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REPORT, GENERAL

INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT REPORT

NEAR SURFACE DISPOSAL FACILITY (NSDF) PROJECT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) is proposing the construction and operation of a Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) for the disposal of solid, low-level radioactive waste (LLW) at Chalk River Laboratories (CRL). The NSDF Project is based on the mandate of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), a federal crown corporation, to substantially reduce the risks associated with the waste and to create conditions for the revitalization of the CRL site. CNL is a private-sector company that is contractually responsible for the management and operation of nuclear sites, facilities and assets owned by AECL.

The purpose of the NSDF Project is to provide the permanent disposal of current and future LLW at the CRL site in a manner that is protective of both the public and the environment. Further, the NSDF Project would enable the remediation of historically contaminated lands and legacy waste management areas, as well as the decommissioning of outdated infrastructure to facilitate the CRL site revitalization.

The NSDF is designed to be a permanent solution which will reduce the risk associated with temporary waste storage at the CRL site because the facility has the appropriate design life to contain and isolate the inventory until it is sufficiently decayed. The facility has been designed so that the wastes will be safely managed long term without a need for retrieval.

An important step in securing the regulatory approvals for the NSDF Project, is the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS has reporting components that require content specific to Indigenous Engagement.

This Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) is a technical supporting document to the EIS, prepared in accordance with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Public and Indigenous Engagement: Indigenous Engagement (2019 August) REGDOC-3.2.2 ("REGDOC") regulatory document. This report outlines CNL's approach to Indigenous engagement to support the Environmental Assessment (EA) process for the planned Project.

1.2 Scope

As per the REGDOC, the scope of this IER includes:

- Identification of Indigenous peoples (identified through consultation with the CNSC).
- Indigenous Engagement Activities that have taken place up to the date of writing, and a proposed schedule for interim reporting on these activities to the CNSC; and
- The plan on how CNL has and will continue to engage with Indigenous peoples.

Additionally, CNL has enhanced the scope of the IER by adding the following:

- A section demonstrating compliance with regulatory requirements has been added.
- An enhanced summary of each identified Indigenous community or organization demonstrate CNL's understanding of the historical, legal, socio-economic, traditional use and other characteristics including documenting (where available) their interests in the Ottawa Valley and near the NSDF site.
- A section providing a discussion and summary of the engagement results.
- A section on Valued Components (VC) pertaining to Indigenous peoples.
- The assessment of the impact of the NSDF Project on traditional land and resource use.

- A section on Indigenous health and the development of an Indigenous receptor.
- A section describing CNL's approach to long-term relationships with Indigenous peoples.

With these enhancements, CNL has a more comprehensive document with respect to Indigenous peoples and provides most of the information in a singular report.

This IER is intended to be a living document in that it will be updated over the course of the Project based on engagement with Indigenous peoples. Revision 0 supported the submission of the Project Description to initiate the EA process, Revision 1 supported the submission of the draft EIS in 2017, Revision 2 captured general updates and feedback during engagements, Revision 3 supported the revised draft EIS in 2019 and Revision 4 supports submission of the final EIS in 2020. It is CNL's intention to provide the next revision of this IER prior to the CNSC Hearing as part of CNL's Commission Member Document (CMD) package.

1.3 Background

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories, formerly Atomic Energy Canada Limited (AECL), is Canada's premier nuclear science and technology organization. Since the early 1950s, CNL has been a world leader in developing peaceful and innovative applications from nuclear technology through its expertise in physics, metallurgy, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories recognizes that it must conduct its business in a manner that is both socially and environmentally responsible. One way CNL demonstrates this commitment is founded within its Public Information Program¹. The program aims to inform groups about ongoing activities at CNL sites, the potential impacts of these activities on the health and safety of workers, members of the public, and on the environment. The program builds public awareness, understanding, and a supportive appreciation of the Laboratories' value and relevance to Canadians.

This forms the basis of communication efforts with Indigenous communities and helps to direct the establishment of long-term mutually beneficial working relationships with communities in proximity to our sites. CNL is responsive to evolving best practices, and guidance including the REGDOC, which guides and informs the content of this report.

1.4 Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAN	Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation
AANTC	Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council
AECL	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
ANPSS	Algonquin Nations Program and Services Secretariat
ANR	Algonquin Negotiation Representative
ANS	Algonquin Nation Secretariat
ANTC	Algonquin Nation Tribal Council

¹ CW-513430-REPT-001, Public Information Program for CNL

AOO	Algonquins of Ontario
AOPFN	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
ATRIS	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CRL	Chalk River Laboratories
CNL	Canadian Nuclear Laboratories
CNSC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECM	Engineered Containment Mound
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESC	Environmental Stewardship Council
FNMHF	First Nations Market Housing Fund
Ha	Hectare
IER	Indigenous Engagement Report (previously Aboriginal Engagement Report)
INAC	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
km	Kilometres
LSA	Local Study Area
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
NPD	Nuclear Power Demonstration
NSDF	Near Surface Disposal Facility
OVF	Ottawa Valley Forest
REGDOC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Regulatory Document– Public and Indigenous Engagement: Indigenous Engagement. REGDOC-3.2.2. 2019 August.
RSA	Regional Study Area
sq	Square
SSA	Site Study Area
TKLUS	Traditional Knowledge and Land Study

TSD	Technical Support Document
VC	Valued Components
WTFN	Williams Treaties First Nations

2. ALIGNMENT WITH REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

On August 28, 2019, the Impact Assessment Act (IAA) came into force, repealing the CEAA 2012. The IAA contains transitional provisions for environmental assessments of designated projects commenced under CEAA 2012 and for which the CNSC is the Responsible Authority. The CNSC has informed CNL that the Environmental Assessment for the NSDF Project will continue under CEAA 2012. CNSC notes that as per the transition provision described in subsection 182 of the IAA: “Any environmental assessment of a designated project by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission or the National Energy Board commenced under the 2012 Act, in respect of which a decision statement has not been issued under section 54 of the 2012 Act before the day on which this Act comes into force, is continued under the 2012 Act as if that Act had not been repealed.” As outlined in subsection 182, given that the NSDF Project was commenced under CEAA 2012 and a decision statement has not yet been issued, it therefore will continue to be completed under its current process.

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA, 2012) indicates the following with consideration to Aboriginal Peoples:

“5. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the environmental effects that are to be taken into account in relation to an act or thing, a physical activity, a designated project or a project are:

c) with respect to Aboriginal peoples, an effect occurring in Canada of any change that may be caused to the environment on:

- i. health and socio-economic conditions;*
- ii. physical and cultural heritage;*
- iii. the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes;*
- iv. any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological paleontological or architectural significance”.*

Therefore, CEAA provides a clear description of the environmental effects on Indigenous peoples that are to be taken into account.

More detailed information on Indigenous engagement is now available from the CNSC in the form of the REGDOC-3.2.2, *Indigenous Engagement*. The REGDOC sets out the “requirements and guidance for licensees” with respect to Indigenous engagement. It also provides procedural direction for licensees.

The REGDOC identifies that an IER is to be prepared in support of a Licence application. However, CNL has indicated that it will continue to use the IER as the key record of engagement activities. Section 4.2.2 of the REGDOC, “Summary of Indigenous Engagement Activities” recommends that licensees are to document all engagement activities, which suggests that the IER is also intended to be a report. This coincides with CNL’s intention to provide the next revision of this IER prior to the CNSC Hearing as part of the package for Commission members.

In addition to the formal revisions of the IER, interim reporting on Indigenous engagement activities is provided monthly to the CNSC by means of the *CNSC Monthly NSDF and NPD Public Outreach and Indigenous Engagement Meeting*.

The REGDOC does clearly indicate that an impact assessment component should be undertaken. Section 3, “Applicability” of the REGDOC indicates:

“Licensees shall conduct a review to consider whether the activity described in their licence application requesting authorization from the Commission:

-
- *Could result in impacts to the environment;*
 - *Could adversely impact an Indigenous groups potential or established Indigenous and/or treaty rights, such as the ability to hunt, trap, fish, gather or conduct ceremonies”.*

As the REGDOC is specific about the above rights and activities (e.g. hunt, trap, fish, gather or conduct ceremonies) those issues are specifically addressed in this IER and the NSDF Project EIS.

There are other CNSC requirements that are to be addressed or considered with respect to Indigenous peoples. All the requirements to the knowledge of the CNL team are outlined below in Table 2-1 and a column provided that indicates the section of the EIS and/or IER that address the issue.

Table 2-1
Summary of Guideline Requirements and Concordance

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
CEAA 2012	<p>5. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the environmental effects that are to be taken into account in relation to an act or thing, a physical activity, a designated project or a project are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c) with respect to Indigenous peoples, an effect occurring in Canada of any change that may be caused to the environment on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. health and socio-economic conditions; ii. physical and cultural heritage; iii. the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes; iv. any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological paleontological or architectural significance. 	<p>Section 6 and Section 7 (this IER) and Section 6.4 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>
CNSC (2016a) Part 1: Section 2.4	<p>The proponent will provide Indigenous peoples with opportunities to learn about the project and its potential effects, to communicate their concerns about the project's potential effects, and to discuss measures to mitigate those effects.</p> <p>The proponent will make reasonable efforts to consider traditional Indigenous knowledge into the assessment of environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Section 4 to 6 (this IER) and Section 6.2 to 6.4 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement and Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 1: Section 3.3.2</p>	<p>The EIS will document the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The traditional knowledge information gathered. • How the traditional knowledge information was gathered (e.g. interviews with key community leaders and elders, collaborative field research, Indigenous traditional knowledge studies, etc.). • The source of the traditional knowledge information. • How the traditional knowledge information gathered was taken into consideration by the proponent in the assessment, including both methodology (e.g. identifying VCs, establishing spatial and temporal boundaries, defining significance criteria) and analysis (e.g. baseline characterization, effects prediction, development of mitigation measures). 	<p>Limited amount of traditional knowledge information is in Section 3 (this IER) and Sections 4 to 6 (this IER) and Section 6.2 to 6.4 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement and Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 2</p>	<p>The [EIS executive] summary will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the consultation conducted with Indigenous peoples the public, and government agencies, including a summary of the issues raised and the proponent's responses. 	<p>Executive Summary (Project EIS)</p>
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 3.2</p>	<p>The EIS will contain a description of the geographical setting where the project will take place. This description should include those aspects of the project and its setting that are key to understanding the project's potential adverse environmental effects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of local and Indigenous communities, • Traditional Indigenous territories, treaty lands, Indian reserve lands and Métis harvesting regions and/or settlements. 	<p>Section 3 (this IER) and Section 6 (Project EIS, Indigenous Interests)</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 3.3	The EIS should identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any treaty or self-government agreements with Indigenous peoples that are pertinent to the project and/or the EA. 	Section 3 (this IER)
CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 4.2	[EIS] The proponent will complete the following procedural steps for addressing alternative means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the effects of each technically and economically feasible alternative means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The effects referred to above include both environmental effects and potential adverse impacts on potential or established Indigenous and Treaty rights and related interests. 	Section 2.5 (Project EIS, Alternative Means for Carrying out the Project)
CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 4.3.2	[EIS] Sufficient information will be included to predict environmental effects and address concerns identified by the public and Indigenous peoples. The EIS will include a summary of the changes that have been made to the project since originally proposed, including the benefits of these changes to the environment, Indigenous peoples, and the public.	Section 4.4 (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 3.1.4 (Project EIS, Project Design Changes) and Sections 5 and 6 (Project EIS, Environmental Effects and Indigenous Interests)

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 5.2.1</p>	<p>The final list of VCs to be presented in the EIS will be completed according to the evolution and design of the project and reflect the knowledge on the environment acquired through public consultation and Indigenous engagement.</p> <p>The EIS will identify those VCs, processes, and interactions that were identified to be of concern during any workshops or meetings held by the proponent, or that the proponent considers likely to be affected by the project. In doing so, the EIS will indicate to whom these concerns are important and the reasons why, including environmental, Indigenous, social, economic, recreational, and aesthetic considerations.</p>	<p>Section 5 (this IER) and Section 5.1.2 and 6.3 (Project EIS, Valued Components, Indigenous Interests)</p>
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 5.2.2</p>	<p>The proponent is encouraged to consult with the CNSC, Federal and Provincial Government departments and agencies, local government and Indigenous peoples, and take into account public comments when defining the spatial boundaries used in the EIS.</p> <p>Spatial boundaries will be defined by taking into account, but not limited to, the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) community and Indigenous traditional knowledge, ecological, and technical considerations <p>Community and Indigenous traditional knowledge should factor into decisions around temporal boundaries.</p>	<p>Section 6.1.3 (this IER) and Section 6.2 and 6.4 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement, Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 7</p>	<p>The EIS will describe the proponent’s engagement activities with potentially affected Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The EIS will include, and the proponent should consider engaging with potentially affected Indigenous peoples to obtain their views on, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of and the methods used for Indigenous engagement activities. • Each Indigenous peoples potential or established rights including geographical extent, nature, frequency, timing and maps and data sets (e.g. fish catch numbers) when this information is provided by a group to the proponent or available through public records. 	<p>Entire IER and Section 4 (this IER) and Appendix B: NSDF Indigenous Engagement Activities 2015 October – 2020 August (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement) and Formal comments from Indigenous peoples, and the prepared responses, will be submitted by the project proponent to the CNSC (responsible authority) and posted on the CEAA Registry under project #80122</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
<p>CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments, specific issues and concerns raised by Indigenous peoples and how the key concerns were responded to or addressed. • The potential adverse impacts of the project on potential or established Indigenous or treaty rights. • Effects of changes to the environment on Indigenous peoples (health and socioeconomic conditions; physical and cultural heritage, including any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance; and current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes) pursuant to paragraph 5(1) (c) of the CEEA 2012. • VCs suggested by Indigenous peoples for inclusion in the EIS, whether they were included, and the rationale for any exclusions. • Measures identified to mitigate or accommodate potential adverse impacts of the project on the potential or established Indigenous or treaty rights and effects of changes to the environment on Indigenous peoples, including suggestions raised by Indigenous peoples. <p>A suggested format for providing the information above is the creation of a tracking table of key issues raised by each Indigenous peoples, including the concerns raised related to the project, proposed mitigation options, and where appropriate, a reference to the proponent’s analysis in the EIS.</p>	<p>Section 4 and 5 (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2.4, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement, Valued Components, Traditional Land and Resource Use, Indigenous Health and Indigenous Receptor) and Formal comments from Indigenous peoples, and the prepared responses, will be submitted by the project proponent to the CNSC (responsible authority) and posted on the CEEA Registry under project #80122</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
CNSC (2016a) Part 2: Section 12	<p>The EIS should provide discussion on the follow-up program's requirements, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and responsibilities to be played by the proponent, regulatory agencies, Indigenous people, local and regional organizations and others in the design, implementation and evaluation of the program results. • Possible opportunities for the proponent to include the participation of the public and Indigenous peoples, during the development and implementation of the program. 	Section 11 (Project EIS, Summary of Monitoring and Follow-up Programs)
REGDOC 2.9.1 Section 2.2	<p>When evaluating applications for licences or making regulatory decisions, the CNSC considers the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with identified Indigenous peoples whose Indigenous or treaty rights may be affected by the proposed facility or activity. 	Entire IER and Section 6 (Project EIS, Indigenous Interests)
REGDOC 2.9.1 Section 2.4	<p>Participation opportunities for the public and for Indigenous peoples are an important component of the CNSC's licensing process. The CNSC determines the appropriate level of participation opportunities on a case-by-case basis. The criteria include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interests of the public and Indigenous peoples. • The complexity of the facility or activity and its potential interactions with the environment and the public. • Additional factors such as other jurisdictional mandates or type of decision. 	Section 3 and 4 (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement)

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
<p>REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix A</p>	<p>An EA under CEAA 2012 includes information prepared by the applicant and CNSC staff, as well as comments received from Indigenous peoples and the public.</p>	<p>Section 4 (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement) and Formal comments from Indigenous peoples, and the prepared responses, will be submitted by the project proponent to the CNSC (responsible authority) and posted on the CEAA Registry under project #80122</p>
<p>REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix A.2</p>	<p>Indigenous consultation activities are integrated in the EA process to the extent possible.</p>	<p>Sections 4 (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement)</p>
<p>REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix A.3.8</p>	<p>Subsection 19(3) of CEAA 2012 states that community and Indigenous traditional knowledge may be considered in the EA. The CNSC staff will provide guidance to the applicant at the earliest possible stage in the EA process concerning the extent to which community and Indigenous traditional knowledge shall be considered in the EA.</p>	<p>Primarily direction for CNSC but Section 6 (this IER) and Section 6.4 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>
<p>REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix B.8</p>	<p>Identify the lands, water and resources of specific social, economic, archaeological, cultural or spiritual value to Indigenous people, including established and asserted Indigenous or treaty rights that may be affected by the facility or activity.</p>	<p>Sections 3 and 6 (this IER) and Section 6.4 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
	Describe Indigenous land and resource use at the site and in the local and Regional Study Areas (RSA).	Sections 3 and 6 (this IER) and Section 6.4 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use)
	Identify traditional activities, including activities for food, social, ceremonial and other cultural purposes, in relation to such lands, waters and resources with a focus on the current use of lands, waters and resources for traditional purposes.	Sections 3 and 6 (this IER) and Section 6.4 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use)
	Describe the traditional dietary habits and dependence on country foods and harvesting for other purposes, including harvesting of plants for medicinal purposes. The analysis should focus on the identification of potential adverse effects of the facility or activity on the ability of future generations of Indigenous people to pursue traditional activities or lifestyle.	Sections 3, 6, and 7 (this IER) and Section 6.4 and 6.5 (Project EIS, Traditional Land and Resource Use and Indigenous Health and Indigenous Receptor)
REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix C.6	To support the assessment of human health (see Section 3.2.7), the licensee should provide information on radiation levels to which members of the public may be exposed, including consideration of consumers of country food whose exposure pathways may differ due to cultural norms; for example, any dietary characteristics of Indigenous peoples.	Section 8 (this IER) and Section 5.8 and 6.5 (Project EIS, Human Health and Indigenous Health and Indigenous Receptor)
REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix C.7	The licensee should describe the potential effects of the facility or activity on the physical well-being of Indigenous peoples, and other people resulting from biophysical effects, including the effects of the facility or activity on all environmental components (for example, atmospheric environment) and the resulting effects on human health.	Section 5.8 and 6 (Project EIS, Human Health and Indigenous Interests)

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
	<p>Identify any change that the facility or activity is likely to cause in the environment and any effect of any such change on the health and socio-economic conditions, physical and cultural heritage and on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by any Indigenous peoples including effects on hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering.</p>	<p>Section 6 (this IER) and Section 6, specifically 6.4 (Project EIS, Indigenous Interests, Traditional Land and Resource Use)</p>
<p>REGDOC 2.9.1 Appendix C.8</p>	<p>Identify any concerns raised by Indigenous people about the facility or activity in relation to any Indigenous or treaty rights.</p>	<p>Section 4 (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement) and Specific comments and concerns raised by indigenous peoples pertaining to rights are identified and responded to in: Formal comments from Indigenous peoples, and the prepared responses, will be submitted by the project proponent to the CNSC (responsible authority) and posted on the CEAA Registry under project #80122</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
REGDOC 3.2.2 Section 4.1	<p>Licensees shall conduct research to identify Indigenous peoples who’s potential or established Indigenous and/or treaty rights may be adversely affected by the activity described in their licence application, and determine the appropriate level or scope of engagement activities to be conducted with each identified group.</p> <p>Key factors to consider when determining which Indigenous peoples to engage include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic or modern treaties in the region of the regulated facility. • Potential impacts to the health and safety of the public, the environment and any potential or established Indigenous and/or treaty rights and related interests. • Proximity of the regulated facility to Indigenous communities. • Existing relationships between Indigenous peoples and licensees or the CNSC. • Traditional territories. • Traditional and current use of lands. • Settled or ongoing land claims. • Settled or ongoing litigation related to a potentially impacted group. • Membership in a broader Indigenous collective or tribal council or Indigenous umbrella group. 	<p>Section 3 (this IER) and Section 6.2.2 (Project EIS, Identified Indigenous Communities)</p>
REGDOC 3.2.2 Section 4.2	<p>The IER shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a list of Indigenous peoples identified for engagement; 2. a summary of any Indigenous engagement activities conducted to date; 3. a description of planned Indigenous engagement activities; 4. the proposed schedule for interim reporting to the CNSC. 	<p>Section 2, 3 (Table 3-1), 4.4, and 4.5 (this IER) and Appendix B: NSDF Indigenous Engagement Activities 2015 October – 2020 August (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement)</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
	<p>The IER shall be submitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. as part of a licence application, or 2. as part of a project description if an EA decision under CEAA 2012 is being sought prior to a licensing decision 	<p>This IER is a supporting Technical Support Document (TSD) to the Project EIS and accompanies the EIS in its submission as part of the licence application.</p>
<p>REGDOC 3.2.2 Section 4.2.1</p>	<p>Licensees should provide the methodology and rationale used to develop the list of identified Indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Section 3 (this IER) and Section 6.2.2 (Project EIS, Identified Indigenous Communities)</p>
<p>REGDOC 3.2.2 Section 4.2.2</p>	<p>Licensees should document all Indigenous engagement activities to track issues and concerns raised as well as any steps taken to minimize impacts or to address issues.</p>	<p>Section 4 (this IER) and Appendix B: NSDF Indigenous Engagement Activities 2015 October – 2020 August (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement) and Formal comments from Indigenous peoples and the prepared responses, will be submitted by the project proponent to the CNSC (responsible authority) and posted on the CEAA Registry under project #80122</p>

Section of the Guidelines	Summary of Guideline Requirements	Section of the EIS and/or IER
REGDOC 3.2.2 Section 4.2.3	The Indigenous engagement report shall include a high-level outline of proposed engagement activities.	Chapter 4.5 (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement)
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (2015)	Once an EA has commenced, the approach and level of effort applied to addressing alternative means is established on a project-by-project basis, taking into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the level of concern expressed by Indigenous peoples or the public. 	Section 4.4 (this IER) and Appendix H: Tables of Interests and Concerns of each Indigenous Community/Organization (this IER) and Section 6.2 (Project EIS, Indigenous Engagement)

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2015. Addressing “Purpose of” and “Alternative Means” under the CEAA, 2012. March 2015.

CNSC. 2015. Environmental Protection: Environmental Policy, Assessments and Protection Measures. REGDOC-2.9.1. DRAFT. November 2015.

CNSC. 2016a. Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, pursuant to the CEAA, 2012. May 2016.

CNSC. 2016b. Public and Indigenous Engagement: Indigenous Engagement. REGDOC-3.2.2. August 2019.

Government of Canada. (CEAA, 2012).

3. DESCRIPTION OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

A proposed list of Indigenous communities with a potential interest in the project was identified by CNL and described in this IER. Identification of communities was based on consultation with the CNSC and through the use of publicly available sources of information including:

- Indigenous community and organization websites;
- The Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS) (Government of Canada 2019); and
- Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Indigenous community profiles.

The proposed list was based on the identified potential or established Indigenous or treaty rights of Indigenous communities in the vicinity of the project and is provided in Table 3-1 along with a brief rationale for inclusion. The inclusion of specific communities considers the nature of the established and/or claimed rights and potential impacts on those rights caused by the proposed project based on a preliminary assessment of existing and available information. As such, the working list is subject to change based on information and dialogue with the identified communities and organizations.

Table 3-1
Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations

Indigenous Communities (by representative Organization) and/or Organizations	Identification Rationale
Algonquins of Ontario (AOO), comprising ten Algonquin communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antoine Algonquin First Nation • Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation • Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini • Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation • Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation • Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation • Ottawa Algonquin First Nation • Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation (Sharbot Lake) • Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek) Algonquin First Nation • Whitney Area Algonquins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRL site is located within the vicinity of known traditional territory • Accepted for negotiations with Self-Government • Framework Agreement (Signed) • Established CNL relationship (member of CNL's Environmental Stewardship Council (ESC)*)
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (included as part of the AOO but also separately identified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic relationship with AECL and CNL • Closest First Nation to the CRL site • The CRL site is located within the vicinity of known traditional territory • Accepted for negotiations with

Indigenous Communities (by representative Organization) and/or Organizations	Identification Rationale
	Self Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Agreement (Signed) • Established CNL relationship (member of CNL’s ESC)*
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC) (two of its member communities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebaowek First Nation (formerly known as Eagle Village First Nation) • Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRL site is located within the vicinity of known traditional territory • Assertion of Rights
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) (community councils representing the project location): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNO North Bay • MNO Mattawa Métis • MNO Sudbury via the Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertion of rights in the vicinity of NSDF Project • Established CNL relationship (member of CNL’s ESC)* • Historic Métis community identified at Mattawa
Williams Treaties First Nations, comprised of seven first nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alderville First Nation (Mississaugas) • Beausoleil First Nation (Chippewas) • Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation • Chippewas of Rama First Nation • Curve Lake First Nation (Mississaugas) • Hiawatha First Nation (Mississaugas) • Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic treaty, the CRL site is located within lands covered by one of the Williams Treaties
Anishinabek Nation (formerly known as Union of Ontario Indians), which advocates forty member First Nations, seven of which are included and noted above (i.e., Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and Pikwakanagan First Nation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbrella organization that has members with potentially affected rights
Algonquin Nation Secretariat (ANS), which represent three First Nation communities in Quebec: Timiskaming First Nation, the Algonquins of Barriere Lake, and Wolf Lake First Nation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umbrella organization that has members with potentially affected rights

*Note that CNL has established an ESC for the CRL site. The function of the council is to provide opportunity for face-to-face meetings and to build an enhanced working relationship through effective two-way dialogue with a representative membership of community opinion. Of the communities the AOO represents, only the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan hold a seat on the ESC. The MNO also hold a seat on the ESC.

This IER provides background information on these communities and/or representative organizations with a potential interest in the project and includes, where possible, reference to individual community's elected council, geographic location, population, and associations or memberships. The IER will be revised as these communities and organizations provide additional information as the NSDF Project progresses. The information summarized in this IER reflects a summary information available to CNL as of the end of August 2020. CNL has undertaken a verification process (as outlined in Section 4.4) with the identified Indigenous communities and organizations or have made ongoing attempts to engage with Indigenous communities and groups who did not respond to CNL information and requests, to date. CNL utilized all available information from June 2016 to August 2020 to conduct this verification and be in a position to finalize the EIS and submit to the Responsible Authority for the next steps in the EA process. Although the opportunity still exists for the Indigenous communities and organizations to continue involvement, the ongoing updates will be incorporated into the IER as the living document.

As noted in the earlier referenced Record of Decision, funding was offered by the CNSC to assist Indigenous peoples to participate in the NSDF Project, review of the licence application, and the processes for the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. Following consideration of applications (to date) by Indigenous peoples for funding, participant funding was allocated to the AOO, MNO, and the AANTC. Further information on the participant funding process is provided in the CNSC Participant Funding Program which is available on the CNSC's Project webpage.

CNL has provided capacity funding to specific Indigenous communities to further their ability to participate in the EA process.

3.1 Indigenous Communities and Population Around NSDF/CRL

3.1.1 Indigenous Communities

The list of Indigenous communities and organizations with a potential interest in the NSDF Project is presented in Table 3-1 and are described in more detail in this chapter of the IER. Table 3-2 below identifies and describes each of the Indigenous communities in terms of their location, approximate distance to the NSDF Project site and whether or not the specific Indigenous community is a physical community with one defined location such as a First Nations Reserve. Knowing whether the Indigenous community is located in one physically defined location is helpful in understanding socio-economic information associated with the community (e.g., Census of the Population data potentially available for First Nation communities on reserves is not available for Indigenous communities where there is no single physical location). Figure 3-1 is a map that shows the various Indigenous communities in relation to the NSDF Project.

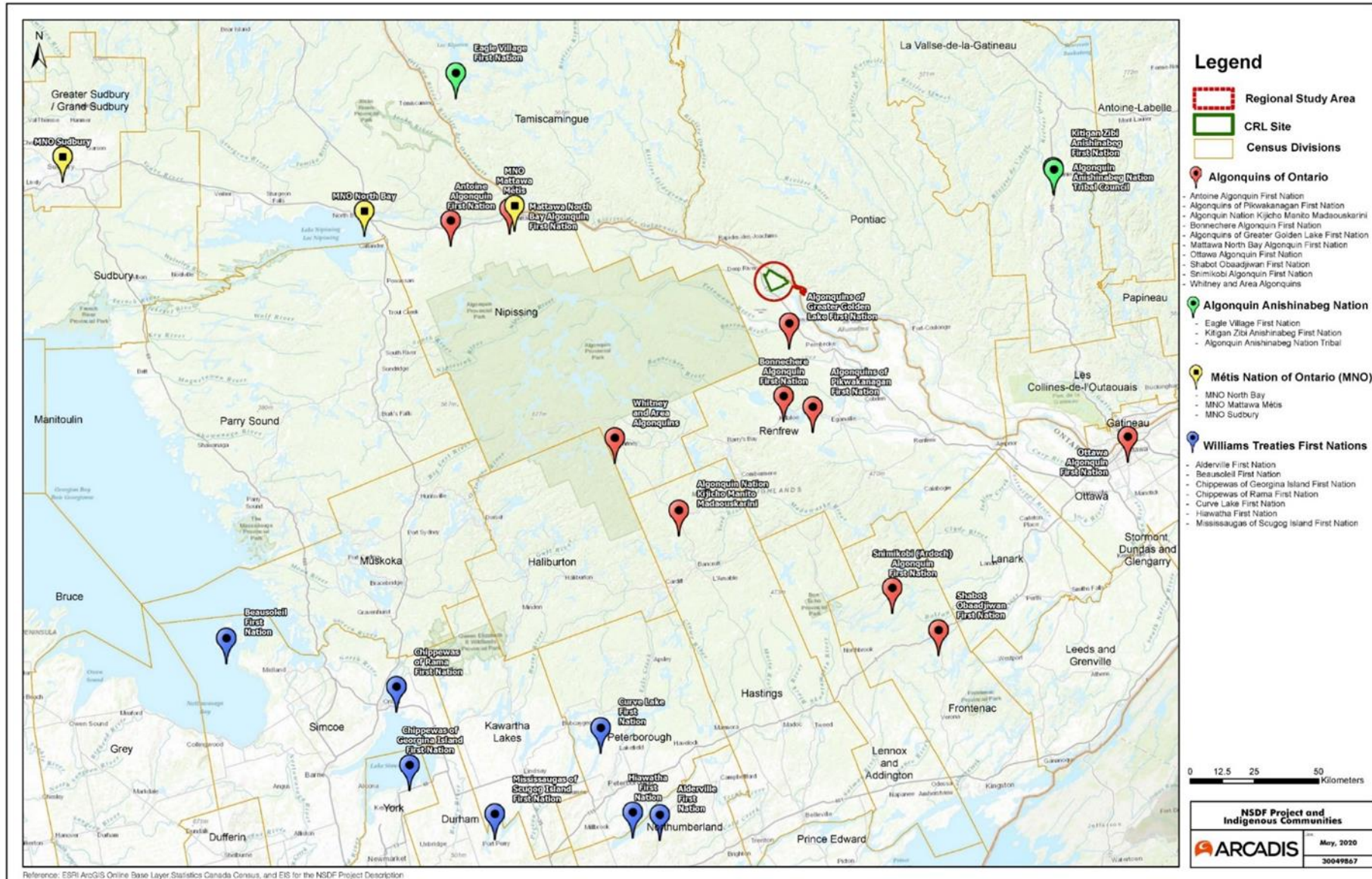


Figure 3-1: Indigenous Communities in Relation to the NSDF Site

Table 3-2
Indigenous Communities and Organizations Identified in the Near Surface Disposal Facility Project

Indigenous Community or Organization	Description	Is This a Community in One Physically-Defined Location?	Distance to the NSDF Project site (measured as a straight line)
Algonquins of Ontario			
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Reserve at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan No. 06216) 	Yes – Golden Lake	52 km
Antoine Algonquin First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in Mattawa and area farther west 	No	107 km
Algonquin Nation Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Bancroft area 	No	116 km
Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Renfrew/Golden Lake area 	No	52 km
Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Golden Lake area 	No	52 km
Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Mattawa – North Bay area 	No	107 km
Ottawa Algonquin First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Ottawa area 	No	146 km
Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation (Sharbot Lake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Sharbot Lake area 	No	150 km
Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek Algonquin First Nation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No Reserve ■ Population is generally in the Ardoch and Sharbot Lake area 	No	150 km
Whitney and Area Algonquins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AOO community ■ No reserve ■ Population is generally in the Whitney area 	No	90 km

Indigenous Community or Organization	Description	Is This a Community in One Physically-Defined Location?	Distance to the NSDF Project site (measured as a straight line)
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation			
Kebaowek First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Reserve lands associated with this community include the Kebaowek First Nation - Kipawa No. 06140 ■ Reserve is situated on the shore of Lake Kipawa to the northeast of Temiscaming, Quebec 	Yes – Lake Kipawa	150 km
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation occupy one area of reserve lands: Kitigan Zibi No. 06100 ■ Situated to the southwest of the borders of Maniwaki in the Outaouais region of Quebec 	Yes – Adjacent to Maniwaki, Quebec	113 km
Métis Nation of Ontario			
MNO Mattawa Métis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO registered citizens generally in the Mattawa area 	No	107 km
MNO North Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO registered citizens generally in the North Bay area 	No	165 km
MNO Sudbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO registered citizens generally in the Sudbury area 	No	285 km
Williams Treaties First Nations			
Alderville First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located at Alderville, Ontario near Rice Lake 	Yes – Rice Lake	215 km
Beausoleil First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located on Christian Island, Georgian Bay 	Yes – Christian Island, Georgian Bay	259 km
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located on Georgina Island, Lake Simcoe 	Yes – Georgina Island, Lake Simcoe	240 km
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located near Orillia, Ontario 	Yes – Rama/Orillia, Ontario	220 km
Curve Lake First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located on Curve Lake, near Peterborough, Ontario 	Yes – Curve Lake, near Peterborough, Ontario	193 km

Indigenous Community or Organization	Description	Is This a Community in One Physically-Defined Location?	Distance to the NSDF Project site (measured as a straight line)
Williams Treaties First Nations (cont'd)			
Hiawatha First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located on shore of Rice Lake, Ontario. 	Yes – Rice Lake, Ontario	217 km
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognized Status First Nation by federal government ■ Located on Lake Scugog, near Port Perry, Ontario. 	Yes – Lake Scugog, Ontario	238 km

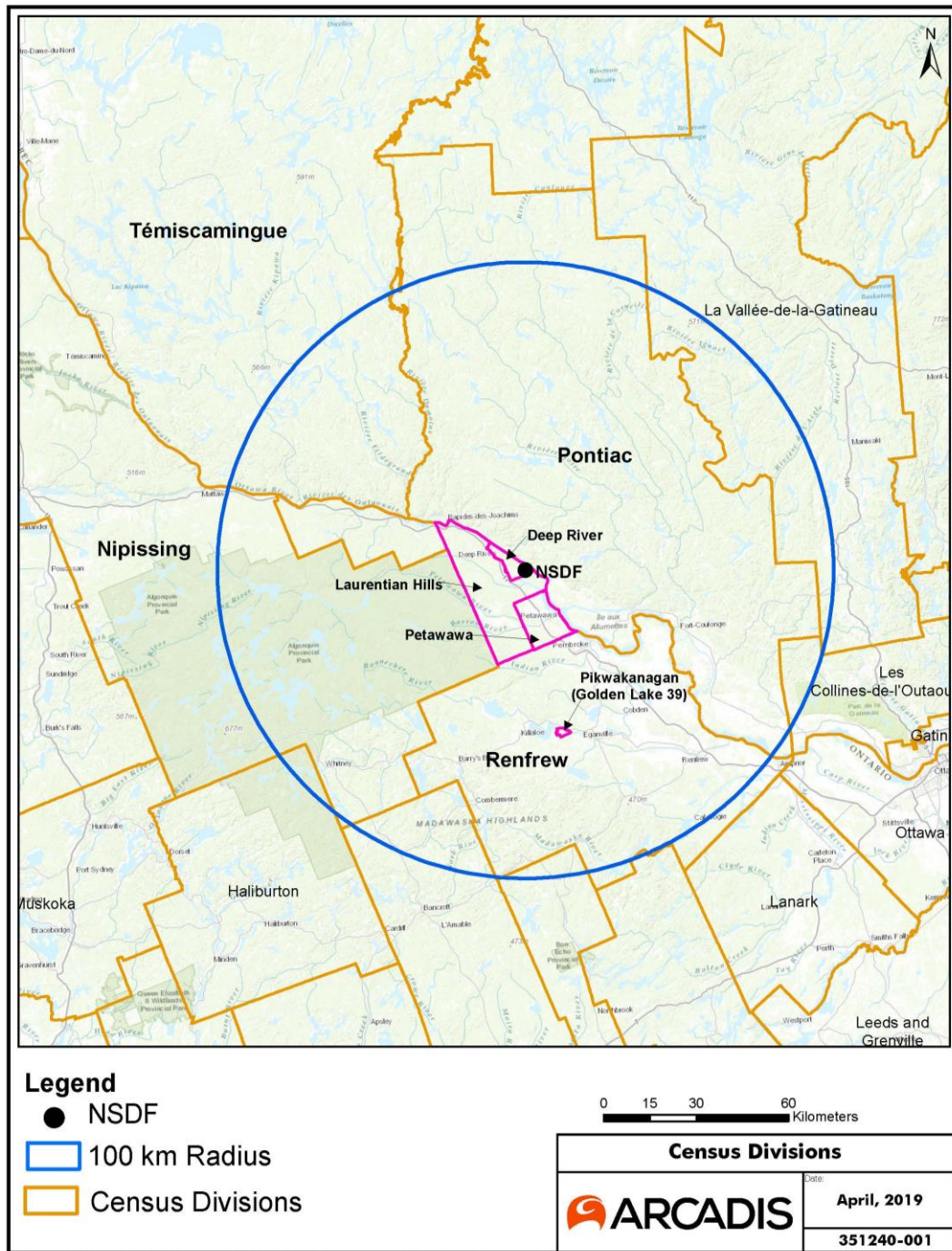
AOO = Algonquins of Ontario; MNO = Métis Nation of Ontario.

Table 3-2 demonstrates that there is only one physical Indigenous community within 100 km of the CRL site. That community is the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN). More information on the AOPFN is provided below. There is a much larger population of Indigenous individuals in the RSA, but these individuals do not live in Indigenous governed communities, but rather live in the other communities and rural areas within the RSA with those communities providing the necessary infrastructure. The general Indigenous population in the surrounding region is described in Section 3.2.

3.2 Indigenous Population

While the AOPFN is the only physical Indigenous community within 100 km of the NSDF Project site there are a large number of individuals of Indigenous identity in the broader regions. This section includes a population estimate of Indigenous people within four large census divisions surrounding the NSDF site. These include: Renfrew County, Ontario; Nipissing District, Ontario; Pontiac Regional Municipality, Quebec; and Témiscamingue Regional Municipality, Quebec. Large areas of these four Census Divisions extend beyond 100 km from the NSDF site (Note that there are relatively small portions of six other census divisions just within the 100 km radius, including Haliburton, Hastings, Frontenac, and Lennox and Addington within Ontario, and La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais within Quebec).

These Census Divisions are shown in Figure 3-2 below. The figure also shows four census subdivisions which are discussed in this section. These are: the Pikwakanagan First Nation Reserve; the Town of Laurentian Hills, Petawawa, and the Town of Deep River within which the NSDF site is located.



Reference: ESRI ArcGIS Online Base Layer, Statistics Canada Census, and NPD Closure Project Description

Figure 3-2: NSDF Site and the Census Divisions of Renfrew, Nipissing, Pontiac and Témiscamingue

Shown in Table 3-3 below is the Indigenous population in the surrounding Census Divisions in Ontario and Quebec, specifically Renfrew County, Nipissing District, Témiscamingue and Pontiac Regional Municipalities. Table 3-3 shows all four of these census divisions. Table 3-3 also provides census data on Indigenous language and identity within these areas.

Table 3-3
Indigenous Peoples in Surrounding Census Divisions

	Renfrew County CD	Nipissing County CD	Témiscamingue MRC (CD)	Pontiac MRC (CD)	Total	Percent of the Population
Total Population	102,394	83,150	15,980	14,251	215,775	
Mother Tongue – Indigenous Languages	20	265	40	5	330	0.2%
Knowledge of Indigenous Languages	60	495	135	15	705	0.3%
Indigenous Population (Indigenous Identity)	8,460	11,540	1,920	2,545	24,465	11.3%
Indigenous Identity – First Nations	4,715	6,305	1,535	455	13,010	6.0%
Indigenous Identity – Métis	3,160	4,640	360	1,940	10,100	4.7%
Registered or Treaty Indian	2,645	4,875	1,500	390	9,410	4.4%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

CD = census division; MRC = Municipalité régionale de comté.

The 2016 Census of the Population reports that approximately 11.3% of the population of Renfrew County, Nipissing District and the Regional Municipalities of Témiscamingue and Pontiac identified themselves as Indigenous people. Of that 11.3%, 6.0% identified as First Nations individuals and 4.7% as Métis². The MNO has a more involved citizenship test than self-identification-. Also, 4.4% of the population identified themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian (under the *Indian Act*).

The four combined Census Divisions represent a very large land area stretching in the northwest to include North Bay and Temagami, Ontario, in the northeast beyond Témiscamingue, Quebec and southeast to Bristol in Quebec.

The CRL site is located within the municipal boundary of the Town of Deep River. Details about the Indigenous population within the Town appear in Table 3-4.

² It should be noted that the Census of the Population relies on self-identification of Indigenous identity. The MNO requires all of its potential applicants to meet the citizenship requirements of its Registration Policy. Therefore, the population of Métis peoples as represented by the census versus the MNO may and likely are different.

Table 3-4
Town of Deep River – Indigenous Population

	Number	Percent
Total Population	4,109	—
Mother Tongue - Indigenous	0	0.0%
Knowledge of Indigenous Languages	10	0.2%
Indigenous Population - Indigenous Identity	270	6.6%
Indigenous Population - Indigenous Identity - First Nations	175	4.3%
Indigenous Population - Indigenous Identity - Métis	75	1.8%
Registered or Treaty Indian	110	2.7%

Source: Statistics Canada 2017 a,b,c,d,e,f.

According to the 2016 Census, the percentage of the population that identifies themselves as Indigenous is 6.6%, of which slightly over two thirds identify themselves as a First Nations individual and slightly less than one third as Métis.

3.3 Algonquins of Ontario

The AOO is an organized collective of communities assembled to enable a unified approach to reaching a settlement over a comprehensive land claim including an area of over 3.6 million hectares (ha) within the Ottawa River and Mattawa River watersheds in eastern Ontario (AOO, 2017b). The area that is the subject of the Algonquin Land Claim in Ontario includes the National Capital Region, all of Renfrew County and most of Algonquin Park.

The AOO are comprised of ten Algonquin communities:

- Antoine Algonquin First Nation;
- Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation;
- Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini;
- Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation;
- Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation;
- Mattawa/North Bay Algonquin First Nation;
- Ottawa Algonquin First Nation;
- Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation;
- Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek) Algonquin First Nation; and,
- Whitney Area Algonquins.

Sixteen Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs), serving three-year terms represent these communities. The ANRs are comprised of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation Chief and Council along with one representative from each of the other Algonquin communities listed above.

The ANRs are responsible for representing AOO interests concerning treaty negotiations with the Federal and Provincial governments related to lands identified by the AOO as their traditional territory. A technical advisory group also supports ongoing treaty negotiations (AOO, 2019a).

Having never signed a treaty with the Crown, the AOO submitted a comprehensive land claim based on unresolved Indigenous rights and title (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), 2017). The Algonquin Land Claim covers an extensive area populated by approximately 1.2 million people (Figure 3-3). Currently under negotiation, it is a large and complex land claim. At present, the Federal government, the Province of Ontario and the AOO are working toward a resolution through a negotiated Final Agreement, forming a modern-day treaty (INAC, 2017).



Source: Government of Canada, 2020 (with addition of Project location)

Figure 3-3: Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Boundary

The Algonquins of Golden Lake (now known as the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation) initiated the land claim by formally petitioning the Governor General in 1983 and the Province of Ontario in 1985. In 1991, the claim for negotiations was accepted by the Province and in 1992 the Federal Government agreed to also enter claim negotiations. A Framework Agreement was signed by the Federal Government in 1994 and in 2012, a preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle was released by the federal and provincial governments for public review. Extensive negotiations were undertaken in 2013 as revisions to the draft agreement were negotiated. A proposed Agreement-in-Principle, reflecting negotiations, was released in 2015. The AOO held a vote on the proposed agreement in early 2016. The non-binding Agreement-in-Principle was signed by all three parties in 2016 October. Negotiations are still underway toward a Final Agreement. The agreement, if successful, will serve to protect Indigenous and treaty rights protected under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) in the form of a modern-day treaty (AOO, 2019a; INAC 2017).

3.3.1 Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation

Table 3-5 provides an overview of the land base size and registered population both on and off reserve lands for the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan included in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program. This is the only AOO community that has population data updated by the federal government regularly as it is the only federally registered community.

Table 3-5
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nations Land Base and Population

First Nation	Land Base Description	Total Land Base Size (ha)	Registered Indigenous Population		Total Registered Population
			On Reserve Lands	Off Reserve Lands	On and Off Reserve Lands
Pikwakanagan First Nation	Pikwakanagan (No. 06216)	688.8	457	2,485	2,943

Source: INAC, 2020d

The Pikwakanagan First Nation occupy one area of reserve lands: Pikwakanagan No. 06216 (Table 3-5). Situated on the southeast shore of Golden Lake where it flows in to the Bonnechere River, in Renfrew County, Ontario, the reserve covers an area of 688.8 ha. Pikwakanagan First Nation has a total registered population of 2,943 (as of 2020 August). Roughly 84 per cent of the registered population reside off reserve lands (2,485). The reserve was established through a Crown patent in 1873 following several petitions from the community who were known at the time as Golden Lake.

The Pikwakanagan First Nation recently voted in favor of the “Algonquins of Pikwakanagan Land Code” and “Individual Agreement” with the Government of Canada under the federal *First Nations Lands Management Act* (1999) which provides the First Nation with the authority to develop land laws associated with the reserve lands, resources and the environment, and according to the community, enabling increased opportunity for economic development and the potential addition of lands. The Individual Agreement transfers control over the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation land and resources previously under the *Indian Act* to the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation under their Land Code (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a).

Traditional activities such as trapping and hunting are also practiced by community members and efforts are made to pass on this traditional knowledge. Moose and elk are harvested by community members both within and outside of Algonquin Provincial Park, within this First Nation’s traditional territory (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a).

The First Nation manages its own moose and elk harvest under a Harvest Management Plan (HMP) and total harvest numbers are allocated through agreements to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR), including taking part in information gathering activities. The HMP is reviewed and updated annually, and contains provisions specifying the Sustainable Harvest Target, eligible participants, and the season and geographic location for harvesting activities. The current Harvest Management Plan is representative of all ten Algonquin First Nation communities within the AOO (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a). The First Nation is also one of several communities that chose to participate in the planning of the Ottawa Valley Forest (OVF) Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b).

The Pikwakanagan First Nation is governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and six councillors. The types of electoral systems undertaken by First Nations in selecting a chief and councillors falls under one of four processes: a custom system, the *Indian Act* election system, the *First Nations Elections Act*, or under the provisions of a self-governing agreement. The electoral system for this community is a Custom Electoral System and council election occurs every three years through voting members of the First Nation. Several standing committees are present within the First Nation’s administration, each of which is represented by at

least one council member. These committees provide planning and decision-making processes and include: Health and Social; Education; Finance; Personnel and General Administration; Lands, Estates and Membership; Economic Development, Housing and Archaeology (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a). The Pikwakanagan First Nation is a member Nation of the AOO and is also associated with the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020).

The Pikwakanagan First Nation is a signatory of the AOO Agreement-in-Principle (2016) described above in Section 3.1, as well as the earlier issued Algonquins of Ontario (1983) Comprehensive Land Claim. Based on information provided in ATRIS, the community is also part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which ATRIS indicates is in a phase of acceptance for negotiations. ATRIS also identifies two active and one dormant court cases (Government of Canada, 2020).

Table 3-6 shows the approximate on-reserve population in 2011 and 2016 and total private dwellings of the AOPFN.

Table 3-6
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – On-reserve Population and Total Dwellings

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Population - 2011	432
Population - 2016	440
Total Private Dwellings	214

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

Table 3-7
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Population Change and Age of Population On-Reserve

	Pikwakanagan First Nation	Average across Laurentian Hills, Deep River and Petawawa	Renfrew County	Ontario
Percent Change 2011 to 2016	1.90%	3.6%	1.0%	4.60%
Average Age of the Population	39.3	39.7	43.2	41.9
Median Age of the Population	40.5	39.9	44.8	42.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f .

Table 3-6 indicates that the Census data identified that the AOPFN had a total population on reserve of 440 individuals in 2016. This confirms that most of the population of Pikwakanagan lives off reserve. The average age of the population on reserve is 39.3 (Table 3-7), which is slightly younger than Renfrew County and the province of Ontario.

Information on Indigenous identity and knowledge of Indigenous languages is presented in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Mother Tongue, Knowledge of Languages
and Indigenous Identity

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Population – 2016	440
Mother Tongue – Indigenous	0
Language Spoke Most Often at Home	
English	440
Indigenous Languages	0
Knowledge of Languages	
English	430
French	15
Algonquin	10
Indigenous Population	
Total Population	430
Indigenous Identity	375
Indigenous Identity – First Nations	365
Indigenous Identity – Métis	10
Population by Registered or Treaty Indian Status	
Total – Status Indian	345
Total – Non-Status	85

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

The Pikwakanagan First Nation have linguistic traditions in the Algonquin language (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a), even though only a small percentage of the population identified as having knowledge of the Algonquin language (Table 3-8). Within the community, efforts are being taken to revitalize the language and culture through language programs and the community's Algonquin Way Cultural Centre. The Centre is operated by a not-for-profit organization, Omàmiwinini Pimàdjowin, established by the First Nation's Council in order to foster and preserve the Algonquin cultural traditions, customs, practices, heritage, language and arts. The organization stewards a collection of approximately 600 historical/cultural objects including: ceremonial, hunting and trapping, canoe and water transportation, and military paraphernalia at the Centre (Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, 2020a and 2020b).

As shown in Table 3-8, most of the individuals that live on reserve in Pikwakanagan are Status Indians and self-identity as First Nations individuals. Within the community, efforts are being taken to revitalize the language and culture through language programs and the community's Algonquin Way Cultural Centre. The centre is operated by a not-for-profit organization, Omàmiwinini Pimàdjowin, established by the First Nation's Council to foster and preserve the Algonquin cultural traditions, customs, practices, heritage, language and arts. The organization stewards a collection of approximately 600 historical/cultural objects including ceremonial, hunting and trapping, canoe and water transportation, and military paraphernalia at the centre. A

traditional Pow Wow is also held annually by the community (AOPFN 2019).

Discussions with various Indigenous communities has revealed an interest in economic, employment and contracting opportunities associated with the NSDF Project and CNL more generally. With respect to the AOPFN more specifically, information on income, employment and labour force status is presented in Table 3-9 and Table 3-10 below.

Table 3-9
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Population and Labour Force Status

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Population – 2016	440
Labour Force Status	
Total Population	350
In the Labour Force – Employed	150
In the Labour Force – Unemployed	35
Not in the Labour Force	160

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

Table 3-10
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Selected Income and Employment Information

	Pikwakanagan First Nation	Average across Laurentian Hills, Deep River and Petawawa	Renfrew County	Ontario
Average Employment Income in 2015 for Full-Time Workers	\$38,345	\$70,259	\$57,938	\$68,628
Composition of Total Income				
Market Income (includes employment)	71.2%	90.3%	84.7%	88.9%
Employment Income	61.4%	71.4%	67.4%	72.9%
Government Transfers	29.3%	9.8%	15.3%	11.1%
Median Total Income of Households	\$35,648	\$85,260	\$67,421	\$74,287
Average Total Income of Households	\$46,241	\$95,271	\$79,375	\$97,856
Average After Tax Income of Households	\$43,864	\$79,691	\$67,792	\$80,322
Participation in the Economy				
Participation Rate	54.3%	63.6%	61.1%	64.7%
Employment Rate	42.9%	60.0%	56.6%	59.9%
Unemployment Rate	18.4%	5.9%	7.3%	7.4%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

As Table 3-10 shows, the average total income of households for the AOPFN was \$46,241. This is significantly lower than the average total income of households in Renfrew County (\$79,574) and Ontario (\$97,856). It is also significantly lower than the average across the municipalities of Laurentian Hills, Deep River and Petawawa (\$95,271).

The AOPFN also has a much higher unemployment rate (18.4%) than the average of these three municipalities (5.9%), Renfrew County (7.2%) and Ontario (7.4%) as a whole. Similarly, the participation rate and employment rates are lower than other three geographies.

Table 3-11 below shows the highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by individuals and is a good representation of the education/training level attainment.

Table 3-11
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Obtained

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (15 and older)	
Total	345
No Certificate, Diploma or Degree	90
Secondary High School or Equivalent	90
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	35
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	30
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	10
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	115
University Bachelor's degree	10

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f

As Table 3-11 shows slightly under one half of the population has some post-secondary school certificate, diploma, degree or qualification and roughly three-quarters of the adult population has completed secondary school or equivalent.

Information on housing on the AOPFN is provided in Table 3-12 and Table 3-13.

Table 3-12
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Population, Household and Dwelling Characteristics

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Population – 2016	440
Household and Dwelling Characteristics	
Total Occupied Dwellings	180
Single-detached House	175
Other Attached Dwelling	5
Apartment in a Building with Less than 5 Storeys	5

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

Table 3-13
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation – Average Household Size and Average Size of Census Families

	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation	Average across Laurentian Hills, Deep River and Petawawa	Renfrew County	Ontario
Average Household Size	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6
Average Size of Census Families	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2016a,b,c,d,e,f.

Table 3-12 indicates that the total number of occupied dwellings on reserve are 180, of which almost all are single detached- houses. Table 3-13 indicates that the average household size is 2.4 and is therefore similar to Renfrew County and Ontario in general.

Houses on the reserve are serviced by wells and private septic systems. The community has a Public Works Department that is responsible for roads and waste management.

3.3.2 Antoine Algonquin First Nation

The Algonquin community of Antoine, also known as the Antoine Algonquin First Nation, is a non-status community centred around Mattawa, Nipissing District, Ontario. The community has an administrative office in Mattawa.

The community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community is noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b). The importance of hunting and trapping to the Antoine community is also documented in the Antoine First Nation Aboriginal Background Information Report to the Nipissing Forest Management Plan. Other resource use activities described in that report included: berry picking, the collection of traditional medicines and traditional crafts and skills (Antoine First Nation, 2008).

3.3.3 Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini

The Algonquin Nation Kijicho Manito, also members of the Madaouskarini Band, are an Algonquin community situated in North Hastings County, Ontario. There is limited information describing this community, although its website notes origins in the Bancroft region and identifies a Band Council comprised of a Chief and eight council members. The community site references support to community members through community economic development initiatives, as well efforts to increase awareness of Indigenous culture, history and language through the facilitation of community workshops and other cultural activities (Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

The community is affiliated with the AOO Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community is noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b).

3.3.4 Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation

The Algonquins of Bonnechere, formerly also referred to as the Bonnechere Métis Association, renamed their community through referendum in 2003 as the Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation and claim both status and non-status members within its community (Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation, 2020). The community is located around the Bonnechere River near Golden Lake, and the community administrative office is situated in Renfrew, Renfrew County, Ontario. Limited information on the history of the Bonnechere was present on the community website at the time this research was undertaken.

The Bonnechere note linguistic traditions in the Algonquian language. Efforts to educate community members in Algonquin cultural traditions are evident through a youth group, materials presented within the community website, and community cultural workshops (Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

Harvesting information presented on the community website relates to harvest of moose, deer and elk and the community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community is noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b).

3.3.5 Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation

The Algonquin community of Greater Golden Lake First Nation is centred around Golden Lake, Renfrew County, Ontario. As a non-status community, there is no reserve land specifically associated with the Greater Golden Lake community. The community website has limited information but indicates members are mainly situated in the Pembroke and Petawawa area and the surrounding Ottawa Valley (Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake, 2020).

Based on information available on the website, the First Nation has over 3,000 community members across Canada with some in the USA and Europe. The community presents its members with opportunities to revive and promote traditional language (Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake, 2020).

Harvesting information presented on the community website relates to harvest of moose, deer and elk and the community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community are noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b). Based on information presented on the community website, the First Nation has participated in the development for the: Ottawa Valley Forest, Bancroft Minden Forest and the Mazinaw-Lanark Forest Management Plans.

3.3.6 Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation

The Algonquin community of Mattawa-North Bay is centred around Mattawa, Nipissing District, Ontario. A community administrative office is situated in Mattawa.

The governing structure of the community is currently through an elected Chief and Council with six acting council members. The community also has an elected board of directors for its Madadjwan Economic Development Corporation (Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

The community notes that while hunting or delivering furs, its ancestors used Mattawa as a staging point for resting and canoe repair before and/or after attempting the Mattawa River run. A more permanent settlement of Mattawa arose in the early eighteen-hundreds (Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

Harvesting information presented on the community website relates to harvest of moose and elk and the community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community are noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b).

A 1998 Report by Settlement Surveys Inc., titled Native Background Information Report and Values Maps for the Mattawa Algonquin community, which was a supporting document to the 2009 Forest Management Plan for the Nipissing Forest included a series of what could be considered traditional knowledge interviews. Assuming that the Mattawa Algonquin community was a predecessor to the current Mattawa-North Bay Algonquin First Nation the traditional knowledge interviews asked questions about use of various resources in the area. While the survey was dedicated to the Nipissing Forest, it could be assumed that the same resources would have been harvested elsewhere in their traditional territory. The tree resources sought included: poplar, red and white pine, oak, birch, white cedar, basswood, etc. Berry resources included cranberries, chokecherries, blueberries and raspberries. Fish species included golden eye. Animal resources included partridge.

3.3.7 Ottawa Algonquin First Nation

The Ottawa Algonquin First Nation is a community that appears to be based out of Wendover, Ontario, to the east of Ottawa. The community claims both status and non-status members within its community (Ottawa Algonquin First Nation, 2017). Information regarding the community is limited. The community website was accessed in 2017 and identified a Resource Management Policy and reference to an area with defined boundaries of:

“the Algonquin Nation as described by the Ottawa River Watershed and the margins of adjacent watershed where Algonquins have harvested in contemporary, historic and pre-European contact time.” (Ottawa Algonquin First Nation, 2017).

The community website appears to no longer be active. The community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3.

3.3.8 Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation

The Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation is a community with an administrative address identified as west of Arden, Ontario, north of Kingston with a mailing address in Sharbot Lake. There is little information presented in the community website describing the community although some cultural information is present (several

sections of the website were under construction at the time of this research) and a Chief is identified. Some detail is provided with respect to moose and elk harvesting procedures and protocols, as well as some information on traditional cultural etiquette and teachings, and employment opportunities (Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation, 2020).

The community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3.

3.3.9 Snimikobi (Ardoch) Algonquin First Nation

The Algonquin community of Snimikobi, also known as the Ardoch Algonquin First Nation or Beaver Creek, resides largely at the headwaters of the Mississippi River and Rideau River, around the Ardoch and Sharbot Lake area, north of Kingston, Ontario (Holmes, 1998). Its administrative office is located in Ardoch, Ontario.

The community expresses its traditional heritage through the Omàmìwiniñ (a pre- 'Algonquin' reference) with Anishinabe linguistic traditions, and has a strong traditional harvesting relationship with a self-seeding aquatic plant ('wild rice') known as Manòmin (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

The governing structure of the community, while based on a traditional family head system, is currently under the review of a community Interim Council. The council is working toward determining a system based on an extended family system, although not centred exclusively in genealogical ties, but rather one that is consensus-based (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation, 2020).

The community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3. Further, the community is noted as having chosen to participate in the planning of the OVF Forest Management Plan (OVF, 2011b).

3.3.10 Whitney and Area Algonquins

Information regarding the Whitney and Area Algonquins community is limited. The community resides in and/or around the Town of Whitney, Ontario which is near the Algonquin Park East Gate side of Algonquin Park in Renfrew County.

The community is affiliated with the AOO represented Harvest Management Plan noted above in Section 3.3.

3.4 Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation

The Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (AAN), also referred to as the Algonquins of Western Quebec, or Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC) was voluntarily established in 1992. Its purpose was to provide representation in land claim development and negotiation for member nations. Traditional territories claimed include the Ottawa River valley (Figure 3-4). At its inception, it comprised five member nations: Eagle Village First Nation (Kipawa), Lac Simon First Nation, Abitibiwinini First Nation, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, and Long Point First Nation (Winneway). In 1999 Kitcisakik First Nation also became a member. In 2000, Wahgoshig First Nation affiliated as a political member, without becoming a formal tribal council member. (AANTC, 2020; Government of Canada, 2020).

The AANTC identifies its fundamental priorities as:

"...the protection and advancement of the human rights of indigenous peoples, particularly those of the Algonquin Nation, and to provide support to the member communities in human resources management, policy, communications and construction." (AANTC, 2020).

The Chief of each participating Algonquin member community, a Grand Chief and a Vice Grand Chief (the official designated spokespersons), and an Elder, a Women and a Youth Representative, all collectively make up the Board of Directors, or Nation Council. All Representatives are elected through a community vote (AANTC, 2020).



Source: Government of Canada, 2020 (with addition of Project location)

Figure 3-4: Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (2010) Claim Area

Of the member/affiliated communities, CNL’s Indigenous Engagement Program includes two: Kebaowek First Nation and Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation. Table 3-14 provides an overview of the land base size and registered population both on and off reserve lands for these two First Nations.

Table 3-14
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation First Nations Land Base and Population

First Nation	Land Base Description	Total Land Base Size (ha)	Registered Indigenous Population		Total Registered Population
			On Reserve Lands	Off Reserve Lands	
Kebaowek	Kebaowek(No. 06140)	50.6	298	765	1,063
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	Kitigan Zibi (No. 06100)	21,009	1,647	1,869	3,516

Source: INAC, 2019i and 2019k

3.4.1 Kebaowek First Nation (formerly Eagle Village)

The Eagle Village First Nation-Kipawa, also known as Kebaowek, is one of the nine currently federally recognized Algonquin communities in Quebec. The area of reserve land of this community is small in comparison to some of the other First Nations in Quebec, as well as compared to many First Nations

elsewhere in Canada. Lands upon which the community reside were set apart as a Reserve in 1975 following their purchase from a third party (Morrison, 2005). Reserve lands associated with this community include the Kebaowek First Nation No. 06140. The reserve is situated on the shore of Lake Kipawa to the northeast of Temiscaming, Quebec, and is approximately 50.6 ha in size (Table 3-14).

The total registered population of this community is 1,063 (as of 2020 August) (Table 3-14). Approximately 72 per cent of the registered population reside off reserve lands (765). Within the community, the languages spoken include English, Algonquin and French. Community members reside, work, study, shop and maintain family ties in both Quebec and Ontario (Kebaowek First Nation, 2019). Various positions are held within the band government structure to administer services to the community (e.g., medical, education, land management, recreation etc.) (Kebaowek First Nation, 2020).

Kebaowek First Nation is governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and three councillors. The electoral system occurs under the *Indian Act*. The Eagle Village First Nation is a member Nation of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020k).

Kebaowek First Nation is a signatory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Comprehensive Land Claim (2010) (Figure 3-4). The claim asserted rights of the seven member/affiliated communities of the AANTC over identified traditional territory (Government of Canada, 2020).

This First Nation, although not a formal member of the ANS (see Section 3.8 below), made a joint assertion with two of its represented communities (Timiskaming First Nation and Wolf Lake First Nation) claiming traditional territory in the Ottawa River valley (ANS, 2013 Comprehensive Land Claim) (see Figure 3-4) (Kebaowek First Nation, 2019; Government of Canada, 2020).

Kebaowek First Nation is also associated with an earlier comprehensive land claim: River Desert Indian Band, with others (1989) (Government of Canada, 2020). Further detail on this claim is provide above in Section 3.4.

3.4.2 Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation

The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation (also known also as the River Desert Band or Maniwaki) is one of the nine currently federally recognized Algonquin communities in Quebec. Of these, the community resides on the largest area of reserve lands which were founded in 1851 (Morrison, 2005). The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation occupy one area of reserve lands: Kitigan Zibi No. 06100. Situated to the south-west of the borders of Maniwaki in the Outaouais region of Quebec, on the west bank of the Gatineau River, the reserve covers an area of 21,009 ha (Table 3-14). As a result of earlier displacement by the encroachment of Europeans along the Ottawa River this community became a place for many Algonquins to settle (Morrison, 2005).

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation has a total registered population of 3,516 (as of 2020 August) (Table 3-14), the largest population of the nine Algonquin First Nations recognized by the federal government in Quebec. Approximately half of the registered population reside off reserve lands (1,869). Band administration oversees various departments providing services to the community (e.g., employment, land management, education etc.) (Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, 2020). The community has developed a business association to provide support to small and new businesses, has developed capabilities in manufacturing (e.g., tree products), is a member of the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business, and conducts eco-tourism both on and off reserve lands. Cultural activities such as hunting, survival and cultural camps have been established along with a cultural centre and annual traditional Pow Wow (Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, 2012; Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, 2020).

Within the community, extensive efforts have been made to preserve its traditional language, Anishinabe, through community signage, translation at meetings, at traditional talking circles, local radio, and in school. Further, all Band employees are encouraged to learn the language (Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, 2012).

The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation is currently governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and six councillors. The electoral system occurs under the *Indian Act*, with a council quorum of a minimum of four members of Band Council to pass council decisions. This First Nation is a member Nation of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020).

Several comprehensive land claims have been submitted to the federal government by the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation. In 1986, the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation submitted the River Desert Indian Band (1986) Comprehensive Land Claim to the federal government, claiming Aboriginal rights and title within Ontario and Quebec. Based on information provided through ATRIS, the claim was accepted for review and additional supporting information requested of the First Nation, although the Chief resubmitted the claim that same year arguing the original information was sufficient. The reissued claim was not accepted for review. A second independent claim was submitted in 1987 as the River Desert Indian Band (1987) Comprehensive Land Claim. This claim was not accepted for review as a comprehensive claim (Government of Canada, 2020).

In 1989 a third comprehensive land claim: River Desert Indian Band, with others (1989) was submitted asserting rights and title in Quebec and Ontario within the Ottawa River Valley. The claim had the support of other Algonquin First Nations within Quebec including Eagle Lake First Nation, Timiskaming First Nation, Wolf Lake First Nation and Lac Simon First Nation. Combined, these communities comprised a majority of the Quebec Algonquin population. The claim was accepted for review however the federal government noted an overlapping claim with the Ontario Algonquin First Nation (Algonquins of Golden Lake, now known as Pikwakanagan First Nation). The government also noted that other Quebec Algonquin communities were excluded from the submission (Grand lac First Nation and Barriere Lake First Nation). In 1991, following a meeting of the nine Algonquin community Chiefs where a decision was made to prepare a collective claim, Eagle Lake First Nation, Timiskaming First Nation and Wolf Lake First Nation withdrew their support of the 1989 claim. In 1994, the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation suspended their 1989 claim in order to provide an opportunity for the other Algonquin First Nations to undertake research in support of a future claim (Government of Canada, 2020).

Later in 1994, in the absence of a mobilized Algonquin community toward a claim of traditional territory in the Ottawa River Valley, the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (1994) Comprehensive Land Claim was submitted. It was modified in 1997, and then presented in 1998 as a “declaration of rights and self-determination and territorial claim”. While the First Nation submitted the claim independently for lands within Quebec as their traditional territory, it was not accepted by the federal government based on the argument that it could not be negotiated separately from other western Quebec Algonquin First Nations. The First Nation was provided the opportunity to either proceed with a collective claim among itself and the other Algonquin First Nations or with a binding sign-off to the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg claimed territory from the other Algonquin First Nations. The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation rejected this position and re-asserted its claim. Based on information provided through ATRIS, the claim was not accepted for negotiation (Government of Canada, 2020).

The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation is a signatory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Comprehensive Land Claim (2010) (Figure 3-4). The claim asserted rights of the seven member/affiliated communities of the AANTC over identified traditional territory. Based on information provided through ATRIS, the claim stage indicates the claim was submitted/under review (Government of Canada, 2020).

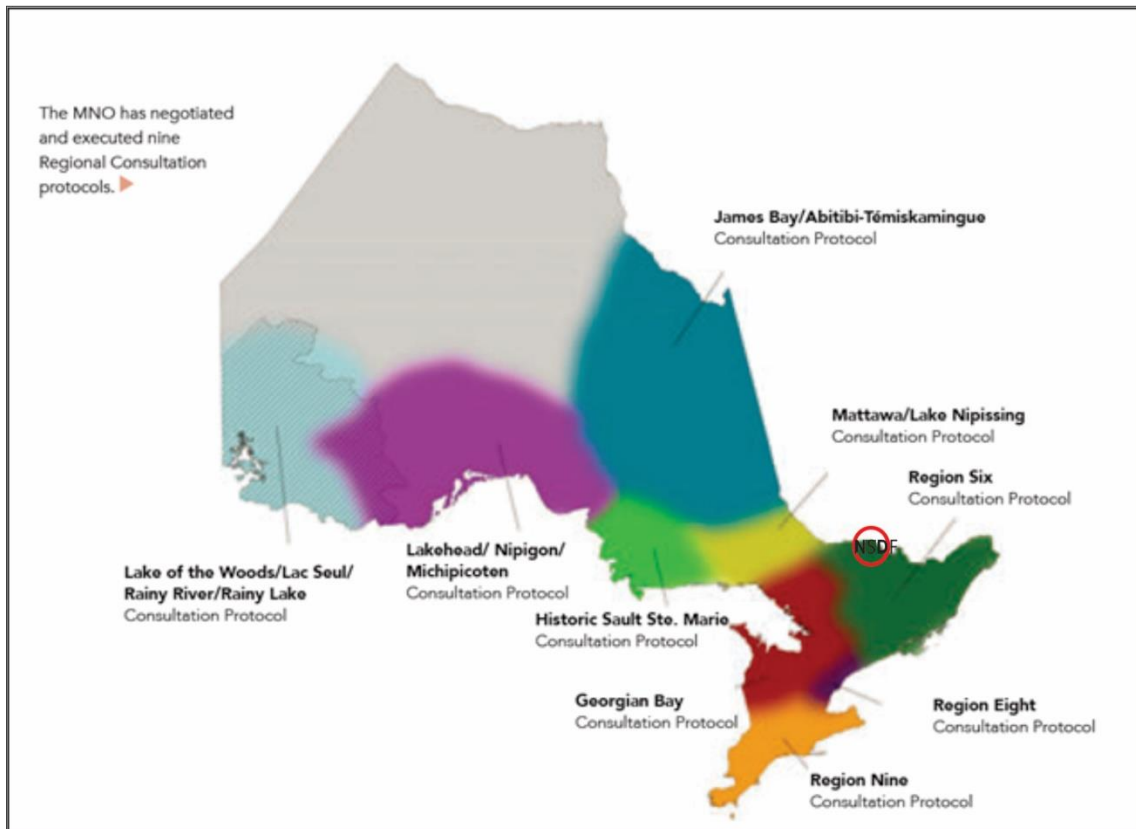
Numerous specific claims have been submitted by this First Nation based on information provided through ATRIS. Three active court cases are also identified on the site (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.5 Métis Nation of Ontario

Three Indigenous peoples are constitutionally recognized by the government in Canada, as per s.35(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*: First Nations, Inuit and Métis. The term “Métis” is defined by the Métis National Council (MNC) as: *“a person who self-identifies as Métis, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry and who is accepted by the Métis Nation.”* (Métis National Council, 2020).

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) was formed in 1993 to represent communities and individuals recognized by the Métis Nation within Ontario and works to represent the rights, interests and collective aspirations of Métis people and communities throughout the province. The MNO identifies a registry of over 20,000 Métis citizens (MNO, 2020d).

The organization uses a democratic process across Ontario in defining its structure. At four-year intervals, provincial and regional leadership are elected through a voting system by Métis citizens. Through signed Charter Agreements, MNO Community Councils established throughout the province are mandated to support local governance, and work collectively among the councils and with the MNO to represent the interests and rights of regional rights-bearing Métis communities throughout Ontario (MNO, 2020a). Across the province there are approximately 30 Chartered Community Councils representing local Métis citizens (MNO, 2020d). In combination with the Community Code and Community Electoral Code, the MNO Charter Agreements function as policy documents for Community Councils to refer to during community elections. A Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch engages with the Community Councils to assist in enabling fulfillment of their mandates. Community Council interests are represented through one of nine Regional Councillors at a Provisional Council of the Métis Nation of Ontario (PCMNO) (MNO, 2020c). Nine Regional Consultation protocol areas are identified below in Figure 3-5.



Source: Métis Nation of Ontario Annual Report, 2016-2017 (with addition of Project location) (MNO, 2020e)

Figure 3-5: Geographic Locations of Traditional Métis Harvesting Territories in Ontario and the NSDF Site

Members of the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Métis Traditional Territory Consultation Committee and MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch have participated in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program for the Project. The Consultation Committee was comprised of representatives from the following: a PCMNO Region 5 Councillor, two members of the Sudbury Métis Council, and a member from each of the Mattawa Métis Council and North Bay Métis Councils. Several staff representing the MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch have also participated.

In 2008 the MNO signed an Ontario-Métis Nation Framework Agreement with the provincial government. An accommodation agreement has also been negotiated between Ontario and the MNO with respect to Métis harvesting rights. This agreement effectively allows harvesting of food by Métis without a license in traditional territories provided they hold a Harvester's Certificate (MNO, 2020b).

A new Framework Agreement on Métis Harvesting rights was signed in 2018 replacing a previous interim agreement from 2004. The Framework Agreement provides for the Ontario Government recognition of the MNO Harvesting Policy, including MNO Harvesters Cards issued under the policy within the MNO's identified Harvesting Areas. The agreement also sets out processes for collaboration and timelines for discussions and negotiations in future (MNO, 2020b).

In 2017 the Province of Ontario and the MNO identified that a "a historic Métis community developed from the inter-connected Métis populations at Mattawa and spanning the Ottawa River from Lac des Allumettes (Pembroke) to Timiskaming and environs (the "Historic Mattawa/Ottawa River Métis Community"). It would be noted that: "Identifying historic Métis communities is a necessary part of the legal requirements for

establishing Métis rights, protected by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, however, the identification of historic Métis communities alone does not define contemporary rights-bearing Métis communities, determine who in Ontario is Métis, who holds Métis rights, or define Métis harvesting areas or territories.” (MNO and Ontario Government, No Date).

3.6 Williams Treaties First Nations

Several First Nations situated within Central Ontario and along Lake Ontario’s north shore of Lake in the late 1800s, claimed fishing, hunting and trapping rights. These rights were associated with certain lands where title had not been extinguished by surrender or otherwise. A lawyer, Angus Seymour Williams, who was representing the Department of Indian Affairs, chaired a Federal Commission which led to the acquisition of three separate land parcels located in Central and Southern Ontario in 1923. The purchases were known collectively as “the Williams Treaties”, taking its name from the head of the Royal Commission. It was under the Williams Treaties that First Nation signatories surrendered their right, title and interest in the lands described therein R. v. Howard (1994). This included the loss of fishing and hunting rights.

Three parcels of land were set aside in two Williams Treaties. On 1923 October 31, the first treaty was made between the Chippewas Indians of Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama and His Majesty the King. On 1923 November 15, a second treaty was made between the Mississauga Indians of Alderville, Mud Lake, Rice Lake and Scugog Lake and His Majesty the King. Much of the land in question was being used for settlement or economic ventures in the lumber and mining industries at the time the treaties were signed. The treaty negotiations involved the Government of Canada with legislative authority over “lands and lands reserved for Indians” and the Government of Ontario with control over “all lands, mines, minerals and royalties” (Surtees, 1986).

The agreements which provided for the acquisitions were associated with the following areas of land:

1. A section enclosed by the northern shore of Lake Ontario, about one township in depth between the Trent River and the Etobicoke River;
2. A parcel of land lying between the northern extremity of (1) above and Lake Simcoe. This area was bounded (approximately) by the Holland River and the boundary between the counties of Victoria and Ontario. This southern tract is approximately 6,475 square (sq) kilometre (km) and runs along the north shore of Lake Ontario from Toronto to the Bay of Quinte, north to Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake and east to the Trent River.
3. A large tract of land between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River bounded on the north by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line and on the south by earlier treaties concluded in 1818 and 1819 (Surtees, 1986).

Figure 3-6 provides the land cessions established under the Williams Treaties.



Source: Government of Canada, 2020 (with addition of Project location)

Figure 3-6: Williams Treaties (1923)

Seven First Nations comprise the Williams Treaties First Nations: the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation. The Williams Treaties First Nations currently work collectively to review developments associated with land and resources that occur in their treaty area, as well as independently depending upon where developments are occurring.

In September 2018, the Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario and the seven Williams Treaties First Nations announced that the Federal Court had granted a discontinuance of the Alderville litigation as a result of the parties reaching a negotiated settlement that resolves the litigation. Terms of the settlement included: financial compensation, an entitlement for each First Nation to add additional lands; recognition of continuing harvest rights and a commitment to work together to implement those rights; and a commitment by Ontario and Canada to a formal apology (Williams Treaties First Nations, 2018).

Williams Treaties First Nations are also associated with varying tribal councils and representative organizations as noted in the overview of individual First Nations below. The following is a brief description of the Ogemawahj Tribal council, Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians), and Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians.

The Ogemawahj Tribal Council is a tribal council which represents the economic, political and social well-being of the Mississaugas, Ojibwa and Potawatomi First Nations within southern Ontario. Six member communities

are associated with the tribal council: Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, and Moose Deer Point First Nation. The Chief and one Elder from each of the six member First Nations comprise the tribal council board of directors. A political and advocacy staff are also maintained (Ogemawahj Tribal Council, 2020).

Information on the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) is provided below in Section 3.7.

The Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) advocates the political interests of its member Nations in Ontario. Member Nations are of the Oneida, the Mohawk, the Delaware, the Potawatomi and the Ojibway and include: Batchewana First Nation Ojibways, Caldwell First Nation, Delaware Nation at Moraviantown, Hiawatha First Nation, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Oneida Nation of the Thames and Wahta Mohawks. It is a non-profit organization providing a political alliance to protect the collective Aboriginal and Treaty rights of its member Nations (AIAI, 2020).

The following is an overview of Williams Treaties First Nations and that were included in CNL's Indigenous engagement outreach. Land base size and registered population both on and off reserve lands for each of the Williams Treaties First Nations included in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program is presented in Table 3-15.

Table 3-15
Williams Treaties First Nations Land Base and Population

First Nation	Land Base Description	Total Land Base Size (ha)	Registered Indigenous Population		Total Registered Population
			On Reserve Lands	Off Reserve Lands	
Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation (No. 06211)	1,199.8	320	946	1,266
	Sugar Island 37A (No. 06212)	40.5			
	Chippewa Island (No. 06338)*	3.1			
Beausoleil First Nation	Christian Island 30 (No. 06199)	5530.0	678	2,186	2,864
	Christian Island 30A (No. 06200)	7.9			
	Chippewa Island (No. 06338)*	3.1			
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation (No.06198)	1353.0	208	715	923
	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation 33A (No. 06341)	1.3			
	Chippewa Island (No. 06338)*	3.1			
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation (No. 06195)	908.4	747	1,264	2,011
	Indian River (06207)	1.0			

First Nation	Land Base Description	Total Land Base Size (ha)	Registered Indigenous Population		Total Registered Population
Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake 35A (No. 06214)	202.3	801	1,716	2,517
	Curve Lake First Nation 35 (No. 06213)	765.7			
	Islands in the Trent Waters 36A (No. 06197)**	139.6			
Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation (06215)	868.2	205	581	786
	Islands in the Trent Waters 36A (No. 06197)**	139.6			
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	Islands in the Trent Waters 36A (No. 06197)**	139.6	53	194	247
	Mississaugas of Scugog Island (No. 06196)	334.5			

Source: INAC 2020c, 2020f, 2020g, 2020h, 2020i, 2020j, and 2020m.

*Chippewas Island is an Island located in Twelve Mile Bay in Georgian Bay. Beausoleil First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation occupy this land.

**Islands in the Trent Waters 36A is a group of islands in Peterborough County, located in Pigeon, Buckhorn and Stony Lakes. The Curve Lake First Nation, the Hiawatha First Nation and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation occupy this land.

3.6.1 Alderville First Nation

The Alderville First Nation is a community of the Mississauga Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation, with linguistic traditions in the Ojibway language (Alderville First Nation, 2016) although many within the First Nation do not speak the language and have made efforts more recently to learn and teach it to younger members of the community (MacDonald, 2012). Since the mid-1830s, Mississauga Anishinabeg have resided in Alderville (Alderville First Nation, 2020). Lands associated with this community include Alderville First Nation Reserve No. 06211, situated in Roseneath, Northumberland County on the south side of Rice Lake approximately 21 km southwest of Peterborough, Ontario, and Sugar Island 37A Reserve No. 06212, located on an island in the north end of Rice Lake, Peterborough County, approximately 14 km southeast of Peterborough. The combined land base is approximately 1,240 ha (Table 3-15).

The total registered population of this community is 1,266 (as of 2020 August) (Table 3-15). While Alderville First Nation Reserve No.06211 comprises the predominant land base for the community, approximately 75 per cent of the registered population reside off reserve lands (946). Many community members are employed by either the First Nation or by community members with self-owned businesses both in and outside of the community. Community members own most of the homes within the reserve (FNMHF, 2015).

The Alderville First Nation is governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and four councillors. The electoral system occurs under the *Indian Act* and council elections occur every two years through ballot vote. The Alderville First Nation is a member Nation of the Ogemawahj Tribal Council and is also associated with the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020c).

The Alderville First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) –

Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which, according to ATRIS, is in a phase of negotiations stage. The community is associated with several specific claims and assertions, many of which, based on information provided through ATRIS, are settled or concluded (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.2 Beausoleil First Nation

The Beausoleil First Nation is largely a community of the Ojibway Nation, with some connection also to the Pottawatomi Nation. Ojibway is the traditional language (Government of Canada, DATEa unknown).

The Beausoleil First Nation occupies three areas of reserve lands (Table 3-15). Christian Island 30 No. 06199 is the largest (5,330 ha) area of reserve lands associated with this community and is an island situated in south-eastern Georgian Bay, in Simcoe County, Ontario. ‘Chimnissing’ is another name used by some community members for the island, meaning “Big Island” in Ojibway (Beausoleil First Nation, 2020). The community has been present here since the mid 1800’s (Government of Canada, DATEa unknown). Two other small islands (Hope Island and Beckwith Island to the north and west respectively) are associated with this reserve area. The land base for this reserve is 5,530 ha.

Christian Island 30A No. 06200, the second reserve area associated with this community, is 7.9 ha in size and is located to the east of Christian Island 30 and rests at Cedar Point, on the mainland of Simcoe County, approximately 16 km west of Midland, Ontario. Primary access to Christian Island 30 is via ferry transportation, although access during the winter can also occur via ice road or hovercraft (FNMHF, 2013a).

The smallest reserve area associated with this First Nation is Chippewa Island No. 06338 (3.1 ha) which is located to the north in Twelve Mile Bay in Georgian Bay, approximately 30 km South of Parry Sound Island. The Beausoleil First Nation occupies this land along with Chippewas of Georgian Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation. The combined land base of the First Nation is 5,541 ha (3.1 ha of which is shared with other First Nations at Chippewa Island).

The Beausoleil First Nation has a total registered population of 2,864 (as of 2019 September). Approximately 76 per cent of this community (2,186) resides off reserve lands (Table 3-15). Community members living on-reserve reside predominately on Christian Island 30 (FNMHF, 2013a). There are several privately owned and band owned businesses associated with residential and seasonal services (Government of Canada, DATEa unknown).

The Beausoleil First Nation is governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and six councillors. The electoral system occurs under the *Indian Act* and council elections occur every two years. The Beausoleil First Nation is a member Nation of the Ogemawahj Tribal Council and is also associated with the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020f).

The Beausoleil First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which, based on information provided through ATRIS, is in a phase of negotiations stage. ATRIS also identifies the community as associated with several specific claims and assertions. A closed court case is also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.3 Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe people with linguistic traditions in the Ojibway language, and are descendants of the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron (Chippewas of Rama First Nation 2020).

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation occupies three areas of reserve lands (Table 3-15) (INAC, 2020h). The largest area is the Chippewas of Rama First Nation No. 06195 which is 908.4 ha and situated approximately five km northeast of Orillia on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, in Simcoe County, Ontario. Another land base associated with this community is Chippewa Island No. 06338 (3.1 ha) which is located to the north in Twelve Mile Bay in Georgian Bay, approximately 30 km South of Parry Sound Island. The Chippewas of Rama First Nation occupies this land along with Beausoleil First Nation and the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation. The third reserve area is Indian River No. 06207 which is one ha in size and adjacent to the Village of Port Carling on Bank of Indian River, Township of Muskoka Lakes, Ontario. This last reserve is shared with the Wahta Mohawk First Nation. The combined land base associated with this community is approximately 912.5 ha (3.1 ha of which is shared with other First Nations at Chippewa Island, and 1 ha of which is shared at Indian River).

The First Nation has a total registered population of 2,011 (as of 2020 August) and approximately 63 per cent (1,264) of the community reside off reserve lands (Table 3-15).

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation reserve was selected as the location for a First Nation casino in 1994. Tourism associated with the casino have resulted in First Nation community employment, as well as development of business and local services (Chippewas of Rama First Nation 2020).

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and six Councillors. The First Nation's election system is under the *First Nations Elections Act* and band elections are held every four years. Separate polls are held for each of the office of Chief and six Councillor positions, and each seat must be nominated prior to elections are undertaken (Chippewas of Rama First Nation 2020). The First Nation is a member of the Ogemawahj Tribal Council, and the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Chippewas of Rama First Nation 2020).

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which is in a phase of negotiations stage. The community is associated with several specific claims and assertions. A closed court case is also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.4 Curve Lake First Nation

The Curve Lake First Nation is a community of the Mississauga Anishinabeg of the Ojibway Nation, with linguistic traditions in the Ojibway language.

Three areas of reserve lands are associated with Curve Lake First Nation (Table 3-15). The largest is Curve Lake First Nation 35 No. 06213 (765.7 ha) which is located on a peninsula situated between Buckhorn Lake and Chemong Lake in Peterborough County, Ontario. To the west of this reserve is Curve Lake 35A No. 06214 (202.3 ha) which is situated on Fox Island in Buckhorn Lake. A third area, Islands in the Trent Waters 36A No. 06197 (139.6 ha), comprises a group of several smaller islands in Pigeon, Buckhorn and Stony Lakes, Peterborough County. This reserve area is shared with the Hiawatha First Nation and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation.

The total registered population of this community is 2,517 (as of 2020 August) with approximately 68 per cent (1,716) of the registered population residing off-reserve lands (Table 3-15). The population is diverse, including both members and non-members of the First Nation residing on territorial lands (FNMHF, December 2013b).

The current government structure employs a large staff of approximately 100 full-time and approximately 18 part-time employees across various administrative departments. A First Nation owned and year-round operated Cultural Centre serves as a draw to tourists in to the area, providing additional revenue to the community. Curve Lake First Nation also shares management authority of the nearby Petroglyphs Provincial Park (located east of reserve lands), through an agreement with MNRF Ontario Parks branch. The site is considered sacred by the First Nation (Curve Lake First Nation, 2020) and contains the largest known concentration of petroglyphs within Canada (Ontario Parks, 2020).

The Curve Lake First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and eight council members with band elections held every three years. The First Nation's election system is under the Custom Electoral System that adheres to a Curve Lake First Nation Leadership Selection Code (Curve Lake First Nation, 2020; INAC, 2020i). Curve Lake First Nation is not affiliated with any tribal council but is associated with the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020).

The Curve Lake First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which is in a phase of negotiations stage based on information provided in ATRIS. The community is associated with several specific claims and assertions (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.5 Hiawatha First Nation

The Hiawatha First Nation, also known as the Mississaugas of Rice Lake, is a community of the Mississauga with linguistic traditions in the Ojibway language.

This First Nation occupy two areas of reserve lands (Table 3-15). Hiawatha First Nation Reserve 06215 is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, east of the Otonabee River in Peterborough County, Ontario. The reserve has an approximate land base of 868.2 ha. A second area, Islands in the Trent Waters 36A No. 06197 (139.6 ha), comprises a group of islands in Pigeon, Buckhorn and Stony Lakes, Peterborough County. This reserve area is shared with the Curve Lake First Nation and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation. The Hiawatha First Nation has a total registered population of 786 (as of 2020 August) with approximately 74 per cent (581) of the registered population residing off-reserve lands (Table 3-15).

The First Nation owns Serpent Mounds Park to the east of the community where it previously provided tourism services such as camping, cottage rentals and boating. The park was closed to the public in 2009 due to a decline in the tourism market. The park is the location of the National Historic Site of Serpent Mounds, an ancient historic and burial site, which is currently under the care of the Hiawatha First Nation (Hiawatha First Nation, 2020). First Nation operated businesses include a gas-bar, restaurant, tent and trailer park. Despite the park closure, tourism is considered an important component of economic development for the community with visitors encouraged to attend the annual Pow Wow displaying traditional dancing, singing and drumming (FNMHF, 2011).

The Hiawatha First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and five council members (Hiawatha First Nation, 2020). The First Nation's election system is under the *Indian Act* with a council quorum of a minimum of four members of Band Council to pass council decisions (INAC, 2020j). The Hiawatha First Nation is not affiliated with any tribal council but is a member of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (Government of Canada, 2020). The Hiawatha First Nation is currently in the process of developing its own Land Code, reflecting its own unique laws, priorities and traditions (Hiawatha First Nation, 2020).

The Hiawatha First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is associated with several specific claims and assertions based on information provided in ATRIS. A closed court case is also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.6 Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation

The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation are an Anishinaabe people with linguistic traditions in the Ojibway language. The First Nation are descendants of a larger group known as the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe (Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, 2020).

Three areas of reserve lands are associated with Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation (Table 3-15). The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation Reserve 06198, the largest reserve area, is comprised of three islands (Georgina Island, Snake Island and Fox Island) in the south-eastern portion of Lake Simcoe within the Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. This reserve has an approximate land base of 1,353 ha. The smallest area of reserve lands associated with this community are on the mainland Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation 33A No. 06341 (1.3 ha), to the south of Snake Island, at Island Grove on the southern shore of Lake Simcoe. A ferry is the predominant means of connecting the island community to the mainland. Seasonal use of an ice road also permits access (Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, 2020). A third land base associated with this First Nation is Chippewa Island No. 06338 (3.1 ha) which is located to the north in Twelve Mile Bay in Georgian Bay, approximately 30 km South of Parry Sound Island. The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation occupies this land along with Beausoleil First Nation and the Chippewas of Rama First Nation. The combined land base associated with this community is approximately 1357 ha (3.1 ha of which is shared with other First Nations at Chippewa Island).

The First Nation has a total registered population of 923 (as of 2020 August) (Table 3-15). Approximately 77 per cent (715) of the community resides off reserve lands. Employment within the community is supported through the Band office, ferry/shuttle service to and from the mainland, a marina, and a restaurant. Various administrative services are provided through the Band office to support the community (e.g., medical centre, water system plant, emergency services, school etc.). Establishment of a ferry service has enabled the leasing of properties with cottages. Properties with leased cottages are present on Snake, Georgina and Fox islands (Government of Canada, DATEb unknown).

The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and four Councillors. The First Nation's election system is under the *First Nations Elections Act* and band elections are held every two years. The First Nation is a member of the Ogemawahj Tribal Council and the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020g).

The Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which, based on information provided through ATRIS, is in a phase of negotiations stage. ATRIS identifies the community as associated with several specific claims and assertions. A closed court case is also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.6.7 Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation

The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation is a descendent of the Mississauga Nation. Efforts are underway to restore the Mississauga language within the community as the population rebounds from smaller numbers (Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, 2020).

Two areas of reserve lands are occupied by the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (Table 3-15). Mississaugas of Scugog Island No. 06196 is located approximately 42 km southwest of Peterborough at the north end of Scugog Island in Lake Scugog, Regional Municipality of Durham. The Island is 334.5 ha in size. The second reserve area, Islands in the Trent Waters 36A No. 06197 (139.6 ha), comprises a group of islands in Pigeon, Buckhorn and Stony Lakes, Peterborough County. This reserve area is shared with the Curve Lake First Nation and the Hiawatha First Nation.

Compared to other communities described above, the Mississaugas of Scugog Island community is smaller in number. This community has a total registered population of 247 (as of 2020 August), with approximately 79 per cent (194) residing off reserve lands (Table 3-15). Compared to the 1980's when the population allegedly was fewer than 15 community members (Denby, Date unknown) this population reflects a considerable increase and efforts to revitalize the culture of this First Nation are being undertaken, including Elder teachings and restoration of the traditional Mississauga language within the community. Efforts to support the community have also been made through economic development programs and services leading to local employment opportunities. Included among these is the Great Blue Heron Casino, owned and operated by the First Nation, and which is located on reserve lands on Scugog Island (Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, 2020).

The Mississaugas of Scugog First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and two Councillors. The First Nation's election system is under the *Indian Act*. Band elections are held every two years. The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation is a member of the Ogemawahj Tribal Council and is associated with the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) - Southeast Region (Government of Canada, 2020; INAC, 2020m).

The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation is a signatory of the 1923 Williams Treaties and preceding Southern Ontario Treaties (1764-1862). The community is part of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) – Governance – Sectoral Self-Government negotiations which, based on information provided through ATRIS, is in a phase of negotiations stage. The community is associated with several specific claims and assertions. A closed court case is identified as well as an additional case, although the status is not noted (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.7 Anishinabek Nation (formerly Union of Ontario Indians)

The Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) is a political organization which advocates for 39 member First Nations within Ontario, divided among four strategic geographic regions: Northern Superior, Lake Huron, Southwest and Southeast. Approximately one third of the First Nation population (roughly 65,000) in Ontario is represented by the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians).

Of the First Nation communities associated with this organization, seven are included in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program: Alderville First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and Pikwakanagan First Nation. All of the communities fall within the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) Southeast district.

The Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) Leadership Council is comprised of a Grand Council Chief a Grand Council Elder, four Regional Deputy Grand Council Chiefs and, as well as elders and council members representing each of the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) four

geographic regions. 'Rules of Procedure' are enacted by the Grand Council as a means of governing council. Rules are administered by the Anishinabek Nation Government (Anishinabek Nation, 2020).

As a political organization, the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) traces its roots back to the Confederacy of Three Fires, prior to European contact. In 1949, the Union of Ontario Indians was incorporated by the Anishinabek Nation. The Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) is headquartered near North Bay, Ontario at the Nipissing First Nation. Satellite offices are present in Thunder Bay, Curve Lake First Nation, and Munsee-Delaware First Nation. Various services and programs are provided to member communities through the Anishinabek Nation (formally Union of Ontario Indians) including those relating to: education, health, social services, treaty research and intergovernmental affairs. The UOI currently has approximately seventy staff (Anishinabek Nation, 2020).

3.8 Algonquin Nation Secretariat

The Algonquin Nation Secretariat (ANS) and Algonquin Nation Programs and Services Secretariat (ANPSS) form the Algonquin Nation Tribal Council (ANTC), a bicameral organization. The ANTC represents three federally recognized Algonquin Communities within Quebec: Timiskaming First Nation, the Algonquins of Barriere Lake, and Wolf Lake First Nation. The Council's administrative office is based in Notre Dame Du Nord, Quebec, at Timiskaming First Nation. The ANS serves as the Council's political arm with the mandate of providing services associated with lands and resources, policies, and political developments. The service arm of the Council is the ANPSS, mandated to provide support services to member communities (Algonquin Nation Tribal Council, 2020a).

The Algonquin Nation Secretariat (2013) Comprehensive Land Claim was a joint assertion of Algonquin rights in the Ottawa River valley. Figure 3-7 provides the boundary of the asserted area which includes over 34,000 sq km, straddling the Ontario-Quebec border along the Upper Ottawa River (Algonquin Nation Tribal Council, 2020b).

Between 1992 to 2010, Barriere Lake First Nation, Timiskaming First Nation and Wolf Lake First Nation were represented by the ANS and research was presented to the federal government in 2001 on behalf of these communities. From 2010, Timiskaming and Wolf Lake First Nations were represented and jointly made this assertion of rights with Eagle Lake First Nation in 2013. Based on information provided through ATRIS, there is no record indicating the claim was either accepted for review or for negotiation (Government of Canada, 2020). Based on an August 2020 review of ATRIS it is unclear exactly the status of this assertion.



Source: Government of Canada, 2020 (with addition of Project location)

Figure 3-7: Algonquin Nation Secretariat (2013) Claim Area

Table 3-16 provides land base size and registered population both on and off reserve lands for each of the Council’s represented First Nations included in CNL’s Indigenous Engagement Program.

Table 3-16
Algonquin Nation Tribal Council First Nations Land Base and Population

First Nation	Land Base Description	Total Land Base Size (ha)	Registered Indigenous Population		Total Registered Population
			On Reserve Lands	Off Reserve Lands	
Timiskaming First Nation	Timiskaming (No. 06092)	1852	655	1,657	2,312
Algonquins of Barriere Lake	Rapid Lake (No. 06135)	29.7	337	457	794
Wolf Lake First Nation	n/a	-	6	238	244

Source: INAC, 2020e, 2020n and 2020o

3.8.1 Timiskaming First Nation

The Timiskaming First Nation is an Algonquin community which occupy one area of reserve lands at Timiskaming No. 06092 in western Quebec near the Ontario border, approximately 600 km from Ottawa. The reserve is 1,852 ha in size (Table 3-16) and was originally established in 1851. In 1854, the community receive an area of 110,000 acres situated at the head of Lake Temiskaming. The reserve adjoins the municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord (Timiskaming First Nation, 2020).

This community has a total registered population of 2,312 (as of 2020 August), with approximately 72 per cent (1,657) residing off reserve lands (Table 3-16).

The Timiskaming First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and six Councillors. The First Nation's election system is under the Custom Electoral System (INAC, 2020n) and elections are held every three years. Current information on the community is limited at the time of research as the community website is under construction. However various administrative departments that serve the community appear to be present (e.g., employment, education, economic development, health etc.) (Timiskaming First Nation, 2020).

The Timiskaming First Nation is a signatory of the Algonquin Nation Secretariat (2013) Comprehensive Land Claim described above. This First Nation is also associated with an earlier comprehensive land claim: River Desert Indian Band, with others (1989). Based on information provided in ATRIS, the First Nation withdrew its support of this claim in 1991. Further detail on this claim is provided above in Section 3.2.2. The community is associated with two specific claims, one of which is identified as concluded and one with an unknown status. Two active court cases are also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.8.2 Algonquins of Barriere Lake

The Algonquins of Barriere Lake First Nation, also known as Mitchikanibikok Inik, are located on the shores of Rapid Lake, on the shore of the Cabonga Reservoir, in Quebec, roughly 134 km north of Maniwaki.

The Algonquins of Barriere Lake First Nation occupy one area of reserve lands which was created in 1961 (Morrison 2005). The community previously was situated at the site of Barriere Lake. Rapid Lake No. 06135 is 29.7 ha in size. This community has a total registered population of 794 (as of 2020 August), with approximately 58 per cent (457) residing off reserve lands (Table 3-16).

The traditional territory of Barriere Lake is identified as being entirely within the province of Quebec (Eyford, 2014). The community notes traditional activities including trapping, hunting, harvesting and fishing over an area of more than 10,000 sq km within Quebec. The Algonquin language is spoken fluently within the community, as well as English and French (Algonquins of Barriere Lake First Nation, 2020).

The Algonquins of Barriere Lake First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and six Councillors. Based on information provided through ATRIS, the First Nation's election system is under the *Indian Act* with a council quorum of a minimum of four members of Band Council to pass council decisions (INAC, 2020e).

The Algonquins of Barriere Lake Nation entered into a Trilateral Agreement with the federal government and the Province of Quebec in 1991. The main objective of the Agreement was to develop an integrated renewable resources management plan. Since that time there has been a history of various disputes with both governments (INAC, 2020a). While the Barriere Lake First Nation was represented by the ANS prior to the Algonquin Nation Secretariat (2013) Comprehensive Land Claim described above, it was not a signatory to the claim. Three active court cases are identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

3.8.3 Wolf Lake First Nation

The Wolf Lake First Nation, or Algonquins of Wolf Lake, are the smallest of the three member communities currently represented by the ANS and are situated approximately 37 km northeast of the town of Témiscamingue on Hunter's Point Lake, Témiscaming, Quebec. No reserve lands are designated for this First Nation although six members of the community reside on other reserves. Their administrative office is located in Témiscaming. The community has a total registered population of 244 (as of 2020 August) (Table 3-16) (INAC, 2020o).

The ANTC identifies traditional territory of this First Nation as being the Dumoine River watershed and the Kiiipawa region (Wolf Lake First Nation, 2020). The community is associated with a project aimed at protecting heritage and cultural traditions of the Anishinabe through the practice and teachings of medicinal plant harvest (ANTC 2020a). It has also undertaken initiatives in culture-based tourism such as establishing and operating the Algonquin Canoe Company in order to supplement its social, economic and cultural development (Wolf Lake First Nation, 2020). The community is of Anishinabe origins and the language of the present community is primarily English (ANTC, 2020a).

The Wolf Lake First Nation has an elected Council comprised of a Chief and two Councillors and their election system is under the Custom Electoral System (INAC, 2020o).

The Wolf Lake First Nation is a signatory of the Algonquin Nation Secretariat (2013) Comprehensive Land Claim) described above. Wolf Lake First Nation is also associated with an earlier comprehensive land claim: River Desert Indian Band, with others (1989). Based on information provided in ATRIS, the First Nation withdrew its support of this claim in 1991. Further detail on this claim is provided above in Section 3.8. The community is associated with two specific claims. Active court cases are also identified (Government of Canada, 2020).

4. INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ENGAGEMENT

This section summarizes CNL's Indigenous engagement objectives, the methods adopted to meet these objectives, the Indigenous communities and organizations that CNL has identified and included in its Indigenous engagement for the NSDF Project, engagement activities that have been undertaken to-date, feedback received to-date from communities, and further planned engagement activities.

4.1 Objectives

As part of its corporate, environmental and social responsibility, CNL recognizes and encourages the ongoing engagement of Indigenous communities throughout the course of its EA process for the NSDF Project. During engagement activities, CNL seeks to inform communities while building awareness and understanding of NSDF Project activities. CNL communicates with community members on the potential effects of NSDF Project activities on the environment and on Indigenous and/or treaty rights including rights to trap, hunt, fish, gather or conduct cultural ceremonies.

CNL's Indigenous engagement objectives include:

- Initiating and maintaining two-way communication channels between CNL and Indigenous peoples to determine the best methods for communicating Project information and to provide opportunities for Indigenous communities to provide input on Project considerations including: design, the EIS process, assessment of impacts, etc.;
- Developing meaningful, user friendly information and communication products geared for the public and Indigenous communities, and providing accessible and current information on Project activities;
- Demonstrating CNL's long-term commitment and approach to safe and responsible management of AECL's radioactive waste and decommissioning liabilities;
- Informing and educating Indigenous communities about nuclear decommissioning, environmental remediation and radioactive waste management;
- Using engagement to further the development of long-term relationships with Indigenous communities; and
- Meeting all regulatory based communication and engagement requirements.

To meet these objectives, CNL has developed specific strategies to increase the effectiveness of the engagement program so that Indigenous engagement requirements for the NSDF Project are met. These strategies include:

- Presenting information in a format that is easily understood through a variety of communications channels using targeted key messaging;
- Engaging technical experts to communicate information in various formats;
- Accomplishing all required activities in a timely manner; and
- Providing various means for Indigenous communities to access information.

Regulatory requirements for Indigenous engagement are set out above in Section 2 of this IER. As noted earlier, the CEAA (2012) provides a clear description of the environmental effects on Indigenous peoples that are to be taken into account. The REGDOC provides more detailed information on Indigenous engagement and sets out the "requirements and guidance for licensees" with respect to Indigenous engagement. It also provides procedural direction for licensees as noted above in Section 2.

Additional CNSC requirements that are to be addressed or considered with respect to Indigenous peoples are identified in Table 2-1 of this IER. Additional regulatory requirements for Indigenous engagement are also noted in the CNSC's REGDOC 2.9.1, as well as the CNSC's Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, pursuant to CEAA, 2012, which are all identified above in Table 2-1.

Key requirements identified in that table associated with the various guiding documents generally relate to identifying Indigenous community perspectives and/or information associated with:

- VCs identified for the Project;
- Spatial and temporal boundaries used in the EIS;
- Potential positive or negative effects of the Project on the natural environment, community socio-economic conditions/elements, community health and diet, traditional and current land and resource use (e.g. hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering), and physical and/or cultural heritage features;
- The mitigation suggested in the EIS with respect to potential effects;
- Indigenous treaties and litigation associated with the CRL site;
- Traditional Indigenous knowledge associated with the CRL site; and
- The NSDF Project Indigenous engagement process.

On March 8, 2017, the CNSC released a Record of Decision addressing expectations on the scope of factors to be assessed in the environmental assessments of three CNL designated projects under CEAA 2012. Included in these three was the NSDF Project. Pursuant to Section 19 of CEAA 2012, the CNSC determined the project scope for the environmental assessment must include the factors mandated in paragraphs 19(1) (a) to (h) of CEAA 2012, with no additional factors. The Record of Decision also set out that the environmental assessment must consider the CNSC's Generic EIS Guidelines (CNSC 2016a) with respect to information and requirements for identifying VCs and spatial and temporal boundaries, and engaging Indigenous peoples and the public on these key points.

See Appendix A of this IER for a copy of the Record of Decision.

4.2 Identified Indigenous Communities

A proposed list of Indigenous communities with a potential interest in the Project was identified by CNL and is included above in Section 3 of this IER which describes how communities were identified. The proposed list of Indigenous communities is provided above in Table 3-1 along with a brief rationale for inclusion. As noted earlier, the proposed list is subject to change based on information and dialogue with the identified groups. Background information presented in this IER on these communities and/or representative organizations with a potential interest in the Project will be revised as additional information is provided by these communities and organizations through the engagement process.

As noted in the Record of Decision, funding was offered by the CNSC to assist Indigenous peoples to participate in the Project, review of the Licence application, and the CNSC's hearing processes. Following consideration of applications by Indigenous peoples for funding, participant funding was allocated to the AOO, AOPFN, MNO, and the AANTC. Further information on the participant funding process is provided in the CNSC Participant Funding Program Decision (2017 January 25) which is available on the CNSC's Project webpage (CNSC 2017).

CNSC and CNL have made extensive efforts and provided financial resources to allow Indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the EA process for the NSDF Project. Along with CNSC's Participant Funding

Program to support Indigenous Peoples participation, CNL has also provided supplementary funding to further enhance participation from Indigenous peoples. CNL spent several months working with both the AOO and MNO to come up with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that allow for enhanced participation in the major EA projects under way. These agreements are confidential but were intended to allow each Indigenous organization to identify and carry out how they thought their organizations should be involved. Moreover, CNL has continued to work with the AOO to establish a long-term relationship agreement.

Further, in summer 2020 CNL and the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN) worked together to establish and sign a Contribution Agreement (signed September 2020) that will ensure support of the AOPFN's participation in the Environmental Assessment process as well as AOPFN-led specific studies.

As such, many of the engagement activities that are described in Section 4.4 were either specifically or mutually identified by the parties.

4.3 Engagement Methods

Section 4.4 describes the engagement that CNL has undertaken with the identified Indigenous communities and organizations: Algonquins of Ontario (AOO); Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN); Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO); Algonquin Anishinabeg Tribal Council (AANTC); Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation; Keboawek First Nation, Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN); Anishinabek Nation; and, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte First Nation. It should be noted that the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are not identified on CNL's engagement list (Table 4-2) but have provided correspondence on the NSDF Project.

Various engagement methods were designed to communicate information to and solicit input from identified Indigenous communities and organizations, while fulfilling CNL's corporate and regulatory objectives. The methods CNL has utilized to date, or plans to undertake, are highly diverse and vary based on expressed community need and desired methods. This includes general information activities to focused community meetings and workshops to long-term relationship building activities. In Section 4.4, these activities are described for each community but, in general, the methods have included those summarized in Table 4-1. Project-specific examples are included however, as noted above, long-term relationship building engagements and funding were also a key activity. CNL recognizes a mutual desire to establish long term relationship agreements to help facilitate many aspects both related and unrelated to projects such as NSDF. Although CNL may have various projects over time, it is important to both the communities and CNL that these relationships endure, grow and respond to future activities.

Table 4-1
Project-specific Engagement Methods

Engagement Method	Example Activities
Project Specific Agreements and Long-Term Relationship Meetings and Negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project-specific Agreements (i.e. separate Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) entered into with the AOO and the MNO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of funding to assist in resource capacity development; and ▪ Capacity assistance and building, as appropriate, such as basic costs to support meetings such as hall rental or production of print materials, in-kind access to the technical expertise of CNL staff, reimbursement for some expenses to participate in engagement activities such as site visits, tours. ▪ Broader long-term relationship agreements with CNL
Technical Assistance and Contribution Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of funding to assist in technical review ▪ Peer review studies and engagements with Indigenous organization consultants and staff ▪ Work plan development to formalize engagement processes with communities and/or organization representatives
Project Specific Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings/workshops with Indigenous community and/or organization representatives to discuss the Project and potential effects ▪ Community meetings/open houses ▪ Presentations to Indigenous communities and/or organization representatives upon request ▪ Targeted community initiatives ▪ Workshop attendance and cultural awareness training ▪ Technical meetings, upon request, to provide interested communities and/or organization representatives an opportunity to discuss more detailed technical information concerning the NSDF Project

Engagement Method	Example Activities
Specific Communications Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letters to Indigenous communities and/or organization representatives (accompanied by follow up calls) ▪ Email correspondence and/or phone calls with Indigenous communities and/or organization representatives ▪ Distributing the IER to Indigenous communities and/or organization representatives ▪ Distributing copies of maps, technical studies or reports upon request ▪ Webinars and online meetings with Indigenous communities and organizations
General Communications Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NSDF Project notifications and newspaper advertisements ▪ ESC meetings (for ESC member communities) ▪ Public information sessions, including display materials and handouts ▪ Media notifications/releases ▪ Webpage content ▪ Site visits and participation in National Indigenous Day ▪ Participation and presentation at Indigenous Youth Summit ▪ NSDF Project site visits and benchmarking tours

4.4 Engagement Activities Completed

Formal notification of the NSDF Project in the form of a letter was sent to all identified Indigenous communities and organizations on July 15, 2016. The letter provided information about the NSDF Project and provided mechanisms for comments and/or questions. Follow up outreach (i.e., phone contact) was conducted with recipients to confirm receipt of the NSDF Project information and to ascertain the best means for ongoing contact.

Engagement activities have varied and are at the discretion of the various communities and subject to community availability. Table 4-2 provides a summary of engagement activities that have continued through to August 31, 2020 in preparation of the final EIS. As the NSDF Project and environmental assessment process progresses, the IER will be updated and maintained as a living document going forward with any additional engagement activities undertaken and progress made on engagement issues. Detailed tables of Indigenous engagement activities for each community/organization are provided in the appendices of this IER.

See Appendix B for NSDF Indigenous Engagement Activities – 2015 October to 2020 August.

There is crossover in several instances in engagement activities between the NSDF Project and CNL's NPD Closure Project given the proximity and relative timelines of each project. As such, engagement that

addresses both projects are also noted here as it would be difficult to extract specific discussions regarding the NPD Closure Project from the summary. All records of meeting presentations are kept by the project and can be provided upon request.

Examples of correspondence and meeting materials are provided in the appendices of this IER.

See Appendix C for an ESC example agenda and presentation.

See Appendix D for an example of a formal Indigenous letter issued by CNL.

See Appendix E for a MNO example presentation.

See Appendix F for an AOO example presentation.

See Appendix G for an AANTC example presentation.

The list of Indigenous communities and organizations included in Table 4-2 are described in more detail in Chapter 3 of this IER. This section will also describe the rationale for the inclusion of the various communities. Figure 3-1 shows the home location (Reserve or office) of these various communities in relation to the NSDF site.

Table 4-2 below quantitatively describes and summarizes the various Indigenous engagement activities undertaken for the NSDF Project. The table is intended to demonstrate two key points:

- CNL has utilized a wide assortment of engagement tools on the consultation spectrum ranging from basic communications to two-way formal and informal dialogues to detailed studies, funding and investigation and finally to the consideration of long-term relationship agreements. The consultation activities in the columns reflect the increasing degree of engagement.
- CNL has reached out to all the Indigenous communities and organizations on the list below in the manner as demonstrated and has indicated that it is willing to engage with any Indigenous community or organization that responds back. At the same time, CNL has “deeply” engaged with those Indigenous communities and organizations that live and practice traditional activities in closest proximity to the NSDF site.

Table 4-2
NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations Engagement and Involvement (as of August 31, 2020)

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via mail or registered mail	Phone & email correspondence	General email (i.e. invites to webinars etc.)	Comments submitted via EA process (2016 Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information sessions & tours	CNSC Participant Funding issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or other studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS ³	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Algonquins of Ontario (AOO)	6	14	12	Yes	24	2019	MOU	In progress	—	Yes
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (part of the AOO)	8	39	12	—	9	2019	Contribution Agreement	In progress	Yes	TBD
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC)	5	30	12	Yes	3	2017 & 2019	In progress	—	Yes	—
Kebaowek First Nation (formerly known as Eagle Village First Nation)	5	4	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	4	11	12	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)	10	15	12	Yes	11	2017 & 2019	MOU	TKLUS	Yes	Yes
Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) Process Coordinator	1	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alderville First Nation	4	25	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beausoleil First Nation	4	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	4	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

³ All Indigenous communities and organizations listed in Table 4-2 were provided the 2019 revised draft EIS. This column identifies those that CNL has received confirmation from that a review of this draft is being conducted.

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via mail or registered mail	Phone & email correspondence	General email (i.e. invites to webinars etc.)	Comments submitted via EA process (2016 Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information sessions & tours	CNSC Participant Funding issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or other studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS ³	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	4	25	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Curve Lake First Nation	4	28	12	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hiawatha First Nation	4	28	12	Yes	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	4	26	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Anishinabek Nation (Formerly known as Union of Ontario Indians)	4	1	12	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algonquin Nation Secretariat	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not on Engagement/Consultation List										
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte (MBQ)	1	4	1	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 4-2 generally, demonstrates that more and deeper engagement has occurred with Indigenous communities and organizations that are generally located closer to the NSDF site, have populations living closer to the NSDF site, and likely have larger numbers of individuals practicing traditional activities near the NSDF site.

Outlined in the remainder of this section is a summary of engagement that CNL has undertaken with each Indigenous community and organization that CNL has identified. Detailed tables of Indigenous engagement activities for each community/organization are provided in the appendices of this IER.

See Appendix B for NSDF Indigenous Engagement Activities – 2015 October to 2020 August.

In this revision of the IER, detailed five-column tables labelled as “Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization” (Tables of Interests) have been provided in the appendices of this IER. These tables were developed for the final revision of the EIS in co-operation with the CNSC and are intended to describe in more detail the substance and stage of engagement with each Indigenous community and organization on the various issues. These Tables of Interests identify the specific comments that have been formally submitted as part of the engagement process or identify that the concerns and comments have been raised orally or in direct submissions to CNL.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

Engagement with individual Indigenous communities and organizations are not all at the same stage. Some Indigenous communities and organizations became engaged early on with NSDF, often on highly specific topics while other communities have only more recently shown a renewed interest in the NSDF Project. As well, some communities may have engaged early on in some issues but only more recently on other concerns or issues. As such, CNL has had significant discourse and formal exchange of comments and responses to some communities on some issues with results having been incorporated into the EIS while with other communities the engagement is not as advanced. The Tables of Interests have been organized and presented to describe the stage of engagement with each community and organization on each issue.

The Tables of Interests are summarized in this section by Indigenous community/organization. The summaries briefly describe the Indigenous community/organization and then engagement according to the following headings.

- **Engagement.** This sub-section summarizes the engagement CNL has had with the Indigenous community or organization.
- **Feedback.** This sub-section describes the specific topics of issue, concern and interest each Indigenous community or organization has identified formally in writing and/or verbally to CNL. Each bullet point represents a general theme identified by each Indigenous community or organization. Within each bullet CNL has generally described the issue as raised and also discussed in summary form its response to the issue and discussions on the topic. This feedback section directly corresponds to Columns 2 (Key Interests and Concerns) and 3 (How CNL is Addressing the Feedback/Concern) in the “Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization”.
- **Verification.** This sub-section is a summary of column four (Verification) from the Tables of Interests. The purpose of the verification section is to describe as accurately as possible the status (as of August 31, 2020) of each issue with each community.
 - Where Indigenous communities or organizations submitted formal comments within the EA process (i.e., on the 2017 draft EIS), CNL has formally responded to those comments and sent the

response back in writing to the respective Indigenous community or organization and/or directly made changes to the EIS to address the concern. In some cases, the issue raised has been resolved. However, there are also other issues where there may be a difference in opinion and/or the Indigenous community or organization may have not confirmed that the response by CNL is deemed acceptable.

- CNL would note that it has only recently received some submissions or questions from specific Indigenous communities and organizations and CNL is also aware that a couple Indigenous communities and organizations are still formulating more specific questions and issues. This is all considered acceptable to CNL but CNL has attempted to describe the status of this engagement process in as much detail as possible.
- A detailed description of the CNL verification process is provided below.
- **Next Steps.** This sub-section describes where CNL is as of end of August 2020 with each Indigenous community or organization and how it plans to address outstanding issues of concern and interest. CNL is under no illusion that all issues can be quickly or easily resolved as some issues go beyond the scope of the NSDF Project or there remain a difference of opinion on certain issues. CNL is attempting to listen, respond to and, if possible, address all issues raised. “Next Steps” is the last column in the Tables of Interest.

CNL has also developed a system to generally describe where each Indigenous community/organization is in the engagement and verification process/steps. The verification process is similar to the above points but is described below.

- **Process Step #1** – Receive Formal Comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS from Indigenous community or organization.
- **Process Step #2** – Share 2019 revised draft EIS and offer to meet and discuss how comments were incorporated:
 - 2 (a) If offer accepted, draft responses to comments on 2017 draft EIS prior to the meeting (e-mail and/or registered letter); and
 - 2 (b) If no response, share draft responses to comments on 2017 draft EIS and offer again to meet and discuss (e-mail, registered mail, follow-up by phone).
- **Process Step #3** – Acknowledgement and possibly feedback from Indigenous community or organization. CNL incorporates any feedback received by revising responses.
- **Process Step #4** – Share revised draft responses to comments for confirmation by Indigenous community or organization.
- **Process Step #5** – Finalize EIS.

Where each Indigenous community or organization is in the above process is described below within each Verification sub-heading.

4.4.1 Algonquins of Ontario (AOO)

The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) is an organized collective of Algonquin communities assembled to enable a unified approach to reaching a settlement over a comprehensive land claim including an area of over 3.6 million hectares (ha) within the Ottawa River and Mattawa River watersheds in eastern Ontario (AOO, 2020b).

The area that is the subject of the Algonquin Land Claim in Ontario includes the National Capital Region, all of Renfrew County and most of Algonquin Park. The AOO is comprised of ten Algonquin communities located within the Ottawa Valley: Antoine Algonquin First Nation; Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation; Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini; Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation; Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation; Mattawa/North Bay Algonquin First Nation; Ottawa Algonquin First Nation; Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation; Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek) Algonquin First Nation; and Whitney Area Algonquins. Sixteen Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs), serving three-year terms represent these communities. The ANRs are comprised of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation Chief and Council (six Councillors) along with one representative from each of the other Algonquin communities listed above. The CRL property is located within unceded Algonquin Territory. The Algonquins of Ontario have asserted existing Aboriginal rights and title throughout the Settlement Area, including the CRL site. This land claim is currently under negotiation by the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Canada and Ontario.

In 2018, the AOO, AECL and CNL signed a tri-partite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide dialogue between the parties on matters of mutual interest. More specifically the MOU was intended to be a vehicle to work towards the development of a Long-Term Relationship Agreement amongst the parties. The MOU identified the need for both a Technical Group to deal with the NPD project and a Long-Term Relationship Group that would advance a Long-Term Relationship Agreement amongst the parties. The MOU broadly identified potential topic areas for the Long-Term Relationship Agreement. Over 2019 and 2020, the AOO, AECL and CNL developed a Terms of Reference and work plan for the Long-Term Relationship Agreement. The Long-Term Relationship Agreement is intended to cover such topics as: AOO involvement in environmental and cultural monitoring and stewardship; employment/training; contracting; communications; consultation; etc. The Long-Term Relationship Agreement is intended to cover the interests of all three parties with respect to both the CRL and NPD sites. The Long-Term Relationship Agreement discussions are relevant to NSDF as it is expected that certain themes such as future involvement in monitoring, or employment or contracting would also be relevant to NSDF.

While the AOO decided to initially focus its interests on the Long-Term Relationship Agreement and the NPD project, more recently CNL has learned that the AOO will be reviewing the NSDF Project EIS. While that review could not be incorporated into this version of the IER, CNL does plan to discuss the AOO comments and its responses in subsequent iterations.

4.4.1.1 Engagement

Table 4-3 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with AOO on the NSDF Project and/or Long-Term Relationship Agreement.

Table 4-3
AOO Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Algonquins of Ontario	16	14	12	Yes	24	2019	MOU	In progress	Yes	Yes

CNL first reached out to representatives with the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) in June 2016, after receiving a copy of the AOO's comments on the Project Description for the NSDF Project, with an invitation to meet and discuss the project. Engagement activities with the AOO commenced in August 2016 after receipt of the CNL NSDF Project introductory letter sent in July 2016.

In 2016, CNL hosted AOO Consultation Office and Technical staff for an information session at the CRL site as well a tour of the two proposed NSDF Project location sites. Late 2016 included discussions on archaeological liaison participation at the proposed NSDF site as well as sharing documents of interest to the AOO, which included biodiversity reports, archaeological information and topographical maps of the CRL site.

In early 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Project draft EIS and encouraged the AOO to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period followed by a meeting with the AOO Consultation staff and the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANR) to discuss future engagements on the NSDF Project. CNL also hosted the ANRs to the CRL site for a tour which included the proposed NSDF site. The AOO did not submit formal comments on the NSDF 2017 draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In June 2017, an information session for AOO community members was held in Pembroke, ON, which included a project overview as well as an opportunity for one-on-one discussions with NSDF Project technical staff. Over 8,000 AOO community members were sent the invitation by mail and approximately 15 were in attendance. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from the AOO on this report.

CNL and the AOO started discussions on developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in early 2018, which included multiple meetings and email correspondence resulting in a signed MOU in July 2018. The MOU set the platform for AOO, AECL and CNL to enter into discussions on a Long-term Relationship Agreement. Long-term relationship agreement meetings continue with signing estimated in late 2020. Separately, CNL along with the CNSC, provided supplemental funding to the AOO to support an Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study (AKLUS) which commenced in 2019. CNL provided a NSDF Project overview presentation in June 2019 at the Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study Workshop in Deep River, ON. As of August 2020, this study has not been completed. However, it is CNL's intention to revise the Traditional Land and Resource Use section in the IER with results once received.

Upon request, the NSDF Project provided an update to the AOO's Planning and Environmental Working Group in December 2019 which included Indigenous peoples key issues and the introduction of the new Indigenous Interests chapter in the revised draft EIS. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the AOO and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In May 2020, CNL followed up with the AOO to inquire on interest level of sharing comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS and input for the IER and the AOO indicated that comments would be sent to CNL. In July 2020, the AOO sent a letter to CNL which included a status update on the AKLUS, a preliminary review of VCs outlined in the draft EIS and to identify the need for capacity to complete a technical review of the final EIS (not the 2019 revised draft EIS). CNL and AOO will schedule a meeting to discuss this request.

Throughout the NSDF Project, CNL has evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The AOO received invitations to all engagement activities and have attended select events.

4.4.1.2 Feedback

As indicated above, until recently the AOO has not engaged in detail on the proposed NSDF Project and instead have focused their efforts on the Long-Term Relationship Agreement and the NPD Project. The AOO did provide feedback on the Project Description in 2016 but did not provide formal comment on the 2017 draft EIS (CNL undertook open houses for all AOO members in 2017 and 2019). The AOO sent CNL a response to the May 2020 letter which included a status update on the AKLUS, a preliminary review of VCs outlined in the draft EIS and to identify the need for capacity to complete a technical review of the final EIS.

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **Acknowledgement that CRL is in the Algonquin Settlement Area.** This has been included in Section 6.2.4.2.
- **Inclusion of AOO in the Engagement Process:** CNL and AOO have implemented an MOU and are in discussions regarding a Long-Term Relationship Agreement.
- **Protection of the Ottawa River, Flora and Fauna:** CNL has updated the EIS to include information from technical supporting documents and continues to discuss this with AOO.
- **Long-Term Relationship Agreement.** As previously indicated, the AOO, AECL and CNL have undertaken various steps towards a Long-Term Relationship Agreement that will cover both the CRL and NPD sites. The parties continue to move forward with developing and ultimately implementing the LTRA.
- **Environmental and Cultural Heritage Stewardship and Monitoring.** AOO archaeological liaisons participated in work at the NSDF site and CNL has provided AOO with the NSDF Archaeology reports. The AOO and CNL are in discussions of how to more greatly involve the AOO in environmental and cultural heritage monitoring and stewardship activities. This would be relevant for any project and regular monitoring activities undertaken.
- **Consultation, Engagement and Communications.** The AOO, AECL and CNL are in discussions on future and regular consultation, engagement and communication.
- **Employment, Training, Contracting and Other Economic Interests.** The AOO, AECL and CNL are in discussions on enhancing AOO involvement in employment, training, contracting and other economic interests. These can include the NSDF Project but would also include other projects and regular activities.
- **Traditional Knowledge and Land Use.** Both CNSC and CNL have provided financial capacity to the AOO in undertaking an Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study. The study was done for both the NSDF and NPD projects. The study has not yet been completed but CNL understands that it will be completed prior to the NSDF Project Commission Hearing. If available CNL will incorporate results of the study in the traditional use existing environment and effects sections in the IER.

4.4.1.3 Verification

CNL incorporated comments from the 2016 Project Description into the EIS. No further comments have been received from the AOO on this topic. For over two years, AECL, AOO and CNL have been engaged in Long Term Relationship Agreement discussions and negotiations and all parties are anticipating this to be completed in fall 2020. In July 2020, the AOO provided an update on the status of the AKLUS, a preliminary review of VCs outlined in the draft EIS and to identify the need for capacity to complete a technical review of the final EIS.

CNL incorporated the AOO's preliminary feedback to reflect the Algonquin VCs of cultural significance into Section 6.3.2, including Table 6.3.2-1, of the final EIS.

The EIS already recognizes that the AOO is undertaking a traditional land use study that will be completed in late 2020 (Section 6.4.1 of the EIS). CNL is committed to revising the IER to include any additional valued components based on the results of the AKLUS.

Any new comments raised by the AOO will require disposition and verification. CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 5 of the CNL Verification Process with the AOO given the AOO comments on the 2016 Project Description have been incorporated and no formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS were submitted.

4.4.1.4 Next Steps

CNL will continue to engage with the AOO and AECL on completing a Long-Term Relationship Agreement. As well, CNL will continue to address any concerns the AOO might have with the NSDF Project. CNL will also incorporate results from the Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study in the NSDF Project in a revised section on the traditional land and resource use that will be in the next revision of the IER issued in advance of the Commission Hearing.

The AOO will review the final EIS and CNL will work collaboratively to address any comments raised in that review and document in the IER.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.2 Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN)

The Pikwakanagan First Nation is located in the Ottawa Valley the southeast shore of Golden Lake where it flows in to the Bonnechere River, in Renfrew County, Ontario. Pikwakanagan has a total registered population of slightly under 3,000 with the majority living off-reserve. The Reserve was established through a Crown patent in 1873 following several petitions from the community who were known at the time as Golden Lake. The Pikwakanagan First Nation have linguistic traditions in the Algonquin language. The First Nation is governed by an elected council comprised of a Chief and six councillors. The First Nation is a signatory of the AOO Agreement-in-Principle (2016) as well as the earlier issued Algonquins of Ontario (1983) Comprehensive Land Claim. A fuller description of the AOPFN can be found in Chapter 3 of the IER.

CNL and AECL have a long history of engaging with the AOPFN of whom are part of the AOO. A representative of AOPFN has been a member of CNL's Environmental Stewardship Council (ESC) since October 2006, when the ESC was first established. As the AOPFN are part of the AOO they have participated in all the engagement activities as documented in the AOO section above including the development of the LTRA. For brevity, that section is not repeated here. Recently, the AOPFN has undertaken some of their own separate engagement (apart from AOO) on matters specific to the NSDF Project.

4.4.2.1 Engagement

Table 4-4 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with AOPFN on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-4
AOPFN Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (part of the AOO)	8	39	12	—	9	2019	Contribution Agreement	In progress	Yes	TBD

The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN) were introduced to the proposed project prior to the formal submission of the Project Description for the NSDF. In December 2015, CNL hosted the AOPFN to the CRL site which included a tour and a presentation where the proposed NSDF Project was introduced within the context of a larger vision of the contractor company under the new Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (Go-Co) model.

In July 2016, CNL sent the AOPFN a letter to formally introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about AOPFN asserted rights and traditional activities. The AOPFN sent a letter to CNL in January 2017 acknowledging receipt of letters and advised of negotiations with the federal and provincial government on the settlement of their land claim and the interest in meeting later in 2017. CNL followed-up on the AOPFN meeting request from the January 2017 letter and were informed in June 2017 that the AOPFN did not want to meet at this time and that ANRs were involved through the AOO engagement activities.

In early 2017, CNL also shared the draft EIS and encouraged the AOPFN to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period and in June 2017 the AOPFN ANRs participated in a meeting with the AOO Consultation staff and the ANRs to discuss future engagements on the NSDF Project. CNL also hosted the ANRs to the CRL site for a tour which included the proposed NSDF site (several AOPFN ANRs joined this event). The AOPFN did not submit formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from the AOPFN on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, AOPFN ANRs continued participation through AOO engagement activities. During this time, CNL also evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The AOPFN received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the AOPFN and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL received a letter from the AOPFN inviting the NSDF Project to provide a project overview/update at a community meeting in 2020 April. This meeting was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and will be re-scheduled when restrictions are lifted. After receiving the March 2020 letter, discussions commenced between AOPFN and CNL on the AOPFN's intent to review the 2019 revised draft EIS and interest in AOPFN specific engagement (in addition to AOO engagement). During these discussions, it was determined that a letter sent from AOPFN to the CNL President and CEO in December 2017 was never received. This letter was resent via email to Environmental Remediation (ERM) Stakeholder Relations in April 2020. The 2017 letter indicated interest in NSDF Project activities as well as CNL procurement and corporate activities. CNL will draft and issue a letter on the subject of AOPFN CNL interests.

In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to the AOPFN following up on recent AOO communications (which involved AOPFN) and made inquiries for AOPFN specific information. A response from the AOPFN Chief was received immediately indicating interest in AOPFN specific engagement and a LTRA with CNL corporate. The Chief also

acknowledged upcoming engagement activities with respect to the NSDF Project. In late May 2020, CNL received comments from the AOPFN on the NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS. After receipt of the comments, CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early June 2020 with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.

4.4.2.2 Feedback

Until communication from AOPFN in May 2020 CNL was of the understanding that AOPFN feedback was being provided through the AOO. Therefore, all the general feedback provided by the AOO is considered to be valid for AOPFN. In late May 2020, AOPFN provided a separate submission on their interests and concerns to CNL, CNSC and AECL, based on their review of the 2019 revised draft EIS.

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- Historical Impacts;
- Issues pertaining to Crown Engagement, Management Structure at CNL and a Long-Term Relationship;
- Alternative Means Assessment;
- Traditional Land and Resource Use and Cultural Impacts;
- Project Description and Study Areas;
- Environmental Monitoring;
- End Closure State;
- Waste Inventory;
- Crown Oversight;
- Biological Concerns;
- Environmental Assessment Methodology and Process Issues;
- Impacts on Rights;
- Socio-Economic; and,
- Health.

4.4.2.3 Verification

In May 2020, CNL received comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS from the AOPFN. CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. CNL will disposition the comments raised by AOPFN and incorporate into the IER.

Any future comments raised by the AOPFN will require disposition and verification and continued engagement and verification with AOPFN will be documented in the IER going forward.

4.4.2.4 Next Steps

CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project-specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early June 2020 with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. Six meetings have been held to date.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.3 Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC)

The Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (AAN), also referred to as the Algonquins of Western Quebec, or Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC) was voluntarily established in 1992. Its purpose was to provide representation in land claim development and negotiation for member nations. Traditional territories claimed include the Ottawa River valley. At its inception, it comprised five member nations: Kebaowek First Nation (formerly known as Eagle Village) First Nation, Lac Simon First Nation, Abitibiwinni First Nation, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation, and Long Point First Nation (Winneway). Later two other communities joined the AANTC

4.4.3.1 Engagement

Table 4-5 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with the AANTC on the NSDF Project.

**Table 4-5
 AANTC Engagement Activities**

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC)	5	30	12	Yes	3	2017 & 2019	In progress	—	Yes	—

In July 2016, CNL sent the AATNC a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016, which inquired about AANTC asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from the AANTC.

In early 2017 CNL shared the NSDF Project draft EIS and encouraged the AANTC to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period and in response the AATNC and CNL met in April 2017 to discuss the NSDF Project and gain feedback from AANTC leadership. The AANTC provided formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS through the formal environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from the AANTC on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The AANTC received invitations to all engagement activities and attended one event in April 2019. At that time, a tentative meeting date of May 2019 between CNL and the AANTC was discussed. In preparation for the meeting CNL sent the draft dispositions to the formal EIS comments submitted by the AATNC to review prior to meeting. The AANTC did not commit to a meeting date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the AANTC and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In early 2020, CNL followed-up once again to determine a suitable meeting time to discuss the AATNC comments on the 2017 draft EIS. The AANTC inquired about NSDF Project timelines as well as the environmental assessment deadlines, which CNL provided. In April 2020, CNL provided updated draft dispositions to AANTC comments based on the 2019 revised draft EIS and reiterated the importance of meeting to discuss comments and responses. In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to the AANTC following up on the dispositions that were sent, links to the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as inquiries for specific AANTC information. Following the letter, the AANTC indicated they would be reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS and requested a hard copy of the 2019 revised draft EIS and a number of technical support documents to support the review. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AATNC's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early June 2020. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. On June 30, 2020, the AANTC sent CNL follow-up comments to the AANTC's original comments submitted on the draft EIS and indicated that a full review of the 2019 revised draft EIS would be completed. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.

Note: In May of 2020, the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation submitted a joint letter to the Government of Canada outlining issues and concerns that included the NSDF Project. In August 2020, the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation submitted a second letter to the Minister of Natural Resources outlining similar concerns. While many of these concerns are related to the Government of Canada, CNL is interested in meaningful engagement with the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation on the NSDF Project.

4.4.3.2 Feedback

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **Alternative Means.** The AANTC identified concerns with the Alternative Means assessment and formalized these into comments. CNL has responded on two occasions to these issues and questions.
- **Facility Design – Site Location.** The AANTC identified a concern with the location of the NSDF in close proximity to the Ottawa River and potential impacts on the Ottawa River. The concern about the proximity of the proposed project to the Ottawa River and its importance to AANTC member communities has been reiterated by the AANTC in meetings and communications. CNL has followed up with the AANTC on two occasions responding to issues and questions raised by the AANTC in their comments on the 2017 draft EIS and on later inquiries regarding project timelines and environmental assessment deadlines.
- **Facility Design – Engineered Containment Mound.** The AANTC submitted a formal comments on concerns associated with the engineered containment mound. CNL has responded on two occasions to this issue.
- **EIS – French.** The AANTC requested that the EIS be provided in both English and French. Draft dispositions to AANTC comments were provided to AANTC in French. The 2019 revised draft EIS was also provided in French.
- **Valued Components.** Concern expressed that the VCs lacked consideration of potential adverse impacts of the NDSF Project relative to Indigenous peoples' interests, concerns, conceptions, etc. CNL has responded on two occasions to this issue indicating how the VCs incorporated a diversity of interests.
- **Environmental Effects – Aquatic Environment.** AANTC felt that the EIS was incomplete and expressed concern about the gaps in the draft document concerning aquatic biota. CNL has responded on two occasions to this issue indicating the completion of the aquatic assessment and further work undertaken.
- **Cumulative Effects.** The AANTC did not think cumulative effects had been considered. CNL responded that cumulative effects had been considered and provided an explanation. CNL has responded on two occasions to this issue.
- **Assessment of the Effects on the Environment (General).** The AANTC expressed general concerns about the assessment of the effects on the environment. CNL responded to this comment in detail and has responded on two different occasions.
- **Remediation of Contaminated Areas at CNL.** The AANTC expressed the importance of remediating contaminated areas at CRL. CNL has responded that the remediation of areas is occurring and that the NSDF Project is part of the broader remediation and re-development of the CRL site.
- **Procurement.** The AANTC indicated an interest at one point about procurement or contracting opportunities. CNL has provided information and is willing to follow-up further with the AANTC at their request.
- **Technical Support to Review the EIS.** CNL and AANTC have begun discussions on a contribution agreement to support the AANTC's technical review of the 2019 revised draft EIS.

- **Future Involvement in Monitoring.** Input from the public and Indigenous peoples will be sought on the Environmental Assessment Follow Up Monitoring Plan

4.4.3.3 Verification

In May 2020, the AANTC's consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail in May 2020).

A letter with comments on CNL's responses to AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and further comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in June 2020. AANTC requested the Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD be provided to their consultant for further review. Many positive improvements were noted regarding protection of water resources, with some further clarifications requested.

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 3 of the CNL Verification Process with the AANTC.

4.4.3.4 Next Steps

CNL continued engagement efforts to meet with the AANTC to discuss their comments and CNL responses on the draft EIS after multiple meetings were cancelled due to availability of the AANTC.

CNL met with the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation (AANTC member) on June 17, 2020 to discuss a NSDF Project-specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC's participation in the environmental assessment process. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS, as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. Contribution agreement meetings started in June 2020 with an estimated signing in mid to late July 2020. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.

On June 30, 2020, CNL received comments from the AANTC on their review of the 2019 revised draft EIS. CNL has provided the requested documents to the AANTC consultant and will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.4 Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation

The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation (also known also as the River Desert Band or Maniwaki) is one of the nine currently federally recognized Algonquin communities in Quebec. The community resides on reserve lands which were founded in 1851. The main Reserve is situated to the south-west of the borders of Maniwaki in the Outaouais region of Quebec, on the west bank of the Gatineau River. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation has a total registered population of approximately 3,500.

4.4.4.1 Engagement

Table 4-6 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg

First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-6
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	4	11	12	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. While Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation provided comments on the Project Description for the NSDF Project through the formal environmental assessment process, CNL did not receive a response from the First Nation on the 2016 CNL letters.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period and in response the AATNC (which included Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation) and CNL met in April 2017 to discuss the NSDF Project and gain feedback from AANTC leadership. In May 2017, CNL met with Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Council in Maniwaki, Quebec to discuss the NSDF Project and the comments submitted on the NSDF Project Description. Following this meeting, CNL hosted Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation environmental staff for a CRL site visit in July 2017, which included a tour of the proposed NSDF site and an opportunity to provide feedback on the project, which included feedback on species at risk. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation provided comments on the draft EIS through the formal environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss their comments submitted on the 2017 draft EIS.

In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation which included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as inquiries for Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation specific information. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AATNC's participation in the environmental assessment process. The initial contribution agreement meeting with the AATNC was in June 2020 and the AANTC informed CNL that Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation would be involved in contribution agreement discussions, but they were not in attendance at this meeting.

4.4.4.2 Feedback

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **General Interest.** Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation representatives had some general questions about the NSDF Project that CNL responded to.
- **Biological Concerns – Turtles and specifically Blanding's Turtles.** Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation representatives had specific concerns about Blanding's Turtles and their protection. This was expressed at the meeting in Manawaki and was a significant portion of the on-site visit. CNL shared information on how the NSDF Project was mitigating the effects of the project on the

turtles. Discussion was also held on CNL research and the radio-collaring of the turtles. CNL is of the opinion that the site visit to CRL and the NSDF site along with the information CNL provided on its work on research and mitigation on Blanding's turtles helped to address this concern.

- **Contract/Employment Opportunities.** A Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation representative expressed some interest in contracting opportunities. CNL has discussed contracting opportunities and provided an introduction to CNL procurement staff.

4.4.4.3 Verification

In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation which included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS. CNL has not yet received a response to this letter.

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 2b of the CNL Verification Process with Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation.

4.4.4.4 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation may have more comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation to provide notifications of project activities. As previously identified, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation is a member of the AANTC and the AANTC indicated that Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation will be involved in the AANTC contribution agreement meetings.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.5 Kebaowek First Nation

Kebaowek First Nation is one of the nine currently federally recognized Algonquin communities in Quebec. The reserve is situated on the shore of Lake Kipawa to the northeast of Témiscaming, Quebec. Based on discussions in June 2020, a Kebaowek representative has indicated that their community has traditional territory as far south as the Mattawa area.

4.4.5.1 Engagement

Table 4-7 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with Kebaowek First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-7
Kebaowek First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Kebaowek First Nation (formerly known as Eagle Village First Nation)	5	4	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Kebaowek First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Kebaowek First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from the Kebaowek First Nation.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Kebaowek First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period and in response the AATNC (which included Kebaowek First Nation) and CNL met in April 2017 to discuss the NSDF Project and gain feedback from AANTC leadership. Kebaowek First Nation did not submit comments on the NSDF 2017 draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Kebaowek First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Kebaowek First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Kebaowek First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In May 2020, CNL sent a letter following up on the 2019 revised draft EIS, the IER as well as inquiries for Kebaowek First Nation specific information. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish an NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC's participation in the environmental assessment process. The initial contribution agreement meeting with the AANTC was in June 2020 and Kebaowek First Nation were in attendance. The AANTC informed CNL that Kebaowek First Nation would be involved in contribution agreement discussions and Kebaowek First Nation indicated their specific interest in the NSDF Project.

Note: In May of 2020, Kebaowek First Nation and the AANTC submitted a letter to the Government of Canada outlining issues and concerns that included the NSDF Project. In August 2020, the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation submitted a second letter to the Minister of Natural Resources outlining similar concerns. While many of these concerns are related to the Government of Canada, CNL is interested in meaningful engagement with the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation on the NSDF Project.

4.4.5.2 Feedback

Kebaowek First Nation has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or the 2017 draft EIS. However, based on the 2020 letter submitted by Kebaowek First Nation to the Government of Canada, the following issues and concerns were identified:

- **Environmental Assessment Process.** Concern was raised regarding the continued use of CEAA 2012 for the NSDF Project. CNL has received a letter from the CNSC indicating that the NSDF Project will continue under CEAA 2012.
- **Consultation and Engagement.** Opportunity for meaningful Indigenous participation. CNL will continue to follow-up with the Kebaowek First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

4.4.5.3 Verification

Kebaowek First Nation has not submitted any written comments on the NSDF Project Description or EIS. CNL will continue to follow-up with the Kebaowek First Nation about any outstanding interests and concerns. CNL and Kebaowek FN have begun discussions on a contribution agreement to support engagement in the NSDF Project.

4.4.5.4 Next Steps

As previously identified, Kebaowek First Nation is a member of the AANTC and the AANTC indicated that Kebaowek First Nation will be involved in the AANTC contribution agreement meetings. CNL will continue engagement with Kebaowek First Nation and provide notifications of project activities.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.6 Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) was formed in 1993 to represent communities and individuals recognized by the Métis Nation within Ontario and works to represent the rights, interests and collective aspirations of Métis people and communities throughout the province. The MNO identifies a registry of over 20,000 Métis citizens (MNO, 2020d). Members of the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Métis Traditional Territory Consultation Committee and MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Branch have participated in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program for the Project. A fuller description of the MNO can be found in Chapter 3 of this IER.

The MNO and CNL have signed a MOU along with a Reciprocal Funding Agreement for the NSDF and NPD projects that has allowed the MNO enhanced participation in the NSDF Project. The MOU is with the MNO and more specifically the Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee which includes the Sudbury Métis Council, the North Bay Métis Council and the Mattawa Métis Council which represent the regional rights-bearing Métis community. A representative of the MNO has been a member of CNL's ESC since March 2012.

The summarized objectives of the MOU include: to establish, in relation to the Projects, a mutually beneficial, cooperative, productive and ongoing working relationship; provide a process for CNL to engage with the local and regional Métis communities, address any potential effects and discuss necessary mitigation measures; enhance the ability of the MNO to participate in the environmental assessment processes for the NSDF Project. The MOU also indicates the intention of both parties to pursue a longer-term relationship between CNL and the MNO.

CNL therefore provided funding to the MNO to assist them in enhanced engagement, specific funding for technical studies, VC workshop, and funds to allow staff to co-ordinate activities and work with CNL. The MNO have focused their technical reviews on three specific topics: Métis rights and interests, archaeology and protection of water. The MNO also carried out a comprehensive traditional knowledge and land study funded by the CNSC.

4.4.6.1 Engagement

Table 4-8 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with MNO on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-8
MNO Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)	10	15	12	Yes	11	2017 & 2019	MOU	TKLUS	Yes	Yes

CNL first reached out directly to the MNO in June 2016 to hold a teleconference with MNO representatives to introduce the proposed NSDF Project and enable preliminary discussion. This meeting was followed up by a letter in July 2016. This letter included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.

Later in July 2016, a meeting between the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee and CNL was held to share an overview with a wider group of MNO representatives. After these initial contacts, there was some follow-up, including a letter sent from CNL to the MNO in December 2016, which made inquiries about MNO asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from the MNO.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged the MNO to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Following this, the MNO sent a letter to CNL in July 2017 sharing information to CNL on Métis rights, the need for consultation, and confirmation that the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee. CNL responded to this letter with a letter in August 2017 posing interest in developing a plan or agreement for engagement between CNL and the MNO. The MNO provided comments on the draft EIS through the formal environmental assessment process. In the fall of 2017 there was numerous correspondence between CNL, and the MNO and a meeting was held in Sudbury in September. This meeting was hosted by the MNO and CNL shared information on environmental monitoring, environmental assessments, a project overview, and the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning.

The next meeting between the MNO and CNL was held in March 2018 and focused on the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to create a framework for relationship building between CNL and the MNO. This MOU set the platform for MNO, AECL and CNL to enter into discussions on a Long-Term Relationship Agreement (LRTA). Long-term relationship agreement meetings continue with signing estimated in fall 2020. Another aspect of particular importance relating to the MOU was the provision of capacity to undertake a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (TKLUS). This was jointly funded by CNL, through the MOU, and the CNSC through Public Participant Funding. Information sharing occurred in follow-up to the March 2018 meeting. Further correspondence between the MNO and CNL occurred in 2018 culminating in a meeting and site visit in June 2018 and the signing of the MOU in December 2018.

In February 2019, the MNO shared the TKLUS, which gave insight into the traditional land and resource use of the MNO citizens in the region. This TKLUS has helped inform the recent revisions to the EIS. Following the receipt of the TKLUS, in April 2019, the MNO and CNL met to review the draft dispositions to the MNO comments on the draft EIS. The MNO and CNL met again in North Bay for a two-part meeting in late 2019. The first part involved discussions with the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee Councillors. In the evening, a community information session for MNO citizens was held. This information session included a presentation by project representatives and the opportunity for questioning. In November 2019, the MNO sent a formal letter detailing the MNO response to CNL's draft dispositions of the MNO comments on the draft EIS. This included verification on whether the MNO accepted CNL's dispositions or whether they required further information. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the MNO.

Early in 2020, CNL hosted the MNO at the Port Hope and Port Granby sites for a benchmarking trip to view near surface waste facilities there. Then, in February 2020, the MNO sent CNL a letter providing positive feedback on the 2019 revised draft EIS, as well as detailed comments that required response from the NSDF

Project team. In May 2020, CNL sent a formal letter to the MNO which included updated draft dispositions to the MNO comments on the draft EIS. In August 2020, the MNO sent a formal response to the May 2020 letter detailing the MNO responses to CNL's updated draft dispositions. This included verification on whether the MNO accepted CNL's dispositions or whether they required further information. The MNO also indicated the importance of MNO engagement in the NSDF follow-up monitoring program.

A preliminary meeting aimed at developing an LRTA between CNL and the MNO was held virtually in the spring of 2020.

Throughout the NSDF Project, CNL has evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The MNO received invitations to all engagement activities and have attended select events.

4.4.6.2 Feedback

The MNO and CNL have had extensive engagement on the NSDF Project. Through a variety of engagement forums including technical reviews and workshops the MNO has raised a number of issues, concerns and questions that were initially focused on the 2017 draft EIS.

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **Engagement.** Early in the engagement process the MNO expressed concern about lack of capacity to be involved in the project. This concern was addressed through the signing of the MOU and Reciprocal Funding Arrangement.
- **Long-Term Relationship Building.** Both the MNO and CNL have indicated an interest in developing a longer-term relationship.
- **Métis Rights and Interests and Traditional Uses.** The MNO requested capacity assistance to more deeply understand potential impact of the project on Métis Rights and Interests including traditional uses. CNL has assisted with capacity funding and has had significant engagement with the MNO on better understanding MNO's rights and interests. The MNO remains concerned that perceptions about the CRL site that lead to avoidance strategies by its citizens can represent an impact on their traditional use and therefore harvesting rights. CNL will keep working with MNO citizens on understanding there are no risks to adjacent traditional uses. CNL recognizes this is an important issue for MNO and will continue to work them and their harvesters in the future.
- **Valued Components.** The MNO expressed concern about incorporation of its interests into VCs for the NSDF Project. CNL provided funding for an MNO VC workshop and consulted with the MNO on how their particular VC interests were considered and incorporated into the VCs for the NSDF Project.
- **EIS Section Specific Concerns.** Very early on in the NSDF Project, the MNO raised concerns that MNO interests were not described more fulsomely throughout the draft EIS. CNL has enhanced the discussion of MNO interests in a number of sections. CNL did not update sections of the EIS such as sections on general location and construction materials as the purpose of those sections was not to discuss Métis or other Indigenous interests.
- **EIS General Concerns.** The MNO generated a large number of comments based on the review of the first draft of the EIS. CNL has responded to all these comments as part of the comment process, in

direct responses to the MNO and in meetings and workshops. CNL is of the opinion most of them are addressed. However, CNL will continue to work with MNO on any outstanding concerns and interests.

- **Archaeology/Cultural Sites.** The MNO expressed some initial concern about the archaeological work, Métis cultural interests and the Point Au Baptême site. CNL provided capacity assistance to allow the MNO to undertake a peer review of the archaeological work. CNL also took MNO staff and councillors on a visit to the archaeological works at the NSDF site. CNL has also explained that the Point Au Baptême site will not be impacted by the proposed NSDF Project and that CNL does not restrict access to the site. CNL is of the opinion that it has addressed all of the MNO's concerns.
- **Indigenous Health.** Initially, the MNO in their review raised some concerns about the human health assessment and more specifically about whether consumption of country foods were comparable to Métis levels. Specific responses have been made to each of the formally submitted comments and CNL has indicated that it will include the MNO in future lifestyle surveys.
- **Future Involvement in Monitoring and Protection at NSDF.** The MNO has expressed interest in better understanding the environmental program and monitoring at the CRL site and participating in any future monitoring. CNL has indicated that it is willing to involve all Indigenous communities in its monitoring programs and would be pleased to discuss the issue further.
- **Environmental Effects, Mitigation and Monitoring.** With the first draft of the EIS, the MNO expressed some concerns with the environmental effects description and proposed mitigation and monitoring. Over a number of sessions and in response to direct comments, CNL has worked with the MNO to address concerns with the description of environmental effects and proposed mitigation and monitoring measures. CNL is of the opinion that it has addressed all of the MNO's comments and questions but it has asked MNO to raise any outstanding concerns.

4.4.6.3 Verification

The MNO and CNL have been deeply engaged since the signing of an MOU in 2018. The MNO and CNL have had extensive communications on their submissions and the 2019 revised EIS incorporated MNO input and findings from their TKLUS and VC workshop. MNO's consultants have reviewed CNL's materials and responses.

The MNO provided an initial acceptance letter in February 2020 of CNL's responses as well as a secondary acceptance letter in August 2020 acknowledging further EIS comments have been addressed. CNL does not want to imply that the MNO is fully accepting of all CNL's responses but that it has reviewed and acknowledged them. Approximately sixty percent of the outstanding Comments are considered fully resolved. Most of the remaining comments are a combination of requests for future copies of specific mitigation or operational plans, minor clarifications or specific responses, or requests to discuss the development of a long-term relationship. Further details on this verification are in the MNO Table of Interests and Concerns in Appendix H.

The MNO and CNL have had a preliminary discussion on a long-term relationship agreement.

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 5 of the CNL Verification Process with the MNO.

4.4.6.4 Next Steps

CNL will continue engagement with the MNO with the objective of addressing or resolving any outstanding issues or concerns with the NSDF Project. As explained in the verification section above, CNL is of the opinion it has addressed all of the MNO's comments and concerns but will work with MNO on ensuring that. CNL acknowledges the MNO's interest in reviewing documents that have not yet been developed and has committed to sending to the MNO upon completion.

CNL will also pursue further engagement with the MNO to better understand their interests in the NSDF follow-up monitoring program.

The MNO and CNL have started preliminary discussions about entering into a longer-term co-operation or relationship agreement.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.7 Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN)

The Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) are the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island. These seven First Nations are signatories to various 18th and 19th century treaties that covered lands in different parts of south central Ontario. In 1923, the Chippewas and Mississaugas signed the Williams Treaties, which included one large tract of land between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River bounded on the north by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line and on the south by earlier concluded treaties.

4.4.7.1 WTFN Process Coordinator Engagement

Table 4-9 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with the WTFN Process Coordinator on the NSDF Project. CNL originally contacted the WTFN Process Co-ordinator because a couple of the Williams Treaties First Nation communities requested it do so.

Note: In 2020 CNL was made aware that this position did not co-ordinate any engagements on behalf of these communities and CNL discontinued contacting this individual.

Table 4-9
WTFN Process Coordinator Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) Process Coordinator	1	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Based on an email from the Chippewas of Rama First Nation advising CNL that the 2016 November CNL letter was sent to the WTFN Process Coordinator for review, CNL sent email correspondence in late 2016 – early 2017 to the Process Coordinator to inquire about whether the WTFN (collectively) were interested in engaging with CNL on the NSDF Project. CNL did not receive a response.

In March 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged WTFN communities to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Hiawatha First Nations provided comments on the 2017 draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive feedback from any WTFN communities on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The WTFN Process Coordinator received invitations to all engagement activities and has not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with WTFN communities and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In February 2020, CNL once again reached out to the WTFN Process Coordinator to inquire about whether the WTFN as a whole were interested in engaging with CNL on the NSDF Project. CNL did not receive a response. As of March 2020, CNL was informed that all engagement activities should be done through each community consultation coordinator/liaison, which is described in further detail below.

4.4.7.1.1 Next Steps

CNL is of the opinion that it has addressed all of the WTFN communities concerns and comments to date, however more engagement is planned with these communities and CNL will continue to work with WTFN communities (collectively) or on an individual community basis. CNL will also continue to provide notifications of project activities to WTFN communities until otherwise instructed.

4.4.8 Alderville First Nation Engagement

Table 4-10 below shows all the engagement activities that have occurred with Alderville First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-10
Alderville First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Alderville First Nation	4	25	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Alderville First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Alderville First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Alderville First Nation.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Alderville First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Alderville First Nation did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Alderville First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Alderville First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Alderville First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL followed up with Alderville First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS. This email follow-up included the Alderville First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Alderville First Nation participated in the April 29, 2020 webinar. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Alderville First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input as well as inquiries for Alderville First Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. Webinars on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management were held on June 30, 2020, as well as August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Alderville First Nation declined participation.

4.4.8.1 Feedback

Alderville First Nation has not submitted any written formal comments on the Project Description or the 2017 draft EIS. However, based on verbal comments during the April 2020 webinar with WTFN, the following issues and concerns were identified:

- General interest was expressed on how the environment and biological species can be protected. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF Project and measures to protect the environment as part of a presentation to the WTFN communities.

4.4.8.2 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.8.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Alderville First Nation may have comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Alderville First Nation and provide notifications of project activities until otherwise instructed.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.9 Beausoleil First Nation Engagement

Table 4-11 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Beausoleil First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-11
Beausoleil First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Beausoleil First Nation	4	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Beausoleil First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016, which inquired about Beausoleil First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Beausoleil First Nation.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Beausoleil First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Beausoleil First Nation did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Beausoleil First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Beausoleil First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Beausoleil First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL followed up with Beausoleil First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS. This email follow-up included the Beausoleil First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Beausoleil First Nation declined participation in the April 29, 2020 webinar – CNL sent a copy of the presentation and an invitation to meet one-on-one. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Beausoleil First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input as well as inquiries for Beausoleil First Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. The webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management was held on June 30, 2020 and Beausoleil First Nation declined participation. Webinars on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management were held on June 30, 2020, as well as August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Beausoleil First Nation declined participation.

4.4.9.1 Feedback

Beausoleil First Nation has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS.

4.4.9.2 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.9.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Beausoleil First Nation may have comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Beausoleil First Nation and provide notifications of project activities until otherwise instructed.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.10 Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation

Table 4-12 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Chippewas of Georgina Island on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-12
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	4	26	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Georgina Island First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Georgina Island First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Georgina Island First Nation.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Georgina Island First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Georgina Island First Nation did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Georgina Island First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Georgina Island First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Georgina Island First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL followed up with Georgina Island First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS. This email follow-up included the Georgina Island First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Georgina Island did not participate in the April 29, 2020 webinar – CNL sent a copy of the presentation and an invitation to meet one-on-one. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Georgina Island First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input as well as inquiries for Georgina Island First Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. The webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management was held on June 30, 2020. Georgina Island First Nation declined participation. Webinars on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management were held on June 30, 2020, as well as August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Georgina Island First Nation declined participation.

4.4.10.1 Feedback

Georgina Island First Nation has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS.

4.4.10.2 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.10.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Georgina Island First Nation may have comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Georgina Island First Nation and provide notifications of project activities until otherwise instructed.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.11 Chippewas of Rama First Nation Engagement

Table 4-13 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Chippewas of Rama First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-13
Chippewas of Rama First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	4	25	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Chippewas of Rama First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Chippewas of Rama First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Chippewas of Rama First Nation.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Chippewas of Rama First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Chippewas of Rama First Nation did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Chippewas of Rama First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Chippewas of Rama First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the Chippewas of Rama First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL followed up with Chippewas of Rama First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the revised draft EIS. This email follow-up included the Chippewas of Rama First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. Chippewas of Rama First Nation acknowledged receipt of email and indicated follow up would be done on the December 2019 content and they would let CNL know if they had any comments. No comments were received. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Chippewas of Rama did not participate in the April 29, 2020 webinar – CNL sent a copy of the presentation and an invitation to meet one-on-one. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Chippewas of Rama First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input as well as inquiries for Chippewas of Rama First Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. Chippewas of Rama First Nation participated in the June 30, 2020 webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management as well as the August 26, 2020 webinar on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP).

4.4.11.1 Feedback

Chippewas of Rama First Nation has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS.

4.4.11.2 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.11.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Chippewas of Rama First Nation may have comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with the Chippewas of Rama First Nation and provide notifications of

project activities until otherwise instructed.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.12 Curve Lake First Nation Engagement

Table 4-14 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Curve Lake First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-14
Curve Lake First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Curve Lake First Nation	4	28	12	Yes	3	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Curve Lake First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities. Curve Lake First Nation acknowledged the letter and discussed the opportunity of liaisons from Curve Lake participating in the archeological field work based on their comments submitted on the Project Description for the NSDF through the formal EA process. CNL indicated field work was in Stage 3 – Curve Lake did not provide liaisons. A secondary letter was sent in November 2016, which inquired about Curve Lake First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. While CNL did not receive a formal response to the November 2016 letter, Curve Lake First Nation requested a copy of the NSDF Project archeological assessment report. The report was sent in December 2016 and Curve Lake First Nation acknowledged receipt of report and indicated that they had no comments.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Curve Lake First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Curve Lake First Nation on this report. Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Curve Lake First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Curve Lake First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In January 2020, CNL followed up with Curve Lake First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and the opportunity to meet. In March 2020, CNL followed up with Curve Lake First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and this email follow-up included the Curve Lake First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Curve Lake First Nation participated in the April 29, 2020 webinar. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. Also due to changes in consultation representatives, the 2016 email correspondence related to the previously sent NSDF Project archeological assessment report to Curve Lake was also included. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to Curve Lake First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input, as well as inquiries for Curve Lake First Nation-specific information. A follow up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. CNL also followed up in 2020 June on Curve Lake's review of the NSDF Stage 4 Archeological Assessment, no response has been received to date and CNL will continue to follow-up. Curve Lake First Nation participated in the June 30, 2020 webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management as well as the August 26, 2020 webinar on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP).

4.4.12.1 Feedback

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **Archaeological Assessment.** Based on a formal review and comment of the 2016 Project Description. Curve Lake First Nation requested the archaeological assessment. CNL provided the archaeological assessment report. No additional comments were submitted. In May 2020, Curve Lake again requested the archaeological assessment. CNL once again provided the archaeological assessment report. No further comments were received.
- **Environmental Protection.** In 2020, a Curve Lake First Nation representative verbally inquired as to how the Ottawa River could be environmentally protected being so close to CRL and NSDF. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF Project and measures to protect the environment, including the Ottawa River in June 2020.

4.4.12.2 Verification

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 5 of the CNL Verification Process with Curve Lake First Nation given the Curve Lake First Nation comments on the Project Description have been incorporated and no formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS were submitted.

4.4.12.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that the Curve Lake First Nation may have more comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Curve Lake First Nation to provide notifications of project activities.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.13 Hiawatha First Nation Engagement

Table 4-15 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Hiawatha First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-15
Hiawatha First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Hiawatha First Nation	4	28	12	Yes	2	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Hiawatha First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016 which inquired about Hiawatha First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Hiawatha First Nation.

In early 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Hiawatha First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Hiawatha First Nation provided comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Hiawatha First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Hiawatha First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Hiawatha First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss their comments submitted on the 2017 draft EIS.

In January 2020, CNL followed up with Hiawatha First Nation on the 2019 December notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and the opportunity to meet. In March 2020, CNL followed up with Hiawatha First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and this email follow-up included the Hiawatha First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. This email was acknowledged, and a recommendation was made by Hiawatha consultation representative to hold WTFN webinar to update the communities collectively. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Hiawatha First Nation participated in the April 29, 2020 webinar. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to Hiawatha First Nation which included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS (with another invitation to meet), links to the 2019 revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for Hiawatha First Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and while CNL has not received a written response, a verbal acknowledgment of CNL's response to Hiawatha First Nation's comments on the 2017 draft EIS were addressed during the April 29, 2020 webinar. CNL will continue to engage with Hiawatha First Nation to ensure their comments have addressed. Hiawatha First Nation participated in the June 30, 2020 webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. Hiawatha First Nation was unable to participate in the August 26, 2020 webinar on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP).

4.4.13.1 Feedback

The topics in the Table of Interests are briefly summarized below:

- **Environmental Protection.** Based on a formal review and comment of the 2017 draft EIS, the Hiawatha First Nation was concerned and looking for reassurance that wildlife, habitat, and water tributaries will be adequately protected from contamination for seven generations. CNL provided a

verbal response to this comment as part of a presentation to four of the WTFN communities in April 2020 and a written summary was also provided.

4.4.13.2 Verification

In May 2020, CNL received verbal acknowledgement during an NSDF Project update webinar that their concerns had been addressed.

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 5 of the CNL Verification Process with Hiawatha First Nation.

4.4.13.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that the Hiawatha First Nation may have more comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Hiawatha First Nation to provide notifications of project activities.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.14 Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation Engagement

Table 4-16 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-16
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	4	26	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016, which inquired about Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In March 2020, CNL followed up with Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS. This email follow-up included the Georgina Island First Nation consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC. In April 2020, CNL sent an invitation to WTFN communities to an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF Project as well as an opportunity for questions. Mississaugas of Scugog Island did not participate in the April 29, 2020 webinar – CNL sent a copy of the presentation and an invitation to meet one-on-one. Actions from the webinar resulted in the distribution of the NSDF – Responsible Water Management video and NSDF Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment online links to all WTFN consultation representatives, as well as a request for a future webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input as well as inquiries for Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation-specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and to date CNL has not received a response. The webinar on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management was held on June 30, 2020. Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation declined participation. In August 2020, Scugog Island First Nation indicated to CNL that a new Community Consultation Specialist was in place. CNL followed up with the new Community Consultation Specialist, sent background information on engagement with Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) on the NSDF and NPD projects to date as well as set up a virtual meeting to discuss both projects. Scugog Island First Nation participated in the August 26, 2020 webinar on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP).

4.4.14.1 Feedback

Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS.

4.4.14.2 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.14.3 Next Steps

CNL acknowledges that Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation may have comments on the project going forward and CNL will continue engagement with Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and provide notifications of project activities until otherwise instructed.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.15 Anishinabek Nation

The Anishinabek Nation (formerly known as Union of Ontario Indians) is a political organization which advocates for 39 member First Nations within Ontario, divided among four strategic geographic regions: Northern Superior, Lake Huron, Southwest and Southeast. Approximately one third of the First Nation population (roughly 65,000) in Ontario is represented by the by the organization.

4.4.15.1 Engagement

Table 4-17 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Anishinabek Nation (formerly known as Union of Ontario Indians) on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-17
Anishinabek Nation Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Anishinabek Nation (Formerly known as Union of Ontario Indians)	4	6	12	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent Anishinabek First Nation a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016, which inquired about Anishinabek First Nation asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from the Anishinabek First Nation.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged Anishinabek First Nation to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. Anishinabek First Nation provided comments on the draft EIS through the formal environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from Anishinabek First Nation on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. Anishinabek First Nation received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with Anishinabek First Nation and encouraged community input for the final revision as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss their comments submitted on the 2017 draft EIS.

In January 2020, CNL followed up with Anishinabek Nation on the December 2019 notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and the opportunity to meet but did not receive a response. In May 2020, CNL sent a letter to Anishinabek Nation, which included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS (with another invitation to meet), links to the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as inquiries for Anishinabek Nation specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020. In August 2020, CNL obtained new contacts for Anishinabek Nation from the CNSC. CNL re-sent the May 2020 letter which included comment dispositions as well as an invitation to meet; to date CNL has not received a response from Anishinabek Nation but will continue to follow-up.

4.4.15.2 Feedback

CNL received environmental protection comments from Anishinabek Nation on the 2017 draft EIS and CNL has provided responses which included an invitation to meet to further discuss the Anishinabek Nation's issues and concerns. Topics included:

- **Site Location** – proximity to the Ottawa River and transport and storage of radioactive waste on First Nations ancestral lands.
- **Seismic events** – Seismic activity, extreme weather events and climate change that occur in the region are not favourable for a nuclear waste storage facility.

4.4.15.3 Verification

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 2(b) of the CNL Verification Process with the Anishinabek Nation as CNL awaits either acknowledgement or a response.

4.4.15.4 Next Steps

To date CNL has been unable to arrange a meeting with the Anishinabek Nation to discuss their comments on the 2017 draft EIS but will continue engagement efforts. CNL will continue to provide notifications of project activities.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.4.16 Algonquin Nation Secretariat

The Algonquin Nation Secretariat is a tribal council encompassing three federally recognized Algonquin Communities within Quebec: Timiskaming First Nation, the Algonquins of Barriere Lake, and Wolf Lake First Nation.

4.4.16.1 Engagement

Table 4-18 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with Algonquin Nation Secretariat on the NSDF Project.

Table 4-18
Algonquin Nation Secretariat Engagement Activities

NSDF Identified Indigenous Communities and Organizations	Letters from/to CNL via Mail or Registered Mail	Phone & Email Correspondence	General Email (i.e., invites to webinars, etc.)	Comments Submitted via EA Process (Project Description, 2017 Draft EIS)	Meetings, Information Sessions & Tours	CNSC Participant Funding Issued	MOUs & Contribution Agreements (CNL funding)	TLKUS or Other Studies	Reviewing the 2019 Revised Draft EIS	Long-Term Relationship Agreements (in discussions)
Algonquin Nation Secretariat	4	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In July 2016, CNL sent the Algonquin Nation Secretariat a letter to introduce the proposed NSDF Project, which included a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities followed by a secondary letter in November 2016, which inquired about Algonquin Nation Secretariat asserted rights and traditional activities. CNL did not receive a response from the Algonquin Nation Secretariat.

In early 2017, CNL shared the draft EIS and encouraged the Algonquin Nation Secretariat to participate in the public and Indigenous environmental assessment comment period. The Algonquin Nation Secretariat did not provide comments on the draft EIS through the environmental assessment process. In late 2017, CNL shared the NSDF Aboriginal Engagement Report and requested community input and feedback for incorporation into the EIS and project planning. CNL did not receive any feedback from the Algonquin Nation Secretariat on this report.

Throughout 2018 and 2019, CNL evolved project engagements to meet Indigenous and stakeholder feedback. This included the development of a regular routine of Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates. The Algonquin Nation Secretariat received invitations to all engagement activities and have not attended any events to date. In late 2019, CNL shared the revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the Algonquin Nation Secretariat and encouraged community input for the final revision.

In May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the Algonquin Nation Secretariat regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, IER input, as well as inquiries for Algonquin Nation Secretariat specific information. A follow-up email was sent on May 26, 2020 and the Algonquin Nation Secretariat notified CNL of a new contact name for the Algonquin Nation Secretariat Director. CNL resent the May 2020 letter to the new contact and to date CNL has not received a response from Algonquin Nation Secretariat.

4.4.16.2 Feedback

Algonquin Nation Secretariat has not submitted any formal comments on the Project Description or 2017 draft EIS.

4.4.16.3 Verification

As there has yet to be any formal comments submitted, there is no verification required.

4.4.16.4 Next Steps

CNL will continue to provide notifications of project activities until otherwise instructed.

4.4.17 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte (MBQ)

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are a First Nation within Hastings County, Ontario. They control the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, which is a 7,362.5-ha reserve on the shores of Bay of Quinte in south-eastern Ontario, Canada, east of Belleville, ON.

4.4.17.1 Engagement

Table 4-19 below shows all the engagement touchpoints and activities that have occurred with the Mohawks of Bay of Quinte on the NSDF Project.

A proposed list of Indigenous communities with a potential interest in the project was identified by CNL and the CNSC based on the identified potential or established Indigenous or treaty rights of Indigenous communities in the vicinity of the project (inclusion of specific communities considers the nature of the established and/or claimed rights and potential impacts on those rights caused by the proposed project based on a preliminary assessment of existing and available information). While the Mohawks of Bay Quinte (MBQ) are not listed as one of CNL's identified communities to engage, the MBQ did provide formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS through the environmental assessment process.

In January 2020, CNL shared the 2019 revised draft EIS and the latest revision of the IER with the MBQ and encouraged community input for the final revision as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss their comments submitted on the 2017 draft EIS. In early May 2020, CNL sent a follow-up letter to the MBQ regarding the 2019 revised draft EIS, the IER as well as inquiries for MBQ specific information. The MBQ responded to the May 2020 letter and indicated an interest in meeting with CNL and the CNSC for an NSDF Project overview/update. In late May 2020, CNL followed up on the request to meet and were informed by MBQ that the next steps on the NSDF Project engagement were currently with the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council. Once a decision has been made, MBQ will reach back to CNL.

The MBQ have been added to the email distribution for Indigenous and stakeholder engagement events, such as the bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings and quarterly webinar updates.

4.4.17.2 Feedback

CNL received environmental protection comments from MBQ on the 2017 draft EIS and CNL has provided responses. The MBQ acknowledged the CNL response and would like to meet to discuss the NSDF Project further. Topics included:

- **Alternative means to carry out the project** – proximity of the facility in proximity of the Ottawa River.
- **Site location** – opposition to transport and storage of radioactive waste on First Nations ancestral lands.
- **General Environmental Protection.**

4.4.17.3 Verification

CNL is of the opinion that it is at Process Step 3 of the CNL Verification Process with the MBQ.

4.4.17.4 Next Steps

In late May 2020, CNL followed up on the request to meet and were informed by MBQ that the next steps on the NSDF Project engagement was currently with the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council. Once a decision has been made, MBQ will reach back to CNL. CNL will continue to provide project notifications to the MBQ.

See Appendix H for Tables of Interests and Concerns of Each Indigenous Community/Organization.

4.5 Continued Engagement Activities

Engagement activities with Indigenous communities regarding the NSDF Project continue as appropriate, necessary and requested as EA and Project planning activities progress. The nature of additional engagement activities will be consistent with CNL's Indigenous engagement objectives identified in Section 4.1. CNL will endeavour to evaluate and integrate information provided by these communities in the NSDF Project planning and design.

CNL has identified additional engagement activities that are planned to take place as the NSDF Project progresses. In general, these additional activities may include:

- Sharing the revised IERs with identified communities;
- Ongoing meetings and/or community information sessions to provide NSDF Project updates, solicit feedback on the NSDF Project and traditional land use activities, and discuss environmental activities and findings;
- Ongoing engagement with identified communities;
- Technical meeting facilitation, upon request, to provide interested parties with more in-depth information and opportunities to question subject matter experts on the project;
- Opportunities for NSDF Project site visits, as requested;
- Participating in various targeted community initiatives, when appropriate, such as educational events, fairs, science fairs and career days;
- Ongoing Project notifications (e.g., letters, email correspondence, newspaper advertisements);
- Updates to NSDF Project website content as EA and planning for the Project continues, including posting the final EIS and supporting technical studies;
- Ongoing tracking and recording of comments, questions, issues and other feedback provided by Indigenous communities and organizations, providing responses and incorporating feedback, as appropriate;
- Identification of Indigenous community needs for capacity assistance to effectively participate in the project through a collaborative work plan;
- Informally sharing draft responses to their formal comments on the draft EIS to facilitate discussions with respect to the context of their concerns and ensure the Project provides an acceptable and appropriate response; and
- Notifying identified communities of final EIS submission.

Indigenous community specific engagement activities will be determined through discussions and identification of community interests. CNL will continue to engage with Indigenous communities (i.e., Chief and Council, representative bodies, community members) to address community information requirements and input. This activity will address a variety of topics such as VCs, potential environmental effects of the NSDF Project and mitigation identified. Ongoing engagement will also outline and schedule the documentation that will be shared with groups for their review and comment (e.g., draft EIS, licence application, biodiversity and archaeology studies).

Note: In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted in-person engagement activities. CNL adapted to the restrictions providing online platforms for virtual meetings, project updates and a virtual open house. CNL remains committed to ensure engagement activities are not impacted by the current pandemic restrictions.

4.6 Conclusion

Methods employed to date have helped to establish productive Project discussions aimed at informing and educating Indigenous communities, thereby enabling valuable feedback into the project. The NSDF Project will continue engagement efforts to support growth in awareness and understanding of the project.

CNL has proactively addressed key issues raised by interested Indigenous people, using open and transparent communication to share information regarding traditional land use, biodiversity and archaeology.

CNL continues to be committed to ongoing and meaningful Indigenous engagement and will continue to inform and engage communities to improve understanding of the NSDF Project and environmental protection measures put in place by the Project.

5. VALUED COMPONENTS

Valued components refer to environmental features that may be affected by a project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Indigenous peoples, the scientific community or the public (The Agency 2018). Section 6.0 of this IER focuses on Indigenous traditional land and resource use VCs and are discussed in detail in Section 6.1.2. Section 7 of this IER focuses on Indigenous Socio-Economic interests and the Indigenous Socio-Economic VCs are discussed in Section 7.1.2.

Indigenous people have also expressed a great deal of interest in other VCs particularly related to the natural environment.

VCs were identified based on the potential for the NSDF Project to interact with features or activities of value to Indigenous communities or organizations.

5.1.1 Methods

5.1.1.1 Indigenous Engagement

The NSDF Project occurs within the general area of the Algonquin's of Ontario (AOO) Land Claim (Figure 5-1), where negotiations with the Crown have occurred since 1991. It also overlaps the Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Harvesting Territory for the MNO. Discussions with Williams Treaties First Nation communities and AANTC member's communities have also indicated that traditional harvest occurs in the general area surrounding the Chalk River Laboratories site.

Indigenous communities or organizations practice or have likely practiced some traditional activities within the RSA of the NSDF Project. Through CNL's engagement process, Indigenous peoples have conducted Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Studies (TKLUS) to support the NSDF EIS and have identified VCs of particular interest to them. Through this engagement process, Indigenous interests have been incorporated into the selection of final VCs for the NSDF Project.

5.1.1.2 Selection of VC's by CNL

VCs can be a pathway, habitat, a species or a traditional resource (Table 5-1). A species (or a group of species) selected as a VC can be a surrogate species, indicator species, or species at risk.

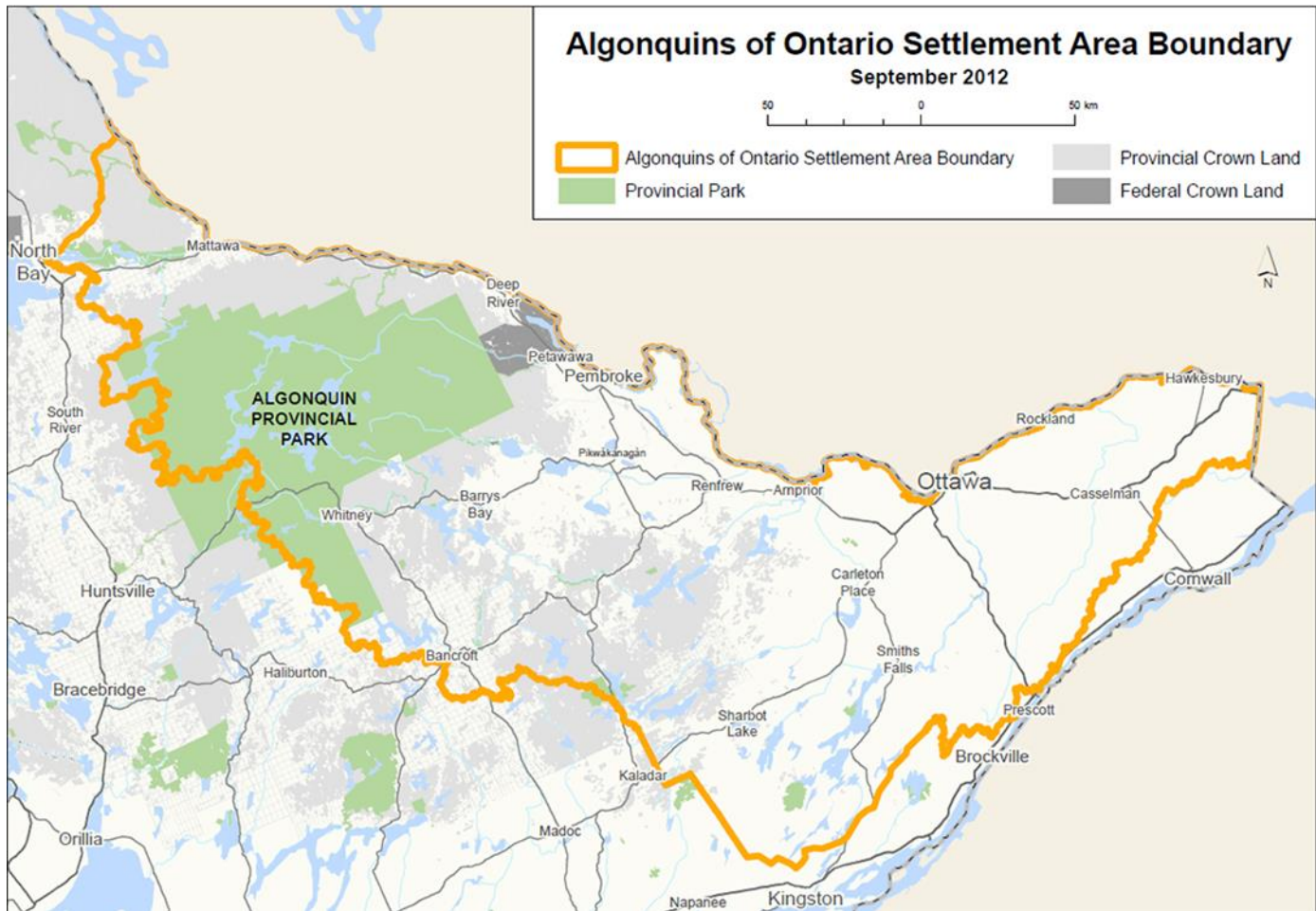


Figure 5-1: Map of the AOO Land Claim

Table 5-1
Colour Coded Table for VCs Comparison

Type of VC	Definition
Pathway	VCs selected to capture any potential changes in the natural environment on which other VCs depend.
Habitat	Habitat and ecosystems protection ensure conservation to a broad range of species that depend on the habitat.
Species at Risk, Surrogate species or Indicator species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Species at Risk or Regionally Rare Species are either species protected under a regulatory regime or species that have been identified as a priority for conservation. Surrogate species are species or group of species that represent a large pool of species that have something in common, either feeding habitat, same habitat characteristics or behaviour. Indicator species are species or group of species selected that are expected to respond to a specific disturbance in a similar fashion as the species it represents. Its response to a specific disturbance is predictable and easily measurable.
Traditional Resources	This category captures traditional activities and resources used by Indigenous peoples.

VC = Valued Component

Selection of VCs for this project was accomplished using a coarse and fine filter approach, which considers rarity, sensitivity, uniqueness, habitat and feeding guild (i.e. species that have similar diets) in the development of a list of VCs potentially on site. The coarse filter approach ensures that a diversity of ecosystem functions is maintained over space and time, which enables an assessment of the effects on broad biodiversity. Whereas the fine filter approach ensures that the ecological requirements of a particular species or value is considered in the assessment. Combined, the selected coarse and fine filter VCs provide a holistic approach to assessment of the potential effects of the NSDF Project on the environment. Thus, following this process, the selected VCs reflect Indigenous interests raised during the consultation and engagement process.

5.1.2 Results

The VCs selected for the NSDF Project (Table 5.1.2-1 of the EIS) reflect a wide range of environmental effects and Indigenous interests. Table 5-2 below summarizes how the VCs were selected by CNL for the NSDF Project and assessed through Sections 5.2 to 5.10 of the EIS, reflect Indigenous interests. For example, the MNO through their TKLUS study and the AOO identified moose, deer and bear as VCs due to traditional harvesting of these specific biota, while CNL has selected hunting as a VC to protect Indigenous traditional resource use. Turkey, grouse and partridge were also identified as potential VCs and CNL selected the Ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) as it is an indicator species that can sufficiently represent the health of populations of other game birds.

Several species of plants have been noted as important resources for gathering, from which CNL selected all traditionally gathered species as a VC. Cranberries were highlighted as a particularly important resource, so CNL selected reed as it is an indicator species and a measure of habitat quality for cranberries.

Kitigan Zibi First Nation has indicated the importance of the Blanding's Turtle, which was included as a terrestrial VC as it is a SARA-listed species (Section 5.6.2 of EIS).

The AOO have indicated the importance of bald eagle given it's of cultural significance to the AOO and it was included as a VC (Section 5.7 of EIS).

Finally, CNL selected hydrology, surface water quality, fish habitat, fishing and fish species as VCs as these reflect water quality of the Ottawa River as well as lakes and streams on the CRL site, along with the health of many species of interest to all Indigenous communities that provided feedback on the NSDF Project. Surface water quality is an intermediate component that can capture any potential changes in the natural environment on which other VCs depend, however. Air quality and geology are other intermediate components that can assess Indigenous concerns for air and soil quality.

Table 5-2
Comparison of Indigenous Suggested Valued Components and Canadian Nuclear Laboratories Selected Valued Components

Fish, Reptiles and Amphibians	NSDF VCs	Indigenous Communities that Expressed Concern about the VC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydrology ■ Surface water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fish habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fish species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bass ■ Trout ■ Walleye ■ Pickerel ■ Muskellunge ■ Whitefish ■ Sturgeon ■ Eel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Northern Pike ■ Black Bullhead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO ■ AOO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bait fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bluntnose minnow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bullfrog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Green frog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blanding's turtle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blanding's turtle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kitigan Zibi First Nation
Mammals	NSDF VCs	Indigenous Communities that Expressed Concern about the VC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vegetation communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Moose and Deer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Moose and White-tailed deer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO

Table 5-2
Comparison of Indigenous Suggested Valued Components and Canadian Nuclear Laboratories
Selected Valued Components

■ Bear	■ Black bear	■ MNO
■ Moose, Deer, Elk and Bear	■ Hunting	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Lynx, Fox and Wolf	■ Eastern wolf	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Beaver ⁴ ■ Marten ■ Mink ² ■ Otter ² ■ Rabbit/hare ■ Muskrat ²	■ Small mammals (Meadow Vole, Short-tailed Shrew) and Large Mammals (Moose)	■ MNO ■ AOO
	■ Fish species	■ All communities
	■ Reed	■ MNO ■ AOO
	■ Hydrology ■ Surface water quality	■ All communities
	■ Trapping	■ MNO ■ AOO
Birds	NSDF VCs	Indigenous Communities that Expressed Concern about the VC
■ All species	■ Hydrology ■ Surface water quality	■ MNO
	■ Vegetation communities	■ MNO
	■ Hunting	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Migratory birds	■ Migratory birds	■ MNO
■ Partridge	■ Ruffed grouse	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Geese ■ Ducks	■ Great Blue Heron ■ Mallard	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Bald eagle	■ Bald eagle	■ AOO
Vegetation	NSDF VCs	Indigenous Communities that Expressed Concern about the VC
■ All Species	■ Gathering	■ MNO ■ AOO
■ Raspberry ■ Blueberries	■ Firewood ■ Hydrology ■ Surface water quality	■ MNO ■ AOO

⁴ These species are semi-aquatic mammals. Terrestrial exposure pathways are addressed through the meadow vole (herbivore) and short-tailed shrew (omnivore). Exposure pathways to the aquatic environment, including semi-aquatic mammals, are addressed through the hydrology and surface water pathways, reed (aquatic plants for food) and the fish species included in the assessment.

Table 5-2
Comparison of Indigenous Suggested Valued Components and Canadian Nuclear Laboratories
Selected Valued Components

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Service berries ■ Chokeberry ■ Oak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ground hemlock ■ Pinecones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vegetation communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO ■ AOO 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Red maple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO ■ AOO 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cranberries 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO ■ AOO 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO ■ AOO 	
Environmental		NSDF VCs		Indigenous Communities that Expressed Concern about the VC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water Quality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surface water quality ■ Groundwater quality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air Quality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air Quality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil Quality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Geology 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental systems 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All pathways 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MNO

Pathway
 Habitat
 Indicator/Surrogate Species
 Traditional

VC = Valued Component

6. TRADITIONAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Section 6.4 of the EIS for the CNL NSDF Project seeks to understand and characterize the potential residual effects of the NSDF Project and past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments on traditional land and resource use by Indigenous communities. This section of the IER is the same as Section 6.4 of the EIS.

The assessment of effects on land and resources identifies linkages between the NSDF Project activities and current environment, to determine the residual effects of the NSDF Project on land and resource use. Residual effects (i.e., those effects remaining after the implementation of all mitigation) are placed in the context of the cumulative effects of previous, existing and future projects.

6.1.1 Scope of the Assessment

The CNSC's *Generic Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement* (CNSC 2016) identify that the proponent is expected to consider the effects that are likely to arise from a project (including situations not explicitly identified in these guidelines), the technically and economically feasible mitigation that will be applied and the significance of any residual effects. It identifies that "the proponent has the discretion to select the most appropriate methods to compile and present data, information and analysis in the EIS as long as the methods are transparent, justifiable and replicable" (CNSC 2016). To achieve these objectives, the land and resource use assessment follows the overall EA approach and methods described in Section 5.1 of the EIS. The assessment is completed in the following key steps:

- **Step 1 – Identify VCs and define the spatial boundaries, temporal boundaries and assessment cases** for the traditional land and resource use assessment (refer to Sections 6.1.2 VCs and Section 6.1.3 Assessment Boundaries). The VCs and measurement indicators used to assess Project-related changes to the traditional land and resource use environment are described, along with the spatial and temporal boundaries at which the assessment occurred and the assessment cases considered.
- **Step 2 – Describe the existing conditions** (refer to Section 6.1.4 Description of the Environment). Existing conditions in the local and regional areas are described, including the combined effects of previous and existing developments (Base Case). The existing environment represents the historical and current environmental pressures that have shaped the observed patterns in the traditional land and resource use environment. The existing conditions provide a reference to which the effects of the NSDF Project can be compared.
- **Step 3 – Evaluate Project interactions and mitigation (refer to Section 6.1.5 Project Interactions and Mitigation)**. Project components and/or activities with the potential to affect traditional land and resource use are identified and mitigation developed to limit or avoid negative effects, or to maximize benefits is presented. A pathways analysis is then used to focus further assessment on key interactions between the NSDF Project and the environment by evaluating the different effect pathways to determine if, after incorporation of mitigation, there is still potential to cause residual effects. Where effects are adequately mitigated and are not forwarded for further analysis (i.e., secondary pathways, or where mitigation will remove the pathway altogether), the reasons for concluding the assessment at this stage are articulated.
- **Step 4 – Present the methods and results of the residual effects analysis**. This step was not required as no primary pathways were identified in the traditional land and resource use assessment.
- **Step 5 – Describe the level of certainty and management of uncertainty**. This step was not required as no primary pathways were identified in the traditional land and resource use assessment.

-
- **Step 6 – Classify and determine the significance of the predicted residual effects.** This step was not required as no residual adverse effects were identified in the traditional land and resource use assessment.
 - **Step 7 – Identifying monitoring and follow up** required to confirm effects predictions and address uncertainty (refer to Section 6.1.6 Monitoring and Follow-up).
 - **Step 8 – Present a consolidated summary of conclusions ad outcomes of the assessment** of residual effects on traditional land and resource use (refer to Section 6.1.7 Conclusions).

Information and areas of interest raised by Indigenous peoples and regulators during engagement that influenced the scope of the traditional land and resource use assessment are summarized in Table 6-1. A full record of engagement activities is available in Section 4 and 6.2 in the EIS.

Table 6-1
Summary of Area of Interest Raised during Engagement Activities that Influenced the Scope of the Traditional Land and Resource Use Assessment

Area of Interest	How the Area of Interest Was Considered or Included in the Land and Resource Use Assessment
<p>Interest expressed in relation to potential effects on fish and fish harvesting due to concerns of potential contamination or radioactive seepage into Perch Creek, the Ottawa River and other waterbodies from the NSDF Project.</p>	<p>The spatial boundaries of the traditional land and resource use assessment were selected to include consideration of potential effects on water quality and include the aquatics study areas. CNL continues to monitor the aquatic environment extensively, specifically Perch Creek. The NSDF Project has used recent modelling to understand the potential for effects within the Perch Creek basin and the expanded RSA. Existing traditional land use with regards to fishing is described in Section 6.4 (traditional land and resource use). Potential effects on these VCs are assessed in Section 6.4.5 of the EIS.</p>
<p>Interest in changes in possible land uses caused by accidents and malfunctions, including high levels of precipitation, seismic activity, fault line, system failure as well as the transportation of radioactive waste through traditional territories.</p>	<p>The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identifies a number of planned, good practices in the form of mitigations to avoid accidents and malfunctions and proactively address potential effects. The design of the facility addresses plausible operational events and natural disasters. Every precaution will be taken to assure the protection of workers, the public and the environment.</p> <p>Potential effects of accidents and malfunctions are addressed in Section 7.0 of the EIS.</p>

Table 6-1
Summary of Area of Interest Raised during Engagement Activities that Influenced the Scope of the Traditional Land and Resource Use Assessment

Area of Interest	How the Area of Interest Was Considered or Included in the Land and Resource Use Assessment
Interest in potential effects to Indigenous cultural heritage resources in the RSA. A request to review any future archaeological assessments has been formally made.	An archaeological assessment, including field surveys was completed for the NSDF SSA and surrounding area. Findings of this assessment were used to inform the NSDF Project design team, and subsequently, the NSDF CRL site was modified so that archaeological sites identified during the field surveys would not be affected. Archeology is addressed in Section 5.9.4.2 and Section 5.9.5.2 of the EIS. CNL is committed to engaging and seeking input from Indigenous peoples whose traditional territory, Indigenous and Treaty rights have the potential to be affected by the Project. Traditional hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering activities, as well as cultural resources and ceremonies, are addressed in Section 6.4.4.1 and 6.4.5 of the EIS.
Interest in potential effects to continued Indigenous traditional land and resource use.	The proposed undertaking occurs within a general area of traditional land and resource use for Indigenous peoples. Traditional land and resource use are addressed in Section 6.4.4.1 and 6.4.5 of the EIS.
Concerns regarding unidentified Indigenous burial sites and excavation.	If any human remains are identified during construction, CNL will immediately notify Indigenous communities or groups, as well as the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services. Archeology is addressed in Section 5.9.4.2 and 5.9.5.2 of the EIS.

The information in Table 6-1 was used to frame the scope of the assessment and identify VCs (Section 6.1.2 of the EIS). This assessment considers changes in wildlife harvesting and angling and other resource uses identified during the collection of baseline information at the local and regional scales. CNL has and will continue to meet with Indigenous peoples to receive input on the NSDF Project. The objectives of these meetings are to understand the priorities and interests of recreational and traditional users and to review potential mitigation to reduce or eliminate the effects of the NSDF Project. It should be noted that the AOO has received funding for a large Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study from CNSC and CNL and work has commenced but that work will be unlikely completed until well into 2020.

6.1.2 Valued Components

Valued components refer to environmental features that may be affected by a project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Indigenous peoples, the scientific community or the public (The Agency 2018). Land and resource use VCs were selected based on the potential for the NSDF Project to interact with these features or activities of the land and resource use environment.

In addition, VCs for traditional land and resource use were selected based on consideration of a number of factors, including the following:

- knowledge of traditional land and resource use practices that interact with the environment;
- Indigenous and/or Treaty Rights;
- community engagement; and
- consideration of other EAs.

The VCs selected for assessing potential effects on land and resource use conditions are presented in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2
Valued Components for the Land and Resource Use Assessment

Valued Component	Rationale for Selection
Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapping, hunting, fishing and gathering where traditional and are modern day land and resource use activities are practiced by Indigenous communities or groups in the Ottawa Valley. These activities provide important links to cultural continuity and traditional way of life. These activities are protected under Section 35 of the Constitution Act. It identifies that existing Aboriginal and Treaty Rights of the Indigenous peoples of Canada are recognized and affirmed. For Métis people, the rights were affirmed in the courts in 2003 (R. v. Powley) confirming that Métis can assert Indigenous rights under Section 35 of the Constitution Act (Government of Canada 2016). • Indigenous peoples place a high degree of value on specific sites of cultural, historical, spiritual, social or ecological significance. These sites may have broader cultural significance related to the practice of formal or informal ceremonies at or near these sites.

In order to focus the assessment, the VCs noted in Table 6-2 are further sub-divided into categories, and assessment endpoints and measurement indicators were identified for each category. Assessment endpoints are qualitative expressions used to assess the significance of residual effects on VCs and represent the key properties of the VC that should be protected for future generations. Measurement indicators represent properties of the environment and VCs that, when changed, could result in or contribute to an effect on a VC. Measurement indicators can be used to monitor the success of mitigation and management programs. The assessment endpoints and measurement indicators identified for the land and resource use VCs are presented in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3
Assessment Endpoints and Measurement Indicators for the Land and Resource use Assessment

Valued Component	Sub-component	Assessment Endpoints	Measurement Indicators
Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples	Trapping	Continued traditional land and resource use opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in access to lands for trapping opportunities. • Changes in quality and quantity of trapping opportunities.
	Hunting	Continued traditional land and resource use opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in access to lands for hunting opportunities. • Changes in quality and quantity of hunting opportunities.
	Fishing	Continued traditional land and resource use opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in access to lands for fishing opportunities. • Changes in quality and quantity of fishing opportunities.
	Gathering	Continued traditional land and resource use opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in access to lands for gathering opportunities. • Changes in quality and quantity of gathering opportunities.
	Cultural Resources and Ceremonies	Continued access to cultural resources for ceremonial purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in access to lands for cultural ceremonial purposes. • Changes in quality and quantity of ceremonial opportunities.

N/A = not applicable.

6.1.3 Assessment Boundaries

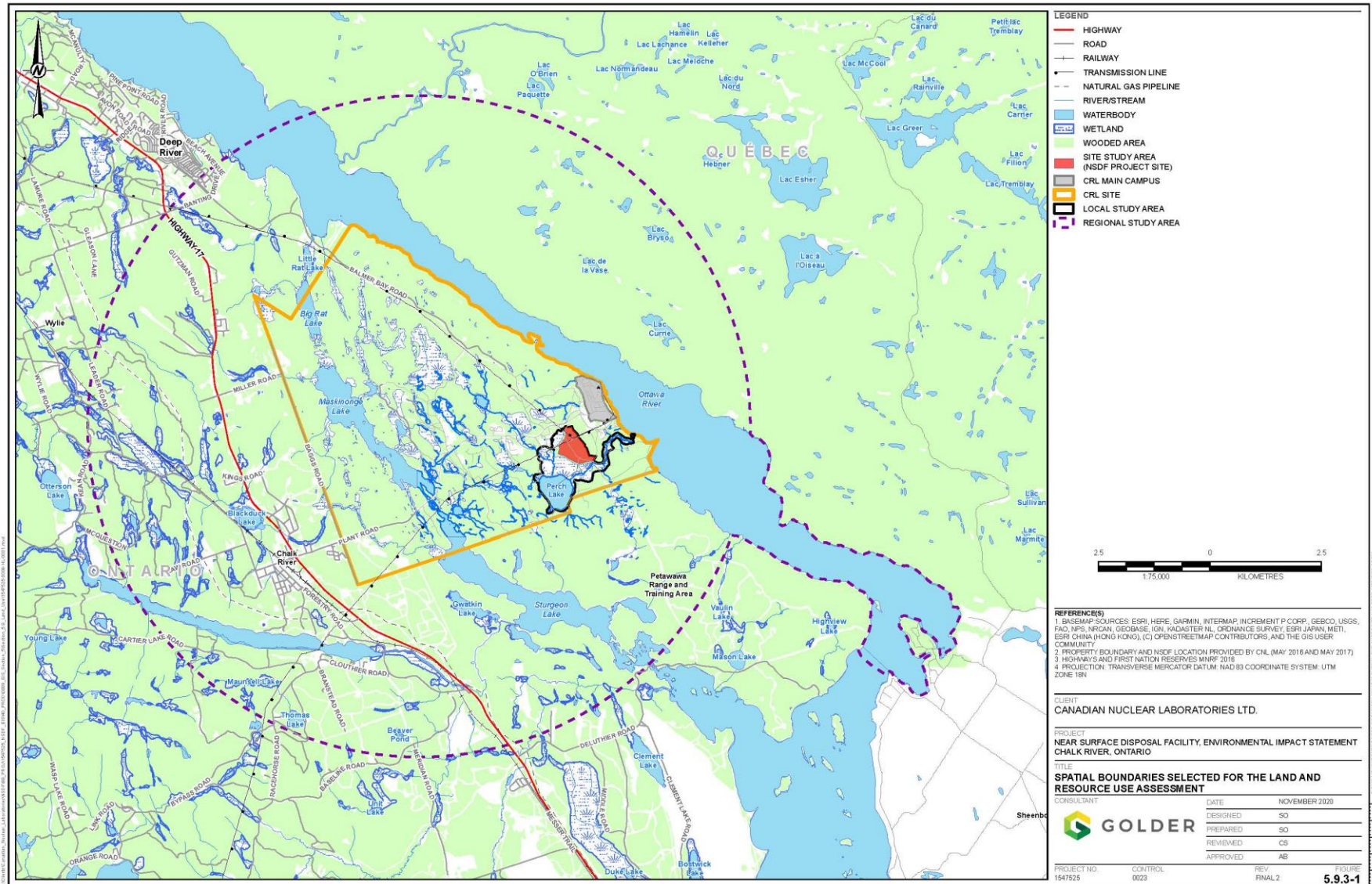
6.1.3.1 Spatial Boundaries

The spatial boundaries selected for the traditional and resource use assessment were chosen because they permit a description of existing conditions in sufficient detail to enable potential project VC- interactions and effects to be identified, understood and assessed, including the contribution of the NSDF Project to cumulative effects. The spatial boundaries selected for the traditional land and resource use assessment are the same as for the land and resource use assessment and are presented on Figure 6-1 and are described as follows:

- **Site Study Area (SSA):** The SSA is defined as the NSDF Project footprint (i.e., where project activities would be undertaken, including the project's proposed facilities, buildings and infrastructure). The SSA covers an area of approximately 37 ha (Figure 6.4.3-1 of the EIS). The SSA falls within the CRL site boundary.

- **Local Study Area (LSA):** The LSA is defined in consideration of the NSDF Project footprint and the spatial extent of potential direct effects of the Project on the VCs. The traditional land and resource use LSA corresponds with the combined area of the terrestrial and aquatic LSAs used for the assessment of the groundwater and surface water environment, aquatic biodiversity and terrestrial biodiversity, and covers approximately 226 ha (Figure 6-1). The aquatic, terrestrial, biophysical LSAs are defined in Sections 5.2 through 5.6 of the EIS. The LSA is defined to capture both direct and indirect effects on the terrestrial and aquatic environments as a result of the NSDF Project (e.g., changes in groundwater and surface water quality, habitat loss and changes in abundance, distribution and disturbances to wildlife and fish) as these effects have the potential to result in subsequent effects on land and resource use. The LSA falls within the CRL site boundary. No traditional land use activities currently occur within the CRL site boundary.
- **RSA:** The RSA is defined as the area within which the potential effects of the NSDF Project may interact with the effects of other existing or reasonably foreseeable projects. The traditional land and resource use RSA is the combined area of the air quality, terrestrial and aquatic RSAs, which have been used for the assessment of the air quality, groundwater, surface water, and aquatic and terrestrial environments (Table 6-1). The RSA is defined to capture effects on the terrestrial and aquatic environments as a result of the NSDF Project (e.g., habitat loss, sensory disturbance for wildlife and changes to habitat from air quality and surface water quality, changes in groundwater and surface water quality, habitat loss and changes in abundance, distribution and disturbances to wildlife and fish), as these effects have the potential to result in subsequent effects on land and resource use. Therefore, the RSA for traditional land and resource use is a combination of the air quality and aquatic environment RSAs as this is the largest extent of potential cumulative effects on land and resource use. The air quality RSA is defined as an approximate 7.4 kilometre (km) circular radius surrounding the LSA, and the aquatic RSA extends roughly 8 km downstream in the Ottawa River to Harrington Bay. While there are no traditional land use activities occurring within the CRL site boundary, there may be some trapping occurring in Garrison Petawawa and in the RSA. The Ottawa River where it overlaps with the RSA boundaries would also be used for some traditional land and resource uses.

Figure 6-1: Spatial Boundaries Selected for the Traditional Land and Resource Use Assessment



6.1.3.2 Temporal Boundaries

Temporal boundaries (i.e., project phases) establish the timeframe during which project effects are assessed. The temporal boundary represents the timeframe during which project activities are actively occurring and considers the duration of predicted residual effects. The duration of an effect is defined as the amount of time between the start and end of a project activity or stressor (which is related to the project phases) plus the time required for the residual effect to be reversed. In the case of social land use changes, residual effects may be irreversible due to the nature of changes in human activity. The following phases were identified for the NSDF Project.

- **Construction Phase:** includes site preparation and all activities associated with the construction of the NSDF up until the operations phase commences with the delivery of waste. This phase includes activities such as installing the necessary supporting and/or ancillary facilities and infrastructure to facilitate NSDF operations, inactive commissioning and systems testing, and transportation of construction materials. Construction activities are expected take place from 2021 to 2023.
- **Operations Phase:** includes all activities associated with the landfilling of waste receipt, waste placement, water management, and wastewater treatment plant operations, vehicle movements into and from the NSDF SSA and maintenance activities. The operations phase is expected to last approximately 50 years (i.e., 2024 to 2070).
- **Closure Phase:** includes activities necessary to complete the installation of the final cover and implementation of long-term monitoring. Closure activities are expected to start in approximately 2070 and continue through to 2100, after which the NSDF Project will transfer into the post-closure phase.
- **Postclosure Phase:** has two discrete periods: Institutional Control and post Institutional Control. The Institutional Control period includes implementation of both active and passive control throughout 2100 to 2400 (i.e., 300 years). During Institutional Control, groundwater monitoring and groundwater quality management will continue to demonstrate compliance with the safety case assumptions. Post-Institutional Control occurs after year 2400 and continues indefinitely.

The temporal boundaries for the land and resource use assessment include consideration of effects of the NSDF Project from construction through to the end of post-closure.

6.1.3.3 Assessment Cases

This section will provide a brief description of the assessment cases considered in the traditional land and resource use assessment, including the Base Case, Application Case and the Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD) Case:

- **Base Case –** This scenario represents existing conditions and characterizes effects from previous and existing developments and activities. The Base Case reflects the effects of existing land and resource uses in the area, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, forestry, agriculture, mining and recreational use. Current effects from the existing CRL facilities and operations are considered part of the Base Case.

- **Application Case** – This scenario represents the effects of the Base Case combined with the predicted effects from the NSDF Project. The Application Case considers effects from the NSDF Project during construction through to post-closure.
- **The RFD Case** – This scenario represents the effects of residual adverse effects of the Application case combined with other reasonably foreseeable projects in the traditional land and resource use RSA. Reasonably foreseeable developments in the RSA that are anticipated to overlap with the NSDF Project include limited planned construction at Garrison Petawawa, and on the CRL site, new and upgraded research and development facilities, construction and operation of a Small Modular Reactor, new support infrastructure, ongoing decommissioning and environmental remediation activities. There are currently no traditional land and resource use activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering and cultural ceremonies occurring in either the SSA or LSA as the CRL site is a restricted public access area. The NSDF Project is not predicted to have any terrestrial effects beyond the CRL site, and results of the aquatic environment assessment identify that measurable residual effects on aquatic biodiversity VCs are not predicted as a result of the NSDF Project. Because RFDs will not have any spatial overlap with potential effects of the Project and/or are not likely to affect traditional land and resource use, an RFD Case is not presented as part of this assessment.

6.1.4 Description of the Environment

This section describes the setting and characterization for traditional land and resource use by Indigenous peoples, as relevant for the assessment of the NSDF Project. It describes the existing conditions (i.e., Base Case) against which potential changes from the NSDF Project are compared and evaluated.

6.1.4.1 Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples

6.1.4.1.1 Methods

Indigenous interests expressed to CNL during engagement with these communities have been considered in the following assessment. In 2016 CNL sent letters to the identified Indigenous communities and organizations requesting information on traditional land and resource use in the area surrounding the CRL site. CNL sent letters again in May 2020 asking relevant questions again to verify assumptions CNL made in lieu of having responses or direct input from the various Indigenous communities and organizations.

See Appendix I for an example of an Indigenous letter requesting information on traditional land and resource use issued by CNL.

Information on traditional land use activities by Indigenous peoples has been drawn from: existing studies and reports; Indigenous organization websites; the MNO Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study; formal and informal consultation activities; and general knowledge of the region. More specifically information on traditional land and resource use and how it was gathered for each Indigenous organization and community is documented below.

Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN)

The AOO, of which AOPFN is a member, is in the process of completing their Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study. Information on their traditional use is documented in supporting documents associated with

resource management plans for the Ottawa Valley and surrounding region. Specifically, this information has been documented in Supporting Documentation to Forest Management Plans for the Ottawa Valley Forest, Nipissing Forest, Algonquin Park Forest, Mazinaw-Lanark Forest and Bancroft-Minden Forest. These five forests cover a wide area of central-eastern Ontario roughly equivalent to the AOO Settlement Area. The Supporting Documentation to those Forest Management Plans includes documents such as the Aboriginal Background Information Reports which describes use of natural resources and protection of identified Aboriginal Values. That information is intended to describe traditional uses and protection of natural resources on Ontario crown land over this wide region but does not include private or federal crown land. Those Reports have been referenced in the EIS. Those Reports describe traditional uses undertaken by all AOO communities including the AOPFN. The CRL site is located within the general area of the Ottawa Valley Forest but that Forest Management Plan has no jurisdiction over the CRL site nor describes uses on it. These forest management plans do describe in general terms, traditional use occurring on crown lands near the CRL site. Traditional use from other Indigenous communities and organizations beyond the AOO and AOPFN are not mentioned in those Forest Management Plans because the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests did not extend its duty to consult for those forest management plans to those other communities.

Traditional use by AOO members will be enhanced by the large proposed Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study. As previously indicated CNL intends to document traditional land and resource use in the revised IER that will be prepared prior to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project as part of the CMD package submission.

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

The MNO have completed a traditional knowledge and land use study that documents use of lands and waters near the CRL site. Some other information on traditional land and resource use in this area of Ontario was obtained from the MNO website. Forest management plans for the area around the CRL site do not describe MNO use.

Williams Treaties First Nation (WTFN) Communities

While CNL is unable to find any documents such as forest management plans to describe Williams Treaties First Nation community uses near the CRL site, some WTFN members indicated verbally during an engagement in the spring of 2020 that they may have members living and/or harvesting near the CRL site. CNL has requested any information describing these communities' traditional uses near the CRL site. CNL has assumed there is some harvesting activities by Williams Treaties communities in the Ottawa River Valley but specifics are unknown.

Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC) Communities

CNL has requested any information describing these communities' traditional uses near the CRL site. While no information describing recent traditional use by AANTC community members has been found or identified CNL is of the opinion that likely there is some use occurring on the Ottawa River or on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River by some individuals from these communities.

6.1.4.1.2 Results

As indicated above, there is a large amount of information documenting traditional use by the AOO and AOPFN in areas near the CRL site. There is also information describing MNO use. While there is very limited information describing traditional use by WTFN and AANTC communities some traditional use likely occurs by some community members historically and into the present.

The NSDF Project occurs within the general area of the AOO Land Claim, where negotiations with the Crown have occurred since 1991 (see Figure 4 in Appendix 5.9-1 of the EIS).

As part of a submission to the CNSC for a 10 year renewal of its Nuclear Research and Test Establishment Operating Licence (NRTEOL) for the Chalk River Laboratories (CRL) in their Submission (18-H2.51) the AOO identified that they assert unextinguished and constitutionally protected Indigenous rights and title to a traditional territory in Eastern Ontario (referred to as the "Settlement Area") and are currently in negotiations towards a modern-day Treaty with the governments of Ontario and Canada. The project occurs within the Settlement Area. This Settlement Area includes 36,000 square kilometres (km) within the watersheds of the Kichissippi (Ottawa River) and the Mattawa River. This area is the Traditional Territory of the AOO, comprised of ten Algonquin Communities, which include the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch) and Whitney and Area, and it is recognized that AOO citizens continue to practice traditional land use activities throughout this region.

Algonquin traditional use has occurred for a very long period of time. In the Indigenous Background Information Report to the Forest Management Plan for the Ottawa Valley Forest 2011 to 2021, it was indicated that:

"Since the 1700s the Algonquins were known to spend the majority of the year occupying the different parts of the Ottawa Valley, hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering among other things. These activities necessitated use of timber and other resources" (Ottawa Valley Forest 2011).

The AOO website describes the importance of traditional harvest:

"The harvesting of flora and fauna for food and trade has been integral to the Algonquin way of life since time immemorial. These practices embody an inherent respect for the environment and a fundamental commitment to the sustainable management of resources, which has been passed from generation to generation.

The rights of Indigenous peoples in Canada to engage in traditional activities, including the harvesting of wildlife, fish, migratory birds and plants, is recognized by the *Constitution Act*, 1982 and upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada. As stewards of our ancestral lands, the AOO recognize the importance of exercising this right in a responsible manner." (AOO 2016)

The AOO has further re-iterated the importance of traditional harvest in their Agreement-In-Principle with the Governments of Ontario and Canada. In Section 8, it is indicated that:

"The Final Agreement will provide that Beneficiaries have the right to Harvest Fish, Wildlife, Migratory Birds and Plants for Domestic Purposes throughout the year within the Settlement Area as further described in this Chapter" (AOO, Government of Ontario, Government of Canada 2016).

As indicated in the quotation above, the intent of such harvest is for subsistence/community use purposes and not for commercial purposes (AOO 2016). It is likely that Indigenous communities or groups and possibly the ancestors of the modern-day Algonquins living in the Ottawa Valley undertook traditional activities, such as hunting, which would have likely included lands that are currently under federal government control. Archaeological investigations for the NSDF Project have discovered artifacts from CaGi-40 the Early Archaic Period site (i.e., 6,000 to 10,000 years before present; Swayze and Cameron 2016).

The project also occurs within the Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Harvesting Territory for the MNO Mattawa Métis Council, North Bay Métis Council and Sudbury Métis Council (MNO 2017; MNO n.d.), which is part of MNO Region 5. The MNO has indicated that the CRL site occurs on the border of Region 5 and Region 6. While use of the area around the CRL site by other Indigenous peoples is not certain.

The MNO has recently completed a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use (TKLUS) that was completed by KnowHistory (2019) and was undertaken specifically for the NSDF and NPD projects through funding supplied by the CNSC. The study area used in that project included a 50 km radius from the NPD and NSDF projects but documented use beyond that radius. While the study only involved eleven participants it did document significant use within its study area. Because the study only involved eleven participants the results should not be taken as the only land uses by MNO citizens in the region.

“While best efforts were taken to ensure that the TKLUS was representative of Métis land use, it should be remembered that the study included a small number of participants and was restricted both due to capacity and by a backlog in the citizenship review process at the MNO registry. Additionally, some Métis Citizens practice avoidance behavior and do not harvest in the area surrounding the proposed NSDF project due to concerns about plant and animal contamination.”

Engagements with the WTFN and AANTC communities have verbally indicated traditional use also occurs near the CRL site. CNL continues to engage these communities on more exact formal indications of traditional use.

6.1.4.1.2.1 Trapping

Trapping in Ontario occurs on licenced traplines administered by the MNR, as described in Section 5.9.4.1.3.4 of the EIS. There are approximately 50 licenced trapline areas in the Ottawa Valley Forest, which is slightly over 800,000 ha (Ottawa Valley Forest 2011). The trapping of fur bearing animals is a traditional and modern-day land and resource use activity practiced by Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley.

Trapping is one resource-based activity that has both a traditional and commercial aspect to it. Most Indigenous trappers trap for personal and cultural reasons as well as for the financial benefit of selling the furs. Trapping can produce some income to offset a trapper’s costs and time.

The right to trap furbearing animals is outlined in Section 8.3.24 of the AOO Agreement-In-Principle (AOO, Government of Ontario, and Government of Canada 2016). The inclusion of such a section indicates the importance of trapping as a cultural activity to the AOO. Targeted species include (but are not limited to) beaver (*Castor canadensis*), fisher (*Martes pennant*) and marten (*Martes americana*; Ottawa Valley Forest 2011b). The AOO has received funding from CNSC for a large TKLUS in the Ottawa Valley that will encompass traditional uses near the NPD and NSDF sites.

In the MNO TKLUS it was identified that trapping has been a foundational element of Métis way of life and land use since the genesis of the Métis. Of the eleven participants in the MNO TKLUS, seven did report participation in trapping although none had trapped within the 50 km study area.

The SSA, LSA and RSA all overlap the PE002 trapline area. Trapline areas PE025 and PE024 also overlap the western section of the RSA. While trapping is prohibited in the LSA and most areas of the RSA due to restricted public access within the CRL site boundary (see Figure 5.9.4-1 of the EIS)⁵, results of consultation and engagement has identified that there may be some limited trapping activities at the southern portion of the RSA, beyond the CRL site boundary, in the Garrison Petawawa property. Engagement with all Indigenous communities to the end of June 2020 has not resulted in the identification of any Indigenous trappers operating within the RSA.

6.1.4.1.2.2 Hunting

Hunting is a popular activity in the Ottawa Valley Forest (Ottawa Valley Forest 2011a); and, hunting continues to be practiced by Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley (the Ottawa Valley Forest is the provincial Crown land that surrounds the CRL site). Hunting today includes moose (*Alces alces*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), small game and waterfowl.

The AOO prepare an annual Algonquin Harvest Management Plan specifically to address the hunting of larger game including moose, elk and deer (AOO 2016). The harvesting of wildlife is outlined in Section 8.3 of the AOO Agreement-In-Principle (AOO, Government of Ontario, and Government of Canada 2016). The inclusion of such a section indicates the importance of hunting as a cultural activity to the AOO. As already indicated, the AOO has received funding from the CNSC for a large Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study in the Ottawa Valley that will encompass traditional uses near the CRL site. As described in Section 5.9.4.1.3.3 of the EIS, the RSA overlaps WMU 48. Targets for moose have been identified for Algonquin harvest in WMU 48 (AOO 2016). While there is no elk harvest in this WMU, it is expected that there is likely harvest of deer, small game and waterfowl in this management unit.

Seven of the eleven participants in the MNO TKLUS have hunted within the 50 km study area, although the mapping demonstrates that most of use is in the Deux-Riveres area, close to 40 km west of CRL (see Figure #3, KnowHistory, 2019). The harvest included both large and small game including: moose, partridge, grouse, rabbit, deer, duck and goose (KnowHistory, 2019). It should be noted that while the TKLUS study did not appear to document any use within 10 km of the CRL property there could be MNO citizens that hunt closer to the CRL site.

The LSA is restricted to the CRL site where recreational hunting is prohibited. Therefore, there is no traditional hunting occurring in the SSA or LSA.

While no Indigenous community or organizations has indicated that it is harvesting specifically within the RSA, it is likely that there has been traditional hunting in the RSA. It is possible that there is waterfowl hunting along the Ottawa River shoreline of the CRL site and Garrison Petawawa property. Hunting for waterfowl in Ontario commonly occurs along waterways, and there are no restrictions preventing an individual from hunting along the Ottawa River. Therefore, it seems reasonable that Indigenous peoples from any and all of the Indigenous organizations and communities may hunt waterfowl along the Ottawa River. On the Ontario side of the Ottawa River, most of the RSA is occupied by the CRL site, Garrison Petawawa and private land, with only a few isolated parcels of Crown land. Therefore, it is likely that traditional hunting on the Ontario side of the RSA is quite limited, which the MNO TKLUS demonstrates (there was no identified hunting in the RSA). However, it is possible that hunting still occurs on Crown or private land (hunting on private land is subject to landowner

⁵ It is noted that CNL contracts a trapper for managing nuisance beavers on the CRL site.

permission) but that specific locations are not known or not revealed to their communities or organizations. On the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, the area is fairly remote (i.e., limited road infrastructure and not easy to get access to) but could be used for traditional hunting. Both the MNO and the AOO have agreements on hunting with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources which suggest the majority of their hunting occurs on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River.

6.1.4.1.2.3 Fishing

Fishing is a traditional and modern-day land and resource activity practiced by Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley. The Ottawa River was and is still used for sport and subsistence fishing. Fish species targeted would have likely included the same type of sport and subsistence fish that occur today such as Walleye (*Sander vitreus*), Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) and Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*) (AECL 2010). Historically, Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*), suckers (*Catostomidae spp.*) and American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) would have also likely been harvested.

The harvesting of fish is outlined in Section 8.2 of the AOO Agreement-In-Principle (AOO, Government of Ontario, and Government of Canada 2016). The inclusion of such a section indicates the importance of fishing as a cultural activity to the AOO. As already indicated, The AOO has received funding from CNSC for a large Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study in the Ottawa Valley that will encompass traditional uses near the NPD and NSDF sites.

Eight of the eleven participants in the MNO TKLUS have fished in the 50 km study area identified in the KnowHistory study (2019). This included fishing on the Ottawa River north of Rolphton. There was also other MNO fishing in the study in waterbodies to the west of Ottawa River towards Algonquin Park. Fish species harvested in the MNO study included: walleye, trout, bass, northern pike and sturgeon. It was also noted that three of the eleven participants participated in commercial sturgeon fishery as children. It is unclear based on the mapping in Figure 5 of the KnowHistory study where that fishing occurred but again there is no fishing reported within 10 km of the site. It should be noted that there is no longer a commercial sturgeon fishery on the Ottawa River.

The LSA and SSA falls within federal lands with restricted access and fishing within the CRL site is prohibited. Therefore, traditional fishing is not occurring in these areas and has likely not since prior to control of the site by the federal government.

While Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley likely fish in many lakes and rivers throughout the valley it is likely that they also fish in the Ottawa River as there are a diversity of fish species and many access points on to the River. Therefore, it is likely that individuals from all the Indigenous communities and organizations fish on the Ottawa River and occasionally within the vicinity of the RSA.

Indigenous people maintain some commercial fish licenses for inland waters in Ontario. However, there is currently no commercial fishery on the Ottawa River. Historically, there likely was a commercial sturgeon fishery on the Ottawa River and members of the MNO in their TKLUS indicated that they had historically participated in a commercial fishery.

Indigenous individuals may also own and operate resource-based tourism establishments such as sport fishing or other water-based tourism industries hunting or eco-tourism. Such commercial activities would not be rights based but could be operated by Indigenous peoples. CNL is unaware of any such enterprises operating

in the study areas but it is possible.

6.1.4.1.2.4 Gathering

Gathering is a traditional and modern-day land and resource use activity practiced by Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley. The gathering of plants, berries and mushrooms would have been conducted for subsistence, medicines, crafts and other purposes. Gathering activities can also have a commercial component to them. The most common example of this is blueberry picking. Other gathering activities that might have a commercial component to them such as gathering other plant materials for food or craft use.

The AOO have indicated the importance of traditional harvest in their Agreement-In-Principle with the Governments of Ontario and Canada. In Chapter 8 it is indicated that: 'The Final Agreement will provide that Beneficiaries have the right to Harvest Fish, Wildlife, Migratory Birds and Plants for Domestic Purposes throughout the year within the Settlement Area as further described in this Chapter.' (AOO, 2015, p. 51). That would include all Crown lands within the Settlement Area.

As already indicated, the AOO has received funding from CNSC for a large Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study in the Ottawa Valley that will encompass traditional uses near the NPD and NSDF sites. The harvesting of plants is outlined in Section 8.5 of the AOO Agreement-In-Principle (AOO, Government of Ontario, Government of Canada 2016). The inclusion of such a section indicates the importance of gathering as a cultural activity to the AOO. While the AOO has yet to complete the study, one would expect that gathering activities are extensive and would involve the collection of plant material for food consumption (e.g., berries, fruits, mushrooms, fiddleheads, maple sap), medicinal purposes, tea making and craft and canoe building.

The MNO TKLUS (KnowHistory, 2019) documented that the collection of plants, berries, wood and other natural materials is a practice associated with both historic and modern-day Métis communities. Four of the eleven participants in the MNO TKLUS documented collecting gathering activities within the 50 km study area. The study noted that gathering can be the main reason for a trip or be a secondary reason. The MNO harvesting in this 50 km study area is generally located closer to Deux Riveries but there is harvesting closer to CRL as it appears harvesting has occurred along and near the Highway 17 corridor. Some of the plant material that was and is gathered included: berries and fruit (raspberries, blueberries, choke cherries); maple syrup; fiddleheads; medicinal plants; tea plants; and materials for crafts and canoe making. Some gathering activities require a wide diversity of plant species for medicinal purposes, tea making and canoe building.

Gathering is an activity that provides important links to cultural continuity and traditional way of life. The SSA and the LSA are located within the CRL and gathering in this area would be prohibited by CNL. Gathering could occur within the RSA. It is possible there may be some gathering along the shoreline of the Ottawa River, adjacent to the CRL site. Indigenous peoples may collect plants and other materials on Crown lands and public waterways without restrictions. There also could be some gathering activities on crown or private land within the RSA. While no Indigenous organization has indicated that gathering occurs within the RSA, it is likely that this activity is or has been undertaken by Ontario based Indigenous individuals.

6.1.4.1.2.5 Cultural Resources and Ceremonies

Indigenous peoples place a high degree of value on specific sites of cultural, historical, spiritual, social or ecological significance. These sites may have broader cultural significance related to the practice of formal or informal ceremonies at or near these sites. Both the AOO and MNO have informally communicated the

importance of the Ottawa River to their communities, and without question Algonquin communities on the Quebec side of the River have a similar perspective.

In the MNO TKLUS, interviewees have expressed an important spiritual and cultural connection to the Ottawa River corridor (KnowHistory, 2019).

“Interviewees reported feeling a spiritual and cultural connection to the Ottawa River corridor. They attributed this feeling to their family being present in this area for generations and the historic connection between the Ottawa River and the fur trade. Many participants shared stories about their ancestors which have been passed down from the 19th century. The historic travel routes, burial grounds, religious sites, and gathering places associated with these stories strengthen links to their Métis heritage.” (p. 31)

There is one known site of significance on the CRL site, the Pointe au Baptême site. According to historical records, this sandy spit was where the Voyageurs baptized new members and where local Algonquin camped frequently in the early 20th century. According to a local informant, there is a cemetery at the base of the peninsula. CaGi-7 was revisited in 2007 to record historical Wallace Cottage features and to mark the suspected cemetery with an ornamental fence. Pre-Contact stone artifacts have been reported, over the years from eroded parts of the site as well (Swayze and Cameron 2016).

Pointe au Baptême has a high management priority rating due to its historical association and the reported human burials (Kinickinick Heritage Consulting and Cameron Heritage Consulting Inc. 2018). It is of interest to the Algonquin and Métis communities and has a view of Oiseau Rock across the River, which is a sacred pictograph site. Pointe au Baptême has been previously disturbed by an access road turn around (Swayze and Cameron 2016).

Given this information on the site, it is assumed the site is of cultural significance to Indigenous peoples and there may or may not be formal or informal cultural activities associated with it. The Pointe au Baptême site is not within the footprint of the NSDF Project, but is within the RSA on the CRL site.

6.1.5 Project Interactions and Mitigation

6.1.5.1 Methods

This section describes the process by which interactions between NSDF Project components and activities and the land and resource use VCs were identified and evaluated. Potential effect pathways are identified and mitigations have been developed to eliminate and/or reduce potential adverse project effects. A pathways analysis is used to focus the assessment on key interactions between the NSDF Project and the environment by evaluating the different effect pathways to determine if, after incorporation of mitigation measures, there is still potential for residual effects. Where effects will be adequately mitigated and are not forwarded for further analysis (i.e., secondary pathways, or where mitigation will remove the pathway altogether), the reasons for concluding the assessment at this stage are articulated. Primary pathways that may lead to residual effects after incorporation of mitigation measures are further characterized in subsequent subsections of the assessment. As such the ‘Project Interactions and Mitigations’ section helps to focus the remainder of the assessment on those interactions (effects pathways) likely to result in residual adverse effects.

The first part of the analysis is to identify the potential effects pathways for all stages of the NSDF Project. The next step in the analysis is the development of environmental design features and mitigation practices that could be incorporated into the NSDF Project to eliminate and/or reduce effects to traditional land and resource use. Environmental design features include environmental design features, environmental best practices and management policies and procedures. Environmental design features and mitigation measures were developed through an iterative process between the engineering and environmental teams, combined with input from Project specific engagement with other interested parties. The environmental design features and/or mitigation activities were selected considering their effectiveness for implementation and maintenance, and their appropriateness within the context of the identified effect pathways.

After incorporation of mitigation measures, potential pathways were evaluated into the following categories using scientific and traditional knowledge, logic, experience with similar developments, and the effectiveness of environmental design features and mitigation:

- **No pathway** – pathway is removed by environmental design features or mitigation such that the NSDF Project would not be expected to result in a measurable environmental change to measurement indicators identified for traditional land and resource use VCs relative to Base Case values, and therefore, would have no residual effects to traditional land and resource use VCs.
- **Secondary pathway** – the pathway could result in a measurable minor change to measurement indicators identified for traditional land and resource use VCs, but would have a negligible residual effect on traditional land and resource use VCs relative to Base Case values and is not expected to contribute cumulatively to other NSDF Project effects or to the effects of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable developments to cause a significant effect.
- **Primary pathway** – the pathway is likely to result in an environmental change to measurement indicators identified for traditional land and resource use VCs relative to the Base Case that could contribute to residual effects to traditional land and resource use VCs.

Environmental design features and mitigation measures that could be incorporated into the NSDF Project to eliminate and/or reduce adverse effects to land and resource use VCs were considered. Potential pathways that were completely removed due to implementation of environmental design or mitigation measures were not assessed further. Pathways that were assessed to be secondary and demonstrated to have a negligible residual effect to land and resource use VCs through quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the pathway were also not advanced for further assessment. If identified, primary pathways were carried forward for more detailed quantitative and qualitative effects analysis to characterize the residual effects of the NSDF Project on traditional land and resource use VCs.

6.1.5.2 Results

Pathways through which all phases of the NSDF Project may interact with and result in changes to measurement indicators for traditional land and resource use are provided in Table 6-4. Environmental design features and management policies implemented to reduce potential effects are also described.

Table 6-4
Pathways Analysis for the Land and Resource use Valued Components

Project Activity	Valued Component	Effects Pathways	Management Practices and Mitigation Actions	Pathway Assessment
Construction, operations, closure, post-closure (institutional control)	Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples – Trapping	Changes in access to trapping activities or quality and quantity of trapping activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the LSA and CRL site is restricted; therefore, there are no trapping activities undertaken within the LSA or within the CRL site outside of the LSA. • There is potential trapping identified in the southern portion of the RSA in the Garrison Petawawa property and two trapline areas in the western portion of the RSA. To date these have not been identified as traplines belonging to Indigenous peoples. • While terrestrial effects are limited to the CRL site, which is restricted access, CNL will work to consult with the trappers to understand any concerns should they be raised. • The RSA has been expanded to include a reach of the Ottawa River extending 8 kms downstream of CRL where trapping of aquatic species may take place. Results of the surface water quality assessment identify there is a negligible effect to water quality. Therefore, trapping of aquatic species will not be affected by the NSDF Project. 	Secondary pathway

Project Activity	Valued Component	Effects Pathways	Management Practices and Mitigation Actions	Pathway Assessment
<p>Construction, operations, closure, post-closure (institutional control)</p>	<p>Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples - Hunting</p>	<p>Changes in access to hunting activities or in the quality and quantity of hunting activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial effects are limited to the CRL property boundary, which encompasses the LSA and is restricted access; therefore, no hunting activities of terrestrial species will be affected by the NSDF Project • Terrestrial wildlife will be excluded from the SSA by a six foot high chain link perimeter fence that will remain through post closure. • Ecological health will be protected through implementation of mitigation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CNL’s procedure for <i>Management and Monitoring of Emissions</i>, which includes operational control monitoring and verification monitoring ▪ Basing the strategy for wastewater treatment on optimizing public and environmental protection by defining an approach to wastewater treatment that uses the best available technology that is economically achievable and capable of meeting regulatory requirements. 	<p>No Linkage</p>

Project Activity	Valued Component	Effects Pathways	Management Practices and Mitigation Actions	Pathway Assessment
Construction, operations, closure, post-closure (institutional control)	Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples – Fishing	Changes in access to fishing activities or in the quality and quantity of fishing activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RSA overlaps a small portion of the Ottawa River, where fishing activities may take place. Results of the surface water quality assessment identify there is a negligible effect to water quality and therefore fishing nor the consumption of fish resources will not be affected by the NSDF Project. 	No Linkage
Construction, operations, closure, post-closure (institutional control)	Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples - Gathering	Changes in access to gathering activities or in quality and quantity of gathering activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrestrial effects are limited to the CRL site which encompasses the LSA and is restricted access. Therefore, no gathering activities will be affected by the NSDF Project. 	No Linkage
Post-closure (post-institutional control)	Traditional land and resource use by Indigenous Peoples (all types)	<p>There could be changes in access to hunting, fishing, trapping activities or to cultural resources for ceremonial purposes.</p> <p>There could be changes in the quality and quantity of hunting, trapping or fishing activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental monitoring will be completed as required during the institutional control period for the NSDF Project to confirm that the final cover is functioning as intended. 	Secondary Pathway
Construction, operations, closure, post-closure	Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous Peoples – Cultural Resources and Ceremonies	Changes in access to cultural resources for ceremonial purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to permit access to one existing site of cultural significance (i.e., Pointe au Baptême); therefore, there are no changes in access to cultural resources that will be affected by the NSDF Project. 	No Linkage

6.1.5.2.1 No Linkage Pathways

An interaction may have no linkage to environmental effects if the activity does not occur, or if the interaction is removed by mitigation so that the NSDF Project results in no detectable change in measurement endpoints, and subsequently, no residual effect to traditional land and resource use VCs. The following pathways are anticipated to have no linkage to residual effects to land and resource use VCs and will not be carried through the residual effects assessment.

- **Changes in access to or the quality and quantity of traditional land and resource use activities – hunting, fishing (including commercial or tourism based), gathering and cultural ceremonies (except trapping)**

There are no traditional land and resource use activities occurring in either the SSA or LSA as this is a restricted public access area. Traditional land and resource use activities likely did occur prior to federal control of the CRL site. Effects to wildlife and vegetation by the NSDF Project are limited to the CRL site where access is restricted; therefore, no hunting or gathering activities will be affected by the NSDF Project. The RSA extends 8 km downstream of the CRL site where fishing may take place. There are no known commercial fishing licences on the Ottawa River. The results of the aquatic environment assessment (Section 5.5 of the EIS) identify that measurable residual effects on aquatic biodiversity VCs are not predicted as a result of the NSDF Project. Therefore, fishing will not be affected by the NSDF Project. The aquatic and terrestrial environment assessments also consider conclusions of the ecological health assessment (Section 5.7 of the EIS). The ecological health assessment found no significant residual effects to terrestrial or aquatic species through potential radiological dose and exposure to non-radiological indicator compounds through operations, closure and post-closure of the NSDF. Results of the radiological dose assessment for the operations and closure phase and institutional control period indicates that doses to ecological health VCs are below their respective benchmark values. The predicted non radiological concentrations in surface water during operations were less than the selected guidelines for most non radiological parameters, although some predicted concentrations were greater than their guidelines for some scenarios. However, with the exception of selenium, predicted concentrations did not exceed local ambient concentrations in surface waterbodies. Selenium concentrations were less than the US EPA guidelines for protection of aquatic life and therefore are predicted to not result in adverse effects on aquatic life. Traditional access to the Pointe au Baptême site along the Ottawa River will continue to occur and will not be restricted due to the NSDF Project. As described in Section 5.9.5.2.1 of the EIS, there are no effects anticipated to archaeological resources as most mitigation for archaeological resources are applied and completed in advance of ground disturbance activities. Further, based on the archaeological assessments completed to date, potential archaeological sites within the SSA have been fully excavated and documented to the extent required under the Standards and Guidelines (OMTC 2011). No cultural heritage value or interest remains and the locations have been fully documented and the information is preserved for future study; therefore, no further archaeological work was recommended for the NSDF Project. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, CNL will suspend construction immediately and will engage a licensed consultant to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. If any human remains are identified during construction, CNL will immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services, and Indigenous communities or organizations.

The Comprehensive Preliminary Decommissioning Plan (CPDP) for the CRL site recognizes that the CRL site will be maintained under institutional control for at least 300 years. Where the continued land use designation of

the LSA during post-closure is as a monitored site with restricted access, the presence of the NSDF will continue to be aligned, with no pathway to affect other land uses within the SSA.

Overall, there are no anticipated residual effects on continued traditional land and resource opportunities related to hunting, fishing, gathering and cultural ceremonies. No further assessment or characterization of residual effects is undertaken for this VC. However, to address Indigenous peoples concerns with regard to perceived risks on the safety and quality of lands and waters currently utilized for traditional land and resource use activities, considerations for monitoring and follow up programs are provided in Section 6.4.6 of the EIS.

6.1.5.2.2 Secondary Pathways

Two secondary pathways were identified as having a linkage to the Traditional Land and Resource Use by Indigenous peoples – Trapping VC. These secondary pathways have been identified for changes in access to or quality and quantity of trapping opportunities for land and resource users, including Indigenous peoples.

- **Changes in access to traditional land and resource use – trapping**
- **Changes in access to the quality and quantity of traditional land and resource use – trapping**

The results of research identified that there may be a very limited amount of trapping occurring on Garrison Petawawa property. However, there is no evidence to date that these traplines are held by individuals from Indigenous communities. It is possible a portion of the RSA extends in to the Garrison Petawawa property and trapline PE002 is located on the Garrison Petawawa property (see Figure 5.9.4-1 of the EIS). Also, two trapline areas (PE025 and PE024) are located in the western portion of the RSA. However, the NSDF Project is not predicted to have any terrestrial effects beyond the CRL site and results of the aquatic environment assessment (Section 5.5 of the EIS) identify that measurable residual effects on aquatic biodiversity VCs are not predicted as a result of the NSDF. Further, there is a substantial amount of Crown and private land available for trapping outside the CRL site, but in the vicinity of the Project.

CNL will work with Garrison Petawawa to consult with trappers about their use of the Garrison Petawawa property for trapping activities. CNL will also consult with trappers in the western portion of the RSA to understand any concerns; however, given the distance from the NSDF Project and that terrestrial effects are limited to the CRL site, no effects to trapping in these areas are anticipated.

No further assessment or characterization of residual effects is undertaken for this VC.

- **Changes in access to in the quality and quantity of traditional land and resource use – hunting, trapping, fishing, or gathering**

As previously noted, there are no traditional land and resource use activities occurring presently in either the SSA or LSA as this is a restricted access area. Traditional land and resource use activities likely did occur within the LSA prior to federal control of the CRL site. Restricted access at the Project site will be maintained until the end of institutional control, after which access within this area may be re-established. This represents a potential beneficial change to access for any hunting, trapping, fishing or gathering resources that may occur at that time and become accessible. However, given the limited areas of the LSA (226 ha) or SSA (37 ha) that may become accessible, this is anticipated to represent a negligible change to the total area within which traditional use is practiced. Access to fishing areas on the Ottawa River or traditional access to the Pointe au Baptême site along the Ottawa River will not be restricted due to the NSDF Project during any project phase.

Quality and quantity of hunting, trapping and fishing consider the health and well-being of people undertaking the activity, as well as ecological health. The effect of radiological and non-radiological releases on terrestrial and aquatic biota during the post-institutional control period is assessed in the *Postclosure Safety Assessment* (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) and the Ecological Risk Assessment (Arcadis 2019), summarized in the assessment of effects of ambient radioactivity and ecological health in Section 5.7. No potential residual effects were identified for ambient radioactivity and ecological health during the post-institutional control period. As well, the *Postclosure Safety Assessment* (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) models potential effects of radiological and non-radiological releases on human health, using varying scenarios. Section 5.8 of the EIS reports these findings as part of the assessment of effects to human health. One of the scenarios, detailed further in Section 6.6, included a Self Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor, selected to assess potential future effects of the NSDF Project assuming this group obtains all of their food through hunting, and gathering in the area, has increased consumption of fish and wild game and gathers local mushrooms and berries. Modelling (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) has demonstrated the results for Self-Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor are below the acceptance criteria, and the modelled radiological dose is 13 times lower than the public dose limit of 1 mSv/y. The highest exposure concentrations for chemical contaminants to human receptors, including the self-sufficient Indigenous receptor group is below the relevant guidelines (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019).

As no residual effects were identified to the health of terrestrial or aquatic biota, or to the self-sufficient Indigenous receptor group, no change to the quality of hunting, trapping or fishing activities during the post-institutional control is anticipated.

6.1.5.2.3 Primary Pathways

No pathways were identified as having a primary linkage to land and resource use VCs. Therefore, the assessment has concluded that no residual effects on land and resource use are anticipated as a result of the NSDF Project. As such, a residual effects analysis and assessment of significance is not required for land and resource use VCs.

6.1.6 Monitoring and Follow-up

Monitoring and follow-up programs are not specifically identified for traditional land and resource use; rather, monitoring for environmental pathways noted above (e.g., for air quality, surface water quality , groundwater quality and terrestrial biota) will be implemented to verify effects predictions for land and resource use, and to promote land user comfort around the safety of the LSA, RSA and surrounding areas for traditional land use (i.e., to reduce perceptions of adverse NSDF Project effects on land and resource use that are not anticipated to occur). The MNO, through their TKLUS, have indicated that they think their citizens have negative perceptions associated with harvesting near the CRL site which results in not using an area (KnowHistory, 2019). CNL's Public Information Program and enhanced engagement with Indigenous peoples is meant to address these negative perceptions by providing educational opportunities and sufficient factual information. CNL will continue to work with Indigenous communities and organizations to address any of these negative perceptions.

Monitoring to verify effects predictions will be ongoing during operations, closure and post-closure phases, and the need for and duration of monitoring will be reviewed based on an annual review of monitoring data. This monitoring will be integrated into the CNL Environmental Monitoring Program.

As part of CNL's Public Information Program, CNL will continue to engage with Indigenous communities, and share the results of the air quality, surface water quality, groundwater quality and terrestrial biota data through an accessible format (e.g., NSDF Project website), a recognized best practice used by projects with high levels of perceived risk that may have the potential to alter or reduce land and resource use activity without primary or secondary pathways.

CNL has been carrying out discussions with some Indigenous communities on greater involvement by them in the EA follow-up monitoring program. The form and level of this involvement has been discussed in only a preliminary fashion but CNL is committed to greater Indigenous involvement in these programs.

In contrast, follow-up programs for archaeological resources are anticipated to be minimal as most mitigation for archaeological resources are applied and completed in advance of ground disturbance activities. Monitoring will be used to identify unanticipated archaeological resources and apply adaptive management through the implementation of the Cultural Resource Management portion of the Environmental Protection Program. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, CNL will suspend construction immediately and will engage a licensed consultant to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

6.1.7 Conclusions

Valued components refer to environmental features that may be affected by a project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Indigenous peoples, the scientific community or the public (The Agency 2018). Traditional land and resource use VCs were selected based on the potential for the NSDF Project to interact with the features of the land and resource use environment. In addition, VCs for traditional land and resource use were selected based on a consideration of knowledge of traditional land and resource use practices that interact with the environment, Indigenous and/or Treaty rights and community engagement.

The NSDF Project SSA and LSA are located entirely within the CRL site boundary, on federal lands. Therefore, aside from the operations and activities undertaken by CNL, other land uses of the CRL site are prohibited due to restricted public access. The lands of the RSA also extend into Garrison Petawawa, other federal lands with restricted public access. As such, there are limited land and resource use tenures, other registered interests, or outdoor tourism and recreational areas occurring within the RSA that have the potential to be disturbed by the NSDF Project. Land users have been identified as potentially trapping in the southern and western portions of the RSA, which overlaps the land and resource use RSA. However, the NSDF Project is not predicted to have any terrestrial effects beyond the CRL site, and results of the aquatic environment assessment identify that measurable residual effects on aquatic biodiversity VCs are not predicted as a result of the NSDF Project. Therefore, no effects on terrestrial or aquatic species defined as traditional land and resource use VCs are expected. Traditional access to the Pointe au Baptême site along the Ottawa River will continue to occur and not be restricted because of the NSDF Project. There are no effects anticipated to archaeological resources as most mitigation for archaeological resources are applied and completed in advance of ground disturbance activities. The CRM program will be used to identify unanticipated archaeological resources and implement adaptive management. Consequently, the NSDF Project is not expected to affect the traditional land and resource VCs.

7. INDIGENOUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC

In the 2019 revised draft EIS, CNL included Section 6.5 that sought to understand and characterize the potential residual effects of the NSDF Project and past, present and reasonably foreseeable developments on the Indigenous socio-economic environment. In discussions with the CNSC it was decided to remove that section of the EIS as there were no identified negative effect on the socio-economic environment. As CNL had already completed a description of the existing socio-economic and carried out the assessment, results of the Indigenous Socio-Economic Environment Assessment remain in this IER as supplemental information.

This section presents the assessment of Indigenous socio-economic effects of the NSDF Project.

7.1.1 Scope of the Assessment

The Indigenous socio-economic assessment follows the same overall EA approach and methods as described in Section 5.1 of this EIS (EA Approach). The assessment is completed in the following key steps.

- **Step 1 – Identify VCs and define the spatial boundaries, temporal boundaries, and assessment cases** for the Indigenous socio-economic assessment (refer to Sections 7.1.2 VCs and Section 7.1.3 Assessment Boundaries). The VCs and measurement indicators used to assess Project related changes to Indigenous socioeconomics are described, along with the spatial and temporal boundaries at which the assessment occurred and the assessment cases considered.
- **Step 2 – Describe the existing conditions** (refer to Section 7.1.4 Description of the Environment). Existing conditions in the local and regional areas are described, including the combined effects of previous and existing developments (Base Case). The existing environment represents the historical and current environmental pressures that have shaped the observed patterns in the Indigenous socio-economic environment. The existing conditions provide a reference to which the effects of the NSDF Project can be compared.
- **Step 3 – Evaluate Project interactions and mitigation** (refer to Section 7.1.5 Project Interactions and Mitigation). Project components and/or activities with the potential to affect Indigenous socio-economics are identified and mitigation developed to limit or avoid negative effects, or to maximize benefits is presented. A pathways analysis is then used to focus further assessment on key interactions between the NSDF Project and the environment by evaluating the different effect pathways to determine if, after incorporation of mitigation, there is still potential to cause residual effects. Where effects are adequately mitigated and are not forwarded for further analysis (i.e., secondary pathways, or where mitigation will remove the pathway altogether), the reasons for concluding the assessment at this stage are articulated. Primary pathways that may lead to residual effects to Indigenous socio-economics after incorporating mitigation are carried forward to Steps 4 for further analysis and residual effects characterization.
- **Step 4 – Present the methods and results of the residual effects analysis** (refer to Section 7.1.6 Residual Effects Analysis). This section outlines the methods used to predict and characterize residual effects to Indigenous socio-economics from primary effect pathways. The analysis results are also presented including the characterization of incremental effects from the NSDF Project, as well as cumulative effects of the NSDF Project in combination with other reasonably foreseeable developments (if applicable). This step was not required as no primary pathways were identified in the Indigenous socio-economic assessment.

- **Step 5 – Describe the level of certainty and management of uncertainty** (refer to Section 7.1.7 Prediction Confidence and Uncertainty). The purpose of this section is to evaluate the available literature and data used for the assessment and describe the level of certainty that can be placed on predicted residual effects. This section will also identify how the uncertainty has been managed so that the effects are not underestimated. This step was not required as no primary pathways were identified in the Indigenous socio-economic assessment.
- **Step 6 – Classify and determine the significance of the predicted residual effects** (refer to Section 7.1.8 Residual Effects Classification and Determination of Significance). Residual effects predicted from primary pathways are classified using a common set of criteria: direction, magnitude, geographic extent, duration, reversibility, frequency, and likelihood. A determination of the significance of the predicted residual effects from NSDF Project for the Indigenous socio-economics VCs is made. This step was not required as no primary pathways were identified in the Indigenous socio-economic assessment.
- **Step 7 – Identifying monitoring and follow-up** required to confirm effects predictions and address uncertainty (refer to Section 7.1.9 Monitoring and Follow-up).
- **Step 8 – Present a consolidated summary of conclusions and outcomes of the assessment** of residual effects on Indigenous socio-economics (refer to Section 7.1.10 Conclusions).

Information and areas of interest raised by First Nation and Métis communities during engagement that influenced the scope of the Indigenous socio-economic assessment are summarized in Table 7-1 below.

Table 7-1

Summary of Areas of Interest Raised during Engagement Activities that Influenced the Scope of the Indigenous Socio-economic Assessment

Area of interest	How the Area of Interest Was Included in the Assessment
Indigenous communities have expressed an interest in employment and contracting opportunities associated with NSDF or CNL more generally.	<p>Industries throughout the County of Renfrew, the Ottawa area in Ontario, and the Region of Outaouais in Quebec (e.g., City of Gatineau) are anticipated to supply the NSDF Project with many of the required goods and services (e.g., manufacturing, wholesale, transport). CNL will competitively procure material and services for the NSDF Project (see Section 5.10.6.2.1 of the EIS).</p> <p>The construction workforce is anticipated to be sourced from firms within the County of Renfrew and the Ottawa area in Ontario and the Region of Outaouais (which includes the Municipality of Sheenboro and City of Gatineau) in Quebec. CNL employment opportunities that may arise due to NSDF Project activities will be posted on the www.cnl.ca website (see Section 5.10.6.2.1 of the EIS).</p> <p>CNL has co-operated and assisted Indigenous communities' businesses in becoming qualified vendors with CNL and has provided communities with</p>

Area of interest	How the Area of Interest Was Included in the Assessment
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	employment listings to attract Indigenous peoples to work with CNL.
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7.1.2 Valued Components

Valued components refer to socio-economic and environmental features that may be affected by a project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Indigenous peoples, the scientific community or the public (the Agency 2018). Indigenous socio-economic VCs were selected based on the potential for the NSDF Project to interact with the features of the Indigenous socio-economic environment. The VCs selected for assessing potential effects on Indigenous socio-economic conditions are presented in Table 7-2 below.

Table 7-2
Selection and Rationale of Valued Components for the Indigenous Socio-Economic Environment

Valued Component	Rationale for Selection
Decision-Making	The NSDF project may place undue demands on Indigenous leadership. Indigenous communities often have a unique and decentralized decision-making structure.
Population and Demographics	Population and demography are one of the most common ways to describe a community.
Economy and Employment	Most Indigenous communities strive for improved employment and economic development opportunities and have generally lower per capita incomes than the general population Local Indigenous peoples are interested in economic opportunities that will be generated through the NSDF Project. Income generation is perceived as a Project benefit by local workforce, businesses and communities
Housing and Infrastructure	Housing is a key concern of Indigenous people. Physical infrastructure within Indigenous communities is often inadequate, dated and difficult to finance. Water infrastructure might be a concern. Potential in-migration of workers (and families) for the NSDF Project could increase the demand for housing, community services (i.e., schools, community health, protection and emergency services) and community infrastructure (i.e., water supply and traffic).
Indigenous Resident – Use and Enjoyment of Private Property	There may be Indigenous peoples who do not live in Indigenous governed communities but who live within a few kilometers of the NSDF site and might experience nuisance effects.

Assessment endpoints are qualitative expressions used to assess the significance of residual effects on VCs and represent the key properties of the VC that should be protected for future generations. The assessment endpoint for the Indigenous socio-economics VCs are presented in Table 7-3. Measurement indicators represent properties of the environment and VCs that, when changed, could result in or contribute to an effect on a VC. Measurement indicators can be used to monitor the success of mitigation and management programs. The assessment endpoints and measurement indicators associated with the Indigenous socio-economic assessment are outlined in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3

Assessment Endpoints and Measurement Indicators for the Indigenous Socio-economic Assessment

Valued Component	Assessment Endpoints	Measurement Indicators
Decision-Making	Indigenous governance challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of Indigenous governance
Population and Demographics	Population and demographic composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to population and demographic composition
Economy and Employment	Business, employment and economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct, indirect and induced employment • Income generation • Training and skill development opportunities • Contracting opportunities and related expenditures
Housing and Infrastructure	Housing availability Community Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of residents in communities • Housing demand and supply
Indigenous Resident – Use and Enjoyment of Private Property	Contribution to Use and Enjoyment of property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in air quality, ambient noise, increases in traffic volume and visual disturbances (nuisance effects)

Assessment endpoints and associated measurement indicators for each Indigenous socio-economic VCs are further discussed as following:

- **Decision-Making:** The assessment endpoint of Indigenous governance challenges pertains to the incremental change that the NSDF project would have on the organizations that manage Indigenous communities. This considers the question of whether Indigenous communities have the resource capacity to address the incremental challenges associated with the NSDF Project.
- **Population and Demographics:** The assessment endpoint is any changes to Indigenous populations or demographic composition as a result of the NSDF Project.
- **Economy and Employment:** The assessment endpoint of continuation of employment opportunities and income generation pertains to the incremental change that the NSDF Project will have on both direct local and regional income through direct employment and purchase of goods and services. It also considers the availability of persons with the required skills to satisfy the NSDF Project's labour needs during all project phases. The assessment endpoint will be influenced by the number of direct

construction and operational positions required for the NSDF Project and the average wage/salary levels of these positions. The NSDF Project will also generate employment in goods and services supply (indirect employment) and may possibly lead to a small amount of induced employment from NSDF Project workforce expenditures. Training and skill development opportunities provided by the NSDF Project to the workforce and contractors/suppliers can contribute to the local labour force and local business community's skills and capacity. The assessment endpoint considers incremental expenditures for procurement requirements created by the NSDF Project and implications to the existing industry and business profile in the regional and LSA. The measurement indicators used are the types and amount of goods and services required by the NSDF Project, and opportunities provided to local businesses.

- **Housing and Infrastructure:** Project related effects on availability of housing and temporary accommodation are driven by potential project-induced changes in the size of local population and population characteristics (i.e., effect of population change on housing supply and demand). New NSDF contract employees (and in some cases their families) may require access to local housing and/or temporary accommodation during the construction phase. Project related effects on availability of community services and infrastructure are driven by potential project-induced changes in the size of local population and population characteristics (i.e., effect of population change on demand of community services and infrastructure). The NSDF Project's effects on services and infrastructure are linked to Project related direct use of services during construction and operational activities (e.g., transportation network). The NSDF Project's effects are also linked to incremental demand, the available capacity to accommodate additional pressure placed on services due to population growth, the ability of these services to meet the demands of the local population and the potential requirement for additional capital investment in services and infrastructure.
- **Indigenous Resident – Use and Enjoyment of Private Property:** Project related effects on quality of life are driven by potential project-induced changes in environment (i.e., changes in air quality, ambient noise, increases in traffic volume and visual disturbances).

7.1.3 Assessment Boundaries

7.1.3.1 Spatial Boundaries

The site and LSA spatial boundaries for the Indigenous socio-economic assessment are the same as those selected for the socio-economic environment assessment. These spatial boundaries were chosen because they permit description of existing conditions in sufficient detail to enable potential VC-project interactions and effects to be identified, understood and assessed, including understanding and assessing the contribution of the NSDF Project to cumulative effects. The RSA was expanded to 100 km radius from the SSA and hence captured Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation located on Golden Lake. The spatial boundaries for the socio-economic assessment are presented on Figure 6-1 and described as following:

- **The SSA:** is defined as the NSDF Project footprint (i.e., the NSDF Project site, where project activities would be undertaken including the proposed facilities, buildings and infrastructure).
- **The LSA:** is defined as the area within which there is potential for measurable effects to socio-economic VCs resulting from the proposed NSDF Project activities. The LSA includes the closest communities to the NSDF Project, specifically the Village of Chalk River located 7 km west of the CRL site, and the Town of Deep River located 9 km northwest of the CRL site. Mountain View, a settlement

within the Municipality of Laurentian Hills, lies between Chalk River and Deep River, off Highway 17. Wylie, a settlement that constitutes part of the Municipality of Laurentian Hills, is located 12 km northwest of the NSDF Project, near Mountain View. Wylie and Mountain View were not included in the assessment as data for these settlements are not available due to their small populations.

- **The RSA** has been defined as the SSA and a 100 km radius beyond that.

The closest Indigenous community to the NSDF site is the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation located on Golden Lake, 52 km (measured as a straight line) from the NSDF site. There are Indigenous individuals that would live in the LSA including Chalk River.

CNL has identified all the Indigenous communities and organizations it is engaging with in Table 3-2 but is only providing detailed information on physical Indigenous communities within 100 km of the NSDF site. There are several reasons for this. First, there are a number of AOO and MNO communities within 100 km of the site but except for Pikwakanagan these are no physical communities (that is communities such as First Nations Reserves that are governed by Indigenous peoples and with physical infrastructure managed by such organizations). They therefore have different socio-economic characteristics (i.e. the population is dispersed in a wider area) and they aren't reliant on the same set of infrastructure or decision-making processes, which can be key socio-economic considerations. Second, Statistics Canada Census information can be found for the Pikwakanagan First Nation Reserve (and other populated Reserves) but is not available at an organizational level for other AOO or MNO communities. Third, information on all the Indigenous communities and organizations is provided in Section 3 of this IER. Fourth, First Nation Reserves beyond 100 km were not considered to be potentially affected from a socio-economic perspective except as potential economic beneficiaries. For these reasons, the RSA for Indigenous socio-economic was defined as 100 km.

Note that consultation undertaken with Indigenous communities suggests an interest in economic opportunities associated with the project. CNL is open to discussing economic opportunities with any of the Indigenous communities identified with this project but will generally focus on those located in closer proximity to the NSDF site as they are likely going to have greater worker interest in being involved in the project.

7.1.3.1.1 Site/Local Study Area

There are no Indigenous communities in either the SSA or LSA. There are no Indigenous individuals living in the SSA. There are some Indigenous individuals that do live in communities in the LSA such as Chalk River.

7.1.3.1.2 Regional Study Area

This IER identifies and describes the wide array of Indigenous peoples, communities and organizations that CNL has been engaging with for the NSDF Project. Communities with a potential interest in the Project and included in CNL's Indigenous Engagement Program were identified in consultation with the CNSC and through information largely derived from available public sources. As noted in Section 6.2 of the EIS (Indigenous Engagement), these include government sources (e.g., the Government of Canada's Indigenous and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS) web portal), First Nation community profile information from the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) website (which is updated semi-annually) and Indigenous community and organization websites.

7.1.3.2 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal boundaries are the same as the standard temporal boundaries outlined in Section 6.1.3.2 of this IER and include the following phases: Construction, Operations, Closure, and Post-closure (which includes both Institutional Control and Post-Institutional Control periods).

For the purposes of the Indigenous socio-economic assessment, effects during the construction phase are expected to have the greatest magnitude; as such project-related effects are assessed for the construction phase only. Effects to the Indigenous socio-economic VCs during the operations, closure and post-closure phases are expected to be less than effects predicted during the construction phase of the NSDF Project.

7.1.4 Description of the Existing Environment

7.1.4.1 Indigenous Communities and Organizations

The socio-economic existing environment for Indigenous communities is expressed in Chapter 3 of this IER, which includes a detailed description of Indigenous communities and organizations with an interest in this project. Of specific interest, is the description of the AOPFN which is the only physical Indigenous community within 100 km of the NSDF site. Detailed socio-economic information on Pikwakanagan is included in Section 3.3.1 and includes information on population, housing, income, employment, housing, decision-making, etc.

7.1.5 Project Interactions and Mitigation

7.1.5.1 Methods

This section describes the process by which interactions between NSDF Project components and activities and socio-economic VCs were identified and evaluated. Potential effect pathways are identified and mitigation developed to eliminate and/or reduce effects is presented. A pathways analysis is then used to focus the assessment on key interactions between the NSDF Project and the environment by evaluating the different effect pathways to determine if, after incorporation of mitigation, there is still potential to cause residual effects. Where effects will be adequately mitigated and are not forwarded for further analysis (i.e., secondary pathways, or where mitigation will remove the pathway altogether), the reasons for concluding the assessment at this stage are articulated. Primary pathways that may lead to residual effects after incorporation of mitigation are further characterized in subsequent subsections of the assessment. As such, this section helps to focus the remainder of the assessment on those interactions (effects pathways) likely to result in residual adverse effects.

The first part of the analysis was to identify the potential effects pathways for all stages of the NSDF Project. The next step in the analysis was the development of environmental design features and mitigation practices that could be incorporated into the NSDF Project to eliminate and/or reduce effects to Indigenous socioeconomic VCs. Environmental design features included design elements, environmental best practices and management policies and procedures. Environmental design features and mitigation were developed through an iterative process between the engineering and environmental teams, combined with input from project-specific or regional engagement with other interested parties. The design features and/or mitigation activities were selected considering their effectiveness for implementation and maintenance, and their appropriateness within the context of the identified effect pathways.

After incorporation of mitigation, potential pathways were evaluated into the following categories using scientific knowledge, logic, experience with similar developments, and the effectiveness of environmental design features and mitigation:

- **No pathway** – pathway is removed by environmental design features or mitigation such that the NSDF Project would not be expected to result in a measurable environmental change to measurement indicators identified for Indigenous socio-economic VCs relative to Base Case values, and therefore would have no residual effects to socio-economic VCs.
- **Secondary pathway** – the pathway could result in a measurable minor change to measurement indicators identified for Indigenous socio-economic VCs, but would have a negligible residual effect on Indigenous socio-economic VCs relative to Base Case values and is not expected to contribute cumulatively to other NSDF Project effects or to the effects of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable developments to cause a significant effect.
- **Primary pathway** – the pathway is likely to result in an environmental change to measurement indicators identified for Indigenous socio-economic VCs relative to the Base Case that could contribute to residual effects to Indigenous socio-economic VCs.

Environmental design features and mitigation that have been or could be incorporated into the NSDF Project to eliminate and/or reduce adverse effects to Indigenous socio-economic VCs were considered. Potential pathways that were completely removed due to implementation of environmental design or mitigation were not assessed further. Pathways that were assessed to be secondary and demonstrated to have a negligible residual effect to socioeconomic VCs through simple qualitative or semi-quantitative evaluation of the pathway were also not advanced for further assessment. Primary pathways were carried forward for more detailed quantitative and qualitative effects analysis to characterize the residual effects of the NSDF Project on socio-economic VCs (Section 5.10.6 of the EIS).

7.1.5.2 Results

The results of the pathways analysis is summarized in Table 7-4. Environmental design features and management policies implemented to reduce potential effects are also described.

Table 7-4
Pathways Analysis for Socio-economic Valued Components

Project Activity	VC's	Effects Pathways	Project Design Features and Policies	Pathway Assessment
Employment of personnel, procurement of goods and services, and expenditures from the NSDF Project	Economy and Employment	<p>Direct and indirect employment requirements may affect employment and income with the local and RSA including for Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The NSDF Project may provide contracting and supplier opportunities to Indigenous local and regional businesses.</p>	<p>CN) employment opportunities that may arise due to project activities will be posted on the www.cnl.ca website.</p> <p>CNL will competitively procure material and services for the NSDF Project.</p> <p>CNL is working with Indigenous communities on employment and contracting opportunities.</p>	Primary Pathway
Employment of personnel, use of services and infrastructure for NSDF Project	Housing and Infrastructure	<p>The NSDF Project could increase pressure on Indigenous commercial accommodations.</p> <p>Changes in housing demand with respect to LSA housing supply and capacity to meet demand.</p> <p>Changes in demand for community infrastructure (e.g., domestic waste management) with respect to capacity of infrastructure to meet demand.</p> <p>Changes in demand for Indigenous community services with respect to the capacity of LSA services to meet the demand.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The construction workforce will be housed accommodations in the Town of Deep River and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Use of existing waste management infrastructure and facilities on the CRL site.</p> <p>Continued implementation and maintenance of compliance with all applicable health and safety standards and CNL's existing environmental, safety and security programs.</p>	<p>No Linkage</p> <p>No Linkage</p> <p>No Linkage</p> <p>No Linkage</p>

Project Activity	VC's	Effects Pathways	Project Design Features and Policies	Pathway Assessment
		The NSDF Project could increase road degradation due to increased traffic volume from the transportation of workers, supplies and equipment.	CNL will coordinate transportation of equipment and materials during construction to avoid peak traffic times to the extent possible.	No Linkage
Employment of personnel, use of services and infrastructure for NSDF Project	Decision-Making	Involvement with the NSDF Project may require more time on the part of Indigenous governance bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CNL and CNSC have provided funding for Indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the NSDF Project. This funding is intended to address any capacity challenges. 	Primary Pathway
Employment of personnel, use of services and infrastructure for NSDF Project (continued)	Indigenous Resident – Use and Enjoyment of Private Property Public Safety	The NSDF Project could affect air quality through the generation of emissions and fugitive dust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementation of CNL's Procedure for Management and Monitoring of Emissions, which includes operational control monitoring and verification monitoring. ■ Implementation of the Dust Management Plan developed for the NSDF Project, which includes appropriate management techniques to control dust generated by the NSDF Project. 	Secondary Pathway
		The NSDF Project could affect ambient noise levels due to construction traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased traffic related to the additional peak workforce of 150 workers. 	Secondary Pathway

Project Activity	VC's	Effects Pathways	Project Design Features and Policies	Pathway Assessment
		The NSDF Project could affect ambient noise levels due to blasting activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Blasting activities will be done by a qualified person and in accordance with the Blasting Plan to be developed by the contractor, indicating the type of explosives used and the method of detonation. 	Secondary Pathway
		The NSDF Project could have a negative effect on visual aesthetics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The visual effect of the NSDF Project site will be limited as the line of sight will be obscured by hilly topography and the surrounding tree line. 	Secondary Pathway
		Public's potential exposure to physical hazards associated with the NSDF Project.	Coordinate the transportation of construction equipment and construction materials to site with peak employee traffic times and other periods of high traffic volume on Plant Road and Highway 17 to reduce traffic volumes and potential for traffic accidents.	No Linkage

7.1.5.2.1 No Linkage Pathways

An interaction may have no linkage to environmental effects if the activity does not occur, or if the interaction is removed by mitigation so that the NSDF Project results in no detectable change in measurement endpoints, and subsequently, no residual effect to Indigenous socio-economic VCs. The following pathways are anticipated to have no linkage to residual effects to socio-economic VCs, and will not be carried through the residual effects assessment in Section 7.1.8.

Changes in demand for increased pressure on commercial accommodations

There are no known commercial accommodations on the Pikwakanagan First Nation Reserve.

Changes in demand for community services

The NSDF Project would not result in increased demand for community services on the Pikwakanagan First Nation Reserve. The services that Pikwakanagan First Nation are unique to its community members.

Increased road degradation

The Pikwakanagan First Nation is not on a major travel route associated with the project.

Changes in demand for community infrastructure (e.g., domestic waste management) with respect to capacity of infrastructure to meet demand

All wastes that arise as a result of the construction, operations and closure phases will be safely managed and in accordance with CNL's Waste Management Program. The CNL Waste Management Program prescribes that management of solid waste at CNL-operated sites is completed in a safe and environmentally responsible manner that meets or exceeds applicable regulations and standards, and limits current and future environmental effects and liabilities. Facilities and activities within these sites are planned, developed and operated or conducted in a manner that reduces both the volume and the level of hazard of all wastes that are generated during the entire life cycle of the facility or activity. Under the Waste Management Program, wastes are managed in accordance with CNL's Management of Solid Waste and Management of Liquid Waste documents, and CNL's Waste Generation and Handling Standards.

Conventional waste generated during the construction and operations phases will comprise consumables and sanitary waste. Conventional (non-radiological) waste generated from the NSDF Project during construction will be managed by the contractor. Types of consumables include non-reusable/recyclable construction materials and other regular waste generated at an industrial work site. Each contractor onsite will be responsible for their own housekeeping and waste handling/disposal. Standard mitigation will be implemented for storage of conventional waste at the site, prior to disposal at the landfill (e.g., collection and storage in appropriate wildlife-resistant containers). Construction materials will be re-used or recycled, if possible.

Hazardous (non-radiological) materials generated during the construction and operations phases will be typical of those generated for construction of large industrial facilities and will include solvents, chemicals, cleaners, aerosol cans, compressed gases, oils and lubricants. These materials will be managed, including storage, use and disposal, in compliance with applicable legislation, codes and CNL's Waste Generation and Handling Standards. Once collected by a licensed hazardous waste disposal company, these wastes will be transferred off-site to licensed waste management facilities for treatment and/or disposal.

During site preparation and construction, waste management includes managing conventional wastes that are generated as part of the work activities. Any radioactive waste that is generated during site preparation and construction activities will be separated and managed according to existing procedures established for all CNL operated sites, which are consistent with applicable regulations.

Grey water and sanitary sewage generated at the NSDF site will be managed on the NSDF site. The grey water and sanitary sewage will be transferred by a gravity sewer network to two septic sewage systems; one located on the north end of the site and the second located on the south end of the site.

The NSDF Project is not expected to require the use of waste management facilities in the nearby communities of Deep River and Chalk River (nor any waste management facility that the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan may have) as there are existing infrastructure and facilities available on CNL's existing CRL site. This potential project-environment interaction has therefore been assessed as having no linkage to residual effects to local services and infrastructure.

Indigenous public's potential exposure to physical hazards associated with the NSDF Project

The NSDF Project security will follow CRL's site security requirements and physical security plans (Section 3.5.2.7 of the EIS). Access to the NSDF Project site is exclusively from within the CRL site boundary

and access to the CRL site is strictly controlled by security personnel. In addition, a security fence will be installed around the entire perimeter of the ECM to prohibit unauthorized personal from entering, and to limit animal injury and contact during construction and waste placement operations. Section 3.5.2.7 of the EIS describes access control and security management plans for the NSDF Project. As security measures will be put in place to limit access to the NSDF, this potential project-environment interaction has been assessed as having no linkage to residual effects to quality of life for local residents.

NSDF Project-related in-migration could increase demand for housing

Residential housing in the LSA or the RSA is not expected to be affected by the temporary presence of NSDF Project construction workers. NSDF Project employment during the construction phase will be temporary in nature, and filled largely by contractors from the LSA and RSA, although some may also be out of area. Temporary workers from outside of the LSA will be housed in existing accommodations and are not expected to relocate permanently to the LSA due to the temporary nature of employment. Given that no project in-migration is expected and workers will be housed in existing accommodations (e.g., hotels), an increased demand for housing is not expected. As such, this potential project-environment interaction has therefore been assessed as having no linkage to residual effects to local housing and accommodations.

7.1.5.2.2 Secondary Pathways

In some cases, an interaction may exist, but since the change caused by the NSDF Project is anticipated to be negligible, it has no measurable or detectable effect on Indigenous socio-economic VCs relative to baseline conditions. The following pathway is expected to be secondary and will not be carried through the residual effects assessment in Section 7.1.8.

The NSDF Project could affect air quality through the generation of emissions and fugitive dust

The Procedure for Management and Monitoring of Emissions for CNL outlines the key management practices that limit air quality emissions effects, as well as the current monitoring requirements. In addition, implementation of the Dust Management Plan developed for the NSDF Project, which includes appropriate management techniques to control dust generated by the NSDF Project, will also reduce the generation of emissions and fugitive dust.

General dust control measures during the construction and operations phases include water spray applied to unpaved roads, excavation areas and work areas as needed to control dust. Water will be used as the primary dust control measure during activities of the construction and operations phases. When water cannot be used during winter periods or it is not the preferred method for temporary or longer-term dust control, fixatives (e.g., chemical suppressant) will be used in accordance with the Dust Management Plan to be developed for the NSDF Project. The Dust Management Plan for the NSDF Project will address specific protocols for water or chemical application for dust control during the construction and operations phases. Vehicle and equipment traffic on the site will be controlled and limited to avoid contact with waste and cover materials, and speed limits are placed on all access roads. Material handling and excavation activities are limited to designated areas to limit handling of materials and prevent the generation of dust wherever possible.

Predicted concentrations of air emissions and fugitive dust for the Application Case during both construction and operations phases are below applicable air quality guidelines and/or standards. Consequently, this potential project environment- interaction considered to have a negligible residual effect on quality of life.

The NSDF Project could affect ambient noise levels due to construction traffic

Noise transmission will be mitigated by the topography as the NSDF Project is situated on the lower side of the hill adjacent to East Mattawa Road (Figure 3.1.1-1 NSDF Site Layout, EIS). Changes in ambient noise levels are not expected to be detected in the LSA communities due to the distance from the NSDF Project site (i.e., Village of Chalk River is the nearest local community and is located 7 km west of the NSDF site).

Noise-level changes often considered in an EA include noise-induced sleep disturbance, noise complaints and long-term high annoyance (HA). For the NSDF Project, a qualitative assessment of the acoustic environment was carried out based on the separation distance between the NSDF Project site and the nearest dwelling. In accordance with MOECC guideline NPC 300 (MOE 2013), dwellings include permanent and/or seasonal residences. Communities in the vicinity of the NSDF Project site are shown on Figure 5.3.3-1 of the EIS, which includes the nearest cottages and permanent residences on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, each being approximately 3 km from the NSDF Project site. Based on this separation distance, a detailed assessment is not typically required by the MOECC. In addition, based on the Health Canada guidance (Health Canada 2011), a less extensive assessment may be warranted if noise levels at all receptors are not expected to result in a change in %HA exceeding 6.5%.

The haulage route for transportation of site preparation and construction equipment, and construction materials will be via public roads to the CRL site (e.g., Highway 17). The hours of operation for truck transport is typically 6 days per week, with 16-hour days but may vary between 12 and 18 hours per day depending on Project activities. Based on estimates of truck deliveries to the NSDF Project site during the 24-month construction period, it is anticipated there will be approximately an additional 200 shipments per day during the 9-month construction season (i.e., approximately 15 trucks per hour). This represents an increase of approximately 5% to 6% (assuming each inbound trip results in an outbound trip) over existing traffic volumes on Highway 17 at Deep River. The additional construction personnel requirements are expected to result in an additional 50 inbound and outbound trips to the site daily (CNL 2017b). It is estimated that there will be 10 trucks per day during operations (i.e., less than 1 truck per hour). This results in approximately 15 trucks per hour during construction and less than 1 truck per hour during operations for the daytime period.

In addition, it is assumed that construction workers will travel to the NSDF Project site from the local commercial accommodations using their own personal vehicles. The transport vehicles will pass through the Town of Chalk River. This level of activity is not expected to result in a change in %HA greater than 6.5%. Similarly, the noise levels associated with these vehicle movements are not expected to increase noise levels above 75 dBA (the level at which noise complaints may include strong appeals to authorities to stop noise [Health Canada 2011]) and are not expected to result in noise-induced sleep disturbance. Noise transmission will be mitigated by the topography as the NSDF Project site is situated on the lower side of the hill adjacent to East Mattawa Road. Transportation of equipment and construction materials will be scheduled during normal business and daylight hours to the greatest extent possible to limit inconvenience to local residents.

Overall, the increase in transport vehicles is considered negligible in comparison to current traffic levels on the roads (personal vehicle traffic for over 2000 employees and transport vehicles) to support operation of the CRL site. The change in HA% is between 2.8% at 0.02 km and 0.5% at 0.5 km. The effect of increased traffic on noise levels is considered to be a slight but discernible change when compared to existing levels of traffic from current employees and operations at CRL. Transportation of site preparation and construction equipment, and construction materials will be scheduled to reduce noise and traffic volumes and limit inconvenience to local residents. As such, this potential project-environment interaction is considered to have a negligible

residual effect on quality of life. The detailed results of the noise effect study are presented in the Noise Impact Study of the CNL NSDF Project Construction-Related Road Traffic on Human Receptors (Golder 2018).

The NSDF Project could affect ambient noise levels due to blasting activities

Rock blasting will be required to complete site preparation activities for the NSDF Project site. Blasting activities will be done by a qualified person and in accordance with the Blasting Plan to be developed by the contractor, indicating the type of explosives used and the method of detonation. Additional guidance for the NSDF Project blasting limits will be obtained from the Ontario Provincial Standard Specification (OPSS) in the document OPSS 120 – General Specification for Use of Explosives (OPSS 2008). Blasting activities will follow industry standard Best Management Practices and applicable federal regulations. CNL has specified that the contractor is required to store explosives off the CRL site. Only daily amounts will be transported to site on a daily basis. All daily inventories will be escorted and verified by CNL security, and transported in approved containers.

Communities in the vicinity of the NSDF Project site are shown on Figure 6.5.3-1 in the EIS (i.e., nearest community is the Village of Chalk River located 7 km away), which includes the nearest cottages on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, approximately 3 km from the NSDF Project site. Given this distance from the site, noise and vibrations from blasting activities are not anticipated to be noticeable to these residents. Blasting activities would be completed during the construction phase only and would be infrequent for a short period of time. In addition, blasting noise and vibrations will be mitigated by the topography as the NSDF Project site is situated on the lower side of the hill adjacent to East Mattawa Road. Overall, the infrequent and short-term blasting activities are considered to have a negligible residual effect on quality of life of local residents.

The NSDF Project could have a negative effect on visual aesthetics

The visual effect of the NSDF Project site will be limited as the line of sight will be obscured by hilly topography and the surrounding tree line. The NSDF Project is not expected to be visible to the local public.

7.1.5.2.3 Primary Pathways

The primary pathways listed below were identified as having a residual effect on Indigenous socio-economic VCs and have been carried forward to the residual effects analysis. These pathways relate to changes in the socio-economic environment from the NSDF Project and are not indirect effects related to changes in the environment.

- direct and indirect employment requirements may affect employment and income within the LSA and RSA;
- the NSDF Project will extend contracting and supplier opportunities to local, regional and Indigenous businesses; and,
- Involvement with the NSDF Project may require more time on the part of Indigenous governance bodies.

7.1.6 Residual Effects Analysis

7.1.6.1 Methods

This section builds on the EA approach outlined in Section 5.1 and will describe the specific methods used to predict changes to Indigenous socio-economic VCs and assess the residual effects. Residual effects will be evaluated for the Application Case and RFD Case. Only primary pathways identified in Section 5.10.5 (EIS) Project Interactions and Mitigation are included in the residual effects analysis.

7.1.6.2 Application Case Results

This section describes the residual effects of the NSDF Project on the Indigenous socio-economic VCs for primary pathways (Table 5.10.5.1 of the EIS). The section also describes the appropriate mitigations for each effect and characterizes the residual effect from the NSDF Project after mitigations have been applied.

7.1.6.2.1 Labour Market and Economic Development

The NSDF Project is expected to be constructed over a two-year period starting in summer 2021. The key surface structures that will be constructed for the NSDF Project are the ECM, Waste Water Treatment Plant, access roads and support facilities and infrastructure. The construction phase will require an average of 225 fulltime equivalents, with a peak workforce of approximately 150 personnel. The labour force is expected to be variable depending on the number of parallel activities being performed. Limited maintenance and inspection will occur in off-shift hours. Labour force requirements during the operations, closure and post-closure phases are expected to be less than requirements for the construction phase. Given the nature of the NSDF Project construction activities, it is expected that the construction workforce will be sourced from both local non-Indigenous firms and Indigenous firms within the LSA and RSA (throughout the County of Renfrew and the Ottawa area in Ontario and the Region of Outaouais in Quebec). CNL employment opportunities that may arise due to NSDF Project activities will be posted on the www.cnl.ca website.

Industries throughout the County of Renfrew and the Ottawa area in Ontario and the Region of Outaouais in Quebec (e.g., City of Gatineau), are anticipated to supply the NSDF Project with many of the required goods and services (e.g., manufacturing, wholesale, transport). Economic opportunities arising from the NSDF Project will be extended to Indigenous companies. The construction workforce will, therefore, either already live in the RSA or may come from out of area and require temporary residence in the Town of Deep River, the Municipality of Petawawa and the City of Pembroke. The potential exists for a modest increase of expensed meals and accommodations due to the construction workforce which has a peak employment of 150 workers, who may seek to temporarily reside in the LSA and RSA during the construction phase.

7.1.6.2.2 Indigenous Governance

The NSDF project has resulted in an increased investment in time on the part of a number of Indigenous communities and organizations. Both the CNSC and CNL have funded Indigenous participation in the NSDF project. This has included funding for: consultation and engagement sessions; participation in third party reviews; preparation of traditional knowledge and land use studies and others.

7.1.6.3 Reasonably Foreseeable Case Results

This section describes the residual effects of the NSDF Project on the Indigenous socio-economic VCs in consideration of other reasonably foreseeable developments that may overlap spatially and temporally with the NSDF Project. Reasonably foreseeable developments in the RSA that are anticipated to overlap with the NSDF Project include construction and operation of a small modular reactor, new/upgrades to research and development facilities, new support infrastructure, ongoing decommissioning and environmental restoration activities on the CRL site. The following sub-sections describes the predicted cumulative residual effects for the RFD Case.

7.1.6.3.1 Labour Market and Economic Development

The Government of Canada has recently announced an \$800 million investment to transform and repurpose the buildings, facilities and infrastructure at the CRL site. Over the next 10 years, CNL will be decommissioning more than 100 buildings and structures to make room for new, renovated and repurposed facilities to transform the site into a Campus.

CNL has consulted with local companies to inform them of revitalization program, CNL's contracting strategy and eventual procurement processes.

Ongoing decommissioning and environmental restoration activities on the CRL site will focus on early reduction of liabilities. CNL will perform the majority of the decommissioning activities to gain efficiencies and reduce risks associated with redundant, high-hazard facilities (CNL 2017a). This approach will support the acceptance and adaptation of site wide program controls to enable an accelerated decommissioning schedule. Additionally, development of a core team and capabilities will reduce incidents and costs, particularly those associated with multiple subcontractors trying to perform multiple scopes of work on congested site amid other ongoing missions (CNL 2017a). International decommissioning experience gained on multiple sites has demonstrated that the development of a trained and experienced workforce with flexibility to move between buildings as conditions require, is a key step in safely accelerating decommissioning activities.

Contractor opportunities and procurement requirements are not yet known for the revitalization projects. Because the revitalization of the CRL site is planned to occur over the next 10 years, the required workforce on-site at any one time is anticipated to be similar to that required for the construction of the NSDF Project. CNL will continue to provide updated information to interested contractors and suppliers on work packages as they develop. Nonetheless, the NSDF Contracting Plan has motivated prospective contractors to engage local and Indigenous companies and workers. Ongoing decommissioning and environmental restoration activities on the CRL site will primarily be completed by CNL employees. Given the size of the labour force in the LSA and RSA in 2016 of approximately 3,370 and 791,985 respectively, with an unemployment rate of 6.6% for both the LSA and RSA (Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d,f), it is not expected that local labour will be constrained in consideration of the demand for labour from the RFD Case.

7.1.6.3.2 Indigenous Governance

Without question, Indigenous organizations with whom CNL has been engaging with have been dealing with other projects in their respective territories. The intention of the funding provided by CNSC and CNL to the Indigenous organizations has been in recognition that they are often being consulted with on numerous projects.

7.1.7 Prediction Confidence and Uncertainty

Predictions of the NSDF Project's effects on socio-economics carry an element of uncertainty because many factors will affect the future, including how individuals' choices will affect their personal and community circumstances. For example, the proportion of workers who live in the local communities may continue to be the same, but it is also possible that more workers will choose to live elsewhere and commute into the area for their work shift. The NSDF Project's effects will also be influenced by economic conditions and broad factors affecting societal change within the communities affected by the NSDF Project.

Confidence in the prediction of the effects of the NSDF Project on the socio-economics of the local communities is based on a number of assumptions of future conditions, including the following:

- workers' skill requirements will be similar to those existing at CRL;
- working conditions (e.g., shift schedules) will be the same;
- most workers at the NSDF Project during the operations phase will be employed by CRL; and
- employees will continue to live in the same communities.

The confidence in the effects assessment for socio-economics is considered to be moderate. A key source of uncertainty is related to the RFD Case and the contribution to residual effects from the CRL site revitalization outlined in the Site Master Plan. Although specific contractor opportunities and supplier requirements are unknown at this time; there is uncertainty in the combined effects for the RFD Case. However, it is expected that effects from these activities will largely be positive.

Mitigation proposed in the assessment is based on accepted and proven best management practices that are well-understood and have been applied to numerous nuclear waste containment construction projects throughout Canada. Uncertainty in the assessment has been reduced by making conservative assumptions, planned implementation of known effective mitigation and monitoring, and available adaptive management measures to address unforeseen circumstances should they arise.

Certainty of the predicted effects for commercial accommodation is high, given the effectiveness of the mitigation to be implemented and knowledge of the NSDF Project design and schedule. However, events that may require emergency and protective services are difficult to predict. Mitigation regarding best practices and emergency response are reliably effective and have been or are currently being used pursuant to the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* and CNL's existing Environmental, Safety and Security Programs (Section 3.5.2).

7.1.8 Residual Effects Classification and Determination of Significance

This section classifies the residual effects from cumulative changes to measurement indicators for the Application Case and presents a determination of significance for each socio-economic VC that was predicted to be affected by a primary pathway. Although the positive and neutral residual effects associated with the NSDF Project are reported in this section, they are not assessed for significance.

7.1.8.1 Residual Effects Classification

Effects from adverse residual changes to measurement indicators were classified using a categorical scale and common words to facilitate the determination of significance. The purpose of categorical classification is to provide definitions that permit a clear, thorough and unambiguous classification of residual effects such that

reviewers and readers can follow and apply the logic used in the assessment and reach the same classification for a given residual effect.

All primary pathways affecting each measurement indicator were combined for the residual effects classification such that one classification is provided for each measurement indicator. Changes to measurement indicators are classified for each VC, for the Application Case. The classification is based on the residual effects analysis provided in Section 5.10.6.

Magnitude, geographic extent and duration are the principal factors considered to predict significance (Table 7-5). Magnitude refers to the degree of change in the measurement indicator. Magnitude may be low, moderate or high. Economic effects were assigned magnitude qualitatively based on levels of concern, analysis of the existing economic environment and projected future changes as they affect economic sustainability. Geographic extent refers to the area affected and is categorized into three scales: local, regional and beyond regional. Local effects are those confined to the communities in the LSA. Regional effects include the LSA, but do not extend beyond the RSA. Beyond regional refers to effects that extend beyond the region and throughout the province of Ontario or even farther. Duration is defined as the amount of time from the beginning of an effect when the effect on a VC has ended or dissipated to the point of not being detectable and is expressed relative to project phases.

Direction indicates whether an effect is considered negative (i.e., less favourable) or positive (i.e., beneficial). While the focus of the effects assessment is to predict whether the development is likely to cause significant adverse effects on the environment or cause public concern, the positive and neutral changes associated with the Project are reported. Some effects may have both positive and negative dimensions. For example, although increased income from employment can increase spending in local communities, there is also a cost associated with the management of an out of area workforce by municipalities and infrastructure and service providers.

Table 7-5
Assessment Criteria for Classifying Predicted Residual Adverse Effects to the Socio-economic Valued Components

Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration
<p>Positive: An improvement over Base Case values or conditions.</p> <p>Neutral: No change to measurement indicators over Base Case values or conditions.</p> <p>Negative: A less favourable change to measurement indicators relative to Base Case values or conditions.</p>	<p>Negligible: No discernible change is expected from Base Case values or conditions.</p> <p>Low: A slight, but discernible change to measurement indicators from Base Case conditions, but within the capacity of the system.</p> <p>Moderate: The change to measurement indicators is detectable, but still remains within historical system capacity or market capacity for response.</p> <p>High: The change to measurement indicators are beyond historical norms or existing system or market capacity for effective response.</p>	<p>Local: The change to the measurement indicator will not extend beyond communities in the LSA.</p> <p>Regional: The change to the measurement indicator will affect the RSA and LSA (where the changes are more widespread, but still detectable).</p> <p>Beyond Regional: The change to measurement indicators will extend beyond the RSA into other areas of the Province.</p>	<p>Short-term: The change to measurement indicators occurs during construction, but ends before the end of construction; or occurs during active closure stage only, but ends before final closure.</p> <p>Medium-term: The change to measurement indicators occurs throughout operations phase and ends before or near the end of the operations phase.</p> <p>Long-term: The change to measurement indicators will extend beyond the operational life of the NSDF Project.</p>

Some of the criteria used to determine significance in other sections of the EIS have limited or no application to the socio-economic assessment and include the following criteria.

Frequency refers to number of times an effect is expected to occur over a given period. Although there are isolated exceptions, most economic effects are experienced continuously and are cumulative (i.e., they interact and are directed and shaped by the broader continuously evolving economic environment). Thus, frequency generally is not deemed an applicable criterion for the socio-economic assessment.

Reversibility is defined as the probability and time required to return to a state that is similar to baseline or comparable to similar environments not affected by the NSDF Project. Socio-economic effects associated with a project are typically part of an ongoing process of interdependent economic, social and cultural changes extending into the future, which generally cannot be reversed to return to the pre-development conditions. For example, although most employment will come to end at retirement, job experience and training will have enhanced capacity of individuals to find other employment, with lifelong implications (i.e., the employment effect will not be reversed fully).

Likelihood of the predicted NSDF Project effects are all assumed to be high (i.e., occurring) if the NSDF Project proceeds for the purpose of the assessment.

7.1.8.2 Determination of Significance

The classification of primary pathways and the associated predicted changes in measurement indicators provide the foundation for determining the significance of effects from the NSDF Project on the socio-economic VCs. Effect criteria of magnitude, duration and geographical extent are discussed in the context of the changes to the socio-economic measurement indicators from the NSDF Project to the existing environment. As previously mentioned, positive and neutral residual effects associated with the NSDF Project are not assessed for significance.

For socio-economic VCs, an adverse effect was considered significant if it was predicted to have an effect of high magnitude at the local, regional or provincial geographic extent with a long-term duration. When considering a high magnitude rating, an adverse socio-economic effect was considered significant if the effect was predicted to result in the capacity of the system being exceeded on an ongoing and consistent basis and the system is unlikely to be able to respond in a timely manner. As part of the determination of significance, confidence in the assessment identified in Section 5.10.7 was considered for each VC.

7.1.8.2.1 Labour Market and Economic Development

Residual effects from the NSDF Project on the labour market and economic development are predicted to be positive. The effects are predicted to be local, regional and beyond regional as is expected that the construction workforce will be sourced from the LSA, RSA which includes the County of Renfrew and the Ottawa area in Ontario and the Region of Outaouais in Quebec. The effect is considered medium-term (i.e., during the construction and operations phases).

An increase in procurement of goods and services from local and regional contractors and businesses is expected during the NSDF Project construction (i.e., positive effect). Procurement of construction goods and services is expected to be regional due to the lack of suitable construction firms and associated industries in the LSA. The construction workforce is expected to reside temporarily in the Town of Deep River, the Municipality of Petawawa and City of Pembroke; therefore, the increase in meals and accommodations during construction is expected to be low relative to the size of the local economy, local in geographic extent and short-term in duration (Table 7-6).

Table 7-6

Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Labour Market and Economic Development for the Application Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Employment opportunities and income generation	Positive	Low	Local to Beyond Regional	Medium-term	Not applicable (significance is not determined for positive effects)

The predicted residual effect of the NSDF Project, in combination with the RFD project, are expected to result in a detectable increase labour requirements; therefore, the magnitude of the cumulative residual effect on employment opportunities is predicted to be moderate in magnitude, local to beyond regional in geographic extent and medium-term in duration (Table 7-7).

Table 7-7

Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Labour Market and Economic Development for the RFD Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Employment opportunities and income generation	Positive	Moderate	Local to Beyond Regional	Medium-term	Not applicable (significance is not determined for positive effects)

7.1.8.2.2 Housing and Accommodations

There may be limited amounts of increased pressure on commercial accommodations during construction of the NSDF Project. The predicted residual effect of construction activities on the availability of commercial accommodations is negative in direction because it has the potential to reduce availability of temporary accommodation during periods of high demand, such as peak tourism periods. Given the available hotel capacity in the Town of Deep River, Municipality of Petawawa and City of Pembroke (one hotel and five motels in Deep River and additional hotels in the Municipality of Petawawa and City of Pembroke) and the peak construction workforce expected (150 at peak), the NSDF Project is expected to have a slight, but discernible effect on commercial accommodation availability (i.e., low magnitude). Overall, the residual effect of the NSDF Project on commercial accommodation availability is determined to be not significant (Table 7-8).

Table 7-8

Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Commercial Accommodations for the Application Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased pressure on commercial accommodations	Negative	Low	Local to Regional	Short-term	Not Significant

When considered with the NSDF Project temporary accommodation requirements, and the availability of hotels, motels and other accommodation in the LSA and RSA, it is not expected that the combined effects of the RFD projects will place considerable constraints on temporary accommodation in LSA and/or RSA communities. Therefore, the cumulative residual effect on commercial accommodation availability from the NSDF Project combined with the RFD projects is predicted to be of low magnitude, local to regional in extent and medium-term in duration. Overall, the cumulative residual effect on commercial accommodation availability is predicted to be not significant for the RFD Case (Table 7-9).

Table 7-9
Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Commercial Accommodations for the RFD Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased pressure on commercial accommodations	Negative	Low	Local to Regional	Medium-term	Not Significant

7.1.8.2.3 Service and Infrastructure

Transportation and Traffic

Increased road degradation due to increased traffic volume on highways and local roads used to access the NSDF Project is predicted during construction. The predicted residual effect of construction activities on highways and local roads used to access the NSDF Project is negative in direction because the increase of traffic for the NSDF Project will place increased pressure on road infrastructure in the LSA and RSA. It is considered short-term in duration because the measurable increase in traffic volume will occur only during NSDF Project construction. The effect of increased traffic on road conditions is considered to be a slight but discernible change (i.e., low magnitude) when compared to existing levels of traffic from current employees and operations at CRL. The effect is considered beyond regional as traffic is expected to come from outside the RSA on Plant Road and Highway 17. Overall, the NSDF Project's residual effect on transportation and traffic is determined to be not significant (Table 7-10).

Table 7-10
Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Transportation and Traffic for the Application Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased road degradation due to increased traffic volume from the transportation of workers, supplies and equipment.	Negative	Low	Beyond Regional	Short-term	Not Significant

In consideration of the increased traffic from the NSDF Project, and the average annual daily traffic levels in the LSA and RSA, the cumulative effects of traffic from the RFD Case may slightly increase traffic levels during the morning and evening commutes. This increased traffic may be noticeable in Chalk River, the closest community to the NSDF Project site, however the cumulative residual effects of traffic from the RFD Case is not likely to be a nuisance to residents in LSA and RSA communities. The increased levels of traffic from the RFD projects are considered to be low in magnitude when considered with the effects of the NSDF Project. Increased traffic for the RFD Case is expected to occur beyond regional and medium-term in duration. Overall, the cumulative residual effect on transportation and traffic is predicted to be not significant for the RFD Case (Table 7-11).

Table 7-11
Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Transportation and Traffic for the RFD Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased road degradation due to increased traffic volume from the transportation of workers, supplies and equipment.	Negative	Low	Beyond Regional	Medium-term	Not Significant

Emergency Services

The NSDF Project will have a residual effect on the demand for emergency services during the construction and operations phases. The predicted residual effect of the NSDF Project on the provision of emergency services is negative in direction because of the potential increased demand on a limited service. The effect is regional in extent because emergency services operate at a regional level in the LSA and RSA. A minor incident could result in personal injury requiring minimal emergency medical care, while a major incident could result in the need for substantial emergency medical care.

While the risk of a major incident is low and made even less likely by CRL's internal capacity and project-related mitigations, accidents by their very nature are unpredictable, as are their outcomes. The added demand associated with the NSDF Project will not lead to unmanageable service requirements or delivery due to the excess of capacity generally. Therefore, the NSDF Project's residual effect on emergency services is assessed to be of negligible to moderate magnitude. Due to the nature of the Project, the predicted residual effect is considered long-term as the risk of project-related accidents could occur during the construction, operations and closure phases. The NSDF Project's residual effect on emergency services is determined to be not significant (Table 7-12).

The predicted residual effect of construction activities on the provision of protective services is negative in direction because of the potential increased demand on a limited service. As with demand for emergency services, it is not known with any certainty whether or not the NSDF Project will bring about increased demand for protective services. Regular, planned construction activities are not expected to place demand on police services in the LSA or RSA. As all workers are expected to abide by CNL's environmental, safety and security policies and programs, the magnitude of this effect on service provision is considered to be negligible as it is expected that the protective services in the LSA would have sufficient capacity to respond to the incident. As this effect will persist only through construction, and would likely be felt in communities where the construction workforce will reside, it is considered short-term and regional in extent as workers may reside outside of the LSA in the Municipality of Petawawa and City of Pembroke. The NSDF Project's residual effect on protective services is determined to be not significant (Table 7-12).

Table 7-12
Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Emergency Services on the Application Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased demand for emergency services	Negative	Negligible to Moderate	Regional	Short-term to Long-term	Not Significant
Increased demand for protective services	Negative	Negligible	Regional	Short-term	Not Significant

The demand for emergency services will continue to depend on the occurrence and severity of an accident, which is unplanned by its nature. In consideration of the RFD projects, the demand for emergency services will be negative in direction, negligible to moderate in magnitude and regional in geographic extent. As the revitalization and decommissioning activities of the CRL site are for a 10-year period, the duration of the cumulative residual effect is predicated to be medium-term. The cumulative residual effect on emergency services for the RFD case determined to be not significant (Table 7-13).

The predicted cumulative residual effect of the RFD case on protective services is assessed to be negative in direction and negligible in magnitude due to the small workforce and implementation of CNL's environmental, safety and security policy and programs. The effect will be regional in geographic extent and short-term in duration, only taking place during the construction phase of the NSDF Project. The cumulative residual effect on protective services in consideration of the RFD case is determined to be not significant (Table 7-13).

Table 7-13
Evaluation of Predicted Residual Effects on Emergency Services on the RFD Case

Indicators	Direction	Magnitude	Geographic Extent	Duration	Significance
Increased demand for emergency services	Negative	Negligible to Moderate	Regional	Short-term	Not Significant
Increased demand for protective services	Negative	Negligible	Regional	Short-term	Not Significant

7.1.9 Monitoring and Follow-up

Monitoring and follow-up programs are not specifically identified for socio-economics; rather, monitoring for environmental pathways (i.e., for air quality, water quality and groundwater quality) will be implemented to verify effects predictions. This monitoring will be ongoing during the construction, operations and closure phases and the need for and duration of monitoring will be reviewed based annual review of monitoring data. Recognizing people's interest in understanding and participating in decisions that affect them, CNL will proactively seek, engage and support meaningful discussion on issues and opportunities related to the NSDF Project as part of the Public Information Program (e.g., notification of residents before construction commences and complaint resolution mechanisms as mitigation). CNL will continually evaluate both the

process and the outcome of the ongoing engagement and communication activities to address and manage issues as they arise. The level and nature of engagement with the communities will depend on feedback received.

7.1.10 Conclusions

Valued components refer to environmental features that may be affected by a project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Indigenous peoples, the scientific community or the public (The Agency 2018). Socio-economic VCs were selected based on the potential for the NSDF Project to interact with the features of the socio-economic environment, and include:

- Labour Market;
- Economic Development;
- Government Finances;
- Housing and Accommodations;
- Services and Infrastructure;
- Quality of Life; and
- Public Safety.

Residual effects from activities that occur during the construction phase have been identified as the primary linkage to potentially affect socio-economic VCs. During the construction phase, NSDF Project activities will result in residual effects from direct and indirect employment requirements, contracting and supplier opportunities, increased pressure on commercial accommodations, changes in demand for community services and increased degradation of public transportation roads. A summary of the predicated residual effects for socio-economics, including associated mitigation, are provide in Table 5.10.81 of the EIS. Examples of mitigation practices implemented to limit predicted residual effects to socio-economic VCs include:

- continued implementation and maintenance of compliance with all applicable health and safety standards and CNL's existing environmental, safety and security programs;
- continued implementation of CNL's Procedure for Management and Monitoring of Emissions, which includes operational control monitoring and verification monitoring;
- implementation of the Dust Management Plan developed for the NSDF Project, which includes appropriate management techniques to control dust generated by the NSDF Project; and
- coordinate the transportation of construction equipment and construction materials to site with peak employee traffic times other periods of high traffic volume on Highway 17 to reduce traffic volumes.

Recognizing people's interest in understanding and participating in decisions that affect them, CNL will proactively seek, engage and support meaningful discussion on issues and opportunities related to the NSDF Project as part of the Public Information Program. CNL will continually evaluate both the process and the outcome of the ongoing engagement and communication activities to address and manage issues as they arise. CNL has specifically engaged Indigenous communities on potential economic opportunities associated with the NSDF project and will continue to do so as requested by such communities.

8. INDIGENOUS HEALTH AND INDIGENOUS RECEPTOR

Indigenous peoples have expressed a general concern about the potential effect of the NSDF Project on their health. This has partially arisen from the view that they have a greater degree of reliance on foods obtained from traditional land and resource use than the general public.

Traditional land and resource use harvesting patterns to date suggest that there is no harvesting at the CRL site because it is restricted access and limited harvesting near or adjacent to the CRL site as there is little to no Crown land in the immediate area (see Section 6.4). No pathways were identified as having a primary linkage to traditional land and resource use VCs.

The hunter/recreational receptor within the *Post-closure Safety Assessment* (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) generally represents CNL's understanding of how Indigenous peoples may interact with the site based on their current practices. This group is represented by a small number of adults and children making hunting and/or recreational use of the area surrounding the ECM, including Perch Creek and the Ottawa River. This group occasionally drinks water from the creek, and eats deer hunted from the site.

To address potential future safety concerns of Indigenous peoples, as part the *Post-closure Safety Assessment* (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) a Self Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor was selected to assess potential future effects of the NSDF Project on such a group. This assessment addresses uncertainty in future lifestyle of Indigenous peoples.

The Self Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor is defined as:

"a group of indigenous peoples, including adults and children, using area surrounding the ECM, including Perch Creek and the Ottawa River, for hunting and gathering. Individuals in this group are assumed to obtain all of their food through hunting, and gathering in the area. It is assumed that this group would have increased consumption of fish and wild game. Furthermore, this group is assumed to gather local mushrooms and berries." (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019)

The exposure pathways for the Self Sufficient Indigenous Group are:

- drinking water from Perch Creek;
- ingestion of fish caught from the Ottawa River;
- groundshine (i.e., radiation from radioactive material on the ground), inhalation of dust and inadvertent consumption of soil from occasional use of the area between the ECM and Perch Creek, and while fishing from the river shore;
- hunting of game, such as deer, moose, duck and grouse, that uses the river and creek for drinking water and grazes the area between the ECM and Perch Creek; and
- foraging of wild honey, berries and mushrooms.

Therefore, the Self-Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor is one in which the group is physically located at the NSDF site and relies completely on local food and water consumption in the future. As such, it represents an extreme or cautious future scenario.

Final modelling (Arcadis and Quintessa 2019) has demonstrated the results for Self-Sufficient Indigenous Group receptor are below the acceptance criteria. Radiological dose to the Self Sufficient Indigenous Group Receptor is 0.077 mSv/yr and occurs 520 years after closure. This dose is 13 times lower than the public dose limit of 1 mSv/yr.

9. CNL'S LONG TERM RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In engagements with Indigenous communities, it is clear that Indigenous peoples do not want to look at the NSDF Project solely in isolation from all other issues and matters pertaining to the AECL properties in the Ottawa Valley. Issues raised by the various Indigenous peoples include issues associated with the historic take-up of the lands, long-term operations and future operations and scenarios. CNL respects and understands these opinions and has approached its Indigenous engagement in such a way as to answer and address some of these broader questions as well as engaging directly on the NSDF Project.

CNL is working towards developing long-term relationships with Indigenous peoples that occupy and have traditional territories and modern-day interests near its operations. CNL recognizes that such relationships make take a long time to form but believes this is consistent with the Government of Canada's approach to reconciliation with Indigenous peoples.

CNL has been working closely with AECL on the approach to and activities with respect to Indigenous peoples. AECL's roles and responsibilities on Indigenous engagement and consultation arise from it being a federal Crown corporation and agent of the Government. As well, AECL is the appropriate entity that can respond to Indigenous peoples on questions surrounding the original take-up of the lands by the Crown, ownership of the lands and future uses of the land. AECL is committed to engaging with Indigenous peoples in an open and cooperative way to work towards mutual understanding and opportunities for mutual benefit.

CNL has been in discussions with various Indigenous communities and has signed MOUs with the MNO and AOO on developing longer-term relationships. CNL is near completion with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. CNL is able to work with Indigenous peoples on subject matters within the scope of its operations. This includes topics such as: employment, contracting, engagement, monitoring; and other issues. AECL's involvement is required on topics that relate to the property holdings and also out of the Crown's wider responsibilities with respect to Indigenous peoples.

CNL is working closely with AECL on Indigenous issues that reside more within their responsibility. Engagement with Indigenous peoples has demonstrated that these communities are also interested in fostering such long-term relationships. As such, CNL, AECL and the Indigenous communities see their relationships as evolving and beyond the scope of a singular regulatory project such as NSDF. That being said, mechanisms will be built into any such formal or informal relationship agreement that show how specific NSDF issues or commitments are to be addressed. For example, longer-term relationship agreements may discuss the topic of Indigenous participation in environmental monitoring which may be both CRL property wide and/or NSDF specific. As well, CNL has moved forward on employment and contracting opportunities for the site in general which would also include NSDF. CNL and AECL are of the opinion that such a broader approach is more consistent with the Government of Canada's approach to reconciliation and its Principles respecting the Government of Canada's relationship with Indigenous peoples.

The discussions on long-term relationships and on specific aspects of projects such as NSDF will be on-going up until and after the Commission Hearing for the NSDF Project. Because of the on-going nature of these discussions and relationships, CNL intends to provide a revised IER as part of the Commission Member Document package for the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. That revised IER would document the on-going engagement, discussions and negotiations with Indigenous interests that would be relevant both corporately and NSDF specific.

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APPENDIX A RECORD OF DECISION

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission - Record of Decision



Canadian Nuclear
Safety Commission

Commission canadienne
de sûreté nucléaire

Record of Decision

In the Matter of

Applicant

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories

Subject

Decision on the Scope of Environmental
Assessments for Three Proposed Projects at
Existing Canadian Nuclear Laboratories'
Facilities

Date of
Decision

March 8, 2017

Canada

Rev. 2

RECORD OF DECISION

Applicant:	Canadian Nuclear Laboratories
Address/Location:	Chalk River Laboratories, 256 Plant Road, Chalk River, Ontario, K0J 1J0
Purpose:	Commission Decision on the Scope of Environmental Assessments for three proposed projects at existing Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' facilities
Project descriptions received:	July 5, 2016
Date of decision:	March 8, 2017
Location:	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) 280 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario
Members present:	M. Binlet, Chair

Decision: EA Scope Determination

APPENDIX B NSDF INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES – 2015 OCTOBER TO 2020 AUGUST

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Algonquins of Ontario (AOO)			
June 24, 2016	Email correspondence between CNL and the AOO	AOO CNL	Email correspondence between the AOO and CNL in response to the AOO's comments on the NSDF project description.
June 28, 2016	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	This call included discussions on the AOO's comments on the NSDF project description and an invitation to tour the CRL site and proposed NSDF site locations. AOO indicated they will be applying for CNSC participant funding and their interest in the progress and outcome of the biodiversity and archeological assessments.
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This letter was a project introductory letter from CNL to AOO that included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
August 10, 2016	AOO Consultation Office and Technical Staff Information Session	AOO CNL	CNL hosted AOO staff for an information session meeting at the CRL site.
August 10, 2016	Chalk River Laboratories (CRL) site visit	AOO CNL	This meeting with AOO and CNL included a visit to the two proposed NSDF sites.
November 01, 2016	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
November 01, 2016	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Follow-up regarding archaeology work.
November 03, 2016	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	Follow-up regarding archaeology work.
Between November 01 & 09, 2016	Email correspondence between AOO and CNL	AOO CNL	Follow-up regarding archaeology work.
December 05, 2016	Letter from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Letter from CNL to the AOO confirming misunderstanding on archaeological work, offering future opportunities to be involved and proposing moving forward with a work plan.
February 13, 2017	Letter from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Letter from CNL to AOO enclosing six requested documents, including biodiversity reports, archaeological information, and maps on the proposed NSDF site.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
April 12, 2017	Meeting with CNL and AOO	AOO CNL	A meeting between CNL and AOO staff and Algonquin Negotiation Representatives was held in Pembroke to discuss engagements on the NSDF project.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 09, 2017	CRL site visit	AOO CNL	The AOO attended the CRL site to learn more about the NSDF project which included a visit to the proposed NSDF site.
June 19, 2017	AOO Public Information Session	AOO CNL	An information session for AOO citizens was held in Pembroke. CNL staff were on hand to discuss the project, better understand community perspectives, and share information.
August 08, 2017	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF Project and requested community input.
January 15, 2018	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
February 07, 2018	Telephone call with AOO	AOO CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
May 14, 2018	Meeting with AOO	AOO CNL	This meeting involved a discussion on developing an MOU between CNL and the AOO.
June 08, 2018	Meeting with AOO	AOO CNL	This meeting involved a discussion on developing an MOU between CNL and the AOO.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 21, 2018	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOO CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
July 24, 2018	AOO and CNL sign MOU	AOO CNL	N/A.
October 04, 2018	Tripartite meeting	AOO CNL AECL	This meeting involved LTRA discussions between CNL and the AOO.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 27, 2018	Tripartite meeting	AOO CNL AECL	This teleconference involved LTRA discussions between CNL and the AOO.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 04, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to participate in a planned discussion on the Proposed NSDF's effluent management strategy. To elicit Indigenous and stakeholder insights and assessment of NSDF's proposed treated effluent management strategy.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
April 25, 2019	NSDF Breakfast Briefing	AOO CNL	AOO attended the NSDF Breakfast Briefing.
June 12, 2019	AOO meeting with CNL presentation	AOO CNL	CNL and AOO representatives met in Deep River for the Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study Workshop. CNL shared a presentation on the project, incorporation of information into the 2019 revised draft EIS, and the current status of the Environmental Assessment.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
June 21, 2019	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOO CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Meeting with AOO	AOO CNL	CNL and AOO prep meeting for the December 09 meeting with the AOO's Environmental Working Group.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 02, 2019	Meeting with AOO	AOO CNL	CNL and AOO prep meeting for the December 09 meeting with the AOO's Environmental Working Group.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the 2019 revised draft EIS revisions as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 09, 2019	Meeting with AOO	AOO CNL	CNL and the AOO's Planning and Environmental Working Group met in Pembroke to share updates on the NSDF project and engagement.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
January 15, 2020	Tripartite meeting	AOO CNL AECL	This meeting involved LTRA discussions between the AOO, CNL, and AECL.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 27, 2020	Tripartite meeting	AOO CNL AECL	This meeting involved LTRA discussions between the AOO, CNL, and AECL.
April 02, 2020	LTRA meeting	AOO CNL	This meeting was a teleconference that involved LTRA discussions between CNL and the AOO.
May 05, 2020	LTRA meeting	AOO CNL	This meeting involved discussions on the material for Long-Term Relationship meetings and the AOO informed CNL of their intent to provide comments of the 2019 revised draft EIS for the NSDF Project.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This letter from CNL to the AOO followed up on recent engagement with the AOO and made inquiries for specific information.
May 07, 2020	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This email from CNL to the AOO was in follow-up to the LRTA meeting in May and enclosed a link to the 2019 revised draft EIS from 2019 November.
May 11, 2020	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This email from CNL to the AOO inquired as to when the AOO were sharing comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS for the NSDF Project.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 26, 2020	Email from AOO to CNL	AOO CNL	This email from the AOO to CNL confirmed receipt of earlier letter and 2019 revised draft EIS and gave details on when the AOO would share their letter.
June 02, 2020	LTRA meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 21, 2020	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOO CNL	This virtual event was held with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
June 23, 2020	LTRA Meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.
July 07, 2020	LTRA Meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.
July 20, 2020	LTRA Meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.
July 22, 2020	Email from CNL to AOO	AOO CNL	This email from CNL to the AOO was a follow-up to the AOO's 2020 May 26 email.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 31, 2020	Letter from AOO to CNL	AOO CNL	This letter from AOO to CNL was in response to CNL's 2020 May 06 letter which included an update on the AKLUS, a preliminary review of VCs outlined in the 2019 revised draft EIS and to identify the need for capacity to complete a technical review of the 2019 revised draft EIS.
August 03, 2020	LTRA Meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.
August 24, 2020	LTRA Meeting	AOO CNL	This was a meeting of the AOO and CNL Long-Term Relationship Working Group to discuss the issues in the LTRA.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN)			
October 15, 2015	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	Proposed NSDF project introduced to the Environmental Stewardship Council (ESC).
December 01, 2015	CRL site visit	AOPFN CNL	CNL hosted the AOPFN to a CNL site visit where a presentation of the proposed NSDF project was introduced within the context of a larger vision of the new contractor company.
March 03, 2016	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 06, 2016	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project including a request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
August 19, 2016	Telephone call from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
October 10, 2016	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Coordination/follow-up.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This letter shared updated project information with the AOPFN and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
January 10, 2017	Letter from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Letter advising CNL that the AOPFN engaged in discussions with the federal government and advised CNL not to finalize any plans at this point.
March 23, 2017	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
June 05, 2017	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
June 09, 2017	CRL site visit	AOPFN CNL	Representatives from the AOPFN were involved as members of the AOO with a site visit and meeting with CNL. This meeting included an NSDF project update and opportunities to meet and discuss the project with the project team.
June 22, 2017	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 26, 2017	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
April 5, 2018	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2018	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2018	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOPFN CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
October 18, 2018	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 28, 2019	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
April 04, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to participate in a planned discussion on the proposed NSDF's effluent management strategy to elicit Indigenous and stakeholder insights and assessment of NSDF's proposed treated effluent management strategy.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOPFN up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
April 30, 2019	Workshop	AOPFN CNL	This was a networking workshop between CNL, County of Renfrew, Pontiac County, and AOPFN to invite and support second tier contractors to work with CNL's major contractors on the capital new builds at the CRL site. This was held in Golden Lake at the AOPFN.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOPFN up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
June 20, 2019	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2019	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOPFN CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies. AOPFN Wildflowers and traditional hoop dancers were at the CRL sites.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOPFN up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 24, 2019	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOPFN up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the 2019 revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS for the NSDF Project and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
December 24, 2019	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS and encouraged feedback on the content, as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to provide updates and/or facilitate discussions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AOPFN up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 05, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project reaching out to follow-up on December 24 email in regards to setting up a meeting with AOPFN.
March 06, 2020	Letter from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Letter sent from AOPFN inviting the NSDF project to a community meeting on 2020 April 07 to provide a project overview/update.
March 13, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN postponing the 2020 April 07 community meeting due to COVID-19.
April 16, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN following up on a comment received from the CNSC indicating that the AOPFN were looking for additional information on the NSDF project.
April 23, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL requesting six NSDF technical documents to assist in their review of the 2019 revised draft EIS.
April 24, 2020	Telephone call from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	This call was to confirm that CNL President & CEO received the December 2017 letter from the AOPFN and to inquire about receiving a copy of the response. It was not in their records. Letter was re-sent via email to Environmental Remediation Management (ERM) Stakeholder Relations.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 28, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This call was to confirm that CNL did not receive the December 2017 letter. AOPFN indicated the letter was to be acknowledged now and dated April 2020.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing the requested six documents to enable to the review of the 2019 revised draft EIS.
April 30, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	<p>Email sent from AOPFN to CNL indicating the finalization of comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS, wanted to confirm the NSDF project contact to address.</p> <p>Wanted to arrange a call to discuss the two previous letters (January and December 2017) sent from the AOPFN to CNL.</p>
April 30, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN with background information on the 2017 letters for AOPFN Consultation Coordinator to review prior to 2020 May 01 scheduled telephone call.
May 01, 2020	Telephone call from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	This call was to provide clarity to the AOPFN Consultation Coordinator on letters sent from Chief Whiteduck to CNL (and CNL responses) in 2017 as it was prior to the AOPFN Consultation Coordinator hiring.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This letter from CNL to the AOPFN followed up on recent AOO communications (which involved AOPFN) and made inquiries for specific AOPFN information.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 13, 2020	Letter from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	This letter from AOPFN to CNL was in response to the 2020 May 06 letter indicating interest in AOPFN-specific engagement and LTRA, and looks forward to upcoming engagement activities with respect to the NSDF project.
May 25, 2020	Letter from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	This letter from AOPFN to CNL included initial comments from the AOPFN on the NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS review.
May 26, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	This call was to acknowledge receipt of the AOPFN comments on the 2019 revised draft EIS and to initiate a conversation on the interest of NSDF project-specific contribution agreement between CNL and the AOPFN.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN to summarize the contribution agreement discussion and inquire of AOPFNs availability to meet (virtually).
June 03, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Initial meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were recorded and next dates were suggested.
June 10, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing the action list from the 2020 June 03 meeting.
June 12, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing an example of one of CNL's contribution agreements for review.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 18, 2020	ESC Meeting	AOPFN CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2020	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	AOPFN CNL	This virtual event was held with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
June 23, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL enclosing AOPFN's Consultation and Engagement Protocol, Work Plan, and Consultation Fee Chart.
June 24, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL enclosing an example of an AOPFN contribution agreement and a schedule of NSDF costs for review.
June 24, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Second meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were updated and new ones recorded, next dates were suggested.
June 2020	Telephone/email correspondence between CNL and AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	General correspondence in relation to meeting dates and logistics (virtual meetings)

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 03, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing the action list from the 2020 June 24 meeting.
July 09, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL providing feedback on example contribution agreement as well as a draft schedules A, B, and C. for review.
July 09, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Third meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were updated and new ones recorded, next dates were suggested.
July 21, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL requesting meeting notes. CNL committed to taking meeting notes and shared summaries of previous meetings.
July 23, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing draft contribution agreement.
July 23, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Fourth meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were updated and new ones recorded, next dates were suggested.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing the action list and meeting notes from the 2020 July 23 meeting.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing an example of a detailed invoice for billing.
July 2020	Telephone/email correspondence between CNL and AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	General correspondence in relation to meeting dates and logistics (virtual meetings)
August 11, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL enclosing revisions to draft contribution agreement.
August 13, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing agenda for the meeting and an updated action list.
August 13, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Fifth meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were updated and new ones recorded, next dates were suggested.
August 17, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing the action list and meeting notes from the 2020 August 13 meeting.
August 19, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing revisions to draft contribution agreement.
August 21, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN acknowledging contribution agreement and provided a date for return.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
August 19, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing revisions to draft contribution agreement.
August 26, 2020	Meeting with AOPFN	AOPFN CNL The Firelight Group (AOPFN Consultant)	Sixth meeting to discuss the development of a project-specific contribution agreement between AOPFN and CNL. Actions were updated and new ones recorded, next dates were suggested.
August 27, 2020	Email from CNL to AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from CNL to AOPFN enclosing final contribution agreement for approval by Chief and Council.
August 31, 2020	Email from AOPFN to CNL	AOPFN CNL	Email sent from AOPFN to CNL enclosing an invoice.
August 2020 (throughout the month)	Telephone/email correspondence between CNL and AOPFN	AOPFN CNL	General correspondence in relation to meeting dates and logistics (virtual meetings).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC)			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This was an introductory letter on the project from CNL to AANTC and request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to AANTC and request for input on potential project impact. As well, this letter inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
January 20, 2017	Telephone call from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
February 02, 2017	Telephone call from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.

April 26, 2017	Meeting with AANTC	AANTC CNL CNSC Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Kabaowek First Nation	This meeting was coordinated by the CNSC and held in Maniwaki, QC. It involved CNL sharing project information and hearing feedback from the AANTC leadership.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 04, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to participate in a planned discussion on the Proposed NSDF's effluent management strategy to elicit Indigenous and stakeholder insights and assessment of NSDF's proposed treated effluent management strategy.

April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AANTC up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
April 25, 2019	NSDF Breakfast Briefing	AANTC CNL	AANTC attended the NSDF Breakfast Briefing and tentative meeting dates were suggested to discuss the AANTC draft EIS comments.
April 25, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This email was to follow up on April 25 discussion and a number of date options and a draft agenda were provided.
May 17, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This email included the draft dispositions to the formal 2017 draft EIS comments submitted by the AANTC. CNL is requesting a meeting to further discuss.
May 24, 2019	Email from AANTC to CNL Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	AANTC confirming May 29, 2019 meeting date and number of participants planning to attend. Also, noted that simultaneous translation would not be required. CNL confirmed receipt of email.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AANTC up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AANTC up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AANTC up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the 2019 revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.

December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
Between February 04 & March 18, 2020	Email correspondence between CNL and AANTC	AANTC CNL	Follow-up email on setting a new meeting date (May 2019 was cancelled) to discuss the formal draft dispositions that CNL provided to the AANTC in May 2019.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep AANTC up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 23, 2020	Email from AANTC to CNL	AANTC CNL	AANTC sent an email inquiring about NSDF timelines and EA process deadlines.
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	CNL sent an email to the AANTC providing an update on NSDF timelines, EA process, and regulatory timelines. Also, reiterated the importance of meeting to discuss CNL's draft disposition to the AANTC formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS.
April 06, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	In this email CNL shared updated draft dispositions (English) to AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and invited the AANTC to meet with CNL to discuss comments and responses.

April 21, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	In this email CNL shared updated draft dispositions (French) to AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and invited the AANTC to meet with CNL to discuss comments and responses.
April 21, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent to AANTC to confirm Kitigan Zibi First Anishinabek Nation Chief's name and contact information. AANTC did not respond.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This letter from CNL to the AANTC followed up on recent draft dispositions that were sent on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for specific AANTC information.
Between May 07 & 22, 2020	Email correspondence between the AANTC and CNL Package sent from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from the AANTC confirming receipt of letter and inquired about the 2019 December email that was sent out with the link to the 2019 revised draft EIS. Requested a hard copy of the revised draft EIS and mailed to the AANTC consultant for review. CNL re-sent the 2019 December email to the AANTC. CNL sent a hard copy of the revised draft EIS to the AANTC consultant and it was confirmed that it was received.
May 14, 2020	Letter from AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation to Prime Minister with a CC to CNL	AANTC Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This letter from the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation was addressed to Prime Minister Trudeau outlining concerns with inconsistencies in the EA processes which included the NSDF Project. CNL was copied on the letter.

May 24, 2020	Email from AANTC to CNL	AANTC CNL	AANTC sent an email request for NSDF technical support documents, as well as further clarification on a number of inquiries about the revised draft EIS.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This email from CNL to the AANTC indicated interest in pursuing a contribution agreement with the AANTC to support their participation in the Environmental Assessment process for the NSDF Project.
May 28 – June 15, 2020	Email correspondence between the AANTC and CNL	AANTC CNL	This email from the AANTC to CNL confirmed interest in pursuing contribution agreements for the NSDF Project. CNL and the AANTC corresponded to secure a meeting date.
May 29, 2020	Email correspondence between the AANTC and CNL	AANTC CNL	CNL sent the requested information and documents (via download link) from the 2020 May 24 AANTC email inquiry. AANTC acknowledged receipt of information and requested hard copies of the technical support documents. All future requested documents are required as a hard copy and mailed to the AANTC consultant.

Between June 03 & July 03, 2020	Email correspondence between CNL and the AANTC Packages sent from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	NSDF technical support documents were mailed to the AANTC consultant, confirmed via email. AANTC consultant advised that documents had not arrived due to COVID-19 delays. CNL followed up with Canada Post and provided the AANTC with tracking number. Package received. An additional package was sent and received upon the request of two additional documents.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 17, 2020	Meeting with AANTC	AANTC Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This initial meeting between CNL and the AANTC (including specific representatives from Kebaowek First Nation) was not considered engagement or consultation but included a discussion on how CNL could support AANTC participation in the Environmental Assessment process i.e. contribution agreement.
June 24, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from CNL to AANTC enclosing the action list from the 2020 June 17 meeting and to request availability to continue contribution agreement discussions.
June 30, 2020	Email/letter from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	This letter from the AANTC to CNL included comments from the AANTC on the NSDF revised draft EIS review.

June 30, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from CNL to AANTC following up availability to continue contribution agreement discussions.
July 03, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from CNL to AANTC which included action item responses (five) from the 2020 June contribution agreement meeting as well as an updated action list.
July 20, 2020	Email from AANTC to CNL	AANTC CNL	Email sent from AANTC Director indicating vacation leave and an alternate contact would be in touch.
July 25, 2020	Email from AANTC to CNL	AANTC CNL	Email sent from AANTC consultant indicating that the full review of the revised draft EIS for the NSDF was complete and that it was with the AANTC for internal review. Indicated it would be forwarded to CNL upon approval.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from CNL to AANTC following up 2020 July 20 email indicated that the AANTC alternate contact would be in touch.
August 14, 2020	Email from CNL to AANTC	AANTC CNL	Email sent from CNL to AANTC following up availability to continue contribution agreement discussions.
August 18, 2020	Email from AANTC to CNL	AANTC CNL	Email sent from AANTC to CNL indicating they were looking to retain a Biologist. A quote from the Biologist would better determine what they would require in terms of capacity, therefore want this information prior to scheduling the next contribution agreement meeting.

<p>August 25, 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence between AANTC and CNL</p>	<p>AANTC CNL</p>	<p>Email sent from AANTC/ORK consultant with a list of 17 questions and/or document requests related to effluent from the WWTP, WAC, ECM design and future monitoring.</p> <p>CNL provided requested documents and indicated comment responses would follow in early September 2020.</p>
<p>August 26, 2020</p>	<p>Letter from AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation to Minister O'Regan with a CC to CNL</p>	<p>AANTC Kebaowek First Nation CNL</p>	<p>This letter from the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation was addressed to Minister O'Regan outlining concerns with inconsistencies in the EA processes which included the NSDF Project. CNL was copied on the letter.</p>
<p>August 31, 2020</p>	<p>Email from CNL to AANTC</p>	<p>AANTC CNL</p>	<p>Email sent from CNL to AANTC following up availability to continue contribution agreement discussions.</p>

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village)			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter on the project from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) and request for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
April 26, 2017	Meeting with AANTC	AANTC Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This meeting was coordinated by the CNSC and held in Maniwaki, QC. It involved CNL sharing project information and hearing feedback from the AANTC leadership. Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) was in attendance.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the 2019 revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kebaowek First Nation (Eagle Village) up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This letter from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation followed up on the 2019 revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for Kebaowek First Nation specific information.
May 14, 2020	Letter from Kebaowek First Nation and AANTC to Prime Minister with a CC to CNL	Kebaowek First Nation AANTC CNL	This letter from Kebaowek First Nation and the AANTC was addressed to Prime Minister Trudeau outlining concerns with inconsistencies in the EA processes which included the NSDF Project. CNL was copied on the letter.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	This email was in follow-up to the 2020 May 06 letter.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Kebaowek First Nation	Kebaowek First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 17, 2020	Meeting with AANTC	Kebaowek First Nation AANTC CNL	This meeting between CNL and the AANTC (including specific representatives from Kebaowek First Nation) was not considered engagement or consultation but included a discussion on how CNL could support AANTC participation in the Environmental Assessment process i.e. contribution agreement.
August 26, 2020	Letter from AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation to Minister O'Regan with a CC to CNL	Kebaowek First Nation AANTC CNL	This letter from the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation was addressed to Minister O'Regan outlining concerns with inconsistencies in the EA processes which included the NSDF Project. CNL was copied on the letter.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
August 19, 2016	Telephone call from Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation to CNL	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
October 24, 2016	Telephone call from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
November 14, 2016	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation.	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Follow-up/coordination
December 22, 2016	Telephone call from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Follow-up/coordination.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
January 12, 2017	Telephone call from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Follow-up/coordination.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
April 26, 2017	Meeting with AANTC/ Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation AANTC CNL CNSC	This meeting was coordinated by the CNSC and held in Maniwaki, QC. It involved CNL sharing project information and hearing feedback from the AANTC leadership. Note that a representative from Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation was there as they are a member of the AANTC.
May 03, 2017	Meeting with Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL CNSC	This meeting was held in Maniwaki, QC with the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation and CNL which comprised of an NSDF project overview and an opportunity for open discussion on the project with project team members.
July 20, 2017	Meeting and CRL site tour	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	CNL hosted Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg staff at the CRL site. The visit included a presentation, a tour of the proposed NSDF site and an opportunity to provide feedback on the project, including feedback on species at risk.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the 2019 revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised draft EIS for the NSDF project and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
January 17, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Administration Office	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Administrative Office CNL	This call was to confirm that Chief Whiteduck was still the current Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Chief. CNL was informed that he was on indefinite leave.
January 17, 2020	Email correspondence between CNL and Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email sent to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Forestry Management to confirm new contact name for Biologist. Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation sent an email confirming to utilize the Forestry Management email address at this time as they are recruiting a new Biologist.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
January 22, 2020	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the revised NSDF draft EIS and encouraged feedback on the content, as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss 2017 draft EIS comment submission.
February 12, 2020	Email invitation to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This letter from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation specific information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	This email was in follow-up to the 2020 May 06 letter.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 17, 2020	Meeting with AANTC	AANTC Kebaowek First Nation CNL	<p>This meeting between CNL and the AANTC (including specific representatives from Kebaowek First Nation) was not considered engagement or consultation but included a discussion on how CNL could support AANTC participation in the Environmental Assessment process i.e. contribution agreement.</p> <p>Note: Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation was invited to this meeting but was unable to attend.</p>

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)			
October 15, 2015	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	Proposed NSDF project introduced to the Environmental Stewardship Council (ESC).
March 03, 2016	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 02, 2016	Teleconference with MNO	MNO CNL	Introductory discussion with MNO via Teleconference.
June 06, 2016	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This letter introduced the project and requested for community input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
July 20, 2016	Meeting with MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee	MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Métis Traditional Territory Consultation Committee CNL	This was an introductory meeting to share information on the project and learn about the MNO and in particular the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee.
October 10, 2016	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
December 19, 2016	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 22, 2016	Letter from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This letter inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 23, 2017	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
June 22, 2017	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
July 19, 2017	Letter from MNO to CNL	MNO CNL	This letter shared information to CNL on Métis rights, the need for consultation, and confirmation that the MNO Mattawa/Lake Nipissing Traditional Territory Consultation Committee.
August 25, 2017	Letter from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This letter thanked the MNO for the July letter and shared information on the CNL as the Crown. This letter mentioned discussing an MOU or Consultation Plan.
August 30, 2017	Email from MNO to CNL	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
Between September 05 & 08, 2017	Emails correspondence between MNO and CNL	MNO CNL	Following up on letter from August 2017.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 13, 2017	Telephone call with MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
September 23, 2017	MNO community event	MNO CNL	CNL representatives attended MNO Region 5 Harvesters' Gathering and met with MNO representatives.
September 26, 2017	Meeting with MNO	MNO CNL	This meeting was hosted by the MNO in Sudbury. CNL shared information on environmental monitoring, environmental assessments, an NSDF Project overview, and the Environmental Impact Assessment. Discussions between the MNO and CNL were held.
October 26, 2017	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
March 09, 2018	Meeting with MNO	MNO CNL	This meeting was held at the MNO office in Toronto, ON. These discussions focused on the development of an MOU and requested documents were released to the MNO.
April 05, 2018	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 20, 2018	Telephone call with MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
May 14, 2018	Telephone call with MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
June 13, 2018	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	MNO could not locate the documents that were provided to them on 2018 March 09 so documents were re-sent (emailed).
June 20, 2018	Meeting with MNO and CRL site visit	MNO CNL	This meeting included a presentation on the NSDF project and project timelines.
June 21, 2018	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2018	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	MNO CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
September 26, 2018	Telephone call with MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
October 18, 2018	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 26, 2018	Telephone call with MNO	MNO CNL	Coordination/follow-up.
November 2018 (during the month)	Email correspondence between CNL and the MNO	MNO CNL	Email correspondence between the MNO and CNL to finalize the MOU.
December 2018 (during the month)	Email correspondence between CNL and the MNO	MNO CNL	Email correspondence between the MNO and CNL to finalize the MOU.
December 17, 2018	MNO and CNL sign an MOU	MNO CNL	N/A.
January 23, 2019	Letter from the MNO to CNL	MNO CNL	Letter sent from the MNO to CNL which included the Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' Nuclear Power Demonstration Closure and Near Surface Disposal Facility Projects Water and Archaeology Technical Review. This included 51 additional comments on the draft EIS related to Hydrology and Archeology.
February 2019	Email/letter from the MNO to CNL	MNO CNL	MNO shared their MNO Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (TKLUS) with CNL. The MNO TKLUS was funded by CNL and the CNSC.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 28, 2019	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
April 04, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to participate in a planned discussion on the proposed NSDF's effluent management strategy. To elicit Indigenous and stakeholder insights and assessment of NSDF's proposed treated effluent management strategy.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep MNO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
April 23, 2019	Meeting with MNO	MNO CNL	This meeting between MNO Councilors and staff involved an NSDF project update and discussion, and review of the draft dispositions to the formal EIS comments.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep MNO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 20, 2019	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2019	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	MNO CNL	This event was held at CRL site with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep MNO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
October 23, 2019	Meeting with MNO	MNO CNL	This meeting with MNO Councilors, staff, and consultant involved an NSDF project update and continued discussions on the draft dispositions on their formal EIS comments.
October 23, 2019	Community Information Session for MNO citizens	MNO CNL	This community information session was held in North Bay for MNO citizens. MNO citizens were able to discuss and share feedback on VC, TKLUS, and the NSDF project in general with CNL representatives.
October 24, 2019	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
November 12, 2019	Letter from MNO to CNL	MNO CNL	This letter to CNL from the MNO outlined the MNO response to CNL disposition of MNO comments on the draft EIS.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep MNO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This email included a notification of the revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
January 28, 2020	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This email included the NSDF project responses to the January 2019 Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' Nuclear Power Demonstration Closure and Near Surface Disposal Facility Projects Water and Archaeology Technical Review comments.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 05, 2020	Meeting with the MNO	MNO CNL	This meeting was held at CNL's Port Hope office which included an NSDF presentation update, as well a tour of the Port Hope and Port Granby near surface facilities. CNL had suggested to the MNO that Port Hope would provide a benchmarking opportunity to their reps.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep MNO up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
February 14, 2020	Letter from the MNO to CNL	MNO CNL CNSC	This letter provided positive feedback on the 2019 revised draft EIS, as well as detailed comments that will require responses from the NSDF project team.
April 02, 2020	LTRA meeting	MNO CNL AECL	This meeting between CNL, AECL, and the MNO involved discussions on the LTRA.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This letter from CNL to the MNO followed up on recent engagement activities and made inquiries for MNO-specific information and also included updated responses to the 2017 draft EIS comments and responses.
June 05, 2020	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email from CNL to MNO to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent from CNL.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 06, 2020	LTRA meeting	MNO CNL	This meeting between CNL and the MNO involved preliminary discussions on a LTRA.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 18, 2020	ESC Meeting	MNO CNL	NSDF project update to ESC.
June 21, 2020	CRL National Indigenous People's Day ceremonies	MNO CNL	This virtual event was held with Métis and Algonquin cultural ceremonies.
Between August 13 & 17, 2020	Email correspondence between MNO and CNL	MNO CNL	MNO sent CNL an email requesting a NSDF site visit in September or October. CNL provided current COVID-19 restrictions in place.
August 18, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to MNO	MNO CNL	This telephone call was to discuss the requested site tour logistics, restrictions and guidelines currently in place when coming to CRL for a tour.
August 19, 2020	Letter from the MNO to CNL	MNO CNL CNSC	This letter was sent to CNL from the MNO in response to the 2020 May 6 letter. Acknowledged that a large number of the 2017 draft EIS comments have been addressed but reiterated the importance of MNO engagement in the follow-up monitoring program.

Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) includes the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Scugog Island First Nation

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator (no longer a WTFN position)			
December 15, 2016	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This email inquired about whether the Williams Treaties First Nation as a whole were interested in engaging with CNL on the NSDF project.
January 05, 2017	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This email was a follow up and reasserted the inquiry about whether the Williams Treaties First Nation as a whole were interested in engaging with CNL on the NSDF project.
January 20, 2017	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This email was a follow up and reasserted the inquiry about whether the Williams Treaties First Nation as a whole were interested in engaging with CNL on the NSDF project.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated IER available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 20, 2020	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	This email inquired about whether the Williams Treaties First Nation as a whole were interested in engaging with CNL on the major Environmental Remediation Projects (NSDF).
March 02, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	Follow-up call on email that was sent on 2020 February 20.
March 03, 2020	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	Email sent to Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator to contact CNL via email or telephone.
March 03, 2020	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations general email mailbox	Williams Treaties First Nations CNL	Email sent to Williams Treaties First Nations general email inquiry mailbox to inquiry/confirm Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator contact details as we have had received no response on any correspondence.

Note: The Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator had also been included on all email invitations to NSDF webinars and bi-monthly breakfast briefings.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Alderville First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Alderville First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Alderville First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Alderville First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Alderville First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Alderville First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 09, 2020	Email from Alderville First Nation to CNL	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email to confirm attendance and date preference for the webinar.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
April 29, 2020	Webinar with Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation Curve Lake First Nation Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF project with the opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list as well as date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 05, 2020	Email from Alderville First Nation to CNL	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from Alderville acknowledging receipt of the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Alderville First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Alderville First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 27, 2020	Emails between Alderville First Nation and CNL	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from Alderville expressing interest in being involved in the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF. Email from CNL to clarify that the study was complete and the email enclosed a link to the final report.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 01, 2020	Email from Alderville First Nation to CNL	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from Alderville of preferred date for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email reminder to Alderville First Nation of the upcoming NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation as attendance was not confirmed.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) online presentations.
July 28, 2020	Email from Alderville First Nation to CNL	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from Alderville First Nation of preferred date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Alderville First Nation	Alderville First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Beausoleil First Nation to confirm participation in the NSDF project overview webinar as no response has been received.
April 21, 2020	Emails between CNL and Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from Beausoleil First Nation to confirm they would not be in attendance for the 2020 April 29 webinar. Email from CNL to confirm they would send a copy of the presentation to Beausoleil First Nation and an invitation to meet one-on-one.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list, as well as a date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on missed webinar and to confirm the NSDF project team are available for any questions on the previously sent presentation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 08, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from Beausoleil declining attendance at the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from Beausoleil declining CNL webinar invitation.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation	Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Georgina Island First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent.
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email to confirm attendance and date preference for the webinar.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list, as well as date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on missed webinar and to confirm the NSDF project team are available for any questions on the previously sent presentation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
May 27, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from Georgina Island acknowledging receipt of the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 02, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from Georgina Island of preferred date for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 15, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from Georgina Island acknowledging receipt of webinar invite and plans to attend.
June 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email reminder to Georgina Island of the upcoming NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation as attendance was not confirmed.
June 29, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from Georgina Island acknowledging receipt of reminder email. No confirmed attendance.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation	Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Chippewas of Rama First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Follow-up.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to the Chippewas of Rama First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
November 16, 2016	Email from Chippewas of Rama First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email sent from Chippewas of Rama First Nation acknowledging CNL letter, informed CNL that information was sent to the Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator. Included contact details for Process Coordinator.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Rama First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Rama First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Rama First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Rama First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Chippewas of Rama First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
March 26, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Rama First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from Chippewas of Rama First Nation thanking us for contacting. Could not recall email or letter on 2019 December 12 and will look into it. As for meeting, at this time Rama's Chief and Council are not taking any meetings. They will look over the documents sent and let us know if they have comments.
March 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation enclosing 2019 December 12 email and offered to send any past emails/letters that may have been missed.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Rama First Nation to confirm participation in the NSDF project overview webinar as no response has been received.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list, as well as date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on missed webinar and to confirm the NSDF project team are available for any questions on the previously sent presentation.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Chippewas of Rama First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Chippewas of Rama First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 30, 2020	Webinar with Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation Curve Lake First Nation Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management with the opportunity for questions.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 28, 2020	Email from Chippewas of Rama First Nation to CNL	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from Chippewas of Rama First Nation of preferred date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Webinar with Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation Curve Lake First Nation Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF cover system and WWTP with the opportunity for questions.
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Chippewas of Rama First Nation	Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Curve Lake First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
September 15 – 22, 2016	Email correspondence between CNL and Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email correspondence between Curve Lake and CNL to discuss the opportunity for liaisons from Curve Lake participating in the archaeological field work based on their comments submitted on the NSDF project description letter to the CNSC. CNL indicated field work was in stage 3 - Curve Lake did not provide liaisons.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Follow-up.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 1 – 9, 2016	<p>Email correspondence between CNL and Curve Lake First Nation</p> <p>Package sent from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation</p>	<p>Curve Lake First Nation</p> <p>CNL</p>	<p>Email sent to Curve Lake following up on the 2016 October 26 telephone call requesting a copy of the NSDF project archeological assessment.</p> <p>Curve Lake indicated the preference of a hard copy report. Report was sent via registered mail.</p> <p>Curve Lake acknowledged receipt of report and indicated that they have no comments.</p>
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	<p>Curve Lake First Nation</p> <p>CNL</p>	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	<p>Curve Lake First Nation</p> <p>CNL</p>	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	<p>Curve Lake First Nation</p> <p>CNL</p>	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Curve Lake First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Curve Lake First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Curve Lake First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was, NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Curve Lake First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Curve Lake First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 15, 2020	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to CNL	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email to confirm attendance and date preference for the webinar.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.
April 17, 2020	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to CNL	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to inform CNL that they had a video that covers Williams Treaties First Nations community information and it can be shared with CNL at a future (in-person) meeting.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 29, 2020	Webinar with Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation Hiawatha First Nation Alderville First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF project with the opportunity for questions.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF for review, as well as a copy of previous correspondence with Curve Lake in 2016 December in regards to the same report. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list as well as a date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 05, 2020	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to CNL	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to indicate date preference for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Curve Lake First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 01, 2020	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to CNL	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from Curve Lake of preferred date for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL following up on the 2020 May 04 email with the link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF. CNL inquiring about review and of any questions or additional information required.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 30, 2020	Webinar with Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation Hiawatha First Nation Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management with the opportunity for questions.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 15, 2020	Email correspondence between CNL and Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation to confirm that the questions posed at the 2020 June 30 were correctly recorded. Curve Lake First Nation confirmed.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 28, 2020	Email from Curve Lake First Nation to CNL	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from Curve Lake First Nation of preferred date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation and Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Webinar with Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation Chippewas of Rama First Nation Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF cover system and WWTP with the opportunity for questions.
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Curve Lake First Nation	Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Hiawatha First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory as well as updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Hiawatha First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Hiawatha First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Hiawatha First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Hiawatha First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
January 22, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the revised NSDF draft EIS and encouraged feedback on the content as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss 2017 draft EIS comment submission.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Hiawatha First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December and 2020 January emails that were sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
March 26, 2020	Email from Hiawatha First Nation to CNL	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from Hiawatha First Nation acknowledging previous emails and suggested a webinar for the Williams First Treaties communities collectively as a group to further discuss the project.
April 02, 2020	Telephone call from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Telephone call with Hiawatha First Nation to discuss engagement preferences. Also discussed the options for first engagement activity with Williams Treaties (collectively).
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 14, 2020	Email from Hiawatha First Nation to CNL	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email to confirm attendance and date preference for the webinar.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.
April 28, 2020	Emails between CNL and Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	<p>Email from CNL to confirm/request additional contact details for Consultation representative from Rama First Nation as this is the only community that had not responded to the webinar invitation.</p> <p>Email to CNL confirming contact details for Rama First Nation Consultation representative.</p>
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
April 29, 2020	Webinar with Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation Alderville First Nation Curve Lake First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF project with the opportunity for questions.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list as well as date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	This letter from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for specific Hiawatha First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Hiawatha First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 02, 2020	Email from Hiawatha First Nation to CNL	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from Hiawatha of preferred date for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 30, 2020	Webinar with Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation Curve Lake First Nation Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management with the opportunity for questions.
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation in response to an action item to send two documents. NSDF Surface Water Quality document and the EIS section number for the mechanics of the WWTP.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 28, 2020	Email from Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from Hiawatha First Nation of preferred date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 17, 2020	Email from Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from Hiawatha First Nation declining 2020 August 26 webinar due to meeting conflict.
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Hiawatha First Nation	Hiawatha First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Scugog Island First Nation			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Follow-up telephone call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Scugog First Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Scugog Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Scugog Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Scugog Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Scugog Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Scugog Island First Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
March 25, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email follow-up on the 2019 December email that was sent. This email included Consultation representative as indicated by the CNSC.
April 09, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to propose an interactive webinar to provide an overview of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) to confirm the NSDF project overview webinar, as well as offer to test the virtual meeting software.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
April 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation to confirm participation in the NSDF project overview webinar as no response has been received.
April 24, 2020	Email from Scugog Island First Nation to CNL	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Tentative meeting acceptance from Chief LaRocca for the webinar.
April 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a copy of the NSDF project overview presentation for the webinar.
April 29, 2020	Email from Scugog Island First Nation to CNL	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from Chief LaRocca declining meeting acceptance for the webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. This was an action item from the 2020 April 29 webinar.
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list, as well as a date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management presentation (action item).
May 04, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on missed webinar and to confirm the NSDF project team are available for any questions on the previously sent presentation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Letter from CNL to follow-up on previous correspondence and made inquiries for specific Scugog Island First Nation information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to follow-up on the 2020 May 06 letter sent to Scugog Island First Nation.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing a link to the Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF that had been previously sent to Curve Lake First Nation.
June 01, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
June 29, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email reminder to Scugog Island of the upcoming NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management online presentation as attendance was not confirmed.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
July 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing the WTFN/CNL action list.
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) responding to two actions items (providing webinar presentations).
July 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) proposing two date options for the NSDF cover system and WWTP online presentations.
July 30, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar.
August 10, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) confirming the date for the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 11 - 14, 2020	Email correspondence between Scugog Island First Nation and CNL	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email correspondence between CNL and Scugog Island First Nation to introduce new Community Consultation Specialist and to set up a meeting to discuss the NSDF and NPD projects.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
August 17, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation to provide background information on engagement with Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) on the NSDF and NPD projects to date.
August 20, 2020	Meeting with Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Virtual meeting with new Community Consultation Specialist to discuss CNL's Environmental Remediation Management (ERM) NSDF and NPD projects.
August 24, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) reminding consultation representatives of the 2020 August 26 webinar on the NSDF cover system and WWTP webinar (online presentations).
August 26, 2020	Webinar with Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation Curve Lake First Nation Chippewas of Rama First Nation CNL	Interactive webinar presentation on the NSDF cover system and WWTP with the opportunity for questions.
August 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Scugog Island First Nation	Scugog Island First Nation CNL	Email from CNL to Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) enclosing written responses to the questions that arose at the 2020 June webinar. A request was made during the webinar to send these out again.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Anishinabek Nation (formerly known as the Union of Ontario Indians)			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This letter was an introductory letter to the project and included a request for input on any potential adverse impacts from project activities.
August 02, 2016	Telephone call from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to the Anishinabek Nation and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This letter included a notification of the NSDF 2017 draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Anishinabek Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Anishinabek Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Anishinabek Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Anishinabek Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
January 22, 2020	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This email included a notification of the revised NSDF draft EIS and encouraged feedback on the content, as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss 2017 draft EIS comment submission.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Anishinabek Nation up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
May 08, 2020	Letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for Anishinabek Nation specific information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This email was in follow-up to the 2020 May 08 letter.
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.
August 27, 2020	Email from CNL to Anishinabek Nation	Anishinabek Nation CNL	This email was a follow-up to the 2020 May letter from CNL to Anishinabek Nation. New contacts for the Anishinabek Nation were obtained from the CNSC and the 2020 May letter which included comment dispositions were re-sent as an invitation to meet.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Algonquin Nation Secretariat			
July 15, 2016	Letter from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to the Algonquin Nation Secretariat and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
Between October 24 & 26, 2016	Telephone calls from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Follow-up call.
November 10, 2016	Letter from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This letter contained updated project information from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat and inquired about asserted rights and traditional activities in the region around CRL.
March 24, 2017	Letter from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This letter included a notification of the 2017 NSDF draft EIS and encouragement to participate in the public and Indigenous comment period.
November 14, 2017	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This email enclosed the draft Aboriginal Engagement Report (AER) for the NSDF project and requested community input.
October 10, 2018	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion focused on the NSDF project. The webinar consisted of a short presentation on scheduling and 2017 draft EIS feedback themes, as well as an opportunity for questions.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
March 08, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion to provide a recap on the proposed NSDF waste inventory, updates on recent studies completed including a geomembrane testing program and the final archaeological assessments, as well as an opportunity for questions.
April 10, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the first in a series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Algonquin Nation Secretariat up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Factors Affecting Radioactive Waste Disposal Decisions, presented by AECL.
June 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses how IAEA guidance is applied to the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
June 18, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the second in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Algonquin Nation Secretariat up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was A Barrier System for a 550 Design Life, presented by Queen's University.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
September 11, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the third in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Algonquin Nation Secretariat up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Engineered Containment Mound Seismic Capacity & Liquefaction Mitigation.
September 24, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion that focuses on the engineering challenges of the NSDF project, as well as an opportunity for questions.
November 25, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fourth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Algonquin Nation Secretariat up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was Establishing and Managing the NSDF Inventory.
December 03, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to an online webinar discussion summary of the revised draft EIS revisions, as well as identify the supporting documents available for the public and Indigenous groups as part of the project's inclusive engagement approach.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
December 12, 2019	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and the updated Indigenous Engagement Report (IER) available online. Additionally, encouragement to provide community input for the IER and an offer to meet one-on-one with communities to provide updates and/or discussions.
February 12, 2020	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for the fifth in our series of bi-monthly breakfast briefings that will keep Algonquin Nation Secretariat up to date on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was The Long-term Safety of the NSDF.
May 06, 2020	Letter from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This letter from CNL to the Anishinabek Nation followed up on the revised draft EIS and made inquiries for Algonquin Nation Secretariat specific information.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	This email was in follow-up to the 2020 May 06 letter.
May 26, 2020	Email from Algonquin Nation Secretariat to CNL	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email sent to CNL to inform them of a name change for the Director at the Algonquin Nation Secretariat. CNL acknowledged receipt of email.
May 26, 2020	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	CNL sent the new Director of the Algonquin Nation Secretariat a copy of the 2020 May 06 letter that had been sent to the previous Director.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to Algonquin Nation Secretariat	Algonquin Nation Secretariat CNL	Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte (MBQ)			
January 22, 2020	Email from CNL to MBQ	MBQ CNL	This email included a notification of the 2019 revised NSDF draft EIS and encouraged feedback on the content, as well as the opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss 2017 draft EIS comment submission.
May 11, 2020	Letter from CNL to MBQ	MBQ CNL	This letter from CNL to MBQ included draft dispositions to their comments on the 2017 draft EIS, links to the revised draft EIS, as well as inquiries for MBQ specific information.
Between May 12 & 15, 2020	Email correspondence between MBQ and CNL	MBQ CNL	<p>Email sent from MBQ to CNL acknowledging receipt of 2020 May 11 letter and suggested a joint meeting with the CNSC to provide an NSDF project overview. MBQ indicated they would reach out for a meeting date.</p> <p>CNL acknowledged request and indicated they would be happy to meet and provide a site tour when appropriate.</p>
May 26, 2020	Email correspondence between MBQ and CNL	MBQ CNL	<p>CNL was copied on MBQ correspondence that was sent to the CNSC in regards to the proposed Deep Geological Repository.</p> <p>CNL sent an email to MBQ to clarify if CNL had been copied in error.</p>

Date	Event / Activity	Involved Parties	Details
June 15, 2020	Email correspondence between CNL and MBQ	MBQ CNL	<p>CNL sent an email to follow-up on the MBQ meeting request from 2020 May 12.</p> <p>MBQ indicated that the next steps on the NSDF project engagement was currently with the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council. Once decision has been made, MBQ would reach back to CNL.</p>
June 15, 2020	Email from CNL to MBQ	MBQ CNL	<p>Email invitation to join CNL for a combined (due to COVID-19) bi-monthly breakfast briefing and quarterly webinar update on NSDF project activities. The topic of discussion was NSDF Alternative Options.</p>

Note: The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are not identified on CNL’s engagement list but have provided correspondence on the NSDF Project.

APPENDIX C ESC AGENDA AND PRESENTATION

**Environmental Stewardship Council (ESC)
 AGENDA FOR MEETING #38**

**Thursday, October 18, 2018 – Chalk River Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario
 List of Participants noted on page 2**

9:00 – 9:15 AM	Refreshments	
9:15 AM	Safety briefing, welcome and introductions	Pat Quinn
9:25 – 9:40 AM	Review of actions, previous meeting record, membership and new business	John Vincett
9:40 – 10:00 AM	CNL Business Update	Mark Lesinski
10:00 – 10:15 AM	Quarterly Environmental Performance Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESC Action 180621:02 	George Dolinar
10:15 – 10:45 AM	Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) Project Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESC Action 180621:03 	Jim Buckley
10:45 – 11:00 AM	Bio break	
11:00 – 11:30 AM	Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) Closure Project Update	Juliet Luiz
11:30 – 12:00 PM	CRL Infrastructure / Capital Projects	Steve Innes
12:00 – 12:45 PM	Lunch	
12:45 – 1:15 PM	Decommissioning & Waste Management Update	Mike Gull
1:15 – 3:00 PM	Walking tour of Chalk River Laboratories	Philip Kompass
3:00 – 3:15 PM	Recap Review of Actions 2019 meeting dates	John Vincett



ESC Participants:

Bruce Bigham, Deep River Horticultural Society
 James Gibson, Municipalité régionale de comté de Pontiac
 Ole Hendrickson, Concerned Citizens of Renfrew County
 Joan Lougheed, Town of Deep River
 John McKay, Four Seasons Conservancy
 Kari Richardson, Municipalité régionale de comté de Pontiac
 Craig Robinson, Old Fort William Cottagers' Association
 Theresa Sabourin, Councillor, Town of Petawawa

ESC Alternates: Anne Giardini, Town of Laurentian Hills

CNL: Shaun Cotnam, Senior Director, Compliance
 George Dolinar, Environmental Program Authority
 Mike Giardini, Communications Officer, Decommissioning and Waste Management
 Mike Gull, Vice President Decommissioning and Waste Management
 Nicole LeBlanc, Communications Officer, Corporate Communications
 Mark Lesinski, President and CEO
 Pat Quinn, Director, Corporate Communications
 Cynthia Williams, Vice President, Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE)

Invited Observers: Wasif Islam, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
 Shannon Quinn, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Facilitator: John Vincett, Public Dialogue Alternatives

Invited Guests: Jim Buckley, CNL
 Brian Colby, CNL
 Steve Innes, CNL
 Juliet Luiz, CNL
 Meggan Vickard, CNL

Absent: Peter Arbour, Petawawa Research Forest
 Kristi Beatty, Upper Ottawa Valley Ducks Unlimited
 Meredith Brown, Ottawa Riverkeeper
 Ron Gervais, City of Pembroke
 Meghan Hendry, Garrison Petawawa
 Ken Hooles, Pembroke Area Field Naturalists
 Marc Laurin, Métis Nation of Ontario, North Bay
 Jim Meness, Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn
 Jed Reinwald, Town of Laurentian Hills
 Walter Stack, Renfrew County Council



Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) Project Update

Environmental Stewardship Council
 2018 October 18 | Jim Buckley | Director, NSDF Project

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1

Agenda

NSDF update

- Project Timeline and Planning Basis update
- Treated Effluent Transfer design
- A review of considerations and benefits of the proposed change

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2

Timeline

NSDF PROJECT TIMELINE



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3

Discharge of Treated Effluent - Current Design

- Current design to discharge treated water into the ground at the NSDF site, downgradient of the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- Further analysis indicates that the present location does not provide capacity to receive all of the treated effluent year round



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Effluent Transfer System (NEW)

- Options for alternative effluent discharge have been assessed
- Outcome: Maintain current design plus discharge a portion of treated effluent to Perch Lake via a newly installed underground pipe




- Installation will involve directional drilling and open trench excavation
- Use existing roadway, limiting impact to habitat
- Update to public and include in the final Environmental Impact Statement

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Species at Risk Assessment

Additional Footprint



Assessment Area

Species Known to be present

- Canada Goose
- Common Yellowthroat
- Blue Jay
- Wood frog
- Brown Bat
- Midland painted turtle

Species at Risk

- Roadway is considered unsuitable habitat for Blanding's Turtle
- Snapping Turtle

Mitigation Considerations

- Work to be conducted outside the active seasons period
- Use of exclusion areas and barriers

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Effluent Targets

WWTP Effluent targets are designed to ensure protection of aquatic biota

Contaminant	Effluent Target	Comments
Radionuclides	Health Canada Drinking Water Guideline	Tritium – special case • limits employed at waste acceptance • credit mixing zone
Non radionuclides	Federal and Provincial Guidelines for protection of Aquatic biota (e.g. Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Guidelines, Provincial Water Quality Objectives)	Credit mixing zone for non radionuclides

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Current Monitoring Locations in Perch Lake Basin

Sampling Locations:

- ESW – East Swamp Weir
- PCW – Perch Creek Weir
- PLO – Perch Lake Outlet
- PLI – Perch Lake Inlet
- SSW – South Swamp Weir

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Conclusion - Wrap Up

- The revised NSDF planning basis will provide for additional engagement time
- The proposed design for NSDF WWTP Effluent Transfer System:
 - Supports the maintenance of water balance in the Perch Lake Basin
 - Eliminates potential for overland flow impacts
 - A specific species at risk assessment is being undertaken
 - Provides protection of the environment and biota during operations
 - Ensures the installation and operation has limited impacts
- The existing environmental monitoring network will be a part of the NSDF follow up monitoring plan

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Thank you. Merci.
Questions?

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APPENDIX D FORMAL INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY LETTER



Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Laboratoires Nucléaires Canadiens

UNRESTRICTED/ILLIMITÉE

November 10 2016

Attention: Chief Lance HaymondEagle Village First Nation
P.O. Box 756
Temiscaming, QC
J0Z 3R0**Reference: Federal Environmental Assessment, Canadian Nuclear Laboratories – Proposed Near Surface Disposal Facility and Nuclear Power Demonstration Closure Projects**

Dear Chief Lance Haymond,

Further to our letter of July 15, 2016, I would like to express Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' (CNL) interest in exploring Eagle Village First Nation's interests or concerns with respect to two CNL projects. One project, the Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) is proposed for the Chalk River Laboratories site and the second, the Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) Closure Project would be occurring on CNL's site by Rolphton, Ontario.

Under the federal Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA 2012), both projects require Environmental Assessments (EA), which are regulated by the mandate of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), the authority governing nuclear facilities and projects in Canada. Information on the status of the EAs can be found in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Public Registry (<http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm>). The NSDF project is identified by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Review (CEAR) number 80122 and the NPD Closure Project is identified by the CEAR number 80121.

While both proposed projects would be occurring on federal lands where access is currently restricted, CNL is concerned with developing a better understanding of Eagle Village First Nation's historic and/or modern day use of lands in and/or near both of the project sites.

Please find enclosed updated project information in the form of informational posters. If the Eagle Village First Nation is interested, we would also provide you and your community with updates on each of the projects, the potential environmental effects and proposed mitigation and monitoring measures. Should we have further engagement opportunities, CNL is interested in learning about the Eagle Village First Nation and any asserted rights, interests or activities your members might undertake in the local or regional areas in proximity to the projects.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories

Chalk River, Ontario
Canada K0J 1J0
Telephone: 613-584-3311
Toll Free: 1-866-513-2325

Laboratoires Nucléaires Canadiens

Chalk River (Ontario)
Canada K0J 1J0
Téléphone: 613-584-3311
Sans frais: 1-866-513-2325

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UNRESTRICTED/ILLIMITÉE

Some examples of the questions we could explore at some point may include:

- Does Eagle Village First Nation have traditional territory or reserve lands near the NSDF and/or NPD Closure Project?
- What is the history of Eagle Village First Nation using the areas around the two projects?
- Do you have any members of Eagle Village First Nation that currently live in close or reasonable proximity to either of the projects?
- Do you have any members that currently practice traditional activities such as, trapping, hunting, fishing and/or gathering, near the two projects?
- Does Eagle Village First Nation, or any members, have sites of ceremonial significance in close proximity to either of the two sites, or more generally, any cultural activities near either of the two sites?

Along with providing information about the two proposed projects – their benefits and possible impacts and mitigation measures – we would also welcome the opportunity to share general information about CNL and its activities.

We appreciate and recognize the value of indigenous involvement in the EA process and CNL will seek engagement in a manner acceptable to you and your community.

If you would like more information, please contact me directly at (613) 584-8500 or Pat.Quinn@cnl.ca. More information can also be found on our project websites, www.cnl.ca/NSDF and www.cnl.ca/NPD.

Yours truly,



Patrick Quinn

Director, Corporate Communications

Encl.

Informational posters

cc: Jim Buckley, NSDF Project
Patrick Daly, NPD Closure Project
Nicole LeBlanc, CNL
Margot Thompson, CNL

APPENDIX E MNO PRESENTATION

Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) Project
 Métis Nation of Ontario
 2019 April 23 | Meggan Vicker & Martin Klukas | NSDF Project

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Laboratoire Nucléaire Canada

1

Outline

- What is NSDF?
- Site Selection and Regional Study Area
- Waste Inventory and Design
- Enabling Activities
- Environmental Monitoring

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2

NSDF provides a safe, permanent disposal solution for low level radiologic waste that was generated from decades of supporting nuclear medicines, clean energy advancement and innovative science.

It represents the commitment from Canadian Nuclear Laboratories, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Government of Canada, to improve and protect the environment.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Laboratoire Nucléaire Canada

3

Near Surface Disposal Facility

Engineered Containment Mound (ECM) | Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) | Support Facilities | NSDF Site Infrastructure

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Laboratoire Nucléaire Canada

4

NSDF: Where are we?

DATE	ACTIVITY
APRIL 2012	NSDF Project Identification (NSDF)
SEPTEMBER 2012	First public and Indigenous consultation on Project description
DECEMBER 2012	ECM Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identified by the CNEC
MARCH 2017	Final public consultation report published by the CNEC
SEPTEMBER 2017	EIS review, all comments and information incorporated into the EIS-DR
NOVEMBER 2018	NSDF Licensing Application submitted to the CNEC
APRIL 2019	Final public and Indigenous consultation on EIS-DR and responses to public comments
SEPTEMBER 2019	Final public and Indigenous consultation on EIS-DR Project EIS report
AUGUST 2020	EIS-DR Review in progress

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5

Site Selection and Regional Study Area

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6

Why CRL site for the NSDF?

CRL is the most suitable host site due to its complex history and the vast majority of the waste will be generated here.

90%

10%

• CRL • Whitehall Laboratories • Other AEC/ NRC Waste Facilities • Commercial

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Saskatchewan Environment and Conservation | UNRESTRICTED / IL/MTS

7

NSDF Land Use Designation

- As the owner of the CRL site and associated liabilities, AECL (a federal Crown corporation) will continue to put in place measures to ensure that the site is managed and controlled (including controlling and restricting the land use of the NSDF footprint for as long as necessary).
- For the foreseeable future, AECL intends to contract with CNL, as an enduring entity, for the operation and management of the CRL site under a Government-owned, Contractor operated model.
- As a result of CNL requesting to dispose of waste (contaminated with nuclear substances) within the facility the land use designation for the NSDF footprint is as a waste disposal facility.
- Controls on land usage that would include recognition on the property title or deed to ensure the appropriate zoning restrictions, including buffer or attenuation zones, are enforced by the applicable regulatory agency.

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8

Why this location at CRL for the NSDF?

Groundwater flow and contaminant migration at CRL site has been studied for over six decades and the Perch Lake Basin is well understood.

Groundwater transit times from the proposed location to the Ottawa River are longer for than the alternative sites evaluated.

The selected site is preferable in terms of protection of species at risk.

CRL Site Topography and General Geology

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9

Regional Study Area

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10

Waste Inventory and Design

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11

Near Surface Disposal Facility

Radioactive Waste Inventory

NSDF will contain **only** low level waste consists industrial items (such as general trash, soils, demolition debris) that have become contaminated with low levels of radioactivity. Low level waste contains mostly short lived radioactivity and can be handled safely with simple precautions.

What is radioactive waste?
<http://www.cnscc.gc.ca/cng/resources/in/graphics/waste/index.cfm>

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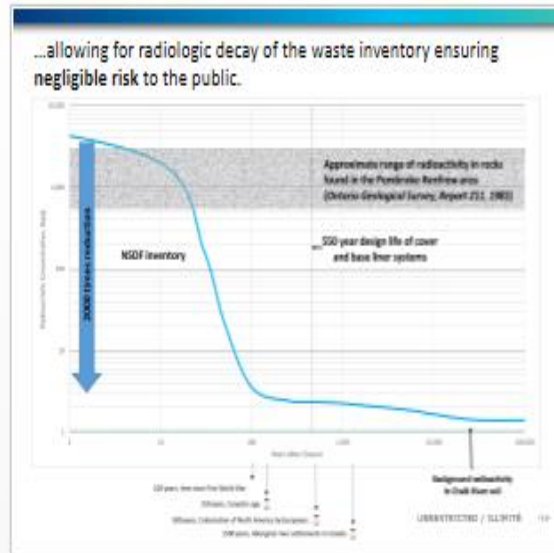
The Near Surface Disposal Facility design will provide containment for hundreds of years...

Final Cap & Cover System

Base Liner System

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14

NSDF Geomembrane Testing Program

Objectives:

To provide technical-based information to support the regulatory licensing process

- to demonstrate 550 year service-life will be met
- to refine geomembrane specification to particular brand/product/formulation, prior to its acquisition

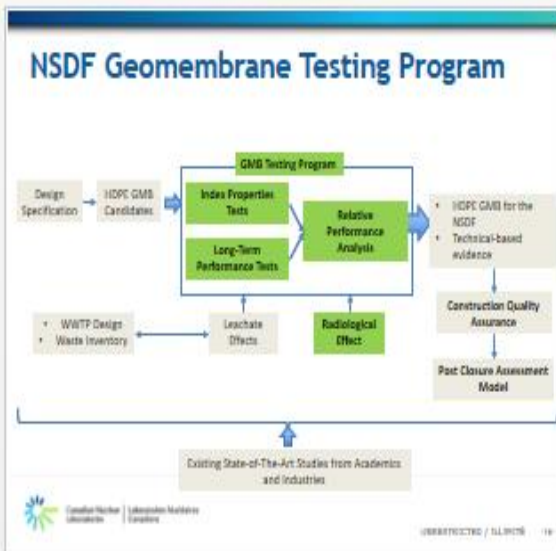
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- Utilizing state-of-the-art technologies and best practice
- Involvement of academics SMEs to provide unbiased assessments on the NSDF design

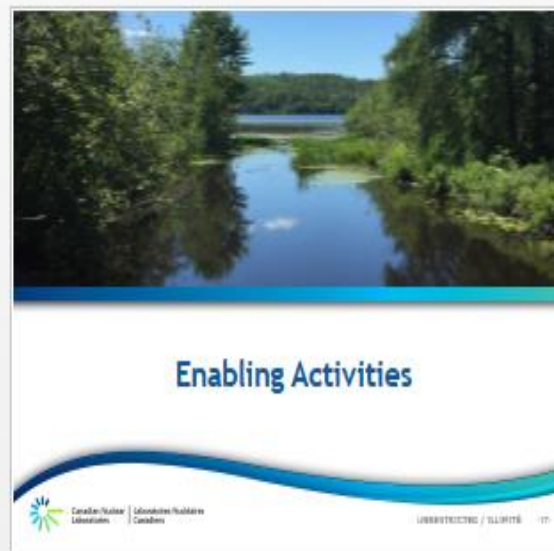
Queens University

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17

NSDF Archaeological Assessments


CEAA 2012 requires any change on physical or cultural material as a result of the NSDF Project be assessed

- Archeological campaign involved four stages of archaeological assessment occurring over 14 months of field work.
- Two relic shorelines left by the recedence of the Champlain Sea.
- High potential for pre-European occupation.
- Indigenous representation was high as dig crew members included various aboriginal cultures at all times.
- No further archaeological work is recommended.

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18

Turtle Road Mortality Mitigation Plan



- A key risk identified as part of the EIS was that increased traffic at CRL resulting from the construction, operation, and eventual closure of the NSDF have the potential effect on the Blanding's turtle population.
- CNL is moving forward with a Turtle Road Mortality Mitigation Plan, prioritized by relative importance that includes the replacement of four Priority-1 (P-1) culverts, nest habitat creation & permanent turtle fencing.

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19



CRL Environmental Monitoring

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20

Environmental Protection Program

COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Our Mandate
 To ensure environmental regulatory compliance of all activities on CNL sites and support the implementation of CNL's Environment Policy

Activities & Areas of Expertise
 ISO-14001 Environmental Management Systems
 Environmental regulations
 Human health & environmental risk assessment
 Biodiversity management
 Effluent & environmental monitoring programs
 Sube of environmental Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standards
 Maintenance of interfaces with several Canadian universities in support of joint research projects directly related to environmental compliance

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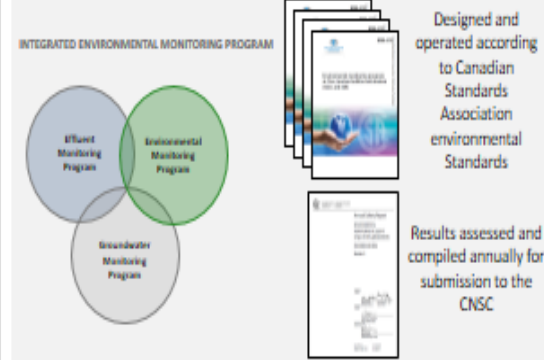
Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program



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22

Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program



Designed and operated according to Canadian Standards Association environmental Standards

Results assessed and compiled annually for submission to the CNSC

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23

Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program



EFFLUENT
CSA N288.5
 Monitoring airborne emissions from 67 stacks & roof vents, as well as liquid emissions from 12 liquid discharge locations.

ENVIRONMENTAL
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 Monitor air, surface water, produce (farm animals, garden vegetables), fish, wild game, beach sand & atmospheric deposition from 130+ locations.

GROUNDWATER
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 Monitor groundwater from more than 180 wells along the riverfront & around the perimeter of operating areas.

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Regulatory Framework



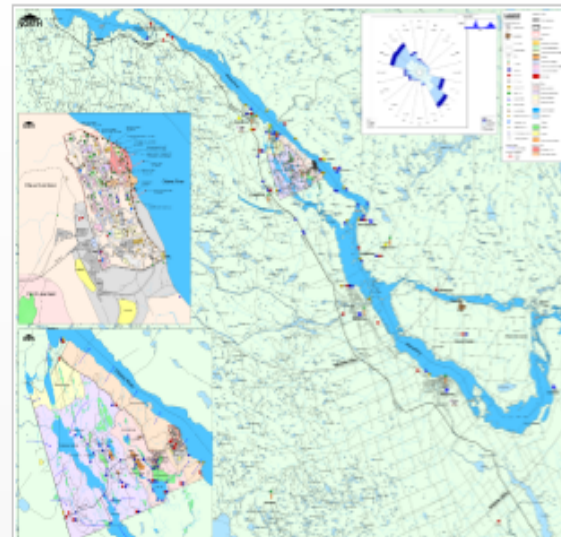
**Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)
Canada's Nuclear Regulator**
Nuclear facilities operate under a License & License Conditions Handbook that sets out the requirements for effluent & environmental monitoring programs

**Nuclear Safety and Control Act
Radiation Protection Regulations**
Legislation that regulates the activities of the nuclear industry & prescribes the public dose limit of 1 mSv per year

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
CSA N288.1 (Derived Release Limits)
CSA N288.4 (Environmental Monitoring)
CSA N288.5 (Effluent Monitoring)
CSA N288.6 (Environmental Risk Assessment)
CSA N288.7 (Groundwater Monitoring)
CSA N288.8 (Action Levels)

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Effluent & Environmental Monitoring Program

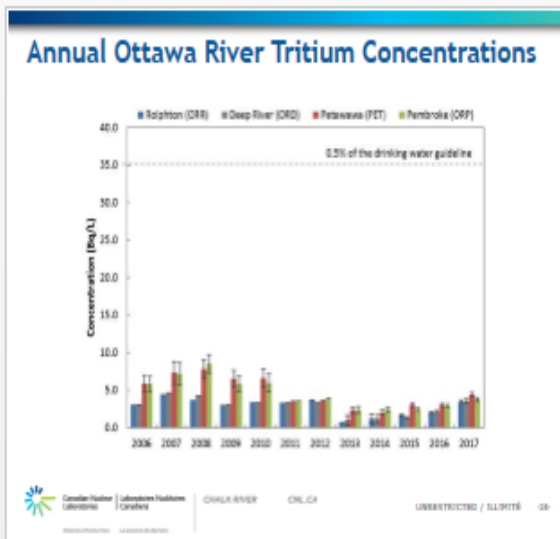
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- ISO 14001 registered
- Follows CSA N288.4, N288.5 standards
- Follows CNSC regulatory requirements
- CNL publishes results annually



For detailed monitoring reports visit:
<http://www.cnl.ca/en/home/environments-stewardship/performance-report/default.aspx>

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Independent Environmental Monitoring

- In 2000, 2005 and 2011, AECL contracted Laval University to complete independent monitoring around the CRL site.
- In 2012, the CNSC implemented its own Independent Environmental Monitoring Program (IEMP) to verify that the public and environment around CNSC-regulated nuclear facilities are not adversely affected by releases to the environment. Results for CRL are available for 2012, 2013 and 2015 on the CNSC website: <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/resources/maps-of-nuclear-facilities/iemp/index-iemp.cfm>

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NSDF Effluent Discharge Targets

Waste Water Treatment Plant: Radiological Constituents

- Release targets generated for:
 - Am 241, Am 243, C 14, Cl 36, Co 60, Cs 135, Cs 137, H 3, I 129, Mo 93, Nb 94, Ni 59, Ni 63, Np 237, Pu 239, Pu 241, Pu 242, Ra 226, Se 79, Sn 126, Sr 90, Tc 99, Th 230, Th 232, U 233, U 234, U 235, U 238, Zr 93, Gross alpha, Gross beta (based on Sr 90), Gross gamma (based on Co 60)
- Based on a 0.1 mSv/yr maximum drinking water dose
- Special adjustment was made for tritium due to the lack of treatment technologies and its tendency to disperse rapidly in the environment
- High content tritium waste will be packaged to ensure that tritium releases are protective of environment and public
- Tritium target for Perch Creek is 7000 Bq/L (Drink Water Guideline)
- Risk Assessment will be conducted to confirm protection of aquatic biota

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Effluent Discharge Targets

Wastewater Treatment Plant: Non-Radiological Constituents

- Release targets generated for:
 - Physico-chemical** – pH, Dissolved Oxygen
 - Major ions** – Calcium, Chloride, Fluoride (aqueous), Magnesium, Potassium, Sulphate, Sodium
 - Nutrients** – Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, Phosphate
 - Metals** – Aluminium, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium (III), Chromium (VI), Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury (aqueous), Molybdenum, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Tin, Uranium, Vanadium, Zinc
 - Organics** – 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1-Dichlorobenzene, Acetone, Acetone, Benzene, Benzol(a)pyrene, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, Chloroform, Chrysene, Dioxin, Ethylene dibromide, Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Furan, Methylene chloride, Petroleum hydrocarbons (C1-C16), Phenol, Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated), PCB, Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, CDDs, CDD
- Based on guidelines for the protection of aquatic life
 - May be lower or higher than drinking water criteria
- Sourced from a variety of documents:
 - Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) water quality guidelines for protection of aquatic life, Ontario Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO), and other sources.




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Water and Sediment Quality

Perch Lake sampled May 30 to June 7, 2018 to generate lake-specific data for the EIS WQ assessment



- WQ constituent groups:
 - Non-rads - physico chem field data, major ions, nutrients, and metals
 - Rads - gross alpha/beta and tritium, gamma spectral analysis
 - SedQ constituent groups:
 - Non-rads – metals and nutrients
 - Rads - gross alpha/beta and tritium, gamma spectral analysis

Reference: CNL CHARACTERIZATION OF WATER AND SEDIMENTS FROM AND AROUND PERCH LAKE 232-513130 RPT 002, Revision 0, 2018 Sept




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Fish Surveys

- Surveys conducted in Perch Lake between 26 July and 9 August
- Used standard procedures, as well as hoop nets deployed from the shore, angling, and minnow traps
- Fish collected to:
 - supplement fish species inventory in Perch Lake
 - collect length and weight data
 - collect tissue samples from a subset of each of the fish species for non-rad constituents (metals and hydrides) and rad constituents (gross alpha/beta and tritium, gamma spectral analysis)
- Fish included Pumpkin Seed (120 total), Bullhead (87 total), Yellow Perch (40 total) and Northern Pike (1 total)



Reference: CNL Characterization of Fish Collected from Perch Lake, 2018 July 26 to 2018 August, Report 0 232-513130-002, Rev 0, 2018 Dec



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Ambient Air and Dust Monitoring

Collection of Base-line Data

Ambient Air Monitoring

- Carbon 14 & Tritium
- Ambient Dose
- Gamma emitters

Dust Monitoring

- Dust Particulates (Pm₁₀, Pm_{2.5})
- Gross Beta & Gross Alpha
- Metals



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APPENDIX F AOO PRESENTATION

Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) Project
 Information Session on the Algonquin Knowledge & Land Use Study
 2019 June 12 | Meggan Vickard | Director, NSDF Project

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1

NSDF provides a safe, permanent disposal solution for low level radiologic waste that was generated from decades of supporting nuclear medicines, clean energy advancement and innovative science.

It represents the commitment from Canadian Nuclear Laboratories, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Government of Canada, to improve and protect the environment.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories / Laboratoire National Canadien

2

Near Surface Disposal Facility

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories / Laboratoire National Canadien

3

The Near Surface Disposal Facility design will provide containment for hundreds of years...

Final Cap & Cover System

Base Liner System

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4

...allowing for radiologic decay of the waste inventory ensuring negligible risk to the public.

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5

Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) Closure Project
 Information Session on the Algonquin Knowledge & Land Use Study
 2019 June 12 | Kristan Schruder | General Manager, Reactor Decommissioning

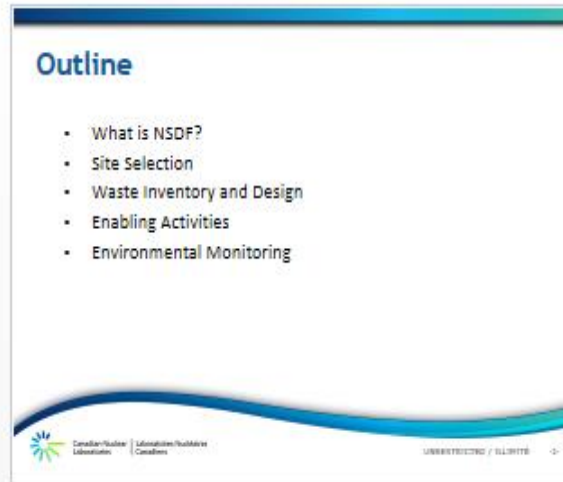
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6

APPENDIX G AANTC PRESENTATION



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Why CRL site for the NSDF?

CRL is the most suitable host site due to its complex history and the vast majority of the waste will be generated here.

90% 10%

• CRL • Whiteshell Laboratories • Other NCL Radwaste Utilities • Commercial

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7

Why this location at CRL for the NSDF?

Groundwater flow and contaminant migration at CRL site has been studied for over six decades and the Perch Lake Basin is well understood.

Groundwater transit times from the proposed location to the Ottawa River are longer for than the alternative sites evaluated.

The selected site is preferable in terms of protection of species at risk.

CRL Site Topography and General Geology

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8

NSDF Elevation & Location

Environmental Events

A wide variety of site characteristics, including the surrounding environment and its influence on the design and operation of facilities located at Chalk River Laboratories.

The proposed site is situated well outside of a flood plain.

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9

Waste Inventory and Design

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10

Near Surface Disposal Facility

Radioactive Waste Inventory

NSDF will contain **only** low level waste consists industrial items (such as general trash, soils, demolition debris) that have become contaminated with low levels of radioactivity. Low-level waste contains mostly short-lived radioactivity and can be handled safely with simple precautions.

What is radioactive waste?
<http://www.cnscc.gc.ca/eng/resources/infographics/waste/index.cfm>

NSDF will **not** contain highly radioactive wastes such as spent nuclear fuels or irradiated reactor components.

90% 10%

• CRL • Whiteshell Laboratories • Other NCL Radwaste Utilities • Commercial

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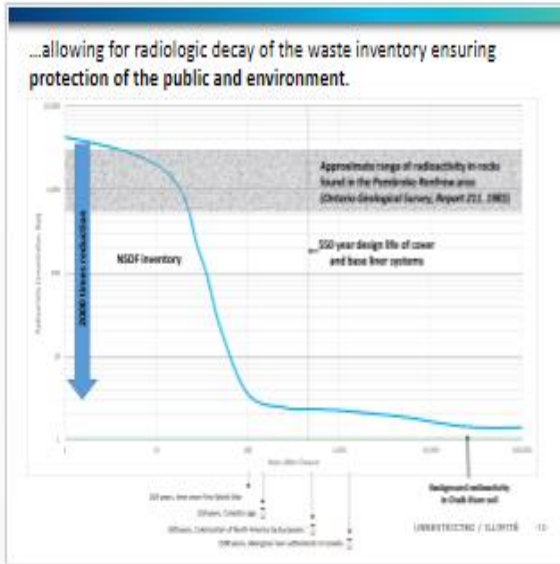
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Base Liner System

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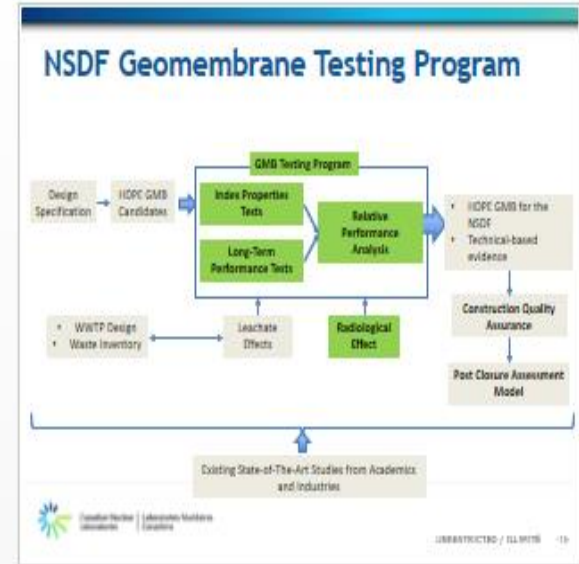
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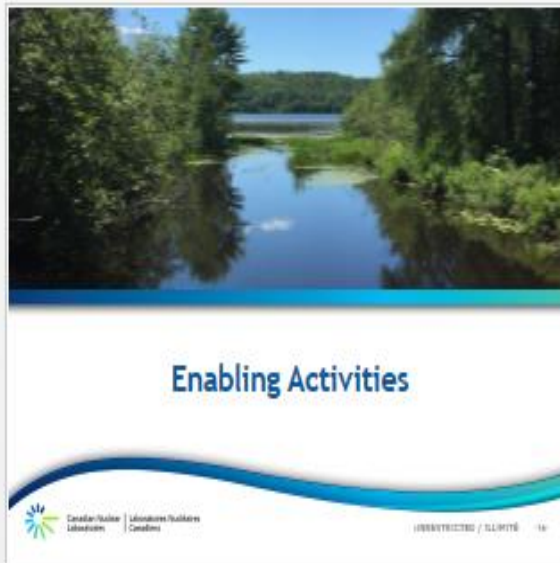
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16

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17

Turtle Road Mortality Mitigation Plan

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CRL Environmental Monitoring

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Environmental Protection Program

COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Our Mandate
 To ensure environmental regulatory compliance of all activities on CRL sites and support the implementation of CRL's Environment Policy

Activities & Areas of Expertise

- ISO-14001 Environmental Management Systems
- Environmental regulations
- Human health & environmental risk assessment
- Biodiversity management
- Effluent & environmental monitoring programs
- Suite of environmental Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standards
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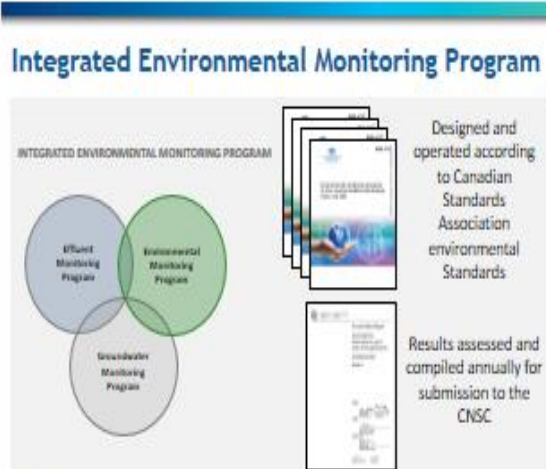
Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program



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Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program



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 Monitor groundwater from more than 180 wells along the riverfront & around the perimeter of operating areas.

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23

Regulatory Framework



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Canada's Nuclear Regulator
 Nuclear facilities operate under a License & License Conditions Handbook that sets out the requirements for effluent & environmental monitoring programs



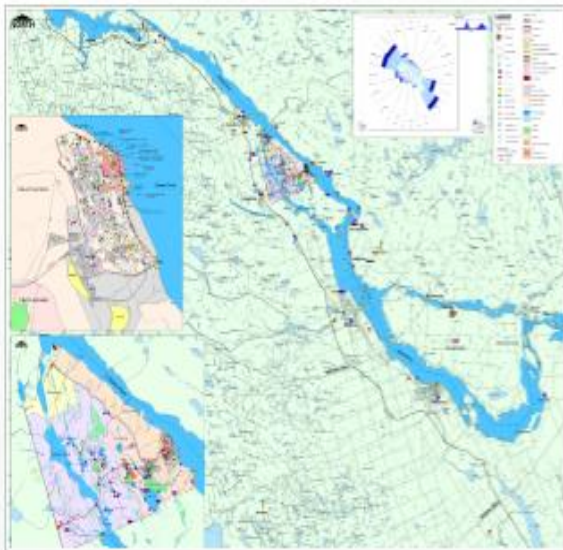
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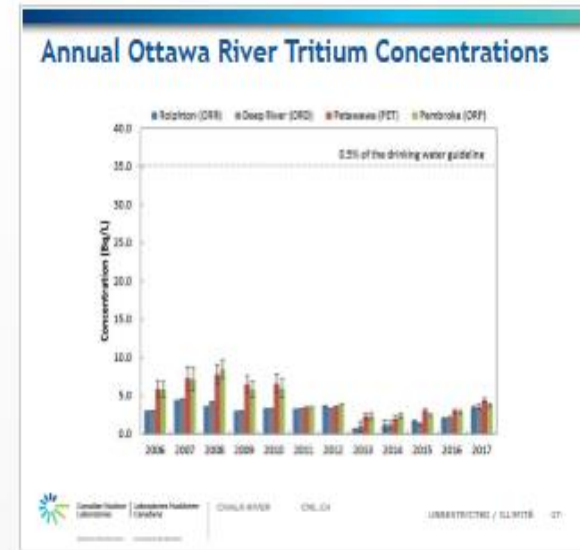
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Effluent & Environmental Monitoring Program

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26



27

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28

NSDF Follow-up Monitoring Program

Draft follow-up monitoring plans are under development and will include more details from systematic process outlined in CSA standards. CNL will seek feedback on the draft plans from interested parties.

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NSDF Effluent Discharge Targets

Radiological and Non-radiological

Radiological Discharge Targets:

- For most Health Canada Drinking Water Guideline at point of release.
- Special case is tritium - Drinking Water Guideline applies to Perch Creek which discharges to the Ottawa River.
- Ecological risk assessment will demonstrate protection of non-human biota.

Non-Radiological Discharge Targets:

- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) and Provincial guidelines for protection of biota.

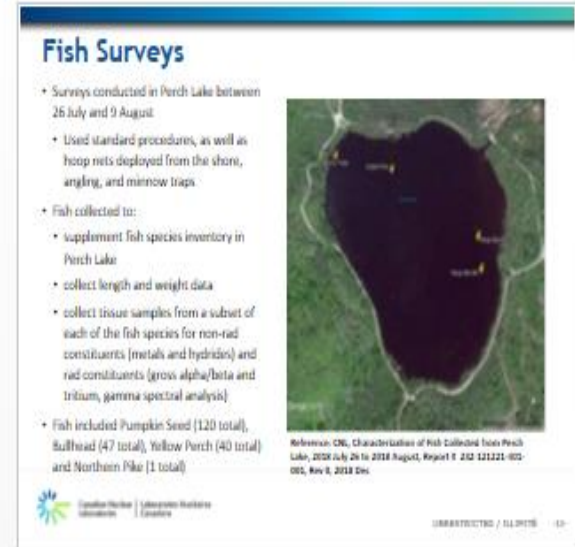
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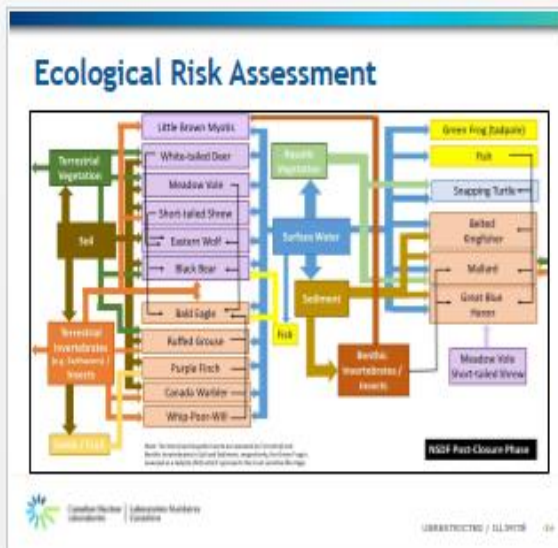
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What's new

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APPENDIX H TABLES OF INTERESTS AND CONCERNS OF EACH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY/ORGANIZATION**Notes:**

The tables below summarize the key interests and concerns that each Indigenous community or organization have raised up to August 31, 2020 on the NSDF Project.

These summary tables represent an amalgamation of: the formally submitted comments as part of the environmental assessment (EA) process; formally submitted comments and questions to CNL (not submitted as part of the formal EA process); and summaries of topics that have been discussed between CNL and each Indigenous community or organization but were not part of a formal submission. CNL has prepared these tables to provide a comprehensive picture of the interests and concerns that have been raised by each Indigenous community or organization. These tables also reflect the evolving relationship between each community or organization and CNL. Narrative summaries of each table up to June 30, 2020 have been included in Section 6.2.4 of the final EIS.

The Tables consist of five columns.

- Column #1 identifies the general topic of interest or concern.
- Column #2 describes the specific topics of interest or concern each Indigenous community or organization has identified formally in writing and/or verbally to CNL. Each row represents a general theme identified by each Indigenous community or organization. Within each row CNL has generally described the interest or concern as raised and also discussed in summary form its response to the issue and discussions on the topic. This column also works as a concordance in it refers to a specific CNSC comment source number⁶ or how the comment was submitted. CNL has also tried to provide the month and year of the original submission to demonstrate how the comment has been addressed over time. The dates also help to understand the evolution of discussions on these topics.
- Column #3 describes how CNL has addressed these interests and concerns. Reference is made to the specific comment through the formal process.
- Column #4 is labelled as “Verification.” The purpose of this column is to describe as accurately as possible the status of each interest or concern with each community as of August 31, 2020.
 - Where Indigenous communities or organizations submitted comments on the 2017 draft EIS, CNL has sent draft responses back in writing to the respective Indigenous community or organization and/or directly made changes to the EIS to address the concern. In some cases, the concern raised has been resolved. However, there are also other concerns where there may be a difference in opinion and/or the Indigenous community or organization may have not confirmed that the response by CNL is deemed acceptable.
 - CNL would note that it has only recently received some submissions or questions from specific Indigenous communities and organizations and CNL is also aware that a couple Indigenous communities and organizations are still formulating more specific questions and concerns. This is all considered acceptable to CNL but CNL has attempted to describe the status of this engagement process in as much detail as possible.
- Column #5 is the “Next Steps”. This column describes where CNL is as of August 31, 2020 with each Indigenous community or organization and how it plans to address outstanding interests or concerns. CNL is under no illusion that all concerns can be quickly or easily resolved as some concerns go beyond the scope of the NSDF Project or there remain a difference of opinion on certain concerns. That being said, CNL is attempting to listen, respond to and, if possible, address all interest or concerns raised. “Next Steps” is the last column in the Tables of Interest.

⁶ Full tables of all comments on the NSDF Project Description and 2017 draft EIS can be found online at: [NSDF Impact Assessment Registry](#)

Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The two tables below summarize the key interests and concerns that the AOO have raised to date on the NSDF project.

- The first table summarizes interests raised in June 2016 associated with comments on the Project Description: [Algonquins of Ontario](#)
- The second table “General Topics” identifies key interests and concerns related to the NSDF Project and Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL). The second section “NSDF Specific Topics” are interests and concerns that are NSDF project-specific.

The AOO did not submit any formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS through the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The interests and concerns described in the “General Topics – Interests and Concerns” have been the subject of discussions between the AOO, AECL, and CNL since 2018. The AOO has informed CNL that they will review the final EIS and provide comments to the NSDF Project.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
2016 Project Description – Interests and Concerns (dated 2016 June 24)				
Acknowledgement that CRL is in the Algonquin Settlement Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request by AOO that a statement be placed in the Project Description acknowledging CRL is in the Algonquin Settlement Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has such a statement in Section 6.4.4.1.2 of the current EIS. This is a slightly enhanced statement based on AOO interventions at the CRL site license hearing. • The following quote has been added to Section 6.2.4 of the current EIS: The CRL property is located within unceded Algonquin Territory. The Algonquins of Ontario have asserted existing Aboriginal rights and title throughout the Settlement Area, including the CRL site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOO indicated they would review the 2019 revised draft EIS but in August 2020 clarified that they will only review the final EIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as an outcome of AOO’s review of the final EIS.
Inclusion of AOO in Engagement Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO commented that the only AOO community identified to be consulted with was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2016 CNL has carried out extensive engagement with the AOO, implemented a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and carried out engagement activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has heard no subsequent concerns of how it has been engaging with AOO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL believes the concern about AOO’s involvement has been addressed with development of the MOU and LTRA.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	<p>AOPFN (reference to the Consultation Process Interim Measures Agreement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 10 AOO communities are to be included under the umbrella of the AOO. 	<p>and Long-Term Relationship Agreement (LTRA) discussions with the AOO in the form that the AOO has requested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 10 AOO communities are mentioned in both the EIS and IER. They are more extensively described in the IER. 	<p>communities on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOO will review the final EIS. 	
Protection of the Ottawa River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOO expressed that the protection of the Ottawa River is of extremely high priority to AOO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 meetings/tours with AOO. CNL held an open house with the AOO in July 2017, to which the AOO invited the entire AOO membership. Approximately 15 members attended. How the Ottawa River was to be protected was described in both sessions and in the EIS. AOO ANR representatives were invited and some attended a full-day site visit to which included lengthy discussions on NSDF and visit to the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has not heard any follow-up concerns from the AOO on this topic related to NSDF, but the AOO will review the final EIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as an outcome of AOO’s review of the final EIS.
Protection of Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOO expressed the importance of flora and fauna to their communities. General awareness of biological studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 meetings/tours with AOO. CNL held an open house with the AOO in 2017 July, to which the AOO invited the entire AOO membership. Approximately 15 members attended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL did not hear any follow-up concerns from the AOO but the AOO is reviewing the final EIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as an outcome of AOO’s review of the final EIS.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How flora and fauna are to be protected and status of various biological studies were presented at the open house. • AOO and CNL are also discussing ways the AOO can have involvement in future monitoring. • AOO ANR representatives were invited and some attended a full-day site visit to which included lengthy discussions on NSDF and visit to the site. 		
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOO stated the significance of archaeological resources within their claim area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL held an open house with the AOO in 2017 July, to which the AOO invited the entire AOO membership. Approximately 15 members attended • Archaeological resources were discussed as part of those sessions. • The AOO Archaeology Liaison attended the Chalk River Site in 2017 August and September. • AOO has been provided the NSDF Archaeological Assessment reports. • AOO Archaeological liaisons participated in archaeological work at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has not received any further feedback on this topic from AOO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as an outcome of AOO's review of the final EIS.
General Topics – Interests and Concerns				

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
<p>Long-Term Relationship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO requested that CNL and AECL enter into negotiations with the AOO to establish a LTRA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL and AECL agreed that an LTRA made sense and proactively moved forward on it. It has been agreed by all parties that the LTRA is not project-specific but intended to cover AECL/CNL operations in the Algonquin Settlement Area. In 2018, AECL, CNL, and the AOO signed a tri-partite MOU. Together the groups have agreed to work together on items of mutual interest related to CNL operations and projects. To this end, the parties have agreed to establish two working groups – one focused on development of a LTRA and the second focused on technical matters related to CNL Projects. The second working group established a body to deal with more technical matters associated with NPD. At this time, the AOO has decided to focus on NPD and not NSDF. CNL has provided funding to AOO to assist in participation of the development of the LTRA. Since late 2018, several meetings have been held that include: AOO staff, Algonquin Negotiating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. More than six meetings have occurred to continue to move completion of the LTRA forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		Representatives, AOO consultants, and AECL/CNL representatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics of consideration include consultation and engagement, economic opportunities, future land uses, and environmental and cultural heritage stewardship and monitoring, etc. 		
Environmental and Cultural Heritage Stewardship and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO has requested more generally that it wants a role in future environmental and cultural heritage stewardship and monitoring. This would be for CRL and NPD generally, but could include NSDF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has agreed with AOO’s request to be involved in future stewardship and monitoring activities. • It was agreed that this would be an item that is covered under the LTRA. Both AOO and CNL will need more time to discuss the mechanisms for such involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).
Consultation Engagement and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO has requested that as part of LTRA discussions, future consultation, engagement, and communications be included (this is really engagement beyond the current projects). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL and AECL have agreed with AOO’s request that the LTRA include provisions on future consultation, engagement, and communications. • Several meetings have been held discussing the LTRA, but specifics on this topic have only been generally discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).
Employment, Training, Contracting, and Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO has requested that as part of LTRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL and AECL have agreed with AOO’s request that the LTRA include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO have indicated on multiple occasions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Economic Interests	<p>discussions employment, training, contracting, and other economic interests be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This would include NSDF. 	<p>provisions on employment, training, contracting, and other economic opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several meetings have been held discussing the LTRA, but specifics on this topic have only been generally discussed. CNL has discussed contracting opportunities and provided connections to CNL Procurement staff. 	<p>their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL.</p>	
NSDF Specific Interests				
Traditional Knowledge and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO identified the need for traditional knowledge to be incorporated into the EIS. The AOO requested funding for an Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study (AKLUS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNSC and CNL have contributed funds for the AOO to undertake an AKLUS which is currently in development. CNL has acknowledged that only a limited amount of general information currently exists in secondary sources on Algonquin traditional use in the Ottawa Valley. The EIS has assumed traditional uses do occur adjacent to the NSDF site, whether on the Ottawa River or outside the restricted/fenced area. The results of the AKLUS will be incorporated into the IER which would include a traditional use and effects assessment section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL and the AOO have discussed that the AKLUS results will be incorporated into the IER. AOO will review the final EIS, which includes a section on Traditional Land and Resource Use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the ALKUS by the AOO. CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as an outcome of AOO's review of the final EIS.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
NSDF Final EIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not yet received. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO did not submit any formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS but has informed CNL that they will review the 2019 revised draft EIS and provide comments to the NSDF Project. CNL provided, via registered mail, AOO with a follow-up letter on the 2019 revised draft EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. An email was sent to offer a NSDF Project update to reviewers of the 2019 revised draft EIS. The AOO sent CNL a response to the 2020 May letter which included a status update on the AKLUS, a preliminary review of VCs outlined in the draft EIS and to identify the need for capacity to complete a technical review of the final EIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL incorporated the AOO’s preliminary feedback to reflect the Algonquin VCs of cultural significance into Section 6.3.2, including Table 6.3.2-1, of the final EIS. The EIS already recognizes that the AOO is undertaking a traditional land use study that will be completed in late 2020 (Section 6.4.1). CNL is committed to revising the IER to include any additional valued components based on the results of the AKLUS. AOO will review the final EIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL and AOO will schedule a meeting to discuss capacity to complete a technical review of the final EIS. As the AOO has received CNSC participant funding, clarification is required. AOO will review the final EIS. CNL will continue to follow-up with the AOO on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN) – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The tables below summarize the key interests and concerns that the AOO have raised to date on the NSDF project. The AOPFN are members of the AOO and Algonquin elected officials have been part of site tours and negotiations associated with a potential LTRA with the AOO. Therefore, any of the key interests and concerns of the AOO are deemed to also be the same interests and concerns of AOPFN and repeated below.

The AOPFN did not initially submit any formal comments on the Project Description or the 2017 draft EIS, however, in late May 2020, comments were submitted on the 2019 revised draft EIS. Some of the AOPFN comments will be the responsibility of AECL and/or CNSC to respond to. As of late August 2020, CNL was in the midst of preparing disposition to these comments.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
General Interests (from AOO LTRA Discussions and Negotiations)				
Long-Term Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO (including AOPFN) requested that CNL and AECL enter into negotiations with the AOO to establish a LTRA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL and AECL agreed that a LTRA made sense and proactively moved forward on it. It has been agreed by all parties that the LTRA is not project-specific but intended to cover AECL/CNL operations in the Algonquin Settlement Area. In 2018, AECL, CNL and the AOO (including AOPFN) signed a tri-partite MOU. Together, the groups have agreed to work together on items of mutual interest related to CNL operations and projects. To this end, the parties have agreed to establish two working groups – one focused on development of a LTRA and the second focused on technical matters related to CNL Projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO (including AOPFN) have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has provided funding to AOO (including AOPFN) to assist in participation of the development of the LTRA. • Since late 2018, several meetings have been held that include AOO staff, Algonquin Negotiating Representatives, AOO consultants, and AECL/CNL representatives. • Topics of consideration include consultation and engagement, economic opportunities, future land uses, and environmental and cultural heritage stewardship and monitoring, etc. 		
Environmental and Cultural Heritage Stewardship and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO (including AOPFN) has requested more generally that it wants a role in future environmental and cultural heritage stewardship and monitoring. This would be for CRL and NPD generally but could include NSDF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has agreed with AOO’s request (including AOPFN) to be involved in future stewardship and monitoring activities. • It was agreed that this would be an item that is covered under the LTRA. Both AOO and CNL will need more time and discussions to discuss the mechanisms for such involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO (including AOPFN) have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).
Consultation Engagement and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO (including AOPFN) has requested that as part of LTRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two meetings/tours with AOPFN • CNL invited to Community Meeting for 2020 April 07 (postponed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO (including AOPFN) have indicated on multiple occasions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	discussions, future consultation, engagement, and communications be included (this is really engagement beyond the current projects).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL and AECL have agreed with AOO's request (including AOPFN) that the LTRA include provisions on future consultation, engagement, and communications. • Several meetings have been held discussing the LTRA. Specifics on this topic have only been generally discussed. 	their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL.	
Employment, Training, Contracting, and Other Economic Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO has requested that as part of LTRA discussions employment, training, contracting, and other economic interests be included. • This would include the NSDF project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL and AECL have agreed with AOO's request that the LTRA include provisions on employment, training, contracting, and other economic opportunities. • Several meetings have been held discussing the LTRA but specifics on this topic have only been generally discussed. • CNL has discussed contracting opportunities and provided connections to CNL Procurement staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO have indicated on multiple occasions their desire to enter into a LTRA with AECL and CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the LTRA (target late 2020).
NSDF Specific Interests				
Traditional Knowledge and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AOO (including AOPFN) identified the need for traditional knowledge to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNSC and CNL have contributed funds for the AOO (including AOPFN) to undertake an AKLUS which is currently in development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL and the AOO have already discussed that the AKLUS results will be incorporated into the IER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the AKLUS by the AOO. • CNL will be available to further discuss with AOO, as required, as

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	<p>incorporated into the EIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOO (including AOPFN) requested funding for an Algonquin Knowledge and Land Use Study (AKLUS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has acknowledged that only a limited amount of general information currently exists in secondary sources on Algonquin traditional use in the Ottawa Valley. The EIS has assumed traditional uses do occur adjacent to the NSDF site, whether on the Ottawa River or outside the restricted/fenced area. The results of the AKLUS will be incorporated into the IER which would include a traditional use and effects assessment section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOO will review the final EIS, which includes a section on Traditional Land and Resource Use. 	<p>an outcome of AOO’s review of the final EIS.</p>
Comments Received on NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS (May 2020)				
Historical Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOPFN expressed concern about the historical cumulative effects of CRL. Concern that the EIS does not document the degree of change from pre-CRL development. See AOPFN Comment #1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				<p>June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date.
<p>Crown Engagement, Management Structure, Long-Term Relationship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiries about a LTRA, Management Structure of CNL, and How Engagement is to occur. • Engagement with AOPFN. • Engagement with AOPFN on long-term planning. • See AOPFN Comments #2, #23, #24, #33. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date.
Alternative Means Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions on Alternative Means Assessment. • See AOPFN Comment #3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. • CNL provided information on the alternative means assessment through a NSDF project webinar in 2020 June. AOPFN was informed of the webinar, which is also available on YouTube. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as

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				engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six meetings have been held to date.
Traditional Land and Resource Use and Cultural Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Use (aesthetics and visual). Traditional Use and Disaggregation of AOO AKLUS. Perceived and sensory effects that may result in alienation from lands. Impact on cultural landscapes. See AOPFN Comments #5, #25, #26, #27, #28 and #29. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.

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Project Description, Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions on extent of Study Area. • See AOPFN Comment #4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date. • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • Six meetings have been held to date.

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Environmental Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in future monitoring. • See AOPFN Comments #6 and #34. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • Six meetings have been held to date.
End Closure State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algonquin Involvement in End Closure State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Issues – End Closure. • See AOPFN Comments #7 and #8. 			<p>comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • Six meetings have been held to date.
Waste Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Issues with Inventory. • See AOPFN Comments #9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • Six meetings have been held to date.
Crown Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown Oversight. • See AOPFN Comments #35 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				<p>AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date.
<p>Biological</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Indicator Species • Terrestrial Indicator Species • Semi-Aquatic Amphibians • Pollinators • Waterfowl • Loss of forest cover • Turtles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moose • Beaver and Beaver Habitat • See AOPFN Comments #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #16, #17, #19, #20, and #21. 			<p>June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date.
EA Methodology and Process Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context • Residual Effects, Cumulative Effects • See AOPFN Comments #15, and #18. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				<p>as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six meetings have been held to date.
<p>Impacts on Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on Rights • See AOPFN Comments #22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. • CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six meetings have been held to date.
Socio-Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic Benefits and Impacts Employment and Contracting See AOPFN Comments #30, #31 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six meetings have been held to date.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Impact Assessment See AOPFN Comments #32 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL (and/or AECL and CNSC) will respond in detail to each of the AOPFN comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be ongoing as responses to the May 2020 AOPFN letter are completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will be requesting meetings with AOPFN to discuss the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure the comments are understood and to discuss how CNL will propose responding to the comments. CNL initiated discussions with the AOPFN on establishing a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of AOPFN’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June with an estimated signing in September 2020. The contribution agreement will include funding for studies as well as for meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2019 revised draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. Six meetings have been held to date.

Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council (AANTC) – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns that the AANTC have raised to date on the NSDF Project.

A full table of AANTC submitted formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS can be found online: [Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council \(AANTC\)](#)

The AANTC includes two First Nations that CNL has communicated with on the NSDF Project. These include Kebaowek First Nation and Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (KZA) First Nation. CNL has directly engaged with KZA First Nation with numerous communications and has had two in-person meetings with them (see KZA First Nation Table).

Note: In May 2020, the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation submitted a letter to the Government of Canada outlining interests and concerns that included the NSDF Project: [Letter from AANTC May 14 2020](#). In August 2020, the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation submitted a second letter to the Minister of Natural Resources outlining similar concerns: [Letter from AANTC August 26 2020](#). While many of these concerns are related to the Government of Canada, CNL is interested in meaningful engagement with the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation on the NSDF project.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Alternative Means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Means See CNL-ND 13 (August, 2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). A letter with comments on CNL's dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has made several efforts at coordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on revised 2019 revised draft EIS in May 2020 with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. • CNL provided information on the alternative means assessment through a NSDF project webinar in 2020 June. AANTC was informed of the webinar, which is also available on YouTube. 	<p>by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. No further comments were provided on alternative means.</p>	<p>contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.

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Facility Design – Site Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND88 (2017 May). • Protection of the Ottawa River. • Concerned with contamination to water/aquatic life. • Water is sacred to all life. • Note that this same concern was raised by KZA (member of AANTC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the 2019 NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. AANTC requested the Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD be provided to their Consultant for further review. Many positive improvements were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times. • CNL will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD sent to AANTC Consultant for review. 	<p>noted regarding protection of water resources, with some further clarifications requested.</p>	
<p>Facility Design – Engineered Containment Mound (ECM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See CNL-ND92 (2017 August). Request to have more information in EIS on the engineered containment mound. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed revised 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has made several efforts at coordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on the 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. 	<p>on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. No further comments were provided on the engineered containment mound design.</p>	<p>further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.</p>
<p>EIS – Language</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request that the EIS be in French and English (expressed in 2017 May) • See CNL-ND335. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the NSDF revised 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AATNC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on revised 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL's responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. 	<p>2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter with comments on CNL's dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. No further comments were provided on translation. 	<p>will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.

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Valued Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND372 (was 367). (2017 August). • Concern expressed that the assessment lacks consideration of potential adverse impacts of the NSDF relative to Indigenous peoples’ interests, concerns, conceptions, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. No further comments were provided on valued components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNL Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. 		
Environmental Effects – Aquatic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND-386 (was ND-550). (2017 August). • AANTC felt that the EIS was incomplete and expressed concern about the gaps in the draft document concerning aquatic biota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.

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		<p>in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared updated responses based on 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. • Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD sent to AANTC Consultant for review. 	<p>by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. Positive improvements were noted regarding protection of wetlands indicating more confidence that baseline monitoring and mapping has been completed. AANTC requested the Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD be provided to their Consultant for further review.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times. • CNL will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30.
Cumulative Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND-555 (was ND381). (2017 August). • Cumulative impacts of decommissioning and remediating activities at the site must be considered along with construction and operation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set-up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on revised 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. 	<p>supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. No further comments were provided on cumulative effects. 	<p>engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.

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<p>Assessment of the Effects on the Environment (General)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND-561 (was ND-556). (2017 August). • Concern about general effects to the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has made several efforts at co-ordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on the 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the NSDF 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. AANTC requested the Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD be provided to their Consultant for further review. Many positive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times. • CNL will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate a contribution agreement that occurred on 2020 June 17. • Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD sent to AANTC Consultant for review. 	<p>improvements were noted regarding protection of water resources, with some further clarifications requested.</p>	
<p>Remediation of Contaminated Areas at CNL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See CNL-ND-666 (was ND-645) (2017 August). • Concern about general effects to the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling. • Revised draft dispositions were sent to them in English and French in 2020 April. • CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 May the AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated (printed revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May). • A letter with comments on CNL’s dispositions to the AANTC comments on the 2017 draft EIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has made several efforts at coordinating a meeting with the AANTC in 2019 and early 2020 but has been unable to have a meeting date confirmed. • Shared updated responses based on 2019 revised draft EIS in 2020 May with the invitation to meet. AANTC could not commit to a meeting date. • AANTC has been in direct contact with CNL and performing a review of CNL’s responses to the AANTC comments. • CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate discussions on a contribution agreement. A first meeting occurred on 2020 June 17. • Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD sent to AANTC Consultant for review. 	<p>and the 2019 revised draft EIS was received by CNL from AANTC in 2020 June. AANTC requested the Surface Water Quality Assessment TSD be provided to their Consultant for further review. Many positive improvements were noted regarding protection of water resources, with some further clarifications requested.</p>	<p>further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30.
<p>Technical Support to Review the EIS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for Technical Review of EIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AANTC received participant funding from the CNSC for the review of the 2017 draft EIS. • CNL shared draft responses in English and French on the 2017 draft EIS in 2019 May and meeting was set up to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AANTC Consultant acknowledged reviewing the 2019 revised draft EIS to ensure AANTC concerns were incorporated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>discuss. AANTC cancelled meeting and could not commit to rescheduling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised NSDF draft dispositions were sent by CNL to the AANTC in English and French in 2020 April. CNL provided, via registered mail, AANTC with a follow-up letter on the 2019 revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. CNL reached out in 2020 June to AANTC to initiate discussions on a contribution agreement. A first meeting occurred on 2020 June 17. 	<p>(printed 2019 revised draft EIS and numerous supporting documents were sent via registered mail 2020 May).</p>	<p>meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to follow-up with the AANTC on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.
<p>Future Involvement in Monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AANTC has expressed interest in better understanding the environmental program and monitoring at the site and future involvement (2020 June 30 Letter). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL is willing to collaborate and engage with interested Indigenous communities/groups on environmental monitoring activities specific to the NSDF Project and the CRL site more generally. An Environmental Assessment (EA) Follow-Up Monitoring program is under development for the NSDF Project. Input from the public and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing as CNL responds to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input from the public and Indigenous people will be sought on the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC's participation in the environmental assessment

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>Indigenous people with CNL is willing to fund training to help AANTC citizens better understand and get involved in environmental monitoring.</p>		<p>process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set. CNL will continue to send project e-mails and letters at appropriate times. • CNL will respond to comments for further clarification in the AANTC letter dated 2020 June 30.

Kebaowek First Nation – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns that Kebaowek First Nation have raised to date on the NSDF Project. Kebaowek First Nation is part of the AANTC.

A full table of AANTC submitted formal comments on the 2017 draft EIS can be found online: [Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council \(AANTC\)](#)

Note: In May 2020, Kebaowek First Nation and the AANTC submitted a letter to the Government of Canada outlining interests and concerns that included the NSDF Project: [Letter from Kebaowek First Nation May 14 2020](#). In August 2020, Kebaowek First Nation and the AANTC submitted a second letter to the Minister of Natural Resources outlining similar concerns: [Letter from Kebaowek First Nation August 26 2020](#). While many of these concerns are related to the Government of Canada, CNL is interested in meaningful engagement with the AANTC and Kebaowek First Nation on the NSDF project.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Environmental Assessment Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use of CEAA 2012 for the NSDF Project rather than the new Impact Assessment Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has received a letter from the CNSC indicating that CNL will continue under CEAA 2012 Letter to CNL - Changes to Federal Legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with the Kebaowek First Nation about any outstanding interests and concerns. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC (including Kebaowek First Nation) in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC’s participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings, but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.
Consultation and Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful Indigenous Participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL first reached out to Kebaowek First Nation in 2016 with two letters addressed to the Chief; both letters shared information and one inquired on traditional land use. As a part of the AANTC, Kebaowek also attended the meeting between the AANTC and CNL in 2017 April where the NSDF Project was discussed. Since then, Kebaowek received the 2017 draft EIS, and the supporting AER in 2017, as well as the 2019 revised draft EIS and its supporting IER in 2019. CNL and AANTC, including Kebaowek First Nation discussed concerns and began a discussion on a contribution agreement to support Kebaowek First Nation in 2020 June. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing as CNL engages with Kebaowek First Nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with the Kebaowek First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns. CNL initiated discussions with the AANTC (including Kebaowek First Nation) in late May to establish a NSDF Project specific contribution agreement to ensure support of the AANTC's participation in the environmental assessment process. Contribution agreement meetings started in early 2020 June. The contribution agreement will include meetings/discussions on the comments received on the 2017 draft EIS as well as engagement leading up to the CNSC Commission Hearing on the NSDF Project. CNL continued to correspond with the AANTC in July and August 2020 to set dates for further contribution agreement meetings,

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
				but as of late August 2020, no date has been set.

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (KZA) First Nation – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns that Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (KZA) First Nation have raised to date on the NSDF Project. KZA First Nation is part of the AANTC.

A full table of AANTC submitted comments can be found online: [Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council \(AANTC\)](#)

Comments on the Project Description: [KZN Project Description](#); [KZN Revised Project Description](#)

Comments on the 2017 draft EIS: [Chief of KZN - Jean Guy Whiteduck](#)

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
General Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KZA in two letters (2016) to the CNSC on the project description, expressed general concern with the NSDF project and protection of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL met with AANTC in 2017 April to provide a NSDF Project briefing/information sharing, a KZA representative was present. CNL met with KZA in 2017 May to provide a NSDF Project briefing and discuss comments on the Project Description. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has not received any further comments related to the Project Description from KZA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further steps proposed.
General Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of KZA First Nation have had general questions about the NSDF Project (2017). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL held a meeting in Maniwaki, Quebec with an elected Councillor and staff about the NSDF Project. The NSDF Project hosted a KZA First Nation delegation, which included technical experts, to tour the NSDF site. Since those meetings CNL has sent over 25 engagement letters, emails and webinar invitation. CNL provided, via registered mail, KZA First Nation with a follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site visit to CRL (included NSDF and NPD visits) was a follow-up activity to the original meeting in Maniwaki and specifically because the KZA Biologist was interested in seeing mitigation measures associated with biological interests (turtles specifically). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with the KZA First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has responded to all questions, comments, and information requests to date. 		
<p>Biological Concerns (Turtles)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KZA First Nation representatives expressed concerns with impacts to biota, specifically turtles. • See CNL-ND461 (2017) This IR describes KZA concern with potential effects on Blanding’s turtle habitat. • Turtles were identified as a specific species of interest in both the identified IR and in engagement sessions with KZA in 2017. • Specific concern were for the at-risk Blanding’s and that turtles are culturally important to Anishinabeg peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL held a meeting in 2017 at KZA First Nation with an elected Councillor and staff to discuss the NSDF project and the NPD Closure Project. • CNL hosted KZA at the CRL site, included a tour of the proposed NSDF site, opportunity to provide feedback on the project, which included interest on species at risk. • CNL shared information on how the NSDF Project was mitigating the effects of the project on the turtles. Discussion was also held on CNL research and the radio-collaring of the turtles. • CNL is of the opinion that the site visit to CRL and the NSDF site along with the information CNL provided on its work on research and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site visit to CRL (included NSDF and NPD visits) in 2017 July was a follow-up activity to the original meeting in Maniwaki and specifically because the KZA Biologist was interested in seeing mitigation measures associated with biological interests (turtles specifically). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to follow-up with the KZA First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		mitigation on Blanding’s turtles helped to address this concern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since those meetings CNL has sent over 25 engagement letters, emails and webinar invitations. • CNL provided, via registered mail, KZA with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained a draft disposition to CNL-ND461 and an invitation to meet for discussions. 		
Contract/employment Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KZA First Nation expressed some interest in contracting opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has discussed contracting opportunities and provided a connection to CNL procurement staff. • Since those meetings CNL has sent over 25 engagement letters, emails, webinar invitations, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL provided the follow-up information to KZA. No response was received from KZA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to follow-up with the KZA First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The two tables below summarize the key interests and concerns that the MNO have raised to date on the NSDF Project.

- The first section “General Topics” identifies key interests and concerns related to the NSDF Project and CNL.
- The second section “NSDF Specific Topics” are interests and concerns that are NSDF project specific.

A full table of comments submitted by the MNO on the 2017 draft EIS can be found online: [Métis Nation of Ontario \(MNO\)](#).

CNL is of the opinion that all of the interests and concerns identified by the MNO in the table below would be associated with the 2017 version of the EIS. Some, if not most, of these interests and concerns have evolved and been expanded by MNO over that period of time.

CNL notes that additional technical comments were received by MNO in 2019. CNL provided technical responses to these comments and to date have not received feedback from MNO on these responses. As well, MNO acknowledgement of CNL’s effort to incorporate concerns into 2019 revised draft EIS (received 2020 February and 2020 August), along with additional comments for consideration.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
General Topics				
Engagement (generally but also NSDF specific)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early in the engagement process, MNO expressed concern with the level of engagement and the lack of funding with their involvement. • CNL-ND349 (was comment 344), CNL-351 (was comment 346), and CNL-352 (was comment 347), were 2017 August comments on engagement consultation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the signing of an MOU with a reciprocal funding agreement that has allowed MNO to undertake a number of activities, there has not been a concern raised about the adequacy of the engagement process. • CNL has been engaged with regional rights bearing community or more specifically the Mattawa, North Bay, and Sudbury Councils. • Please see Table 6.2.4-1 in the EIS and IER for a detailed list of all engagement activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL came to an agreement with MNO on engagement for the two CNL Projects, NSDF and the NPD Closure Project. • CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020, the MNO indicated with respect to CNL ND-349 the need to provide capacity for future involvement. • The following comment was considered fully resolved based on a letter from MNO to CNL in August 2020: CNL ND-352. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the signing of the MOU, CNL has continued working with the MNO to keep advancing on outstanding issues of interest or concern. • CNL had previously committed to be willing to enter into a long-term relationship with the MNO.

<p>Long Term Relationship Building and Historical Issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both MNO and CNL have indicated an interest in pursuing a mutually beneficial, cooperative, productive, and ongoing working relationship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNO and CNL have signed a preliminary MOU for the EA phase of the NSDF and NPD Projects. Together, the two groups have agreed to a mutually beneficial, ongoing working relationship and to provide a process to which CNL can engage with the MNO at the local and regional levels in order to better understand any Métis Rights and Interests. While MNO has not yet requested to have separate discussions on the long-term relationship, CNL is open to discussing longer-term issues whenever it suits the MNO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL is ready to move forward with Long-Term Relationship discussions as soon as the MNO indicates. CNL received a letter from MNO in August 2020. In CNL ND-504, the MNO indicated an interest in developing a long-term relationship with CNL which previously CNL had indicated it was willing to do so. In CNL ND-505 the MNO indicated that they have some historical concerns about effects from the existing CRL. CNL would note that the environmental assessment focuses on the proposed NSDF project. CNL has always indicated to the MNO that it is willing to enter into a long-term relationship to discuss other issues and concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL is in early discussions with the MNO on establishing LTRA working guidelines and related capacity.
<p>NSDF Specific Topics</p>				
<p>Métis Rights and Interests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNO requested to be more deeply engaged in the NSDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNO and CNL have signed a MOU. Together the two 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a letter from MNO's Consultant to MNO dated 2020 February 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL is requesting follow-up sessions with MNO to discuss

	<p>Project to ensure that Métis rights are incorporated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO requested funding to better enable participation, including for the completion of a TKLUS. • Early in the engagement process, the MNO expressed a lack of documentation of Métis rights and interests. • CNL-ND 348 comment (2017 August) – statement on the possession of rights in the vicinity. • CNL-ND-350 (2017 August) – question on how Métis rights will be discussed in future consultation. 	<p>groups have agreed to a mutually beneficial, ongoing working relationship and to provide a process to engage with the MNO at the local and regional levels. This was to better understand any Métis Rights and Interests that may be impacted in the general and surrounding areas around the projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has provided funding to the MNO for enhanced participation in the project. Activities funded have included: communications, engagement sessions in Sudbury and North Bay, Valued Components Workshop and Report, technical reviews and meetings with specific focus on archaeology, water, and Métis rights and interests. • A TKLUS study was submitted to CNL in 2019 February. CNL has reviewed and discussed that Report with the MNO and incorporated 	<p>14, Consultant noted: “Based on our review, we note a reasonable effort by CNL to incorporate and consider the information brought forward by MNO in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) review, the Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (“TKLUS”) and the Valued Component (“VC”) appendix. There was adequate synthesis of the TKLUS information into Volume 6; however, there are opportunities for greater understanding of Métis rights for future CNL project approvals” (MNP, 2020 February 14).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL received a letter from MNO in August 2020. In that that letter (CNL ND-348) the 	<p>outstanding issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While CNL is of the opinion that the proposed project will not impact on Métis rights, CNL is happy to learn and discuss with the MNO any concerns with respect to Métis rights.
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		<p>findings into the EIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL continues to work with the MNO to discuss how to incorporate specific knowledge into the NSDF project. • CNL has endeavored to reflect MNO’s perspectives on rights in the EIS and IER. • CNL has indicated to the MNO that it is of the opinion that no rights are impacted by the project as there is no impact on off-site traditional use activities. However, CNL continues to engage with the MNO and MNO citizens to better understand misperceptions, fears, or concerns associated with harvesting near the NSDF site. • CNL is committed to ongoing engagements to address perceptive impacts and involving the MNO in environmental monitoring to help address this issue and to help MNO harvesters become 	<p>MNO provided additional information on agreements the MNO has with the provincial and federal levels of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following comment was considered fully resolved based on a letter from the MNO in August 2020: CNL ND-350. 	
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		<p style="text-align: center;">more comfortable with the area.</p>		
<p>Traditional Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO has raised concerns about the impact of the proposed project on traditional uses and Métis Way of Life. • The MNO has raised concerns about citizens having negative perceptions associated with the NSDF site and avoid harvesting near the site. • The MNO has raised concerns that their traditional food consumption levels are not reflected in the human health assessment. • The following comments were formally submitted in 2017 August related to traditional use: CNL-ND390, CNL-ND-466, 494 (no letters), CNL-ND-500 to 507 and CNL-ND-596. 	<p><u>Traditional Land Use and Way-Of-Life</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNSC and CNL jointly funded a MNO TKLUS study. • The MNO TKLUS was completed in early 2019. • That study found some historic traditional uses near the NSDF site. • The MNO TKLUS study was discussed with MNO citizens at an engagement session with CNL in North Bay (2019 October 23). • Findings from the MNO TKLUS have been incorporated into the revised EIS (e.g., 8.9). <p><u>Negative perceptions associated with the NSDF site</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has been and will continue to engage with the MNO and MNO citizens on negative perceptions they may have associated with the NSDF site. • CNL is committed to on-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a letter from MNO’s Consultant to MNO dated 2020 February 14 Consultant noted: “Based on our review, we note a reasonable effort by CNL to incorporate and consider the information brought forward by MNO in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) review, the Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (“TKLUS”) and the Valued Component (“VC”) appendix. There was adequate synthesis of the TKLUS information into Volume 6; however, there are opportunities for greater understanding of Métis rights for future CNL project approvals” (MNP, 2020 February 14). • MNO’s Consultant does have a different view of perceptions and effects: “This section and the EIS continues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL is requesting follow-up sessions with MNO to discuss outstanding issues. • CNL has been and will continue to engage with the MNO and MNO citizens on negative perceptions they may have associated with the NSDF site. • CNL agrees that the MNO may maintain their view that negative perceptions of areas do represent actual effects. CNL is of the opinion that perceptions aren’t actual effects as defined under CEAA, but recognizes and is committed to addressing these concerns of perception and avoidance.

		<p>communications and involving the MNO in environmental monitoring to help understand this issue and to help MNO harvesters become more comfortable with the area.</p> <p><u>Traditional food consumption levels</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to Indigenous Health, Indigenous consumption of country foods is considered in the Human Health section and CNL has prepared a stand-alone section on Indigenous Health (Section 6.6). The Post Closure Safety Assessment includes a self-sufficient indigenous group “a group of indigenous peoples, including adults and children, using area surrounding the engineered containment mound, including Perch Creek and the Ottawa River, 	<p>to rely on biophysical aspects of Indigenous rights in assessment of impact. This is particularly apparent in the Indigenous VCs selected. This means there is no meaningful consideration of intangible aspects of Métis rights such as perception or avoidance. It is recommended that CNL engage with the MNO in discussions related to these aspects of their rights to ensure it can be included in future iterations of the IER as relevant corporate material for future projects anticipated by CNL.” (2020 February 14).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a letter from MNO’s Consultant (2020 February) as a positive change to the EIS, it was acknowledged that the revised EIS also “included an assessment of ‘self-sufficient’ Indigenous groups for potential exposure to airborne and waterborne 	
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		<p>for hunting and gathering. Individuals in this group are assumed to obtain all of their food through hunting and gathering in the area. It is assumed that this group would have increased consumption of fish and wild game. The predicted radiological dose to this group is a well below the public dose limit (Section 6.6).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO has indicated they would like to be involved in future consumption surveys that CNL undertakes with respect to its sites. CNL would be pleased to involve the MNO in future surveys. 	<p>radiological emissions, as well as potential non-radionuclide exposure from the NSDF in 2019. This consideration may provide the MNO with some assurance of ongoing safety of the Project which is a key component of perceptive based effects.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020. In that letter it was indicated that: CNL ND-466, CNL ND-494, CNL ND-500, CNL ND-501, CNL ND-502, CNL ND-503, CNL ND-506, CNL ND 507 and CNL ND 596 were resolved. • In that same letter MNO responded on CNL ND-41 that and CNL ND-390 that they request future involvement in monitoring. CNL has previously indicated that it is willing to consider that and any Indigenous group involvement in monitoring and that 	
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			<p>the issue can be discussed as part of a long-term relationship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL ND-504 and ND-505 are discussed under Long-Term Relationship. 	
<p>Valued Components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO expressed some concerns about the selected Valued Components as representative of Métis interests (expressed verbally, in negotiations on scope of MOU and formally submitted comments (CNL ND-57; CNL ND-33; CNL ND-373; CNL ND-390; CNL-ND-466; CNL-ND-515) (2017 August). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL provided capacity funding to the MNO to conduct a Valued Components (VC) workshop which was submitted to CNL in 2019 January. Findings from the VCs study have been incorporated into the EIS Section 6.3) • VC selection was discussed with the MNO at a workshop in 2019 April. • The selection of Valued Components (VC) under Indigenous Land and Resource Use considered any species important to Indigenous peoples. When the harvesting VCs, (hunting, fishing, and gathering) were assessed for effects, the assessment considered harvesting for any species. • CNL has specifically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a letter from MNO’s Consultant to MNO dated 2020 February 14 Consultant noted: “Based on our review, we note a reasonable effort by CNL to incorporate and consider the information brought forward by MNO in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) review, the Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (“TKLUS”) and the Valued Component (“VC”) appendix. There was adequate synthesis of the TKLUS information into Volume 6; however, there are opportunities for greater understanding of Métis rights for future CNL project approvals” (MNP, 2020 February 14). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the 2020 February letter from MNO, CNL is of the opinion that no more work is required with MNO on VCs but are happy to discuss them more if warranted.

		<p>responded to all of the MNO formally submitted comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020. CNL has revised many of our dispositions to incorporate feedback from this letter. CNL ND-373 and CNL ND-467 and the following comments were considered resolved by the MNO letter of August 2020: CNL ND-57, CNL ND-515. • CNL ND-33 is discussed in the next row under EIS Specific Concerns. • CNL ND-390 and ND-466 is discussed under Traditional Use. • CNL ND-515 is discussed under Indigenous Health. 	
<p>EIS Section Specific Concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO’s Consultant raised a large number of comments in their 2017 August review requesting that information on Métis was missing in certain sections (CNL-ND32; CNL-ND33; CNL-ND34; CNL-ND52; CNL-ND353). • CNL-ND52 and CNL ND-56 raised a concern about the limit of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has updated many sections of the EIS to address concerns and gaps identified by the MNO’s Consultant. • CNL has responded directly to each of the submitted comments made in the official responses and provided those back to MNO. • The MNO’s Consultant also identified a number of sections of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these comments and CNL responses are being formally dispositioned through the EIS process and therefore are fully transparent to the MNO. • Furthermore, the MNO and CNL have been working through the various comments and responses in their specific meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL is willing to update the relevant sections EIS and IER based on MNO input. • CNL is of the opinion that it has, or can, work through any technical areas of concern with the MNO. • CNL will continue to provide MNO with requested documents, including be committed to review and input on

	<p>spatial boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL-ND 374 raised concerns about the scope of the socio-economic assessments. • MNO’s Consultant provided 53 additional technical comments on the NSDF project in 2019 February. Topics included surface water management, blasting, air quality monitoring, dust, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrogeology, fish and fish habitat, monitoring and follow-up, ambient radioactivity and ecological health, human health, and land and resources. 	<p>the Report that should have had explicit Métis discussions. These sections include: the Project Location (CNL ND-32 and CNL – ND33) and Construction Materials (CNL-ND34). For the most part, CNL has not updated these sections of the EIS as these sections aren’t for the purposes of discussing Indigenous interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of comments from MNO and others (CNL-ND52 and CNL-ND56) CNL expanded the spatial boundaries. • As a result of comment (CNL-ND 374) from MNO a separate section on Indigenous Socio-Economic and Health was prepared. 	<p>Meeting dates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2020 Feb 5 o 2019 Oct 23 o 2019 Apr 23 o 2018 Jun 20 o 2018 Mar 9 o 2017 Sept 26 o 2016 Jul 20 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL received letters in 2019 November and 2020 February from MNO’s Consultant indicating general satisfaction with CNL’s responses to MNO’s comments on the EIS. Outstanding concerns were related mainly to Métis rights and interests outside traditional land use. MNO is also interested in reviewing several CNL documents, a number of which have already been provided. Outstanding for NSDF is the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan. • CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020. MNO responded on CNL ND-32 and ND-33 that CNL should engage with MNO traditional harvesters in the future 	<p>the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan.</p>
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			<p>to assure them that no negative effects are occurring off-site (and impacting traditional use) through monitoring and engagement. MNO also mentioned the need for an on-going collaborative relationship. CNL would continue to meet and assure MNO citizens as desired in the future and has already indicated to the MNO on a number of occasions that it is willing to enter into a long-term relationship agreement if MNO is interested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has revised many of our dispositions to incorporate feedback from this letter: CNL ND-34 and CNL ND-56. • The following comments were considered fully resolved based on a letter from the MNO in August 2020: CNL ND-52, CNL ND-353 and CNL ND-374. 	
<p>EIS General Concerns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO’s consultant raised some concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has, and is, responding directly to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these comments and CNL responses are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL is of the opinion that it has, or can, work

	<p>in their 2017 August comments requesting more information on certain specific topics but not related to: specific Métis interests (CNL-ND35 (Utilities); CNL ND-16 (geological waste management facility vs NSDF type facility); CNL ND-31 (gamma radiation shielding); CNL-ND36 (Supporting Facilities); CNL-ND37 (Vehicle Decontamination Facility); CNL-ND38 (Waste Placement Procedures, Dust Control during Waste Placement); CNL-ND39 (Waste Placement Procedures, Dust Control during Waste Placement); CNL-ND-40 (Comprehensive Preliminary Decommissioning Plan); CNL-ND48 and CNL- ND49 (Environmental Assessment Approach); CNL-ND53 (Spatial Boundaries); CNL-ND54 (Spatial Boundaries); CNL-ND58 (Assessment Boundaries); CNL-ND59</p>	<p>each of the submitted comments made in the official response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, the MNO and CNL have been working through the various comments and responses in their specific meetings (dates). • While the comments were initially generated by the MNO Consultant, some comments are of more interest to the MNO than others. • CNL provided dispositions to the additional 53 technical comments provided outside of the EA process in 2020 January. 	<p>being formally dispositioned through the EIS process and therefore are fully transparent to the MNO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, the MNO and CNL have been working through the various comments and responses in their specific meetings. Meeting dates include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2020 Feb 5 o 2019 Oct 23 o 2019 Apr 23 o 2018 Jun 20 o 2018 Mar 9 o 2017 Sept 26 o 2016 Jul 20 • CNL received letters in 2019 November and 2020 February from MNO’s Consultant indicating general satisfaction with CNL’s responses to MNO’s comments on the EIS. Outstanding concerns were related mainly to Métis rights and interests outside traditional land use. MNO is also interested in reviewing several CNL documents, a number of which have 	<p>through any technical areas of concern with the MNO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to provide MNO with requested documents, including be committed to review and input on the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan.
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	<p>(Assessment Boundaries); CNL-ND70 (Facility Type); CNL-ND121 (Waste Placement Procedures, Dust Control during Waste Placement); CNL-ND380 (Scope of the Assessment); CNL-ND384 (Scope of the Assessment Case); CNL-ND 391 and 392 (Fish Inventory); CNL-ND 393 (blasting and impacts on fish and fish habitat); CNL-ND 394 (discharge of domestic wastewater); CNL-ND 395 (calculation of proposed physical works); CNL-ND 395 (dust control); CNL-ND 403 (noise); CNL-ND 404 to CNL-ND412 (air); CNL-ND 418 (perch lake); CNL-ND 424 to CNL-ND 426 (groundwater); CNL-ND 432 to CNL-ND436 (surface water); CNL-ND467 (mammals); CNL-ND468 (migratory bird nests); CNL-ND 469 (blasting); CNL-ND470 (predation); CNL-ND471 to 472 (ecological health);</p>		<p>already been provided. Outstanding for NSDF is the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following comments were considered fully resolved based on a letter from the MNO in August 2020: CNL ND-16, CNL ND-31, CNL ND-36, CNL ND-39, CNL ND-45; CNL ND-48, CNL ND-49, CNL ND-54, CNL ND-58, CNL ND-59, CNL ND-70, CNL ND-380, CNL ND-384, CNL ND-392, CNL ND-394, CNL ND-395, CNL ND-404, CNL ND-405, CNL ND-406, CNL ND-407, CNL ND-408, CNL ND-410, CNL ND-411, CNL ND-412, CNL ND-424, CNL ND-425, CNL ND-426, CNL ND-432, CNL ND-436, CNL ND-470, CNL ND-471, CNL ND-472, CNL ND-473, CNL ND-474, CNL ND-476, CNL ND-493, CNL ND-495, CNL (not numbered) and CNL ND-586. • CNL has revised many of our dispositions to incorporate feedback from this letter or 	
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	<p>CNL-ND 474 to 476 (radioactivity); CNL-ND 526 (general notification); CNL-ND586 (surface water).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of this include CNL-ND35 which asked about whether there was enough electricity supply at CRL. • MNO’s Consultant provided 53 additional technical comments on the NSDF project in 2019 February. Topics included surface water management, blasting, air quality monitoring, dust, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrogeology, fish and fish habitat, monitoring and follow-up, ambient radioactivity and ecological health, human health, and land and resources. 		<p>merely requires CNL to provide clarification: CNL ND-35, CNL ND-37, CNL ND-38, CNL ND-40, CNL ND-53, CNL ND-121, CNL ND-391, CNL ND-393, CNL ND-396, CNL ND-403, CNL ND-409, CNL ND-418, CNL ND-433, CNL ND-434, CNL ND-435, CNL ND-468, CNL ND-469, CNL ND-475 and CNL ND-526.</p>	
<p>Engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNO in comment CNL-347 (CNL-ND352) raised some concerns about engagement (2017 August). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has had direct engagement with MNO. • NSDF EIS has a stand-alone section with respect to engagement with Indigenous Peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO and CNL have signed a preliminary MOU for the EA phase of the NSDF and NPD Projects. Together, the two groups have agreed to a mutually beneficial, ongoing working relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL is prepared to initiate discussions with MNO on a LTRA.

			<p>and to provide a process to which CNL can engage with the MNO at the local and regional levels in order to better understand any Métis Rights and Interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020 and in that follow-up the MNO (CNL ND-347 and CNL ND-351) noted that CNL should state whether it is carrying out procedural aspects of consultation. CNL notes that CNSC is responsible for consultation but have recommended to CNL that it engage as much as possible on the project and in detail. CNL would therefore comment that all its engagement with MNO could be considered procedural aspects of consultation but that ultimately the duty to consult is left with the CNSC.• CNL ND-658 is a new comment about reports available in the	
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<p>Archaeology/Cultural Sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL-354 (2017 August) raised concerns about the lack of involvement and lack of Métis history in the archaeology study. • MNO representatives asked to learn more about the archaeology work at the NSDF site. • Point Au Baptême. MNO members have raised concerns about lack of access to Point Au Baptême. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Response to CNL-354. • MNO was provided with the archaeology reports and visited the archaeological works at the NSDF site. CNL did not hear any concerns or objections to the work associated with NSDF. • MNO Councillors have indicated that their historical interests at the CRL site are beyond the NSDF site (i.e. Point Au Baptême). • CNL has stated in open community (2019 October) meetings with the MNO that CNL does not restrict access to Point Au Baptême. 	<p style="text-align: center;">future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary and final archaeological reports have been provided to the MNO. No comments received from the MNO on these reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to reiterate that CNL does not restrict access to Point Au Baptême.
<p>Indigenous Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MNO raised some concerns about the human health assessment (CNL-ND493 to 496) (2017 August) and CNL-ND525. • The MNO would like future involvement in the scoping/execution for future lifestyle surveys to ensure the best response rates of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific responses have been made to each of the formally submitted comments. • With respect to Indigenous Health, Indigenous consumption of country foods is considered in the Human Health section and CNL has prepared a stand-alone section on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a letter from MNO’s Consultant (2020 February) as a positive change to the EIS, it was acknowledged that the revised EIS also “included an assessment of ‘self-sufficient’ Indigenous groups for potential exposure to airborne and waterborne radiological emissions, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to discuss the completion of a lifestyle survey with the MNO.

	<p>Métis harvesters.</p>	<p>Indigenous Health (Section 6.6). The Post Closure Safety Assessment includes a self-sufficient indigenous group “a group of indigenous peoples, including adults and children, using area surrounding the engineered containment mound, including Perch Creek and the Ottawa River, for hunting and gathering. Individuals in this group are assumed to obtain all their food through hunting and gathering in the area. It is assumed that this group would have increased consumption of fish and wild game. The predicted radiological dose to this group is a well below the public dose limit (Section 6.6).</p>	<p>as well as potential non-radionuclide exposure from the NSDF in 2019. This consideration may provide the MNO with some assurance of ongoing safety of the Project which is a key component of perceptive based effects.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The comments were considered resolved by the MNO letter sent in August 2020: CNL ND-493 to ND-496 and CNL ND-525. 	
<p>Future Involvement in Monitoring and Protection at NSDF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNO has expressed interest in better understanding the environmental program and monitoring at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL is willing to collaborate and engage with interested Indigenous communities and organizations on environmental monitoring activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2020 February letter from MNO’s Consultant it was acknowledged that CNL has indicated in the Summary of Monitoring that there will be an ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input from the public and Indigenous people will be sought on the EA Follow-Up Monitoring Plan CNL is willing to discuss training to help MNO citizens better

	<p>and future involvement (CNL-ND41); (CNL-ND 345) (2017 August).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNO requested that CNL review the MNO TKLUS and suggest which MNO valued components from the TKLUS could be incorporated into the follow-up monitoring program. 	<p>specific to the NSDF Project and the CRL site more generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An EA Follow-Up Monitoring program is under development for the NSDF Project. Input from the public and Indigenous people will be sought. CNL is open to funding training to help MNO citizens better understand and get involved in environmental monitoring. 	<p>relationship with Indigenous nations related to monitoring and consultation on this plan, as well as other monitoring aspects, which will improve this relationship and provide MNO with the information needed to inform their citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL received a letter from the MNO in August 2020: MNO responded on CNL ND-41 that it is interested in discussing collaborative monitoring opportunities in the future. CNL ND-390 also requested participation in monitoring. 	<p>understand and get involved in environmental monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has committed generally to involving Indigenous groups and monitoring and specifically said to MNO that it is willing to enter into a long-term relationship agreement if MNO is interested. In the same August 2020 letter, CNL ND-345 was updated in the Public and Indigenous comment table.
<p>Environmental Effects, Mitigation and Monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNO expressed concerns about effects on the environment, the sufficiency of mitigation measures and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first draft of the EIS and the MNO review were undertaken prior to CNL and MNO signing the MOU. Since that time, CNL has embarked on a number of efforts to assist the MNO in better understanding potential environmental effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNO has reviewed CNL's responses to comments and has produced comments for CNL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has indicated to MNO it is willing to discuss specifics at further meetings.

		<p>and proposed mitigation and monitoring measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MNO leadership were taken on a tour of the proposed NSDF site.• CNSC and CNL have provided substantial funding for the MNO to participate in the NSDF EIS.• MNO Consultants have reviewed the EIS with respect to mitigation and monitoring. CNL has responded to MNO on all these comments and MNO has reviewed these responses.• CNL is willing to discuss additional mitigation and monitoring measures with the MNO.		
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Williams Treaties First Nations (WTFN) – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns that the WTFN communities raised on the 2016 Project Description and 2017 draft EIS for the NSDF Project.

Comments on the Project Description from Curve Lake First Nation: [Curve Lake First Nation](#)

Comments on the 2017 draft EIS from Hiawatha First Nation: [Hiawatha First Nation](#)

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Alderville First Nation				
Protection of the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mississaugas of Alderville Lands and Resources staff expressed general concern for the protection of the environment and species (2020 April). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to some WTFN communities on 2020 April 29. An Alderville representative did participate in this webinar. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL has provided follow-up material. CNL provided, via registered mail, Alderville First Nation with follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. There was no representative from Alderville First Nation for the webinar. A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alderville First Nation representative indicated that he would review any material and participate in any information sessions. CNL provided WTFN – which includes Alderville First Nation – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed. CNL will continue to follow-up with Alderville First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Alderville First Nation declined participation.		
• Chippewas of Rama First Nation				
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL received one letter from the Chief of the Chippewas of Rama First Nation indicating that the letter was being passed on to the WTFN Process Co-ordinator. • No formal comments were received on the 2017 EIS from Chippewas of Rama First Nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL made multiple inquiries to the WTFN Process Coordinator in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020, but no response was received. • CNL contacted Chippewas of Rama First Nation nine times via registered letters, telephone calls, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community. Also, to provide project updates and the submission of the draft and revised draft of the EIS. • CNL has included Chippewas of Rama First Nation on all email invitations to NSDF engagement and events, i.e. bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings. Since 2018, there have been over 10 invitations sent. • In late 2019, the CNSC provided an updated list of Williams Treaties Consultation, Land, and Resource contacts. • CNL contacted Chippewas of Rama First Nation Consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chippewas of Rama First Nation has indicated they will be reviewing NSDF communications and providing feedback (if any). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed. • CNL will continue to follow-up with Rama First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>Coordinator in 2020 March and initial engagement has commenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to some WTFN communities on 2020 April 29 and invitation was sent to Rama First Nation but no representation from Rama First Nation were present. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL has provided follow-up material. • CNL provided WTFN – which includes Rama First Nation – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. • CNL provided, via registered mail, Rama First Nation with follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussion. • CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. A representative from Chippewas of 		

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		Rama First Nation attended the webinar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Chippewas of Rama First Nation participated. 		
Curve Lake First Nation				
General Interests (letter to CNSC on Project Description, 2016 July 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curve Lake First Nation identified that the project occurred within their traditional territory and that the WTFN Process Co-ordinator should be contacted to provide insight. General Protection of the Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL made multiple inquiries to the WTFN Process Coordinator in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020, but no response was received. CNL contacted Curve Lake First Nation nine times via registered letters, telephone calls, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community. Also, to provide project updates and the submission of the draft and revised draft of the EIS. CNL has included Curve Lake First Nation on all email invitations to NSDF engagement events, i.e. bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings. Since 2018, there have been over 10 invitations sent. In late 2019, the CNSC provided an updated list of Williams Treaties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curve Lake First Nation representative participation in 2020 NSDF project webinars with requests for further clarification and information. CNL provided responses to the six questions raised by Curve Lake First Nation at the 2020 June 30 webinar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed. CNL will continue to follow-up with Curve Lake First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>Consultation, Land, and Resource contacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to some WTFN communities on 2020 April 29, included representation from Curve Lake First Nation. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL has provided follow-up material. • CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. A representative from Curve Lake First Nation attended the webinar and provided six questions for follow up. • A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Curve Lake First Nation participated. 		

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Archaeological Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A request to review any future archaeological assessments was made (2017). • No formal comments were received on the 2017 EIS from Curve Lake First Nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regards to Curve Lake First Nations (part of WTFN) an offer was presented (2016 September) to participate with archaeological liaisons, no liaison participated. The archaeological report was requested and sent (2016 December) with no comments from Curve Lake. • CNL made multiple inquiries to the WTFN Process Coordinator in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020, but no response was received. • CNL contacted Curve Lake First Nation nine times via registered letters, telephone calls, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community. Also, to provide project updates and the submission of the draft and revised draft of the EIS. • CNL has included Curve Lake First Nation on all email invitations to NSDF engagement events, i.e. bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings. Since 2018, there have been over 10 invitations sent. • In late 2019, the CNSC provided an updated list of Williams Treaties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email confirmation 2016 December 9 that archaeology report had been received and Curve Lake First Nation had no comments. • Curve Lake representative in 2020 indicated that there has been a staff change since the request for the archaeology study and requested study to be sent again, which is complete. Curve Lake representative in 2020 indicated that there has been a staff change since the request for the archaeology study and requested study to be sent again. The Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed NSDF was sent in 2020 May. No response has been received. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions have commenced with WTFN on NSDF Project activities and will continue with engagement activities based on specific interests. • CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>Consultation, Land, and Resource contacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to WTFN communities on 2020 April 29, included representation from Curve Lake First Nation. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL is providing follow-up material. Curve Lake representative indicated that this is not considered WTFN engagement as only three communities were represented. • CNL followed up on Curve Lake’s review of the assessment on 2020 June 15. No response received to date. 		
<p>Protection of the Environment (specifically Ottawa River)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curve Lake staff expressed general concern for the protection of the environment and specifically the Ottawa River (2020 April). • Concern expressed that contamination will get 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curve Lake representative did participate in the CNL webinar presentation on NSDF to some WTFN communities on 2020 April 29, included representation from Curve Lake. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL has provided follow-up material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 2020 June 30 webinar, the representative from Curve Lake First Nation verbally indicated that the presentations were well done, comprehensive and understandable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to follow-up with Curve Lake First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	into the Ottawa River from Perch Creek.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. A representative from Curve Lake First Nation attended the webinar and provided six questions for follow up. • CNL provided, via registered mail, Curve Lake First Nation with follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL provided WTFN – which includes Curve Lake First Nation – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. • A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Curve Lake First Nation participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL provided responses to the six questions raised by Curve Lake First Nation at the 2020 June 30 webinar. 	
Hiawatha First Nation				
Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hiawatha First Nation was concerned and looking for reassurance that wildlife, habitat, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL has conducted additional technical studies to provide assurance that people, wildlife, water tributaries, and future generations will be protected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiawatha representative indicated verbally general satisfaction with what was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	<p>water tributaries will be adequately protected from contamination for seven generations (ND377) (2017 April).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiawatha Lands and Resources staff expressed general concern for the protection of the environment (2020 April). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated approach to Ecological Risk Assessment (EcoRA) during the post-closure phase has been prepared as a Technical Supporting Document to the revised EIS. The EcoRA provides the predicted radiological dose and chemical exposure to ecological receptors including wildlife. The assessment results and scenarios considered are presented in Section 5.7.6 of the revised EIS. No residual effects are expected. The impact of the NSDF on water tributaries and ecological health during the post-closure phase are assessed in Section 5.7.6.1.2.2 of the revised EIS. The calculated peak environmental concentrations in water are very low. This confirms that there will be no deterioration of the Ottawa River water quality in the medium or long term. CNL made multiple inquiries to the WTFN Process Coordinator in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020, but no response was received. 	<p>presented at the 2020 May webinar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL provided WTFN— which includes Hiawatha First Nation – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video in 2020 May. CNL provided Hiawatha First nation with the technical supporting document and further information on the waste water treatment plant requested at the 2020 June 30 webinar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with Hiawatha First Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL contacted Hiawatha First Nation eight times via registered letters, telephone calls, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community. Also, to provide project updates and the submission of the draft and revised draft of the EIS. • CNL has included Hiawatha First Nation on all email invitations to NSDF engagement events, i.e. bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings. Since 2018, there have been over 10 invitations sent. • In late 2019, the CNSC provided an updated list of Williams Treaties Consultation, Land, and Resource contacts. • CNL contacted Hiawatha First Nation Lands and Consultation Liaison in 2020 March and initial engagement has commenced. • CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to WTFN communities on 2020 April 29, included representation from Hiawatha First Nation. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL is providing 		

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>follow-up material. Hiawatha First Nation representative indicated general satisfaction with what was presented but needs to look closer at the project and submitted information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL provided WTFN – which includes Hiawatha First Nation – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video in 2020 May. • CNL provided, via registered mail, Hiawatha First Nation with a draft of CNL’s disposition to their formal comment on the EIS for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. A representative from Hiawatha First Nation attended the webinar and requested a technical supporting document and further information on the waste water treatment plant. • A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and 		

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). Hiawatha First Nation declined participation.		
Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgian Island First Nation, and Scugog Island First Nation				
No specific concerns have been raised to this point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific concerns have been raised to this point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL made multiple inquiries to the WTFN Process Coordinator in 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2020, but no response was received. CNL contacted these four communities seven times via registered letters, telephone calls, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community. Also, to provide project updates and the submission of the draft and revised draft of the EIS. CNL has included these communities on all email invitations to NSDF engagement events, i.e. bi-monthly Breakfast Briefings. Since 2018, there have been over 10 invitations sent. In late 2019, the CNSC provided an updated list of Williams Treaties Consultation, Land, and Resource contacts. CNL contacted community Consultation, Land, and Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL provided WTFN – which includes Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Scugog Island First Nation’s – the NSDF - Responsible Water Management video. In August 2020, Scugog Island First Nation indicated to CNL that a new Community Consultation Specialist was in place. CNL followed up with the new Community Consultation Specialist, sent background information on engagement with Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) on the NSDF and NPD projects to date as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL established an action list with WTFN to ensure we have captured requests accurately and actions completed. CNL will continue to follow-up with Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Scugog Island First Nation’s on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>contacts in 2020 March and has not received a response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL gave a webinar presentation on NSDF to WTFN communities on 2020 April 29, and invitations were sent to Beausoleil, Georgina, and Scugog Islands First Nation’s, but no representation from the communities were present. CNL provided an overview of the NSDF project and measures to protect the environment. CNL has provided follow-up material to all WTFN. • CNL provided, via registered mail, Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Scugog Island First Nation’s with a follow-up letter on the NSDF revised EIS and IER for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL hosted a follow-up presentation on the NSDF baseliner system and responsible water management. This webinar took place 2020 June 30. No representatives from Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Scugog Island First Nation’s attended the webinar. 	<p>as set up a virtual meeting to discuss both projects.</p>	

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August 2020, Scugog Island First Nation indicated to CNL that a new Community Consultation Specialist was in place. CNL followed up with the new Community Consultation Specialist, sent background information on engagement with Williams Treaties First Nations (collectively) on the NSDF and NPD projects to date as well as set up a virtual meeting to discuss both projects. • A webinar was held on August 26, 2020 on the NSDF cover system and Waste Water Treatment Plan (WWTP). No representatives from Beausoleil, Georgina Island, attended. Scugog Island First Nation attended this webinar. 		

Anishinabek Nation – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns that the Anishinabek Nation has provided on the NSDF Project.

Comments on the on the 2017 draft EIS: [Grand Council Chief Madahbee \(Anishinabek Nation\)](#).

Note: The Grand Council Chief of Anishinabek Nation is now Grand Council Chief Glen Hare.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Site Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to the Ottawa River Opposed to the transport and storage of radioactive waste on First Nations ancestral lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL initiated engagement with the Anishinabek Nation in 2016 with two letters, sent via registered mail, sharing general information about the proposed project and inviting Anishinabek Nation to reach out to engage with CNL. In 2017 CNL shared the draft EIS (March) and the AER (November) with the Anishinabek Nation; the letters enclosing each document encouraged participation. CNL provided, via registered mail, Anishinabek Nation with a draft of CNL’s disposition to their formal comment on the EIS for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. CNL has reached out to the Anishinabek Nation more than 20 times via registered letters, telephone calls, engagement event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response has been received to date on the draft dispositions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with Anishinabek Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>invites, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL followed up with a 2020 May letter (which included responses to 2017 draft EIS comments and invitation to meet) on 2020 May 26, next steps will be follow-up by telephone to Grand Council Chief Hare. • In August 2020, CNL obtained new contacts for Anishinabek Nation from the CNSC. CNL re-sent the 2020 May letter which included comment dispositions as well as an invitation to meet; to date CNL has not received a response from Anishinabek Nation but will continue to follow-up. 		
Seismic Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seismic activity, extreme weather events, and climate change that occur in the region is not favourable for a nuclear waste storage facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL provided, via registered mail, Anishinabek Nation with a draft of CNL’s disposition to their formal comment on the EIS for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. • CNL has reached out to the Anishinabek Nation more than 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response has been received to date on the draft dispositions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to follow-up with Anishinabek Nation on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
		<p>times via registered letters, telephone calls, engagement event invites, and email to initiate engagement and input from the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL followed up on 2020 May letter (which included responses to the 2017 draft EIS comments and invitation to meet) on 2020 May 26, next steps will be follow-up by telephone to Grand Council Chief Hare. • In August 2020, CNL obtained new contacts for Anishinabek Nation from the CNSC. CNL re-sent the 2020 May letter which included comment dispositions as well as an invitation to meet; to date CNL has not received a response from Anishinabek Nation but will continue to follow-up. 		

Mohawks of Bay of Quinte First Nation – Key Interests and Concerns and CNL Responses

The table below summarizes the key interests and concerns from the Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.

The Mohawks of Bay of Quinte are not identified on CNL’s engagement list but have provided correspondence on the project.

Comments on the 2017 draft EIS [R. Donald Maracle \(Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte\)](#).

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
Alternative Means to Carry Out the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL-ND13 – location of the facility in proximity to the Ottawa River. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL has provided, via registered mail, Mohawks of Bay of Quinte with a draft of CNL’s disposition to their formal comment on the EIS for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. CNL provided information on the alternative means assessment through a NSDF project webinar in 2020 June. Mohawks of Bay of Quinte First Nation were informed of the webinar, which is also available on YouTube. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response has been received to date on the draft dispositions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with Mohawks of Bay of Quinte on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.
Site Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL-ND88 - opposed to the transport and storage of radioactive waste on First Nations ancestral lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL provided, via registered mail, Mohawks of Bay of Quinte with a draft of CNL’s disposition to their formal comment on the EIS for discussion and verification in 2020 May. The letter also contained an invitation to meet for discussions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response has been received to date on the draft dispositions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNL will continue to follow-up with Mohawks of Bay of Quinte on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.
General Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 May, the Mohawks of Bay of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohawks of Bay of Quinte acknowledged 2020 May CNL letter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohawks of Bay of Quinte advised CNL that approval from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondence is occurring with the Mohawks of Bay of Quinte in order to see if they fully

Topic	Key Interests and Concerns	How CNL is addressing the interest/concern	Verification	Next Steps
	<p>Quinte have been in contact with CNL regarding the NSDF Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Protection of the Environment. • General concern about the Project. 	<p>and indicated an interest in a joint meeting with the CNSC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL followed up 2020 June 15 to confirm Mohawks of Bay of Quinte still interested in meeting. As of the end of June, no date has been set for this meeting. 	<p>Tyendinaga Mohawk Council regarding next steps in engagement and consultation for the NSDF project is underway, CNL will be contacted when a decision has been made.</p>	<p>understand the scope of the project and the environmental impact assessment process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNL will continue to follow-up with Mohawks of Bay of Quinte on engagement opportunities and about any outstanding interests and concerns.

APPENDIX I INDIGENOUS LETTER REQUESTING INFORMATION ON TRADITIONAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE



Canadian Nuclear Laboratories | Laboratoires Nucléaires Canadiens

UNRESTRICTED

2020 May 06

Attention: Chief Emily Whetung-MacInnes

Curve Lake First Nation
 22 Winookeeda Road
 Curve Lake, ON
 K0L 1R0

Reference: Federal Environmental Assessment, Canadian Nuclear Laboratories – Proposed Near Surface Disposal Facility Project

Dear Chief Whetung-MacInnes,

Further to previous letters and emails sent since commencement of the proposed Near Surface Disposal Facility (NSDF) Project in 2016, I continue to express Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' (CNL) interest in exploring Curve Lake First Nation's interests or concerns with the NSDF Project which will be located on the CNL Chalk River Laboratories site.

As previously indicated, under the federal Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA 2012), the NSDF Project requires an Environmental Assessment (EA), which is regulated by the mandate of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), the authority governing nuclear facilities and projects in Canada. Information on the status of the NSDF EA can be found in the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry: <https://iaac-aeic.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80122>.

While the proposed project would be occurring on federal lands where access is currently restricted, CNL is also interested in developing a better understanding of Curve Lake First Nation's historic and/or modern day use of lands near the project site.

In December 2019, via email, we sent to you a link to the 2019 NSDF revised draft Environmental Impact Statement (<https://www.cnl.ca/en/home/environmental-stewardship/near-surface-disposal-facility/nsdf-documents.aspx>) and the NSDF Indigenous Engagement Report (https://www.cnl.ca/site/media/Parent/Indigenous_Engagement_Report_Rev_3.pdf) and would welcome your input on these documents.

Additionally, CNL is interested in learning about Curve Lake First Nation and any asserted rights, interests or activities your members might undertake in the local or regional study areas in proximity to the NSDF project.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories

Chalk River Laboratories
 286 Plant Road
 Chalk River, Ontario
 Canada K0J 1J0
 Telephone: 613-584-3311
 Toll Free: 1-866-513-2325

Laboratoires Nucléaires Canadiens

Laboratoires de Chalk River
 286, rue Plant
 Chalk River (Ontario)
 Canada K0J 1J0
 Téléphone: 613-584-3311
 Sans frais: 1-866-513-2325

More specifically CNL would be interested in learning about the following:

- Do you have traditional territory near the NSDF Project site?
- Do you have any members of your community that currently live in close or reasonable proximity to the NSDF Project site?
- Do you have historical and/or current traditional practices near the NSDF Project, specifically we are interested in your community's traditional uses such as trapping (traditional or commercial), hunting, fishing (traditional or commercial), gathering and practicing cultural ceremonies?
- Does your community have sites of ceremonial significance in close proximity or more generally any cultural activities near the NSDF Project site?
- Tell us about any important resources, uses, activities, values and interests to your community near the NSDF Project site.
- Is your current community use different than historic use? And if it is, please describe.
- Let us know of any potential concerns with respect to effects of the NSDF Project? CNL would be pleased to describe its proposed design and mitigation measures and is open to hearing about other mitigation and monitoring measures from your community.

CNL is happy to receive your feedback in whatever format is suitable for your community. We would also be interested in meeting with Curve Lake First Nation to discuss any feedback or share information.

We appreciate and recognize the value of indigenous involvement in the EA process and CNL will seek engagement in a manner acceptable to you and your community.

If there is interest in meeting with CNL to hold discussions related to the NSDF Project and/or Curve Lake First Nation interests, please contact Nicole LeBlanc at Nicole.LebLANC@cnl.ca to coordinate. Due to current circumstances, we would be conducting these meetings via teleconference or an appropriate video conference platform.

For updates on the NSDF Project, please visit www.cnl.ca/nsdf. We will continue to post new information on the project and the ongoing environmental assessment as it becomes available.

Regards,



Mitch MacKay

Manager, Environmental Remediation Management Stakeholder Relations

cc: Mary Ann Dewey-Plante, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL)
Julie Kapyrka, Lands and Resources Consultation Liaison, Curve Lake First Nation
Nicole LeBlanc, ERM Stakeholder Relations
Meggan Vickerd, NSDF Project