capacity to describe the use of local vegetation as a source of country food and identifying whether the consumption has any MNO cultural importance.</p> <p>MNO also requires further discussion with the Impact Assessment Agency on the meaning of ‘cultural importance’ referred to throughout the TEISG. Does this encompass subsistence importance? Economic importance? Or otherwise?</p>
23	<p>8.7 Fish and fish habitat Page 65</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “For each potentially affected waterbody or watercourse (permanent and intermittent) that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project, ensure the following information is included:...” • For each potentially affected waterbody or watercourse frequented by fish, provide the location and area of potential and confirmed fish habitat and a detailed assessment of physical and biological habitat characteristics. Present information as maps...” 	<p>The MNO requires capacity in order to collect data on fish populations relevant to their rights and traditional uses.</p> <p>Additionally, the MNO requires capacity to collect information on fish and aquatic species as country foods and identify whether the consumption has cultural, economic or subsistence importance to the MNO.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe parameter and ecological processes relevant to predicted effects on fish and aquatic species listed above...” • “Provide a list of aquatic species at risk likely to be present, and provide the location and description of suitable or potential habitat for these species (residence and critical habitat) in or near the project study area; including:...” • describe the use of fish and/or aquatic species as country foods or for other traditional purposes, including a description of the particular species of importance and whether its consumption has cultural importance for Indigenous peoples, including medicinal use...” 	
24	<p>8.9 Terrestrial wildlife and wildlife habitat Page 76</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify wildlife species, other than avian species, of ecological, economic or human importance, within the study area, that are likely to be directly or 	This section should specify wildlife species of Indigenous importance as wildlife species relate to Indigenous rights.

	indirectly affected and describe the following for each species: ...”	
25	<p>8.9 Terrestrial wildlife and their habitat Page 77</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe the use of terrestrial wildlife as a source of country foods (traditional foods e.g. moose) and whether its consumption has Indigenous cultural value, including for medicinal purposes. • Describe the use and harvesting of fur-bearing species and whether its harvesting has Indigenous cultural use and value” 	MNO also requires further discussion with the Impact Assessment Agency on the meaning of ‘cultural importance’ referred to throughout the TEISG. Does this encompass subsistence importance? Economic importance? Or otherwise?
26	<p>8.10 Species at risk and their habitat Page 79</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a list of all species at risk that are likely to be in the project area and the study area including...: 	The MNO requires capacity to collect information related to species at risk used in the exercise of Métis rights and interests.
27	<p>8.10 Species at risk and their habitat Page 80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide any published studies that describe the regional importance (including economic), abundance and distribution of species at risk, including recovery strategies or plans. 	The MNO requires capacity to consider the species listed (bats, caribou, turtles and species assessed by the COSEWIC). Following this consideration, if there is overlap of these species with Métis rights and interests, the MNO requires capacity for further assessment.

28	<p>9.1 Baseline conditions – human conditions Page 86</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must describe the current state of physical, mental and social well-being and incorporate a determinants of health approach to move beyond biophysical health considerations. ...the Impact Statement must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sufficient to provide a comprehensive understanding of the state of human health; • describe how community and Indigenous knowledge from relevant populations was used in establishing baseline health conditions, including input from diverse subgroups; ...” 	<p>The MNO requires capacity to provide input into the human health baseline. This includes capacity and opportunity to comment on the indicators that will make the assessment meaningful to MNO.</p> <p>MNO has no baseline data at this time that will allow for a comprehensive understanding of the state of Métis citizen health; therefore, it is critical that the time and capacity for collection of this information is provided. Otherwise, the goal of describing how Métis knowledge was used in establishing baseline health conditions will remain unmet.</p>
29	<p>9.1.1. Baseline conditions – human conditions Page 88</p> <p>“provide the approximate location and distance of likely human receptors, including foreseeable future receptors, that could be affected by changes in air, water, country food quality, and noise and light levels...”</p>	<p>The MNO will require capacity to identify cottages and camps in proximity to the Project, where applicable.</p>
30	<p>8.1.1. Baseline conditions – human conditions Page 87</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “provide baseline contaminant concentrations in ambient air, drinking water and tissues of traditional foods consumed by Indigenous communities. The proponent should work with local Indigenous communities to collect tissues samples where appropriate.” 	<p>The MNO requires capacity to consider periodic or temporary drinking water sources accessed by Métis harvesters.</p> <p>The MNO requires capacity to describe what country food is eaten by the Métis, including amount and frequency of consumption and where the specific foodstuffs is harvested.</p> <p>The MNO requires capacity to consider the food security within the MNO community.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the access and consumption of country foods (traditional foods) ... ” • provide a summary of identified data and explain the selection of methods for statistical analysis of available data...demonstrate how the data are representative of site conditions; and • describe the food security and food sovereignty within local and Indigenous communities...” 	
31	<p>9.2 Baseline conditions – Social conditions Page 52</p> <p>“The scope and content of the baseline social conditions should be tailored to the specific project context, take into account community and Indigenous input, and include indicators and information that are useful and meaningful for the effects analysis. The information provided must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be sufficient to provide a complete description of the current state of each valued component, including relevant trends; • describe how community and Indigenous knowledge of related populations was used in establishing baseline social conditions, including observations from diverse subgroups; • describe the baseline social conditions for various subgroups within the community to support GBA+; and • include an analysis of the interaction of different categories of social conditions or variables for the defined subgroups.” 	The MNO requires capacity to provide input into social context indicators to ensure they are meaningful to the MNO.
32	<p>9.2.1.1 Baseline conditions – Social context Page 95</p> <p>“To understand the community context, the Impact Statement must prepare community profile(s) for Indigenous communities and describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • influences on community well-being, including indicators proposed by Indigenous communities; 	<p>The MNO requires discussion about community well-being to assess whether a Métis specific well-being assessment is required. If required, capacity will be necessary.</p> <p>Additionally, the applicable history of consultations must be viewed through the MNO lens to ensure that the perspective is well rounded and not prejudiced.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community cohesion, including level of support and engagement in community or neighborhood, social networks and social activities. 	
33	<p>9.2.1.4 Navigation Page 97</p> <p>“Provide details when describing navigable waters: use of waterway (e.g. for transport or travel for commercial or recreational purposes, etc.)”</p>	<p>Indigenous use of all waterways and water bodies must be described. While this may be implied, it should be explicit.</p>
34	<p>10. Baseline Conditions – Indigenous peoples Page 106</p> <p>“The proponent is encouraged to work with Indigenous communities who demonstrate an interest in drafting sections of the Impact Statement that concern them, including sections describing Indigenous knowledge, on the subject of current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes...enhancement measures. The Impact Statement must include a description of the baseline conditions associated with physical and cultural heritage and structure, site or thing of significance for Indigenous peoples/ This description should give consideration to an understanding of the historical baseline conditions associated with the ability to transmit culture...”</p>	<p>The encouragement provided to the proponent in this section translates into significant levels of work and assessment required by the MNO to ensure their rights and interests are protected.</p> <p>This will require capacity for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing baseline conditions understand potential impacts incorporation of indigenous information review of the information prior to submission of the Impact Statement and development and provision of sufficient background information.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Where Indigenous communities do not wish to participate, the proponent should continue sharing information and analysis with Indigenous communities ...” 	
35	<p>10.2 Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes Page 109</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must identify and describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location and description of Treaty lands and/or geographic extent of Treaty rights, title area, land claims or traditional territory (including maps where available); • location of reserves and communities;” 	The description of what the Impact Statement should take into account does not reflect the geographical considerations of the MNO. The MNO is regional with Community Councils within the regions. This language could be more inclusive of MNO.
36	<p>10.2 Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes Page 109</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must identify and describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the current use of lands and water bodies in the study area, including for harvesting, hunting, gathering, and fishing, as well as social and ceremonial purposes, including as defined by Aboriginal and Treaty rights; • frequency, duration and timing of traditional practices; • efforts by Indigenous communities to restore traditional practices; • country foods (traditional foods) consumed by Indigenous communities; • quality and quantity of resources (e.g. preferred species and perception of quality); • access to resources (e.g. physical access to harvest specific species, culturally important harvesting locations, timing, seasonality, distance from community); 	The MNO requires capacity to collect information on all identified aspects listed in relation to current use of lands and resource for traditional purposes to ensure the exercise of their rights is properly assessed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important features for the experience of the practice (e.g. connection to the landscape without artificial noise and sensory disturbance, air quality, visual landscape, perceived or actual contamination, etc.); • Impacts on Indigenous peoples related to the participation and ongoing monitoring of the construction, operation and closure of the project; and • other current uses identified by Indigenous communities.” 	
37	<p>10.3 Rights of Indigenous peoples Page 113</p> <p>“The Impact Statement must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Indigenous peoples potentially affected by the Project, including historic, regional, and community context, the geographical extent of traditional territory, the purpose and importance of the rights to the rights bearing communities...” 	<p>The MNO requires capacity to be involved in the scoping and assessment of the nature and extent of the exercise of Métis rights. Rights may include similar concepts as outlined in this section but may also be expanded or contracted based on consideration by the MNO.</p> <p>The MNO also requires discussion with the Impact Assessment Agency on specified designation of thresholds. This is an important concept to the MNO but, cannot be completed on a project specific basis, and must be identified regionally to be effective.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the quality and quantity of resources needed to support the exercise of rights (e.g. preferred species); • access to the resources needed to exercise rights (e.g. physical access to culturally important locations, timing, seasonality, distance from the community); • experience related to the exercise of rights (e.g. noise and sensory disturbances, air quality, visual landscape); • specific areas of cultural importance where rights are exercised; • landscape, social and cultural conditions that support the Indigenous peoples' exercise of rights (e.g. large, intact and diverse landscapes...) • where possible, information about the members of an Indigenous community and their role in the exercise of rights (e.g. women, men, elders, youth, persons with disabilities); • how the Indigenous peoples' cultural traditions, laws and governance systems, social values, access and patterns of occupation and preferences...; • maps and data sets (e.g. overlaying the project footprint, places of cultural and spiritual importance, traditional territories, fish catch numbers); and • pre-existing impacts and cumulative effects that are already interfering with the ability to exercise rights or to pass along Indigenous cultures and cultural practices (e.g. language, ceremonies, Indigenous knowledge)." 	
38	<p>8.4.2 Effects to the atmospheric, acoustic and visual environment Page 47</p>	<p>The MNO requires review of consultation records on the acoustic environment to ensure they are accurate prior to the filing of the Impact Statement.</p>

	<p>“where there is public and/or Indigenous community(ies) concern associated with an increase in sound levels during construction, provide a vibration and sound impact assessment, including an overview of concerns.”</p>	
39	<p>8.4.2 Effects to the atmospheric, acoustic and visual environment Page 49</p> <p>“consider the expectations of peace and quiet at receptors (e.g., for incorporating appropriate adjustments in the quantitative noise assessment) and the applicable community-based policies concerning noise (e.g. complaints resolution processes as mitigation measures/follow-up monitoring mechanism).</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to consider expectations for peace and quiet during land use.</p>
40	<p>8.7.2 Fish and Fish Habitat Page 65</p> <p>“contaminant levels in harvested species and their prey, with a focus on traditional foods harvested by Indigenous peoples;”</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to assess the contaminant levels in harvested species and their prey for traditional harvested foods to ensure it can be documented and considered in the Impact Statement</p>
41	<p>1.8.2 Effects to birds, migratory birds and their habitats Page 75</p> <p>“describe the potential effects of the Project...contaminants and bioaccumulation of contaminants, including those that may be consumed by Indigenous peoples.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to identify birds and migratory birds that may be consumed by MNO harvesters and citizens to allow for description of direct effects of contaminants and bioaccumulation on those species.</p>
42	<p>8.9.2 Terrestrial wildlife and their habitat Page 77</p> <p>“describe the potential direct effects from all phases of the Project on wildlife ... including but not limited to bioaccumulation of contaminants in wildlife.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to identify terrestrial wildlife that may be consumed by MNO harvesters and citizens to allow for description of direct effects of contaminants and bioaccumulation on those species.</p>
43	<p>9.3.1. Biophysical determinants of health Page 72</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to undertake assessment of MNO harvester and citizen avoidance of drinking and recreational water sources due to perception-based effects.</p>

	“identify the possibilities of avoidance of certain country food sources, or drinking or recreational water sources, by Indigenous peoples due to the perception of contamination;”	
44	<p>10. Indigenous peoples Page 106</p> <p>“The proponent must provide an opportunity for Indigenous communities to review the information prior to submission of the Impact Statement. If the information is about an Indigenous community, they must be afforded the opportunity to comment on the information in the Impact Statement and their comments should be included.”</p>	The MNO requires capacity to be involved in review of the Impact Statement prior to submission to ensure the proponent's translation of the MNO's point of view is correctly interpreted.
45	<p>9.3.2.2 Business environment and local economy Page 102</p>	The best practices listed in this section are predominantly related to economic development and do not connect with

	<p>“As best practices, the Proponents are encouraged to also include the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe, if applicable, any actions to increase procurement from local or regional Indigenous businesses, and from businesses owned by Indigenous women, or other diverse subgroups; • describe any economic benefit agreements concluded with Indigenous communities; • provide an estimate of the anticipated levels of local and regional economic participation in the Project for Indigenous communities in comparison to the total project requirements (e.g., total dollar value of contracts); • describe the effects of the Project on the local Indigenous economy overall, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ an estimate and description of direct, indirect and induced economic effects of the Project on Indigenous people during each phase of the Project as well as any that may remain beyond the life of the Project; and ○ the sources and methodologies used for developing multipliers and estimates and, where a generic multiplier may not accurately reflect the specific situation of the Project, provide evidence of specific economic activity that will result from the Project going ahead; • describe situations when the Project may directly or indirectly create economic hardships for Indigenous people or the displacement of Indigenous businesses; • estimate the potential effects of the Project on the traditional economy, including the potential loss of related jobs; • describe the potential effects of changes to economic conditions for specific sectors in affected Indigenous communities related to traditional use of lands and resources including tourism (refer to 10.2. Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes) 	<p>effects on Indigenous rights and interests; beyond the final bullet which speaks to integration of Indigenous information.</p>
46	<p>10.3.2 Impacts on the rights of Indigenous Peoples Page 115</p>	<p>Will the Impact Assessment Agency consult with Nations about why information was not provided to the proponent as well? It could be due to a lack of capacity and not due to a lack of interest.</p>

	<p>“Where an Indigenous community has not provided its views on the impact of the Project on their rights to the proponent, or both parties agree that it is better to provide information related to the impact on the exercise of rights directly to the Agency or the review panel, the proponent should describe a rationale for the approach taken to assessing impact on rights. Proponents should discuss with Indigenous communities their views on how best to reflect the assessment of impacts on rights in their Impact Statement. Impacts on rights may be assessed using a methodology identified by Indigenous communities, including community-led assessments, and agreed upon between the Indigenous community and the Agency.”</p>	
47	<p>10.3.2 Impacts on rights of Indigenous Peoples Page 115-116</p> <p>“The Proponent, in collaboration with Indigenous communities, should consider the following factors, as relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the Project may contribute cumulatively to any existing impacts on the exercise of rights, as identified by the Indigenous community(ies); • the interference of the Project on the quality and quantity of resources available for the exercise of rights; • how the Project affects the ability to travel freely in the territory; • the effects of the Project on the access to areas important to the exercise of rights\; • the effects of the Project on the experience associated with the exercise of rights, including the ability of Indigenous communities to exercise their rights in a peaceful manner(e.g. without changes in connection to land, well-being, knowledge of the landscape, air quality, noise exposure, effects of vibrations, artificial light, fragmentation, visual aesthetics, safety); • the effects of the Project on Indigenous traditions, laws and governance; • how the Project will affect the planning, management or stewardship of traditional lands and resources by Indigenous peoples; • how the Project will affect the ability of Indigenous peoples to derive future economic benefits from the land or water or to maintain an ongoing relationship with the land or water; 	<p>The MNO should have discussions with the Impact Assessment Agency to ensure this list scopes the necessary considerations.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the way that the Project is aligned with the values, political direction and/or objectives of Indigenous peoples’ actions to mitigate or to adapt to a changing climate; • the manner in which the Project and its impacts 	

	<p>weaken or strengthen the authority of Indigenous peoples on their territory;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the Project affects all other components of significance identified by Indigenous communities; and the severity of the impacts on the exercise of rights, as identified by the Indigenous communities. 	
48	<p>10.4 Mitigation and enhancement measures Page 116</p> <p>“describe collaboration with Indigenous peoples to identify preferred mitigation measures for potential adverse impacts on Indigenous communities or their rights, as well as to optimize the Project’s benefits for their communities;”</p>	<p>This section should be reworded to explicitly identify that proponents are encouraged to work with Indigenous peoples to develop mitigation, or accommodation, for impacts on their rights and interests.</p>

49	<p>10.2.2 Effects to current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes Page 112</p> <p>“take into account expectations pertaining to the preservation of landscapes, including nighttime landscapes and, if applicable, regulatory requirements in place concerning light pollution; describe how Indigenous peoples who participated in the gathering of traditional use information took part in the impact assessment and in the development of proposed mitigation measures, including undertaking their own assessment of effects. Include all Indigenous comments on potential effect to current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes;”</p>	<p>Please clarify that this means that if the MNO collects information on traditional uses, they will have the opportunity to review that information and proposed mitigation measures? If so, the MNO requires <i>involvement</i> in the development of any mitigation measures to ensure they are collaborative and address impacts to MNO traditional uses completed in the exercise of their rights and interests.</p>
50	<p>10.4. Mitigation and enhancement measures Page 116</p> <p>“describe the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures for all potential effects to Indigenous peoples, as well as for potential impacts on the rights of Indigenous peoples, and identify if these are measures for which the proponent or other parties would be responsible.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires involvement in the development of mitigation measures. This language is unclear as the MNO would not likely be involved in increasing the positive effects of the Project. The MNO is solely tasked with identifying potential impacts to their rights and interests as identified throughout this document as ‘components’, ‘factors’ or otherwise.</p> <p>Development of mitigation is a key step.</p>
51	<p>7.6. Cumulative Effects Assessment Page 40</p> <p>“The cumulative effects assessment must include consideration of cumulative effects in relation to the ability of Indigenous peoples to exercise their rights and culture. Both the content and means of presenting this information is to be developed in consultation with each potentially impacted Indigenous community”</p>	<p>The MNO requires capacity to participate in any required cumulative effects assessment for Indigenous rights and cultures; as well as other valued components related to the Indigenous rights.</p>
52	<p>15. Follow-up programs Page 125</p> <p>“Follow-up programs are an opportunity to continue engaging with impacted Indigenous communities. If undertaken collaboratively, they can support solution-oriented approaches to managing adaptively through the early identification of issues in follow-up programs and appropriate solutions incorporating Indigenous knowledge.”</p>	<p>The MNO requires ongoing consultation on available follow-up programs; and capacity, where applicable.</p>