MEETING MINUTES

Information and Consultation Meeting
Members of the Kebaowek First Nation

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Date: January 28, 2026
Time: 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Type of meeting: virtual and in-person

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

- Update on the Onimiki Project
- Carry out the consultation process with First Nations
- Documenting First Nations' land use

COMMUNICATION CHANNELS USED

- Social Media: Onimiki Renewable Energy and the Kebaowek First Nation

SPEAKERS – ONIMIKI RENEWABLE ENERGY

NAMES	ORGANISATION
David McLaren	President, Onimiki Renewable Energy
Marc Morin	Project manager
Daniel Migneault	Communication and community relations advisor
Michèle Lavictoire	CIMA+
Andréane Chabot	CIMA+

Number of participants: approximately 22 persons

Summary of Concerns Raised

THEME	CONCERNS
Project	Location of the water inlet
	Excavation of canals and stock sites
	Withdrawal of the Onimiki South Power Plant
Funding and economical impacts	Use of revenus by the community
	Project cost
	Job creation
Environment	Long term impacts on territory
	Changes to the management of the Kipawa River's flow
	Effects on Lake Kipawa
	Impact on Lake Thiriot (new outlet, relocation of the water intake)
	Compensation measures
	Impacts monitoring measures
Governance	Breakdown of each partner's ownership interest in the limited partnership
	Allocation of shares in the event of a partner's withdrawal
Regulatory process and consultations	Differences between the federal and provincial processes (bird classification)
	Coordination of environmental assessment processes between federal and provincial jurisdictions and the cumulative impacts of various projects
	Social acceptability
Land uses	Sharing information with Onimiki Renewable Energy

Follow-ups on meetings

- Community members' interest in reviewing the environmental impact study once it is completed.
- Share information about the limited partnership agreement among the partners.
- Share a list of job openings related to the project's development so that community members can access it.

Meeting proceedings

Kebaowek First Nation Councilor Justin Roy welcomes those in attendance. He notes that the community has been considering the development of a hydroelectric project for the past 15 to 20 years. The project has evolved over the years. It is important to take the time needed to properly evaluate the project. He invites people to contact the Kebaowek Council or the Onimiki Renewable Energy team with any questions or concerns they may have.

The teams from Onimiki Renewable Energy and CIMA+ gave a PowerPoint presentation on the project and its various environmental aspects.

At any time, both the in-person audience and those participating virtually could speak up to ask questions of the speakers on stage.

This report is divided into two sections: a summary of the presentation and the questions and answers posed to the project team throughout the meeting.

Summary

The Onimiki team explains the consultation and development process for a major project such as the Onimiki Project. It emphasizes that this is a community-based project. The Mashteuiatsh community was brought on board as a partner, drawing on its nearly 25 years of experience in community-based energy project development.

Several versions of the project have been considered over the years. Today, the project focuses on a single hydroelectric power plant following the withdrawal of the Onimiki South

plant, which was originally planned as part of the former Kipawa plant. The conditions necessary for its implementation have not been met.

The Onimiki power plant project is presented. Management of Lake Kipawa would remain unchanged and under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment. The flow of the Kipawa River would be modified. An ecological flow would be maintained.

The water intake has been relocated following environmental studies and feedback received during public consultations. The water intake will now be located at the far end of Lake Thiriot, and the tunnel will be 4.4 kilometers long. Lake Nadeau, which was originally planned to be connected to Lake Thiriot, is no longer affected by the project. A preliminary overview of the power plant is presented.

This document presents a preliminary management plan for Lake Kipawa and its outflows—the Kipawa River and Gordon Creek—following the completion of the Onimiki project. Concerns have been raised regarding the impacts of these changes on Lake Kipawa, particularly the effects of redirecting a portion of the water flow to the new outflow on the lake. Environmental studies will provide answers to these questions.

The discussion covers the required investments, the expected returns for partners after debt repayment (based on their level of participation in the project), and maximizing local benefits. This would enable the community to have its own sources of income and decide how to use them.

Several environmental studies are required as part of the project. The CIMA+ team provides explanations regarding the project’s study areas, the objectives of the environmental inventories, and the results of the inventories for the various species recorded between 2022 and 2025. The identified fish species are discussed. Compensation measures are possible. There is a comprehensive impact assessment process that must be followed. Governments require developers to identify the project’s issues and the resulting impacts. If the impact cannot be avoided. If this is not possible, they are then required to propose mitigation measures.

A table showing current and projected median flows of the Kipawa River is presented, along with images of certain sections of the Kipawa River at different flow rates. This

allows experts to collect data and conduct the necessary analyses, particularly regarding fish spawning.

The meeting concluded with a discussion of the next preliminary steps and the communication tools available to stay informed.

Afterward, attendees will be asked to share information about their land use to assist the experts in drafting the environmental impact study. Large-format maps, sticky notes, and pencils are available on the tables so that people can mark the sites they've visited directly on the maps. For those participating online, the documents will be posted on the website. They can contact the Onimiki Renewable Energy team to share information. All information is collected confidentially.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS	ANSWERS
Based on the information you have provided, it appears that the water level of the Kipawa River would be lowered. As for the management of Lake Kipawa, it would remain the responsibility of the government.	The flow of the Kipawa River would be altered. The flow varies greatly depending on how the Laniel Dam is managed. The number of days on which the river would reach 15 cubic meters per second would increase compared to the current situation. Environmental assessments are conducted to determine what constitutes sufficient flow (e.g., maintaining fish habitat). CIMA+ experts have been commissioned to conduct these assessments, which take into account several factors, including the fish spawning season. Governments will need to approve their findings.
The decrease in the flow of the Kipawa River appears to be more pronounced in winter.	The reduction in the flow of the Kipawa River would be more significant in winter, while still maintaining the ecological flow. The flow is managed in such a way as to allow Lake Kipawa to accommodate and retain spring floodwaters.

The preliminary plan shows that canals will need to be dug to carry water to the power plant. How long will these canals be?	The distance between Lake Kipawa and the outlet of Lake Thiriot [where the water intake would be located] is approximately 5 kilometers. About 2 kilometers of excavation would be required. This amounts to approximately 300,000 cubic meters of material to be excavated.
How will you dispose of the excavated material? / What will these sites look like?	There would be storage sites. / The sites would be replanted with vegetation. They will be selected to minimize visual impact. There would be several layers of material, which would be relatively flat.
The location of the water intake is different from the one shown at the last public presentation.	The location of the water intake has been changed following public consultations. It is now located near Lake Thiriot. The new configuration avoids Lake Nadeau. The same flow rate would be maintained at the outlet of Lake Thiriot. There would be no impact on the creek at the outlet of Lake Thiriot.
What will be the impact of the removal of the Onimiki South power plant on project costs, and what will be the loss of revenue?	For now, the budget has not been changed. We will explore the possibility of optimizing the design of the Onimiki (North) power plant. Its capacity could range from 60 to 70 MW. Once all the details are known, we will be able to determine the annual energy output and project costs more accurately.
Can you explain the difference between the two planned power plants—the one in the north and the one in the south that was scrapped?	The Onimiki South power plant would have had a capacity of 7.5 MW. The Onimiki North power plant is projected to have a capacity of 60 MW. The design could be optimized to slightly increase the capacity of the Onimiki North power plant. For example, the final size of the tunnel has

	yet to be determined. The best configuration, taking into account project costs relative to expected revenues, will be selected.
Were the projects carried out by the Mashteuiatsh community on its territory carried out in collaboration with non-Indigenous partners?	The Mashteuiatsh community's projects were carried out in partnership with two regional county municipalities (MRC). They generate independent revenue that enables the community to carry out projects on its territory, since the government is unable to fund everything. There are also government programs that require communities to contribute funds.
Have the projections for hours worked during construction been updated following the withdrawal of Onimiki South?	These are the same figures as those presented earlier. We would like to proceed with the detailed design of the project first, rather than repeatedly revising these figures. For example, we will not be digging a tunnel to carry water to the Onimiki South power plant, which will not be built, but the tunnel for the Onimiki North power plant would be longer. A more precise design is therefore necessary.
How was the distribution among the partners determined? The two First Nations of Wolf Lake and Kebaowek have a combined stake equal to that of the Témiscamingue RCM. I feel like we're leaving money on the table. We also see the community of Mashteuiatsh—which is not on this territory—contributing 20%.	We are unable to answer that question. We can only assume that the leaders were comfortable with this arrangement.
It should also be noted that development costs are shared in the same proportion.	Each partner must cover its share of the project's development costs. Once the project has obtained all necessary permits and signed a

	power purchase agreement with Hydro-Québec, it will be possible to approach financial institutions to secure Kebaowek's share of financing, which is expected to total at least $90 million.
	First Nations continue to represent the majority, with a combined share of 60%.
What would happen if a partner decided to pull out partway through?	The agreement includes provisions for the other partners to buy back the shares.
First Nations should have the opportunity to purchase the shares on a priority basis if a partner decides to withdraw.	We are working together as partners to revitalize our region. It's great that First Nations communities are the majority partners in this project.
If a First Nation decided to withdraw, we could end up in the minority. And I'm worried that one of the partners might decide to sell their shares to just anyone.	The agreement between the partners stipulates that the other partners will decide how his shares will be redistributed. The limited partnership agreement covers the legal aspects. This is a legitimate concern, and appropriate follow-up will be conducted. **Follow-up after the meeting:** We confirm that the limited partnership agreement provides that the other partners have the option to purchase the shares of a limited partner who withdraws, in proportion to their interest in the partnership. The agreement was drafted to cover a wide range of scenarios in the event of a withdrawal.
How are birds protected? The standards seem to differ between provincial and federal levels.	Certain bird species are protected under provincial law (Quebec). At the federal level, certain species are protected. A distinction is made between resident birds and migratory birds

	that are passing through during the nesting season.
Could the discharge from the Laniel Dam on the Kipawa River be suspended during certain periods?	No. Water will always be released from the Laniel Dam into the Kipawa River. Biologists are responsible for determining the water volumes needed at different times of the year—such as during the spawning season—to maintain fish habitat. Power generation at the Onimiki plant would be adjusted based on the required flow rates. There would be several turbines. Some would therefore be shut down at certain times to ensure that the necessary water volumes are maintained in the Kipawa River. The Department of the Environment would continue to manage Lake Kipawa and determine how much water can be used for power generation while maintaining the ecological flow in the Kipawa River.
Would it be possible to install a pipeline between Lake Kipawa and the Onimiki power plant instead of digging canals?	This would not be an economically viable option. It is also important to note that there are pressure losses (energy losses) when water is pumped through a tunnel and a pipe. A massive pipe would therefore be required to minimize these pressure losses.
Will there be measures to compensate for habitat loss?	Compensation measures will be determined if there is any habitat loss. The impacts must first be assessed to determine whether they are positive, neutral, or negative. Some impacts could be positive. For example, in the spring, the flow of the Kipawa River is very high. Reducing it would increase spawning areas. We have conducted several surveys to thoroughly characterize the area and determine the water volumes needed to maintain fish habitats.

Are additional environmental studies planned for the long term? The situation could change—for example, due to climate change—or could turn out differently than originally anticipated.	Monitoring measures must be put in place. If mitigation measures (compensation) have been implemented, it will be necessary to ensure that they are having the intended effect. This monitoring is generally conducted for five years following the project's commissioning, but may continue longer if necessary. We place a strong emphasis on conducting environmental studies because it is in our best interest to ensure that they are accurate and realistic.
If the project goes ahead and certain infrastructure needs to be rebuilt in the long term, would a new environmental impact assessment be required?	The excavation of canals and the tunneling through rock would, so to speak, be ongoing. As for the rest, the main priority is to ensure that the equipment and the building housing the power plant are maintained on a regular basis. The permits granted are valid for a fixed term. The developer must comply with the conditions specified in the permit. It is difficult to say what will happen with the permits in 50 years.
What will be the effects of opening a new outlet on Lake Kipawa? If the project goes ahead and the channels are dug, the effects will be permanent. There could be consequences that were not anticipated.	Assessments are still ongoing. There are several aspects to evaluate: impacts on habitats, erosion, and the effects of changes in water management and increased flow velocity. Any permits would include conditions, and monitoring would be required to ensure that the expected impacts are the actual impacts. The water level of Lake Kipawa would continue to be managed by the government and would remain similar to what it is currently.
I think we need to consider what will happen to these facilities in 50 years and any potential replacement or renovation projects	Hydroelectric power plant infrastructure has a long service life and can be repaired. For example, [the community of Mashteuiatsh] is involved in a project to refurbish a power plant that is over 100 years old. We must comply with

that could have an impact on future generations.	regulations and conduct the necessary environmental assessments in accordance with current standards. These standards evolve over time to reflect today's realities.
What about the studies on Lake Kipawa?	Environmental assessments are currently underway. The results are pending and will be presented at upcoming informational meetings.
Fish are important, but so are moose.	We collect data on moose for environmental studies, and any information you share with us will help us complete our research.
Would this have an impact on the bays, such as Dorval Bay? The change in water flow could have an impact.	Environmental assessments are currently underway. More details will be shared in the coming months.
Will it be possible to review the environmental impact study before it is submitted? For some projects, the community has the opportunity to provide feedback before the environmental impact study is submitted.	Work is currently underway to finalize the environmental impact study. The application is scheduled to be submitted later in 2026. Prior to submission, additional informational meetings will be held to provide a more comprehensive overview of the impacts. We have taken note of your comment.
You should make a list of the jobs that will be needed for the project so that our young people and future generations can gain the necessary training.	That's a good point. Meetings of the Témiscamingue Economic Impact Maximization Committee will begin shortly. The community of Kebaowek must also get involved to maximize the economic benefits.
It is important to consider how the proceeds would be used. Homeownership is important to the community.	There are many ways to use the independent revenue, which will need to be discussed within the community. Environmental projects could also be carried out.
What does Onimiki mean?	Onimiki means "thunder."
Other projects are being considered in the region and involve the Ottawa	That's right. The impact assessment involves various levels of government, which allows for

River. One such project is the rehabilitation of the bridge-dam. Cumulative impacts must be taken into account, and the various levels of government must be consulted.	the impacts of other projects to be taken into account.
Social acceptance is important. There are currently petitions circulating against the project. It is important to listen to what everyone has to say, to share information, and to be transparent.	Onimiki Renewable Energy listens to concerns and answers questions. We strive to keep the community informed at every stage of the project's development. Different perspectives help us improve the project. Consultations and environmental studies must first be completed. We recognize that there will be impacts and will propose mitigation measures. Transparency is important. Ultimately, it is the regulatory authorities who will determine whether the project can move forward.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Presentation

Agenda and objectives of the meeting

A word of welcome

About the Onimiki project

Project update

Environment and project study areas

Questions

Documentation of First Nations land use

Meeting objectives

- Update on the Onimiki project
- Consultation process with First Nations
- Document First Nations land uses

Community hydroelectric power plant project in Témiscamingue
Information and consultation meeting – Kebaowek First Nation
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Our partners

The Onimiki Renewable Energy L.P. project is being developed on a 100% community basis. The partners' goal is to develop a truly promising project that will benefit First Nations and all citizens of the MRC de Témiscamingue.

Kebaowek First Nation (20 %)

Wolf Lake First Nation (20 %)

MRC de Témiscamingue (40 %)

Première nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (20 %)

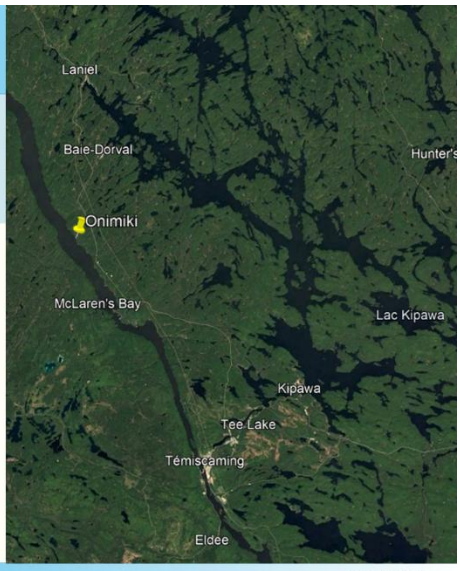
The Onimiki project - highlights

Onimiki Renewable Energy's proposed project has been developed taking into account comments received during community consultations.

- Onimiki (North): a 60 MW power station *(located 30 km north of Témiscaming and 15 km south of Laniel - near Pointe McMartin)*
- Cost estimate: $475 million (*under review)*

Onimiki South is withdrawn of the project

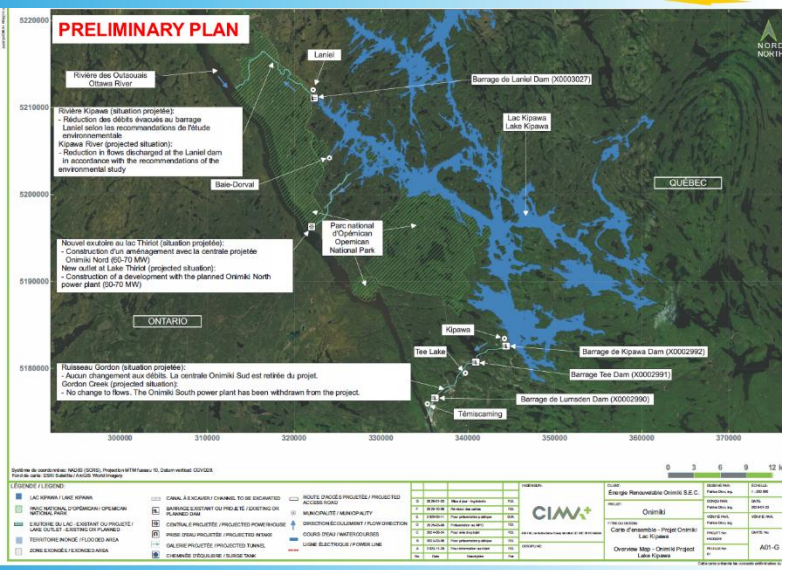
- Comprehensive analyses have demonstrated that the conditions are not in place to justify the development of a second power plant (7MW) in the former Kipawa power plant in Témiscaming.
- The development of only one power plant reduces the complexity of the project.



Onimiki North – overview

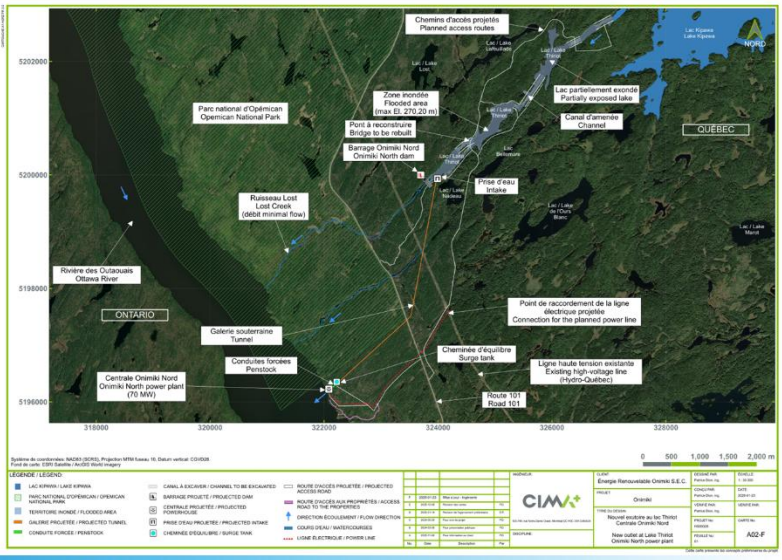
Highlights

- A new outlet between Lake Kipawa and Lake Témiscamingue.
- No major flooding between Kipawa lake/reservoir and the proposed water intake. Some sections would be partially exposed.
- Management of Kipawa lake/reservoir according to historical conditions.
- Ecological flow maintained in the Kipawa River *(aesthetic flow to be discussed with the community)*.



Onimiki Nord - preliminary plan

- A series of short canal sections linking Kipawa lake, Thiriot lakes.
- A 4.4-kilometres underground headrace that avoids Parc national d'Opémican.
- A power station on the shores of Lake Témiscamingue.
- Optimization of the water intake location following environmental inventories and consultations



CENTRALE ONIMIKI NORD / ONIMIKI NORTH POWERHOUSE

Post-development management *(preliminary)*

- Management of the Kipawa reservoir remains unchanged, under the responsibility of the Direction générale des barrages du ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs.
- Discharge of 6.8 to 18 m3/s at Kipawa dam via the Gordon Creek reach.
- Maintenance of at least 15 m^3/s in the Kipawa River.
- Available flow is directed to the Onimiki North power station (up to 82 m^3/s).
- Excess flow is discharged into the Kipawa River.

A major investment for our future

Investment	Estimated net cash (after debt payment)
Total : 475 M$	Year 1 : 7,9 M$
	Year 5 : 11,9 M$
	Year 10 : 17,3 M$
	Total : 125 M$

Investment Kebaowek (20%)	Estimated net cash (after debt payment)
Total : 95 M$	Year 1 : 1,58 M$
	Year 5 : 2,38 M$
	Year 10 : 3,46 M$
	Total : 25 M$

- Municipalities and First Nations have access to advantageous financing programs and rates.
- Onimiki Renewable Energy has a commercial framework with Hydro-Québec that allows the partners to move forward with confidence in the development of the project. The sale price will be negotiated by mutual agreement.
- Net cash generated increases annually.
- An independent economic study will be carried out to validate the benefits

Supporting the local economy

Preliminary estimates

- ✓ 36 months of construction
- ✓ Between 800 000 and 1 000 000 hours worked
- ✓ An average of 225 workers over 36 months
- ✓ Invitations to tender published on the SEAO site
- ✓ 20 to 30 construction contracts between $500 000 and $100 million
- ✓ Local purchasing of goods and service

Regional economic development organizations and First Nations economic development departments will be called upon to maximize spin-offs and job creation.

Environment

Onimiki Renewable Energy wants to develop a project that takes into account all environmental, social and economic concerns.

All environmental aspects will be well documented in the environmental impact study. (mid-2026)

The project's development will be consistent with the practice of traditional activities and First Nations' ancestral rights, all local activities (tourism, recreation, sports) and the maintenance of biodiversity.

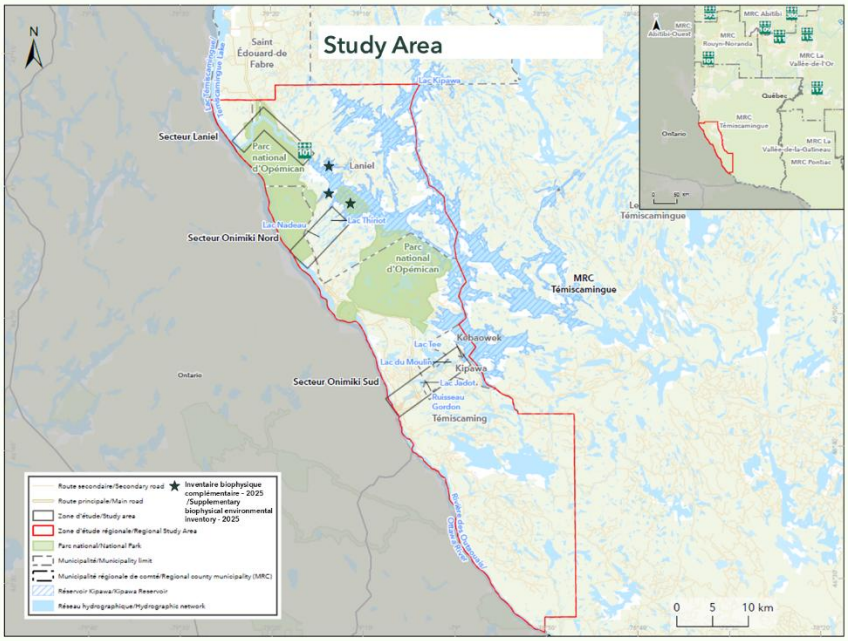
The project will have to go through all the regulatory stages in order to obtain the necessary authorizations.

Some examples of topics to be studied

- Project compatibility with Opémican National Park activities
- Water quality
- Wildlife
- Flora
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Social environment
- Impacts of climate change

02

Study Area



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Biophysical Environment Inventory

List of biophysical environmental surveys conducted between 2022 and 2025

- Physical Environment
  - Water quality
  - Sediment quality in areas where excavation may occur during potential construction works
- Biological Environment
  - Description of habitats:
    - Vegetation communities
    - Aquatic:
      - Drone survey : conducted in targeted areas (Kipawa River and watercourses downstream of the proposed dam in Onimiki North Study Area)
      - Characterization of the watercourses and water bodies: channel morphology, substrate, delineation of high-water mark / bankfull width

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Biophysical Environment Inventory

List of biophysical environmental surveys conducted between 2022 and 2025

- Biological Environment
  - Inventories:
    - Flora (endangered, threatened, special concern, invasive species)
    - Fish (ichthyofauna)
    - Herpetofauna (turtles, snakes, salamanders, and frogs)
    - Birds : breeding bird surveys (e.g., wetland species, nighthawks, songbirds)
    - Bats (Chiroptera)

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Natural Environment

Fish and Fish Habitat CIMA+ Survey Results (2022-2025)

- 25 fish species were recorded
  - 17 species in the Laniel Study Area; including 14 species in the Kipawa River
  - 10 species in the Onimiki North study area
- 7 potential spawning areas were identified (see following figures) :
  - 2 Suspected walleye spawning areas in the Laniel Study Area

Espèce de poisson	Fish species	Laniel study area 2022-2024	Kipawa River 2025	Onimiki Nord study area
Achigan à petite bouche	Smallmouth bass	X[1]	X	
Barbotte brune	Brown bullhead	X	X	X
Chabot tacheté	Mottled sculpin			
Cisco de lac	Cisco	X		
Crapet de roche	Rock bass	X	X	
Crapet-soleil	Pumpkinseed		X	X
Dard à ventre jaune	Iowa darter			X
Dard barré	Johnny Darter		X	
Doré jaune	Walleye	X[1]	X	
Épinoche à cinq épines	Brook stickleback	X[1]		X
Fouille-roche zébré	Logperch		X	
Grand brochet	Northern pike	X[1]	X	X
Grand corégone	Lake whitefish			
Lotte	Burbot	X		
Méné à museau noir	Blacknose shiner			
Méné jaune	Golden shiner			
Méné ventre rouge	Northern redbelly dace			X
Meunier noir	White sucker	X[1]	X	X
Meunier rouge	Longnose sucker		X	
Mulet à cornes	Creek chub		X	
Mulet perlé	Pearl dace			X
Ouitouche	Fallfish	X	X	X
Perchaude	Yellow perch	X	X	X
Touladi	Lake trout	X		

[1] Fish species recorded during surveys conducted between 2022 and 2024 in the Kipawa River

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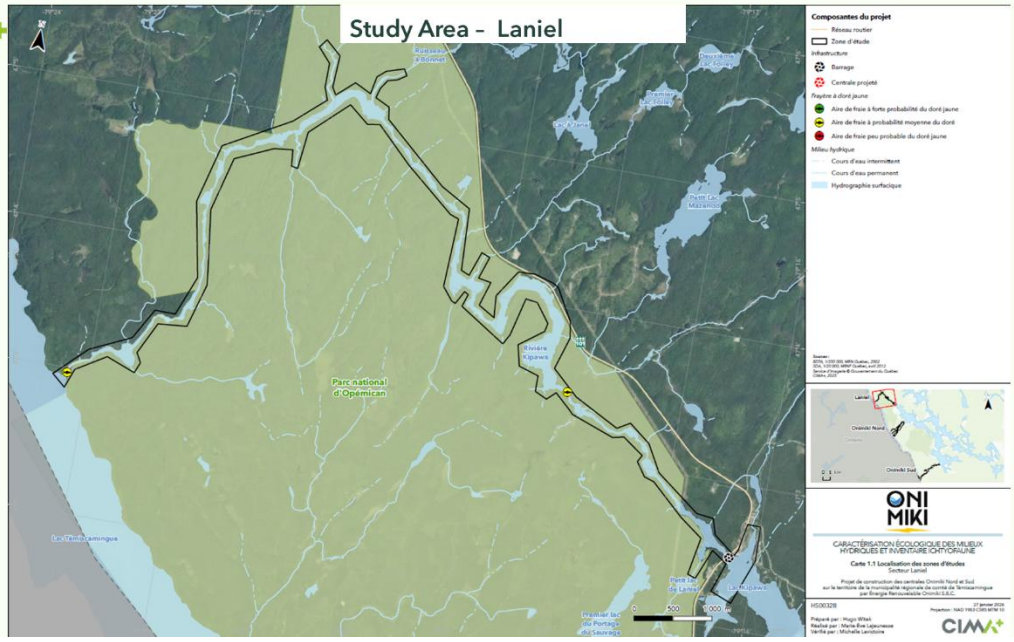
Study Area – Laniel



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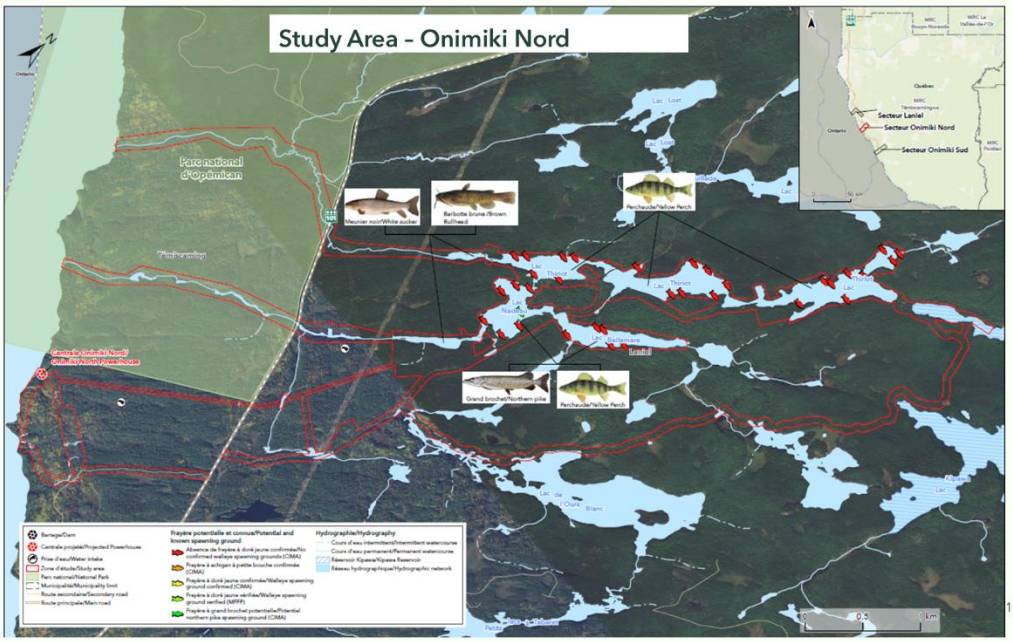

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Natural Environment

Avifauna (Birds)

- 76 songbird species recorded during the breeding season
- Confirmation of 4 provincially designated species:
  - Common Nighthawk, Canada Warbler, Peregrine Falcon, and Bald Eagle

Bats

- Presence of eight bat species
  - 7 provincially designated species : Silver-haired Bat, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Little Brown Myostis, Northern Myotis, Eastern Small-footed Myotis and Tri-coloured Bat
  - 2 federally designated species « Endangered » : Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis

Herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles)

- Confirmed presence of 15 amphibian and reptile species
- Confirmed presence of 1 designated species : Snapping Turtle

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Preliminary Impact Assessment

Examples of Anticipated Preliminary Mitigation Measures – Fish and Fish Habitat

Avoidance measures :

- Minimize works planned below the high-water mark (within the watercourse)
  - None on Kipawa River
- Avoid impacts to aquatic species at risk
  - No critical habitat or residences of an aquatic species at risk identified

Mitigation measures :

- Ensure adequate ecological flow during fish-sensitive periods (spawning) :
  - Waterpower facility operations would be secondary to the maintenance of ecological flow
  - For instance: all spring-spawning species require flows that maintain key habitats during the period from April 15 to June 15
- Ensure flows that maintain fish passage, as required

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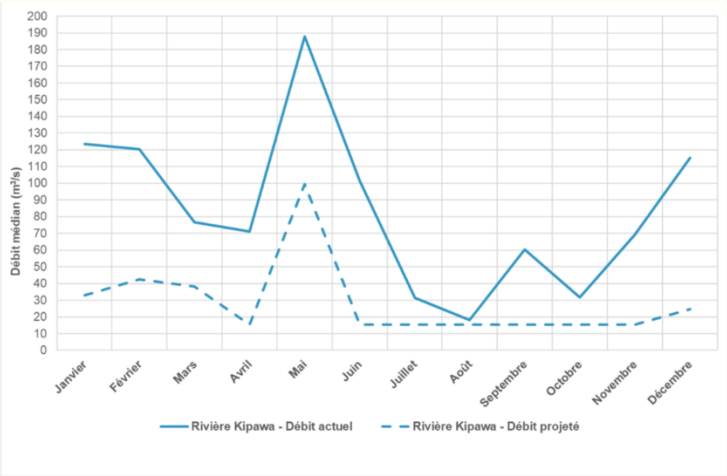
Preliminary Impact Assessment – Kipawa River

Water Level / Flow Modifications – Kipawa River

Existing and Proposed Median Flows in the Kipawa River Reach



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Presentation of habitats at different flows

Grande Chute

15,8 m^3/s

50,9 m^3/s

114,9 m^3/s
(Source : Google Earth)

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Presentation of habitats at different flows

Three Blind Mice Rapids(R2-3)

15,8 m^3/s

50,9 m^3/s

303,4 m^3/s
(Source : Google Earth)

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Presentation of habitats at different flows

R2 – Downstream of Tumbling Dice Rapids (R2-3)

15,8 m^3/s

50,9 m^3/s

303,4 m^3/s

(Source : Google Earth)

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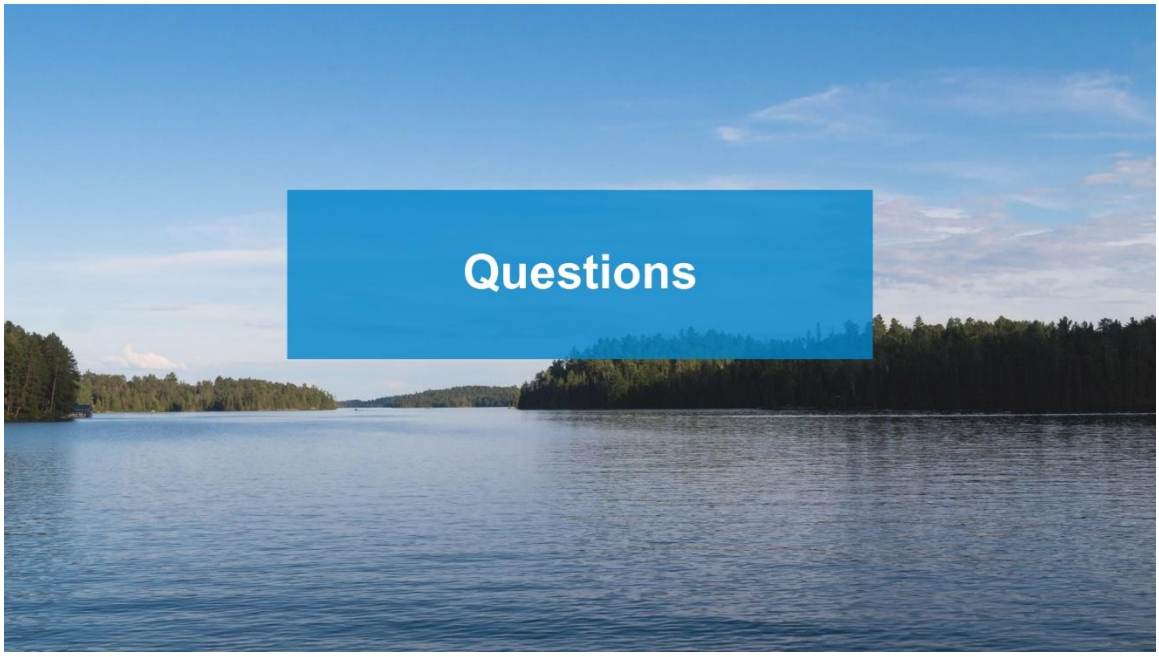

02

Social Environment

Land use documentation

Why document land uses in the territory ?

For the impact assessment report:

- To ensure that the description of the environment is as representative as possible to reality;
- To conduct a fair analysis of the impacts that the various activities of the project could have on land use;
- To develop appropriate mitigation measures, if applicable.

For engineering:

- Allow opportunities to adjust the design, if possible, based on the information obtained, to minimize the impacts.

How can you help us ?

- Identify on the maps your :
  - Hunting areas;
  - Trapping areas;
  - Fishing areas;
  - Harvesting areas;
  - Any other places used by the community for the practice of traditional activities.

Rest assured that this information will not appear as such in the impact study report, the precise locations will remain confidential.

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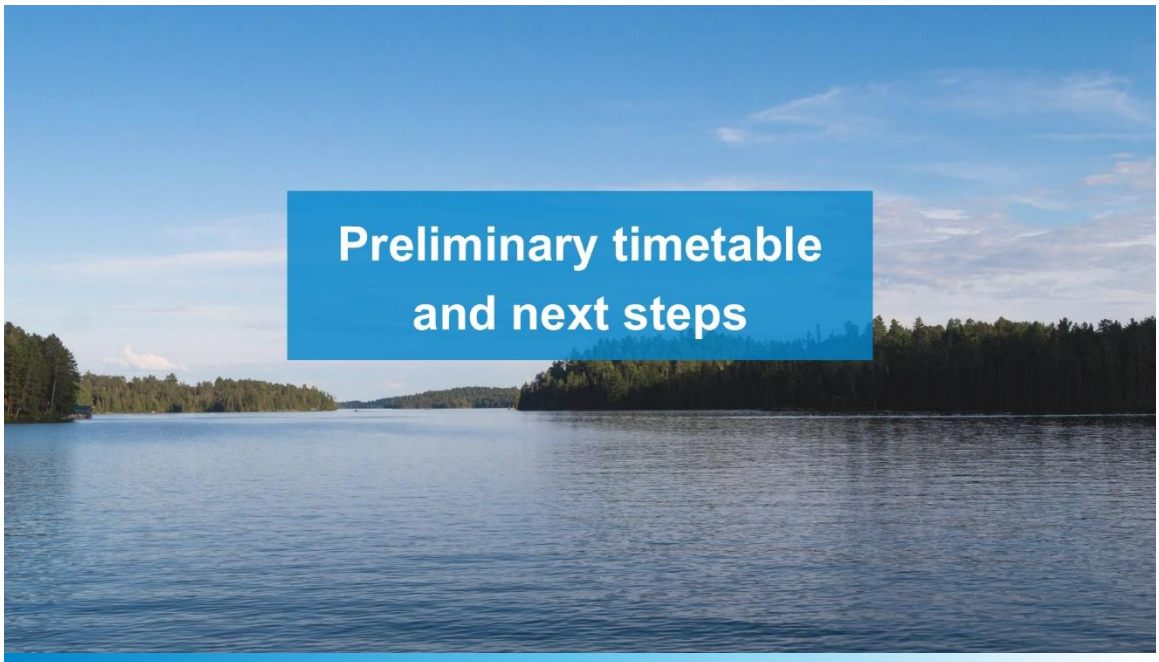
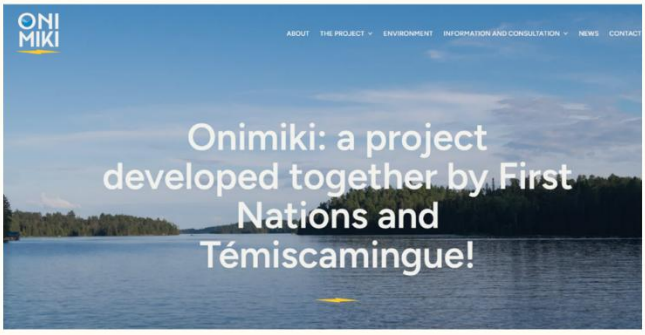


Next steps

2026	2027	2028-2030	2030
• Information and consultation process • Discussions on maximizing economic benefits • Start of detailed engineering • Drafting and submission of the impact study (mid-2026) • MELCCFP Environmental Assessment process	• Obtaining the necessary authorizations • Negotiations for an energy purchase contract with Hydro-Québec	• Calls for tenders and awarding of contracts • Construction • Monitoring committees	• Commissioning • Connection to the Hydro-Québec grid • Monitoring committees

Information and communications

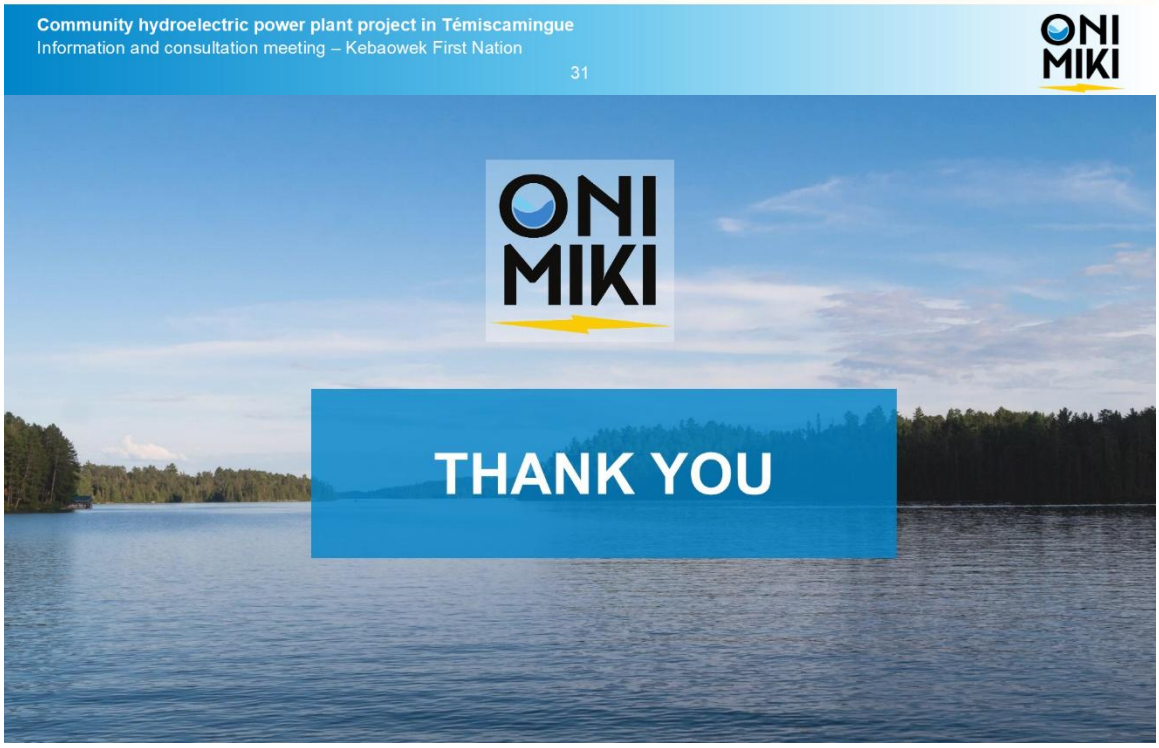


Website : www.onimiki.ca

Facebook : www.facebook.com/projetOnimiki

Newsletter : www.onimiki.ca/newsletter

Email : contact@onimiki.ca



Preliminary issues and valued components

Issue	Valued component
Maintain aquatic ecosystems	Aquatic fauna Benthic fauna
Maintain wetland and terrestrial habitats	Wetlands Avian fauna
Maintain hydrogeomorphological processes	Ecological flow Aesthetic and community flow Water level Ice regime
Water quality protection	Surface and groundwater quality
Soil Management	Soil quality
Preservation of traditional indigenous activities	Hunting / Trapping Fishing Harvesting
Maintaining recreational activities	Aesthetic and community flow
Climate change	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
Quality of life of the population	Economic impact Noise Landscape

=

These challenges, along with their associated valued components, will either be integrated into the design or mitigated through the application of appropriate measures during both construction and operation.

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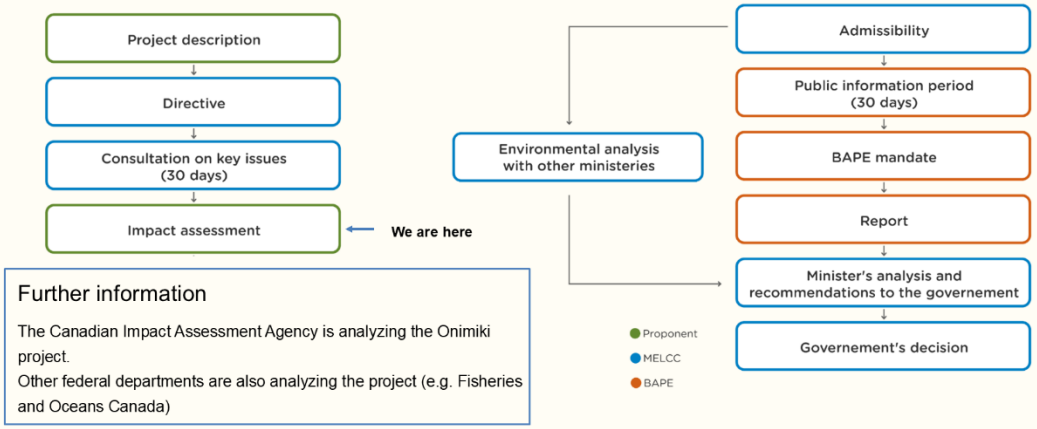
Regulatory process



Further information

The Canadian Impact Assessment Agency is analyzing the Onimiki project.
Other federal departments are also analyzing the project (e.g. Fisheries and Oceans Canada)

Kipawa reservoir management - current situation

Dates	Action
December 1st to Match 31	Emptying the reservoir to make room for the spring flood
From the end of the flood until September 1st	Maintenance of the reservoir level
September 1st to October 1st	Lowering for spawning
October 1st to December 1st	Rise after spawning

- **Controlled by two retaining structures:** the Laniel dam on the Kipawa River and the Kipawa dam on the Gordon Creek reach.
- **Responsible authority:** The structures are managed by the Direction générale des barrage (DGB) of the MELCCFP in accordance with the water levels set out in the Lac Kipawa joint management plan and safety study documents.
- **Order of priority for Lake Kipawa outlets :**
  - 6.8 to 18 m³/s discharged at Kipawa dam, into Gordon Creek since 2011.
  - Minimum flow of 15 m³/s maintained in the Kipawa River.
  - All excess flows are discharged at the Laniel dam on the Kipawa River.

Physical environment

Water and Sediment Quality – Results

Results of the Lake Ecological Integrity Assessment (MILQ) – Forthcoming

Onimiki Nord study area

Water quality

- Lakes are minimally impacted by human activities (low-productivity lakes = oligotrophic)
- Chemical parameters of the lakes indicate generally good water quality
- The watercourses studied are also minimally disturbed by human activities, according to the IDEC, a biological indicator (Eastern Canada Diatom Index)

Sediment Quality

- Exceedances of certain Québec sediment quality assessment criteria were observed for metals (cadmium, nickel, lead, and zinc) and for sulfur

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Physical environment

Aquatic Environment- Results

- Delineation of the shoreline limit conducted in the field for Onimiki North study area
- Segmentation of the watercourse by flow type and substrate
  - Laniel study area: delineation based on photo interpretation using drone-acquired aerial imagery, as well as ground-level photographs taken at specific locations in 2022 and 2024 (example below for ground-level photographs)

15,8 m^3/s

25,8 m^3/s

50,9 m^3/s

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Preliminary Impact Assessment – Kipawa River

Examples of Anticipated Preliminary Mitigation Measures – Changes in Water Level / Flow

Avoidance measures :

- No works planned below the shoreline limit (within the watercourse
- No critical habitat or residence of an aquatic species at risk identified in the Kipawa River

Mitigation measures :

- Ensure adequate flow in the Kipawa River during fish-sensitive periods (spawning) :
  - Power plant operations would be secondary to the maintenance of ecological flow
  - All spring-spawning species require flows that maintain key habitats during the period from April 15 to June 15
- Ensure flows that allow free fish passage, if required :
  - In the Kipawa River and its tributaries

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APPENDIX 2 – Facebook Post