







MATACHEWAN, MATTAGAMI AND FLYING POST FIRST NATIONS' VALUES, CONCERNS AND COMMENTS FOR THE CANADA NICKEL COMPANY'S CRAWFORD PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT: INITIAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION SEPT 2022

Wabun Tribal Council is privledged to support our member Nations' meaningful participation in the Federal Impact Assessment process. Upon a review of the Initial Project Description for Crawford, Matachewan, Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations have agreed to take a collaborative approach to engage with Canada Nickel Company and the Agency to present their preliminary thoughts and questions and to participate in the phased Impact Assessment process.

The First Nations are pleased and confident in the partnership and consultation framework that has been established with Canada Nickel Company to date and are eager to forge an equally collaborative approach with the Agency. Each Nation has appointed an IA Coordinator and a project-specific Committee, representative of various demographic groups within their community. Each member is committed to engaging with their broader community to gather various perspectives to better inform the Committees' views. Through community-wide engagement, the Committees will report back to their broader community membership, leadership and participate in baseline studies, workshops, and opportunities for community engagement.

Through community engagement, the First Nations reviewed the Initial Project Description (IPD) for the Crawford Project and understand that the main project components will include a Open Pit Nickel Mine, Milling Facility (Plant), Tailing Storage Facility, low-grade, waste rock and overburden stockpiles, water management and other ancilliary infrastructure. The project also entails the extension of a railway and a transmision line and will also require the relocation of Hwy 655 and a 500kV transmission line.

While it is anticipated that the Crawford Project will bring economic benefits to the Matachewan, Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations, the development will undoubtedly also have direct, indirect, and even perceived impacts to the land and inherently, the exercise of aboriginal and treaty rights. As committed stewards of the land, the First Nations use a relatively more holistic approach to the assessment of potential impacts and strongly consider the project's impacts in the context of the cumulative effects of development across their traditional territories over time. Although our First Nations are progressive and not opposed to development or mining, the Nations also take their responsibility to protect the land and the exercise of rights for generations to come, very seriously. Hence, the decision of

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the Nations to use a shared approach and to actively collaborate with Canada Nickel Company and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada in the Impacts Assessment of the Crawford Project.

The First Nations are pleased to provide the following preliminary comments and concerns to clearly illustrate the need for the Impact Assessment of the Crawford project. The First Nations are confident in the engagement process established directly with Canada Nickel Company and are pleased with the various outreach initiatives conducted during the pre-planning phase. The First Nations look forward to working with Canada Nickel Company to address and mitigate the concerns raised to date and any concerns that may be raised during the Impact Assessment Process.

The First Nations have already indicated their need for a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study of the project area and a Socio-Economic study. Based on the preliminary comments and concerns, it is also clear that the First Nations require the incorporation of First Nations' Knowledge and Values into various baseline studies to ensure the ability to monitor impacts of the project on those First Nations Values. For example, but not limited to, incorporating the assessment of baseline conditions of moose, fish, medicines, or other country-food. The TKLUS and other preliminary engagement opportunities will help the First Nations identify and better define the Values of concern in the project area and will better inform the rest of the Impact Assessment process.

Furthermore, the First Nations have already expressed their interest in collaborating with the Agency to conduct a Rights Impact Assessment and actively participate throughout the process.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to our Mineral Development Advisor and Impact Assessment Coordinators listed below, should you have any further questions.

- Nicole Charbonneau: <email address removed> Mineral Development Advisor Wabun Tribal
 Council
- Julie McKay Mattagami IA Coordinator IAC@mattagami.com
- Delta Flood Matachewan IA Coordinator IAC@mfnrez.ca
- Jeff Berube/Shane Woodhouse Co-IA-Coordinators <email address removed>

Sincerely,			
[original signed]			
Chief Alex Batisse	Chief Chad Boissoneau	Chief Murray Ray	
Matachewan First Nation	Mattagami First Nation	Flying Post First Nation	

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The Mattagami, Matachewan and Flying Post First Nations expect that the following concerns and key issues will inform continuing engagement with the Proponent, the Agency and the future drafting of the detailed project description. Please note that these comments are preliminary and may change as the First Nations learn more about the project and are able to complete and review various baseline studies and TKLUS and socio-economic studies.

The First Nations' preliminary comments and concerns raised during the review of the Initial Project Description have been listed under twelve categories including:

- 1. Water and Water Management
- 2. Tailings Management
- 3. Rock Overburden and Stockpiles
- 4. Wildlife
- 5. Aquatic Life
- 6. Land Use
- 7. Sensory Impacts
- 8. Socio-economic issues
- 9. Mine/Mill infrastructure
- 10. Heritage/Culture
- 11. Closure & Decommissioning and
- 12. Cumulative effects

#	Project	Key Concerns and Recommendations
	Component/Activity/Impact	
Wate	r and Water Management (Surface	and groundwater quality, quantity, and flow)
1.	Water Management Discharge Locations	FN would like to be part of the discussion on final discharge area to ensure appropriate consideration of traditional ecological knowledge was considered. FN would like to understand rational used to determine final numbers and locations of effluent discharges to the environment. FN concerned with the cumulative effects of multiple inputs to the receiving water body (e.g. Mattagami River used in IPD)
2.	Water Management Facilities	FN would like to provide input to the water management plans on site, including dewatering, storm runoff studies, surface water and ground water pond level and water quality monitoring and related emergency warning infrastructure. FN also want to provide input to any site-specific Closure Plans, including decommissioning of ground water wells, water treatment ponds and water management infrastructure on site.

3.	Water withdrawal and related	Water taking for processing and dewatering open
	effects	pit/mine workings- concerns on surrounding water
		levels, flows and subsequent impacts to aquatic life
		and the health of affected waterbodies, including
		groundwater. FN needs to be part of discussions
		concerning the amounts and timing of water taking
		and ability to provide input on any related permit
		applications such as Permit to Take Water and
		associated monitoring requirements, including on-
		going compliance with permits and monitoring.
4.		Concerns about how any activity affecting
		Mattagami River will also impact wildlife and
		aquatic life as the river system is important for the
		exercise of harvesting rights and other cultural
		practices and ceremonies.
5.		Concerns about impacts to aquatic life in
		Mattagami River including sturgeon, suckers and
		spawning areas.
6.	Mine-water and Surface Contact	Concerned about the potential metal
	Waters	concentrations from the runoff of ore, mine rock,
		tailings and overburden.
7.		Concerned about the final discharge location,
		volume of effluent and concentration limits. FN will
		provide input to any related permits and on-going
		compliance with such permits (e.g. Environmental
8.	Alteration of Local	Compliance Approvals).
٥.	Waterbodies/watercourses and	Concerned about the dewatering and diversion of any waterbodies since water management is a
	changes in flow (General)	sacred First Nation responsibility to protect.
9.	changes in now (General)	Concerned about how dewatering or effluent
9.		discharge will affects other waterbodies within the
		project area and affected watersheds.
10.		Concerned about the potential of intake and
10.		discharge to affect water quality and flows as water
		management is a sacred First Nation Responsibility
		to protect. FN request involvement in baseline
		water flow studies and modelling.
11.		Community members active on water – and have a
		close relationship with the area and local
		waterbodies.
12.		Concerned with the proximity of tailings to
		waterbodies and potential contamination from any
		tailings seepage (e.g. mercury, cyanide).
13.		Concerned about any emergency response and spill
		contingency plans to address any potential risks to
		waterbodies and/or related to tailing management
		on-site.
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14.	Project Blasting	Concerned about physical impact of blasting and
		seismic activity may have on waterbodies and
		associated aquatic life.
15.	Groundwater	Concerned about impacts to water quality, volume
		and migration of potential contamination.
16.	Alterations to waterbodies (e.g.	Concerned about impacts to from
	rivers, lakes)	dewatering/diversion including altered water flows
		and levels, changes in navigation and boating, and
		impacts to connected waterways.
17.		Concerned about impacts from underground
		blasting to fish and fish habitat within affected
		watersheds.
18.		Concerned about cumulative effects and using too-
		narrow of a scope when assessing project-specific
		impacts. FN want to better understand rationale of
		any selected discharge locations and how
		cumulative effects or a more holistic approach was
		considered in making that determination.
19.		Concerned about requirements for relocations of
		fish and the methodology used in doing so. FN want
		more information on how relocations are
		accomplished and have the ability to participate.
20.	Water-crossing(s)	FN would like to provide input to the locations of
		any proposed water-crossings and want to reduce
		the number for water crossings required as much
24		as possible.
21.		Concerned about water-crossings being potential
		inputs of contamination and want adequate storm water management on site to ensure
		contaminated/contact-water is treated as required
		before discharge to the environment.
Tailing	s Management	Delore discharge to the environment.
laming	o management	
22.	Tailings Storage -	Concerned about the permanent alterations to the
	00-	landscape and risk associated with long-term tailing
		storage. FN understands that a portion of tailings
		will be used to backfill mined-out open pits – FN
		want to reduce final volume of tailings left
		permanently within the Tailing Storage Facility.
		Please provide additional details and include the
		FN in any Alternatives Assessment for tailings
		management.
23.		Concern with wind and impact to surrounding
		plants and wildlife as cumulative effects and
		forestry operations have exacerbated wind
		conditions. Wind dispersal of tailings would be
		detrimental to the environment and is a known

		issue with any "dry stack" tailings. FN are
		concerned with any perceived risks or impacts to
		the environment from fugitive dust from site. FN
		want to provide input to any Dust Management
		plans developed on-site, including the use of any
		chemical dust suppressants.
24.		FN want to have input to the final land use plans of
		the site, which would be incorporated into the
		Closure Plan. FN want to see native plant species
		being incorporated into any revegetation occurring
		on site.
25.		Concerns with on-going risk of tailing management
		(e.g. physical stability and risk of contamination,
		monitoring and emergency response plans) that if
		any tailings get in the water, given fast flow, it
		would spread everywhere.
26.		Considering FN have experienced a breach of tailing
		dam within traditional territory and heavily
		impacted by historical mining activity, the FN are
		concerned with the adequacy of Alternative
		Assessments, Community risk perception for
		tailings accidents and seepage is sensitive given
		experience with previous tailings failures.
27.		Concerned with physical stability of Tailing Storage
		Facility (TSF) due to being built on clay. FN want to
		better understand the engineering, technology and
		assessment being conducted as part of designing
		the TSF.
28.		Concerned with the final surface area of the TSF
		with tradeoff between height/risk and footprint. FN
		want to better understand rationale behind TSF
		design.
29.		Concerned about the impact of the dry stack
		tailings on flora and fauna.
30.		Tailing management is a novel concept to most FN
		members. FN want the development of plain
		language information on tailings management
		options.
31.		Concerned with fugitive dust and tailings spills. FN
		would like to be involved in developing air
		monitoring requirements for the site and
		associated modelling.
	Overburden and Stockpiles	
32.	Rock Overburden and Stockpiles	Stockpiles will be visible by MFN land-users
		affecting quality of life and ability to enjoy the land
1		as it once was.

33.		FN prefer referring to overburden as soil. FN would
		like to see the implementation of best practices in
		the maintenance (e.g. aeration, maintain
		microflora/fauna) of soil (overburden) piles that
		would be used in progressive reclamation. FN want
		to reduce the potential need of disturbing/soil
		stripping an area to provide the topsoil required for
		revegetation.
34.	1	Concerns over runoff from stockpiles and the
34.		adequacy of storm water management plans.
Wildli	ifo	adequacy of storm water management plans.
35.	General	FN would like to be informed of any incidents or
33.	General	•
		mortalities on site. Wildlife log for employees on
26	-	site. Wildlife effects monitoring to be implemented.
36.		Concerned with wildlife nursery area (waterfowl
	-	brood rearing habitat) in and near project area.
37.		Concerned with the impacts on moose and loss of
		Moose habitat (e.g. calving sites, wintering
	_	grounds)
38.		Concern with any beavers on site and the potential
	_	for increased presence.
39.		Concern with any otters on site and the potential
		for increased presence.
40.		Concerned about the loss of habitat for wildlife.
41.		Concern for eagle and osprey nesting in or near the
		project area.
42.		Concerns for changes in location and behavior of
		wolves, subsequently affecting moose populations
		which are vital source of country food for many FN
		members.
43.	Species At Risk	Concerned with the impact of SAR. MFN would like
		to be involved and consulted on the plan for
	_	mitigation.
44.		Concern for impacts to Little Brown Myotis,
		Whippoorwill, and Canadian Warbler.
45.	Culturally Important Species	FN wants to ensure that potential impacts to
		culturally valued wildlife such as moose, are
		adequately included in baseline and on-going
		monitoring.
46.	Emissions – Air quality, Noise,	Concerned that noise levels will impact migratory
	Vibrations, Light	birds and other wildlife, especially those harvested
		as country foods by FN members.
47.]	Concerned with the impact of use of light fixtures
		that can potentially disturb nocturnal species such
		as the Common Nighthawk and Brown Myotis.
48.	Influx of workers	Concern with potential increase in access to
		hunting grounds and hunting pressures on wildlife
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		from influx of workers. Concerned about the	
		increased population and its impact on traditional	
		hunting activities. Impacts to lifestyles due to	
		increased population or other socio-economic	
		impacts.	
49.	Habitat Compensation	Concerned about the clearing of habitat and return	
49.	Tiabitat Compensation	of native wildlife. FN would like to be included in	
		any habitat compensation plans.	
Λαιια	itic Life – Fish and Fish Habitat	any nabitat compensation plans.	
50.	General	Impacts to spawning sites. FN needs to be	
50.	General	consulted on impacts to Walleye spawning	
		locations.	
51.	Stockpiles	Potential impacts to creeks from overburden	
J1.	Stockpiles	management that may contain fish. FN would like	
		to review overburden management plan.	
52.	Water Crossings	Concern with location, construction, and operation	
32.	water crossings	of crossing over Victoria creek and how it could	
		impact fish.	
53.	Aquatic Habitat Plan	Concerned about Beavers present near project site.	
55.	Aquatic Habitat Flair	FN would like to be involved in the compensatory	
		aquatic habitat plan.	
54.	Water quality	FN want to ensure adequate baseline water quality	
54.	water quanty	data is being collected and is representative of	
		seasonal and annual changes.	
55.	Blasting	Concern for impacts on aquatic habitat, aquatic life;	
<i>J</i> J.	Didstillg	vibration.	
56.	Accidents and malfunctions	Concerned about the impact to fish and potential	
50.	/ recidents and manaretions	for impacts should there be a tailings breach. The	
		water moves so fast in there, it will spread	
		everywhere.	
57.	Species of Concern	FN values and is concerned about impacts to fish	
37.	Species of contern	and fish habitat, including not only sturgeon, but	
		also other game fish used as country food such as	
		walleye, pike, and trout. FN requests involvement	
		in baseline and long-term monitoring of fish	
		identified as Species of Concern and impacts to	
		aquatic life in general.	
Land	Land Use		
58.	Traditional practices	To include traditional practises on site for	
	,	indigenous employees. FN would like to see areas	
		for traditional practices ie: tobacco offering,	
		smudging area on site.	
59.	Access to site and surrounding	FN would like to be consulted on the location of	
	areas.	any new access roads that could lead to increased	
		access by non-members to areas used for	
		harvesting by members.	
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60.	Dust on medicines/plants	Concerned with aerial deposition to surrounding
		areas, including dusting of medicines. FN want to
		provide input to and ensure implementation of
		adequate dust management plans.
61.	Hunting	FN is concerned about permanent loss of
		access/use of land, especially related to Tailing
		Storage Facility and long-term impacts to hunting
		and harvesting rights.
		A permanent loss of land directly reduces the total
		area available to members for the exercise of
		hunting and harvesting rights and should be
		considered more holistically and in the context of
		cumulative effects.
62.	Loss of land	Transfer of Elders' knowledge; access to future
		generations.
63.	Air emissions	What chemicals used in the mill and dry stack? The
		tailings blowing around. Arsenic?
64.	Enjoyment of land	Concerned about the perceived impacts which
		reduce members feelings of confidence and safety
		in exercising rights, especially harvesting rights
		which reduces their quality of life and ability to
		enjoy the land as they once did.
65.	\dashv	Restricted land use, harvesting from real/perceived
05.		risk of contaminants.
66.	Access to important areas	FN is concerned about any changes to access,
00.	Access to important areas	primarily eliminating current access or increasing
		access to rivers and other waterbodies in the
		project area.
67.	-	FN is concerned about the ability to access
07.		preferred hunting, harvesting, ceremonial or
		,
Sons	ory Impacts	cultural areas in and around the project site.
	ory Impacts Visuals	EN concorned about impact of the about as to the
68.	Visuals	FN concerned about impact of the changes to the
		landscape would have on quality of life, ability to
		enjoy the land as it once was. Will the project site
		(stockpiles, tailing, other tall infrastructure) be
		visible from Mattagami River?
69.	Light pollution	Affecting nocturnal species: common nighthawk,
		brown myotis and other wildlife.
70.	Noise from mine workings	Impacts Member's quality of life, wildlife.
71.		Seismic concerns.
Socio	p-economic Issues	
72.	Employment barriers	Concerned about barriers for employment for
		women FN members. Please work with FN to find
		way to improve recruitment and retention of
		women in the industry. FN want to consider how
		working hours (business hours) affect the lives of

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		parents, especially women working in the industry who are primary caretakers of children.
73.	Racism	Increased discrimination from outside workforce. Concerned about increased harassment and discrimination from outside workforce. FN requests involvement and support for development of a cultural awareness program for all mine employees
74.	Social, Economic and Heath Conditions	and contractors. Concerned that increased population with influx of workers could result in higher crime rates and discrimination towards FN members. There are also concerned with the limited housing in the area and what Proponent could do to help provide some housing since FN express that lack of housing is a barrier to employment in the area.
75.	Labour opportunities	Recruitment of outside workforce for high ranking and high salary positions. FN left with entry level positions and least opportunity for advancement. FN want concrete investment in education, training, and skills enhancement for FN members.
76.	Mental Wellbeing	Concerned about perceived risks and impacts and fear or lack of confidence affecting the exercise of rights and passing down of knowledge. Concerns with fear of impacts from emergency type situations and lack of adequate response plans for things like tailing storage facility failure. To alleviate stress and concerns, FN want best practices for emergency prevention, response and preparedness be implemented on site.
77.		Air emissions, unknown chemicals, distribution. Being breathed by community, being breathed by wildlife and food, medicines. Ingesting these. Actual or perceived risk. Any assumption made in modelling, such as country food consumption rates, should be validated by the FN members exercising their harvesting rights.
78.	Indigenous/Public health and safety	Concerned about increase in population and impact to hunting, fishing, harvesting and gathering.
79.		Concerned about safety of those harvesting in and around site or FN working on site. Concerned about appropriate signage indicating proximity to active mine site for those accessing surrounding areas.
80.	Housing and Infrastructure	Concerned about Increased rent rates; lower availability due to the Project and increase in population.

81.	Youth	Youth need access to new opportunities for jobs,
		training, apprenticeships, formal long-term
		education.
Mine	Infrastructure	
82.	Haul roads/ Railways	Concerned with safety if any crossing public
		roadways, and concerned with fugitive dust from
		roads. Concerned with impacts to wildlife from
		collisions, noise, dust, etc
83.	Power supply	FN would like to consider impacts of any
		transmission lines as part of the cumulative impacts
		of the project. The FN want to better understand
		the plans regarding the power supply to the site
		and want to re-use existing infrastructure as much
		as possible. FN want further time to consider and
		assess impacts of transmission lines that are not
		areas currently included in baseline studies.
84.	Aggregate operations	FN would like to be consulted on the potential off-
		site source for aggregate or use of waste rock as
		aggregate.
85.	Water Management Facilities	FN would like to be consulted and provide input to
		water management on site and decommissioning of
		any water management infrastructure. FN want to
		provide input to any Closure Plans.
86.	General site area	Waste management, FN want to provide input to
		waste management plans, that is off-site storage,
		handling of hazardous waste, spill or environmental
		clean-up plans.
87.		FN would like to be consulted regarding access in
		and around the site at closure and
		decommissioning of any current access roads/trails.
88.	Preliminary Mine Plan	Concerned about total footprint of project and
		open-pit mining method having relatively large,
		impacted surface area and large volume of mining
		wastes such as rock or tailings being permanently
		stored on land.
89.		FN want to better understand the mine layout
		plans and reduce the overall footprint of the
		impacted area.
90.	Air emissions	Concerned about the impact to traditional
		medicines and berries. FN would like to be
		consulted on the dust suppressants to be used. FN
		would like to conduct monitoring of medicines,
		plants or berries that are affected by fugitive dust.
91.	Noise emissions	Concerned about impacts of increase noise in
		otherwise quiet area, to FN members exercising
		their harvesting rights in the surrounding area.

92.	Mine water and Surface Contact	Concerned about the notantial metal
92.		Concerned about the potential metal
	Waters	concentrations from the runoff of ore, mine rock
		and overburden.
93.	Domestic Water	Concerned about the source of any water taking
		and discharges to environment.
94.	Demolition Waste	Concerned waste management practices on site
		and if landfill will be required. Consider presence of
		landfill and other ancillary infrastructure as part of
		assessment of cumulative effects.
Herita	age and Culture	
95.	Traditional practices	There is a need to include traditional practices on
	·	site for indigenous employees. FN would like to see
		areas for traditional practices ie: tobacco offering,
		smudging area on site.
96.	Archaeology Studies	FN has identified potential burial ground in north
50.	Archaeology Studies	end of project area- *more details available from
		WTC to identify source of information*
		FN Provided contact information of trusted
		Archeologist to Proponent- for any archeological
		studies. FN requires opportunity to review the
		study results and discuss any need for further work
		or other next steps. FN would like to provide input
		to identifying areas of potential archeological
		significance. Especially true for the shoreline of the
		Mattagami river and any tributaries. FN want to
		establish a "chance find procedure" to direct
		proponent on how to respond to a "change find"
		having potential archeological significance.
97.	Heritage, Traditional lands and	FN would like to review any archeological studies or
	other	provide input to the need for studies. Need to
		ensure no archeological potential within project
		area and address any potential finds.
98.	1	FN would like to have a ceremony to acknowledge
		mine is occurring on traditional land and
		incorporate land acknowledgements in the
		workplace culture.
99.	Community feasts, family	Community feasts and family traditions could
<i>JJ</i> .	traditions	potentially be threatened by a large project
	traditions	
		affecting various members of the same community
		or household. Flexibility is required to allow FN
		members to participate in traditional and cultural
		activities.
100.	Way of life	For those involved in the mine economy – potential
		loss of time to interrupt family traditions. E.g., go
		see pickerel spawn, check out sucker spawn. No
		time available to do it (or have all family members
		attend). Because of lack of flexibility in schedules
		attenuj. Decause of fack of flexibility ill schedules

		and working hours, many members abandon
		longstanding family traditions such as family hunts
		or the ability to gather large families is hindered.
101.	Hunter and gatherer	Concerned that the effectiveness of hunters and
	participation rates, knowledge	gatherers can be compromised through the loss of
	levels/familiarity	ecological knowledge (this can also affect
		community feasts and family traditions) through
		change in or loss of access to preferred harvesting
		areas.
102.	Traditional fishing	Concerned about the impact to traditional fishing
		activities in Mattagami River.
103.	Traditional hunting activities	Concerned about indirect effects going unnoticed,
		or un-monitored or mitigated. For example-impacts
		to wolf population having indirect effects on moose
		population or increased access into traditional
		hunting areas could result in impacts to moose
		population.
104.	Physical and Cultural Heritage	FN want to review any studies, desktop or
		otherwise, used to assess the potential presence of
		physical and cultural heritage features.
105.	Elders	Limited amount of time left to pass on knowledge.
		FN want to identify the knowledge holders and
		Elders that could potentially be most affected by
		the projects to ensure they are given the
		opportunity to participate in any Traditional
		Knowledge
106.	Life on the water	View and noise from perspective of being on the
		water, looking at the mine site.
	re & Decommissioning	
107.	Closure Plan	FN want to better understand the methods used to
		calculate the financial assurance required as part of
		Closure Plans (permitting)
108.		FN want adequate time and resources (budget,
		technical advisor) to review Closure Plans and
		provide meaningful input to Closure Plans
109.		FN want input on final land use incorporated into
		Closure Plan
110.		FN want to ensure adequate long-term assessment
		of potential for metal leaching or acid mine
		drainage. FN want conservative approach and long-
44:		term study to assess this risk.
111.		FN need provide input to Closure Plan and any
		amendments thereof.
112.	Seepage	Concern for seepage from stockpile and TSF over
		time. FN needs to be part of closure and post-
		closure monitoring.
Cumu	lative effects	

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113.	Legacy impacts	Recognize the number of historical impacts from mining and forestry the FN are also considering when assessing project-specific impacts. There has been a significant amount of surface area of the FN traditional territories that have been heavily impacted by development. FN take a more holistic, "big-picture" approach when assessing impacts and consider historical impacts in assessment of cumulative effects. FN want support to assess cumulative impacts within each of the territories.
114.	Tailings storage – dry stacking	Concern with wind and impact to surrounding plants and wildlife. Cumulative effects from mining & forestry - increased wind gust could have negative effect of environment.
115.	General	Concerned about the cumulative effects on FN traditional and treaty territory because of development such as mining and forestry. Proponent and Agency need to consider project-specific impacts in the context of cumulative effects within the FN territories.