



**FIRST MINING
GOLD**



Information for Navigable Waters Assessment

Springpole Gold Project
First Mining Gold Corp.

ONS2104

Prepared by:
WSP Canada Inc.

April 2025



**FIRST MINING
GOLD**



Information for Navigable Waters Assessment Springpole Gold Project

Red Lake District, Northwest Ontario
Project #ONS2104

Prepared for:

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1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

First Mining Gold Corp. (FMG) proposes to develop an open pit gold and silver mine with supporting facilities known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout (Figure 1-1).

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) on behalf of FMG is providing this information package to support the assessment by Transport Canada of the navigability of waterbodies.

The ore body is located under a portion of a northern bay of Springpole Lake's north basin. To allow for the development and safe operation of the open pit mine, two dikes will be established to facilitate controlled dewatering of the mining area similar to other mines operating in Canada. Ore from the open pit will be processed in an onsite process plant at approximately 30,000 tonnes per day (tpd). Tailings produced by the processing of ore will be stored along with mine rock in a co-disposal facility (CDF).

Lakes and small waterbodies are numerous in the Project area as shown in Figure 1-2. The proposed site layout and infrastructure routing is provided in Figure 1-3. The Project layout places the required mine-related facilities near the open pit to the extent practical, and on lands to which FMG has access or reasonably expects to gain access. None of the waterbodies in the mine site area Project Development Area are listed as navigable waters within Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Navigable Waters Act*.

The main Project components include:

- Open pit
- Dikes (west dike and east dike)
- CDF for mine rock and tailings (north cell and south cell)
- Surficial sediments stockpile
- Ore stockpiles
- Process plant complex
- Buildings and supporting infrastructure
- Water management and treatment facilities
- Fish habitat development area
- Accommodations complex
- Aggregate operation(s)
- Transmission line
- Mine access road

More detailed descriptions of the Project works are included in Section 5 (Project Description) of the final EIS/EA document (WSP 2024). In addition to the components listed above, the Project will include additional temporary facilities and activities associated with construction and decommissioning of the Project including the development of temporary stockpiles, laydown areas, access roads, water management, temporary flow isolation, environmental control measures (e.g., silt fencing, cofferdam, berms), temporary facilities and creek crossings, where required.

This document discusses only the waterbodies that will be encroached upon within the mine site development area. A separate submission will be made that describes the works and waterbodies within the linear corridors associated with the transmission line and the mine site access road as these corridors are undergoing additional engineering and routing assessments.

As per the *Canada Navigable Waters Act*, a navigable water is defined as:

“a body of water, including a canal or any other body of water created or altered as a result of the construction of any work, that is used or where there is a reasonable likelihood that it will be used by vessels, in full or in part, for any part of the year as a means of transport or travel for commercial or recreational purposes, or as a means of transport or travel for Indigenous peoples of Canada exercising rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, and

- a) There is public access, by land or by water;*
- b) There is no such public access but there are two or more riparian owners; or*
- c) His Majesty in right of Canada or a province is the only riparian owner.”*

It is understood that navigability will be assessed by Transport Canada for the Project for each waterbody based on the following categories:

- Physical Characteristics:
 - Coordinates, length, width, depth.
 - Bank type, bottom type.
 - Hydrology of the water body and surrounding area.
- Use by a vessel for transport or travel purposes (commercial, recreational or exercising of rights by Indigenous peoples)
 - Is it being used currently?
 - Is there a reasonable likelihood of future use?
- Accessibility:
 - Is there public access by land or water?
 - Are there two or more riparian (waterfront) owners around the body of water?
 - Is the Crown (Federal or Provincial) the only waterfront owner?

Section 3.0 provides this information for each waterbody. Most of the watercourses (streams) are small and intermittent, with poorly defined drainage paths over much of their length. Although it is not expected that many of these small drainage features are to be considered navigable, they have been listed in Section 2 for completeness. Waterbodies and watercourses assessed are presented in Figure 1-4 to Figure 1-7. Known navigation potential is summarised in Table 3-1, based on information collected to date (Section 1.2).

1.1 Aviation

As part of the information provided herein to assess public access, a consideration for float plane usage is provided in recognition that mineral exploration occurs at the Project site. To do this, Transport Canada and US Federal Aviation Administration guidelines were reviewed as well as flying community message boards and various floatplane specifications which indicate takeoff distances ranging from 600 m to over 1000 m to clear a 15 m obstacle ([Twin Otter on Floats: Specifications, Features and my Personal Experience \(teamjas.com\)](#); [Cessna 208 Caravan Floats, Mods, & Services | Wipaire](#)). There are limited guidelines on floatplane takeoff and landings and required distances are often based on experience, however, required landing distances are much shorter on water than land.

Springpole Lake and Birch Lake feature long stretches of open waters greater than 3 km long and 200 m wide. These are considered to be sufficient for floatplane takeoff and landing and future floatplane use can be anticipated.

1.2 Consultation

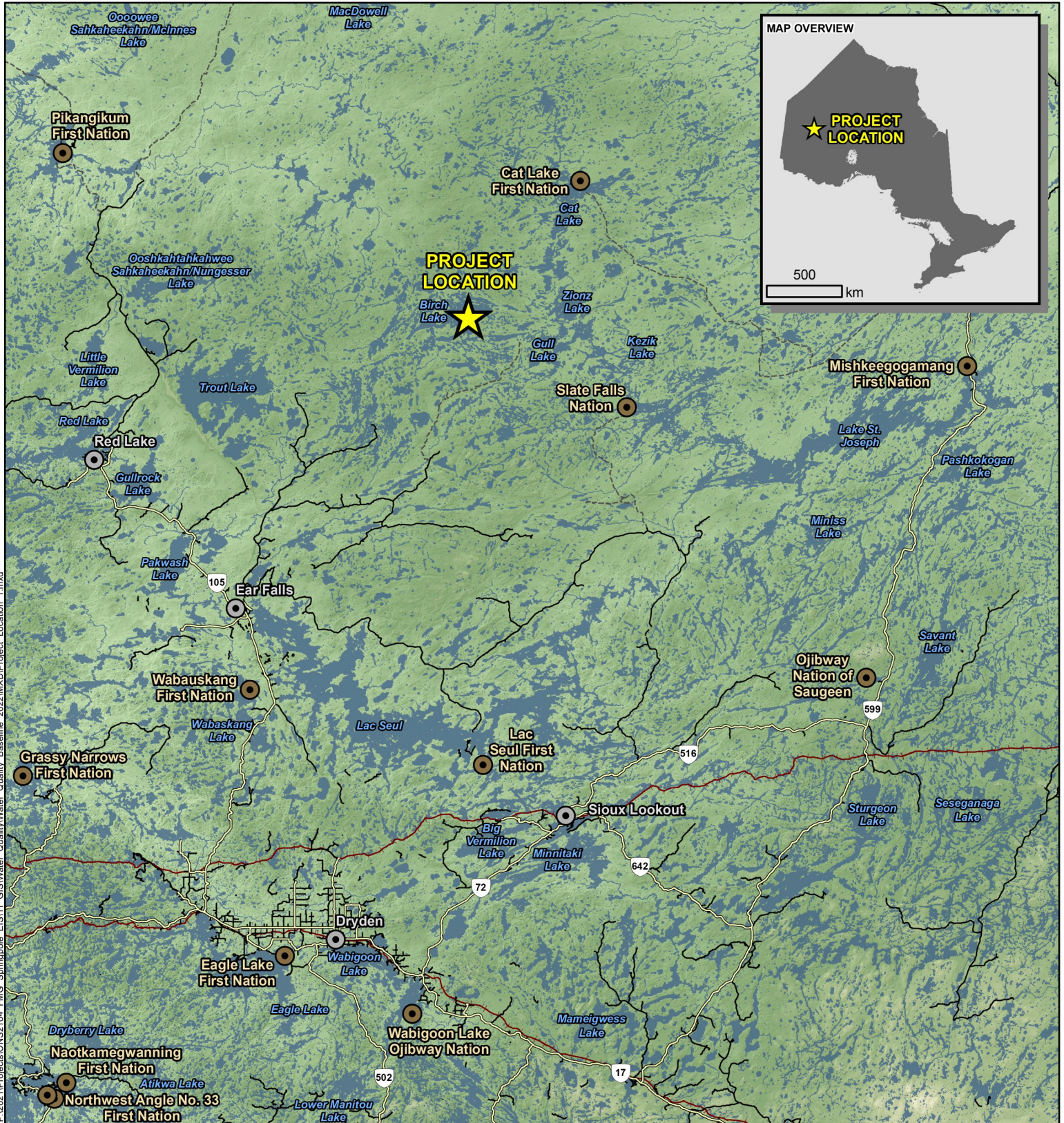
FMG has been carrying out engagement and consultation on the Project since 2018, including a number of meetings and workshops. FMG has presented baseline information and heard feedback about use in the area.

FMG provided guidance to communities regarding the Traditional Knowledge being sought for the Project including the request to provide information on waterways and travel routes. Information received to date indicates present and historic use of Birch Lake and Springpole Lake only. FMG has received the following Project-specific Traditional Knowledge and Land Use studies to date:

- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Traditional Land Use and Occupancy and Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study Report for Springpole Gold Mining Project (MON 2023)
- Northwestern Ontario Métis Community Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study for the First Mining Gold (FMG) Springpole Mine Project (MNO 2021)
- Northwestern Ontario Métis Community Springpole TKLUS Follow-up Report. Completed by Know History Inc. Historical Services (NWOMC 2024)
- Wabauskang Traditional Knowledge and Use in the area of the Springpole Gold Access Corridor Project (ArrowBlade 2014)
- Cat Lake First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study for the Proposed Springpole Gold Mine (CLFN 2024)
- Cat Lake First Nation Indigenous Knowledge and Use Study for the Kita-Ki-Nan Indigenous-led Assessment of the Springpole Project (CLFN 2024)
- Lac Seul First Nation Socio-Economic Baseline Study for the Proposed Springpole Gold Mine (CLFN 2024)
- Lac Seul First Nation Knowledge and Use Study for the Kita-Ki-Nan Indigenous-led Assessment of the Springpole Project (CLFN 2024)
- Slate Falls Nation Health, Socio-economic, Indigenous Knowledge and Land Use Study (SFN 2024)

In addition to traditional knowledge reports, FMG has reviewed the following documents to determine known or suspected commercial and recreational use:

- Geology of the Birch – Springpole Lakes Area. Ontario Department of Mines (Harding 1936)
- Slate Falls: Memories and Material (Kunicky 2021)
- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment. Springpole Gold Project (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2020)
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Mine Site Development Area, Springpole Gold Project (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021)
- Cultural Heritage Research Report: Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes. Springpole Gold Project (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021)
- Cultural Heritage: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment Springpole Gold Project (Wood 2022)
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report: CHR 1, Springpole Lake to Birch Lake Travel Route, Kenora District, Ontario (WSP 2024)



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LEGEND

- Project Location
- Town
- First Nation Reserve
- Highway
- Secondary Road
- Resource / Winter Road
- Railway

NOTES:
- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.



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SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Project Location

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



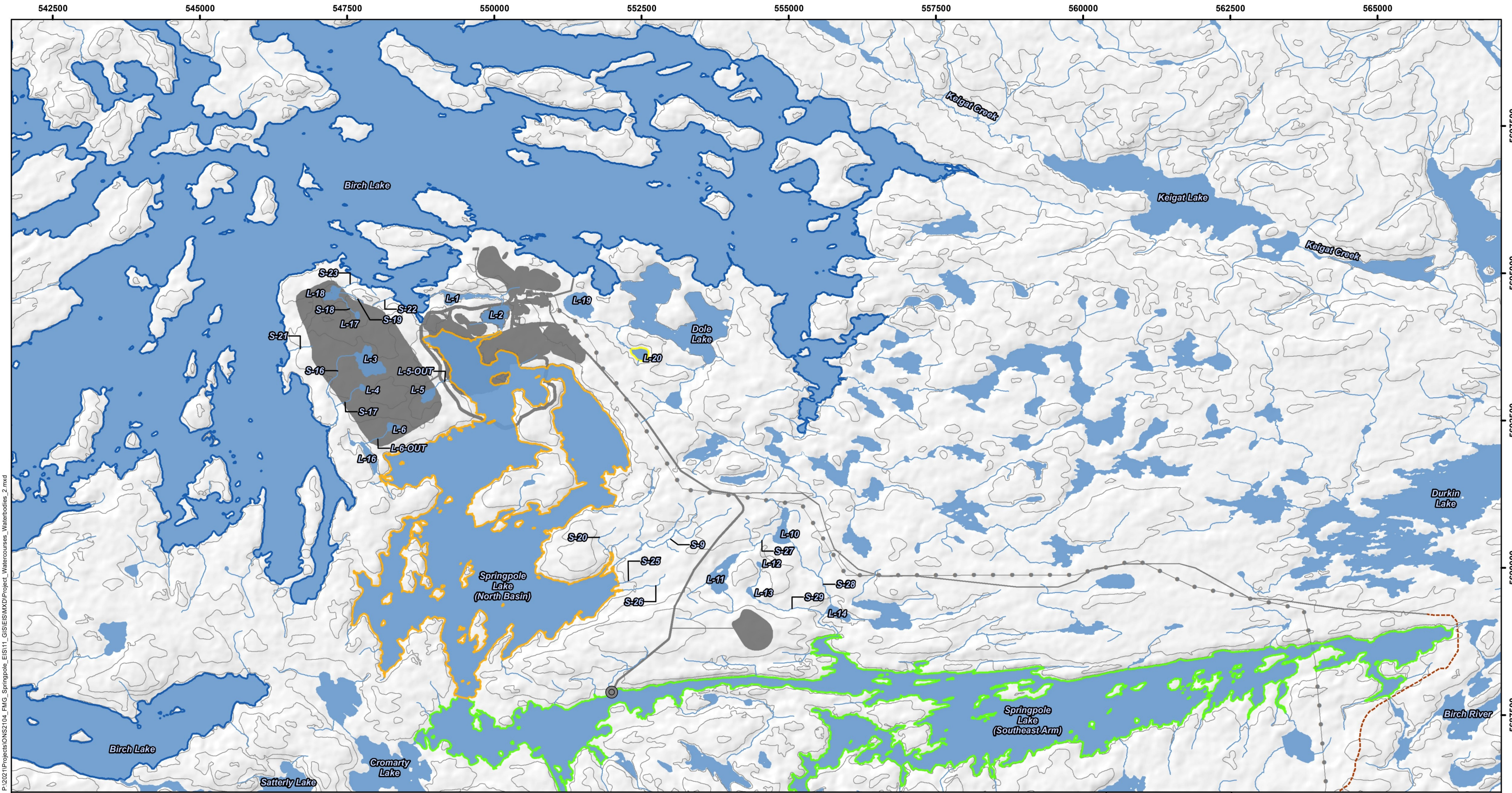
PROJECT N^o: ONS2104

FIGURE: 1-1

SCALE: 1:1,500,000

DATE: June 2023





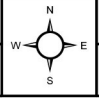
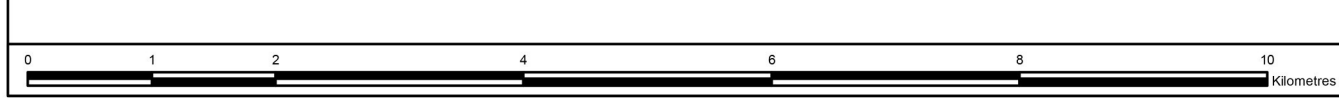
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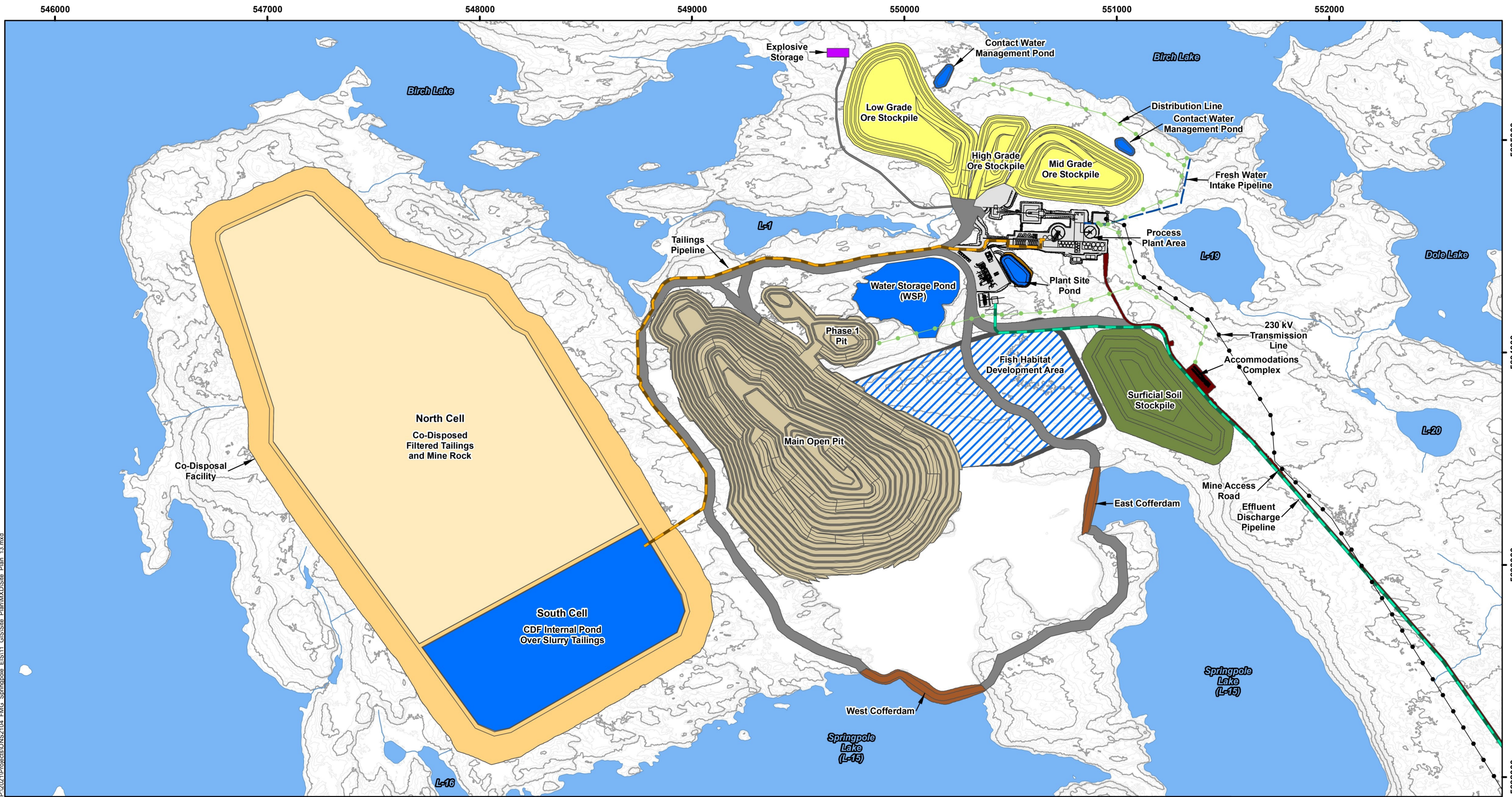
- Proposed Mine Feature
- Proposed Effluent Discharge Location
- Wenesaga Forestry Road
- Contour (10 m intervals)
- Existing Watercourse
- Existing Waterbody
- Birch Lake
- Springpole Lake (North Basin)
- Springpole Lake (Southeast Arm)
- Small Inland Waterbodies

NOTES:
 - Topographic information extracted from LIO, NDMNRF
 - Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C, 29 July 2021.
 - Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT	
Project Waterbodies and Watercourse	
PROJECT N°: ONS2104	FIGURE: 1-2
SCALE: 1:61,000	DATE: July 2023



Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N





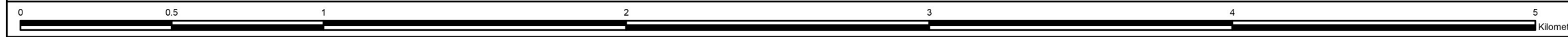
LEGEND

Watercourse	Proposed Mine Features	Process Plant Area	230 kV Transmission Line	Fish Habitat Development Area
Waterbody	Open Pit	Cofferdam	Distribution Line	
Major Contours (5 m interval)	Ore Stockpile	Pond	Fresh Water Intake Pipeline	
Minor Contours (1 m interval)	Surficial Soil Stockpile	Mine Access Road	Effluent Discharge Pipeline	
	Co-Disposal Facility	Haul Road	Tailings Pipeline	
	Co-Disposed Filtered Tailings and Mine Rock	Explosives Storage		

NOTES:
 - Contours extracted from 2020 LiDAR survey.
 - Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C, 29 July 2021.
 - Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

 	
SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT	
Site Plan	
PROJECT N°: ONS2104	FIGURE: 1-3
SCALE: 1:17,000	DATE: December 2022



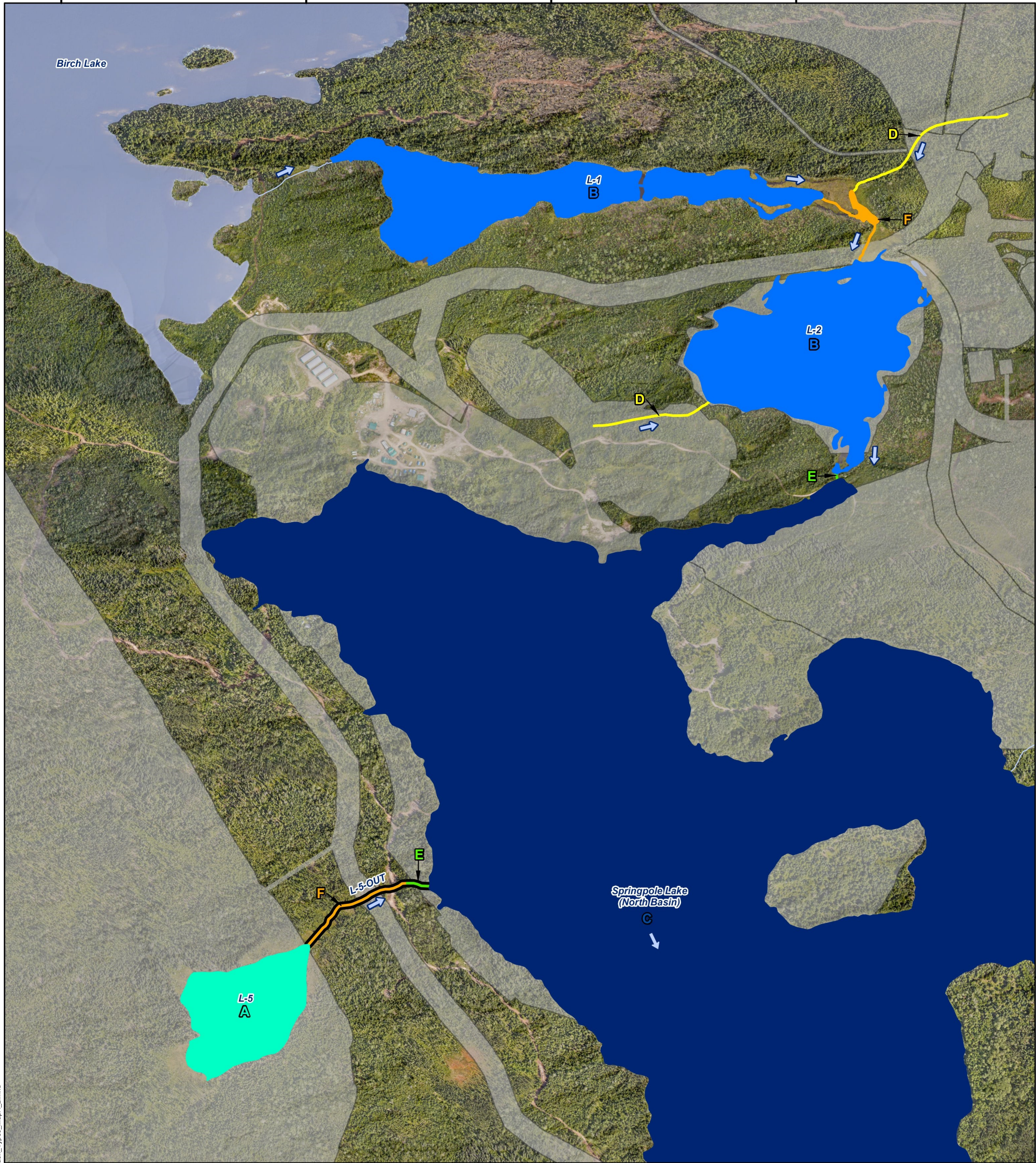
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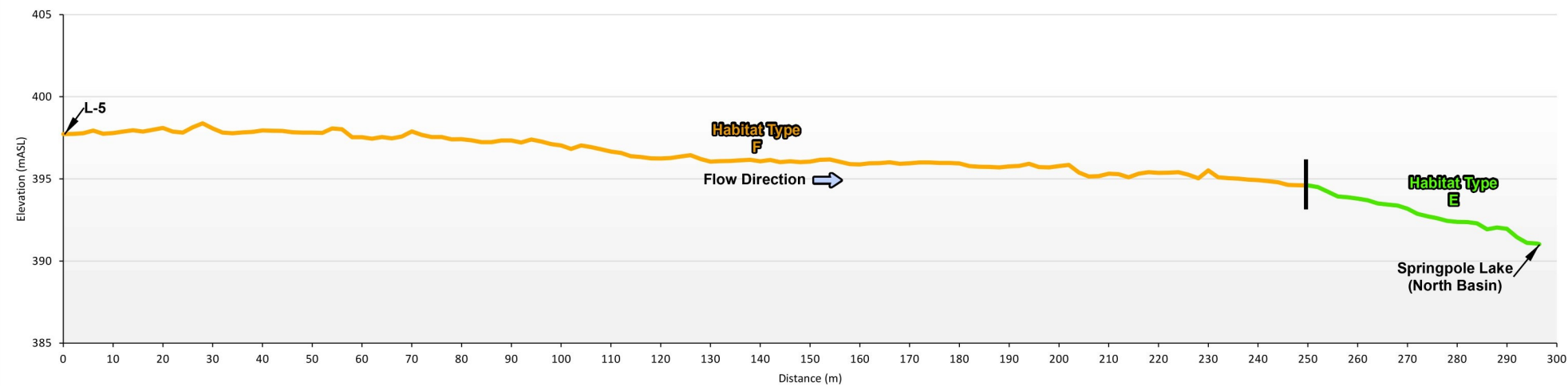
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5694000

5693500

5693000

L-5-OUT Main Channel Profile



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LEGEND

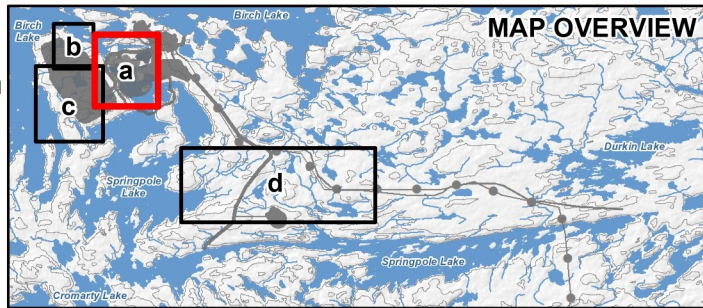
Habitat Types

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- Unclassified

Main Channel Shown in Profile

Proposed Mine Feature

Flow Direction



NOTES:

- Aerial imagery provided by First Mining Gold, August 2020.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C, 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



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SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

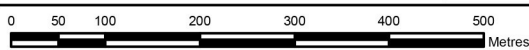
Habitat Types and Channel Profile

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

FIGURE: 1-4

SCALE: 1:8,000

DATE: July 2023



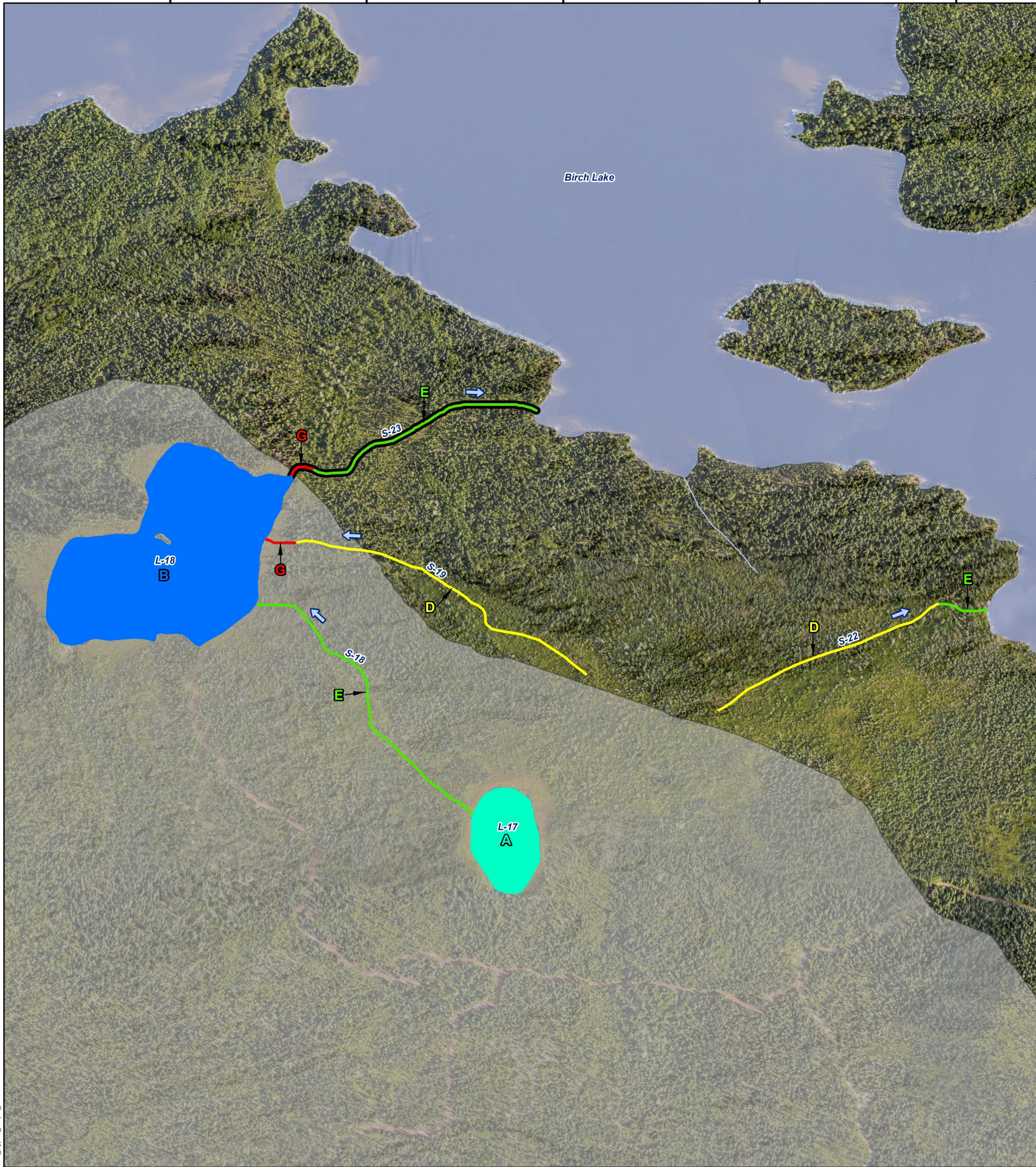
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547500

547750

548000

548250



5695250

5695000

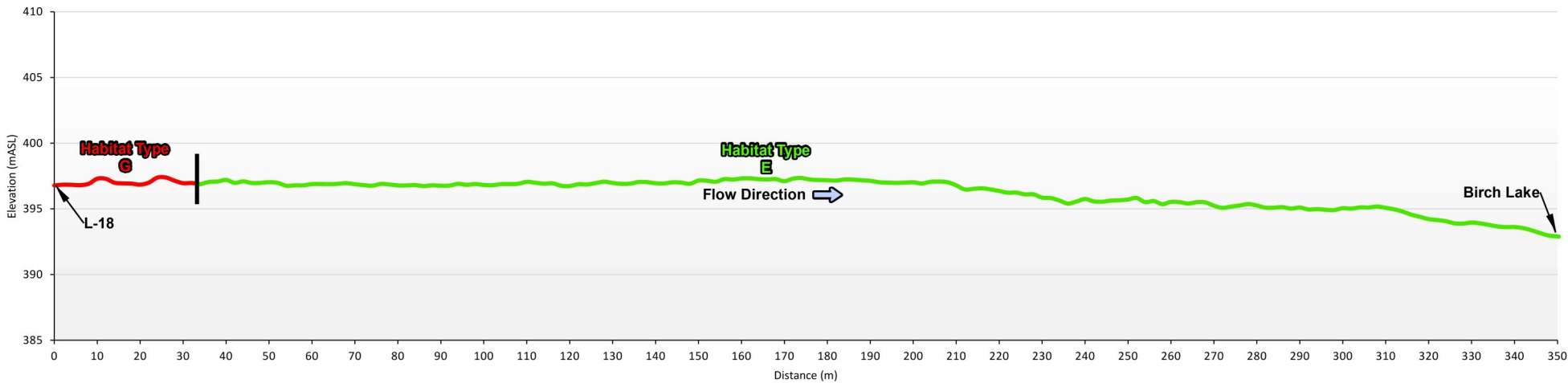
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5694500

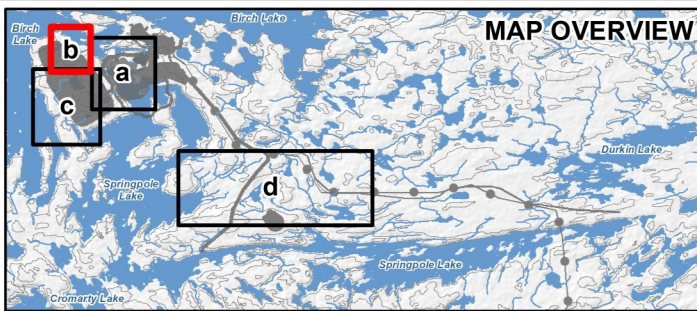
5694250

5694000

S-23 Main Channel Profile



- LEGEND**
- Habitat Types**
- █ A
 - █ B
 - █ C
 - █ D
 - █ E
 - █ F
 - █ G
 - █ H
 - █ Unclassified
- █ Main Channel Shown in Profile
- █ Proposed Mine Feature
- Flow Direction



NOTES:

- Aerial imagery provided by First Mining Gold, August 2020.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C, 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Priesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Habitat Types and Channel Profile

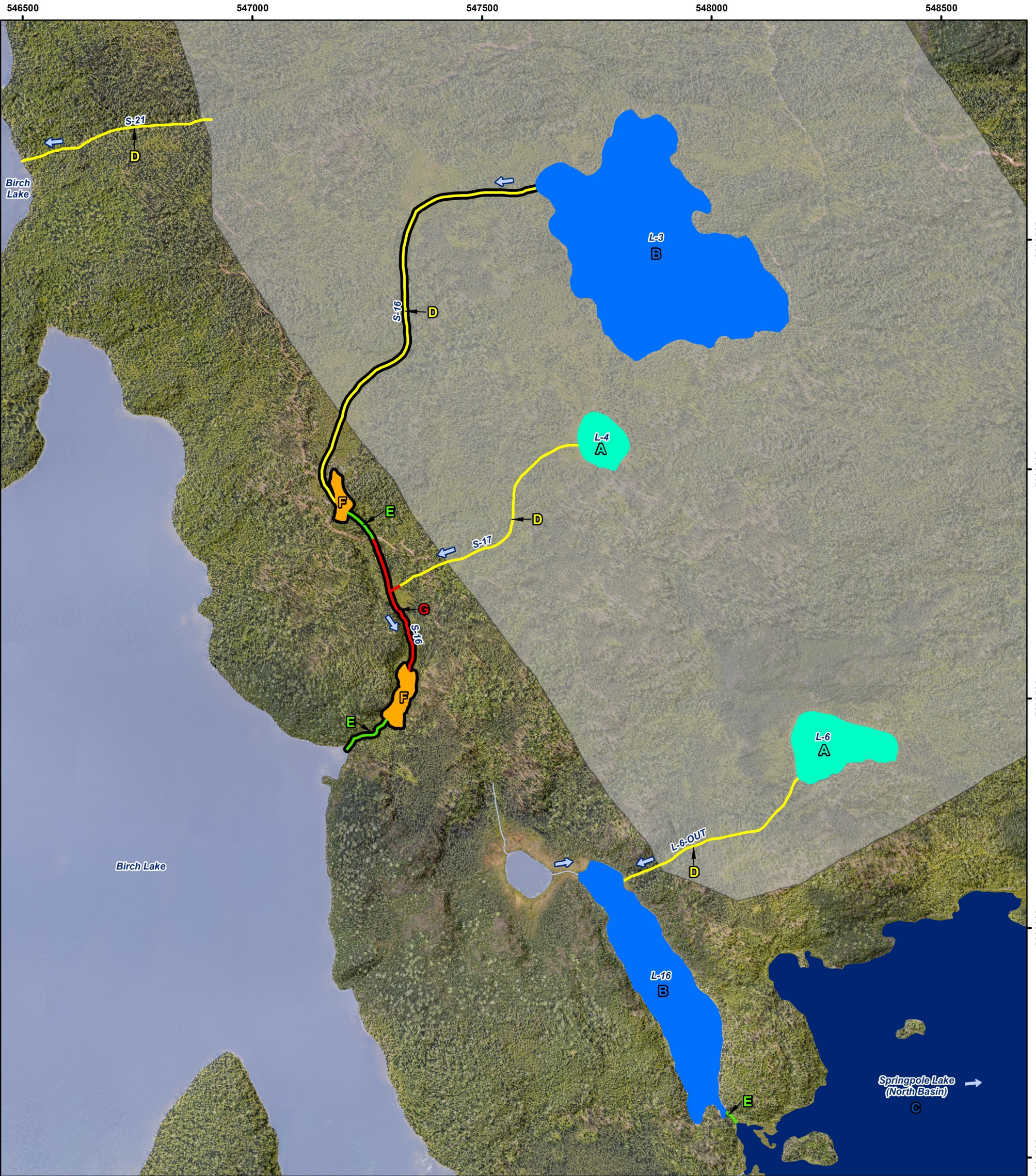
PROJECT N^o: ONS2104

FIGURE: 1-5

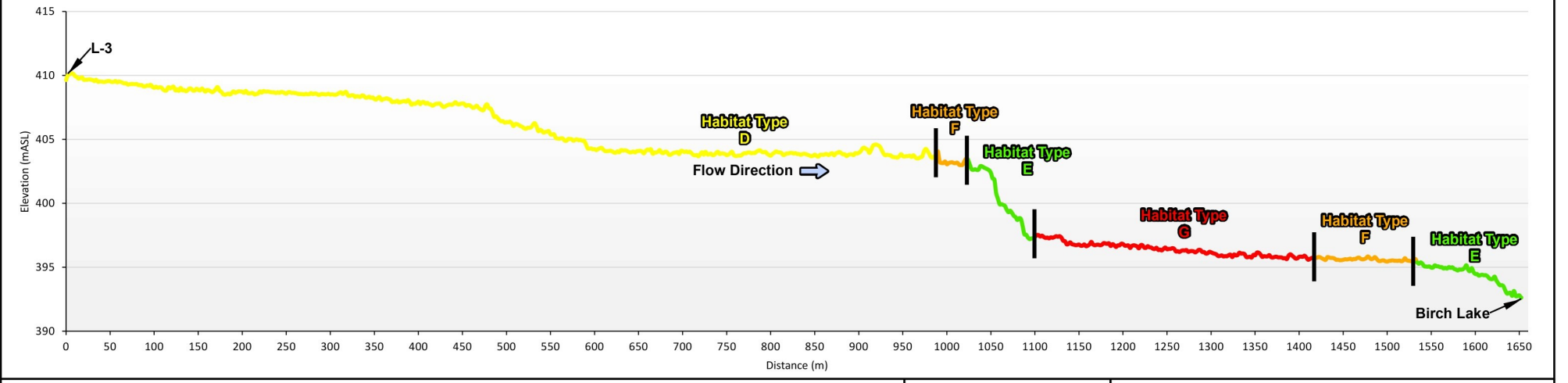
SCALE: 1:5,000

DATE: July 2023

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S-16 Main Channel Profile



LEGEND

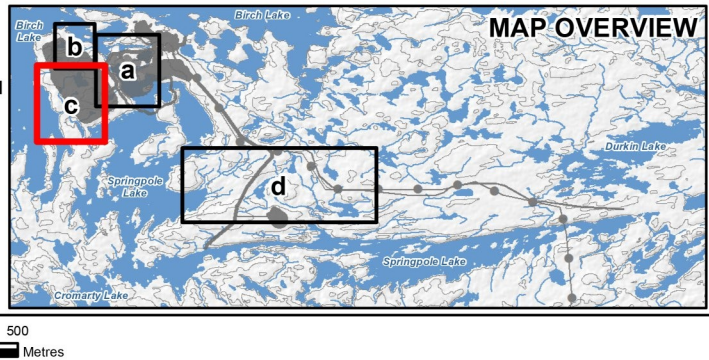
Habitat Types

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- Unclassified

Main Channel Shown in Profile

Proposed Mine Feature

Flow Direction



NOTES:

- Aerial imagery provided by First Mining Gold, August 2020.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C, 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Priesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N

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WSP

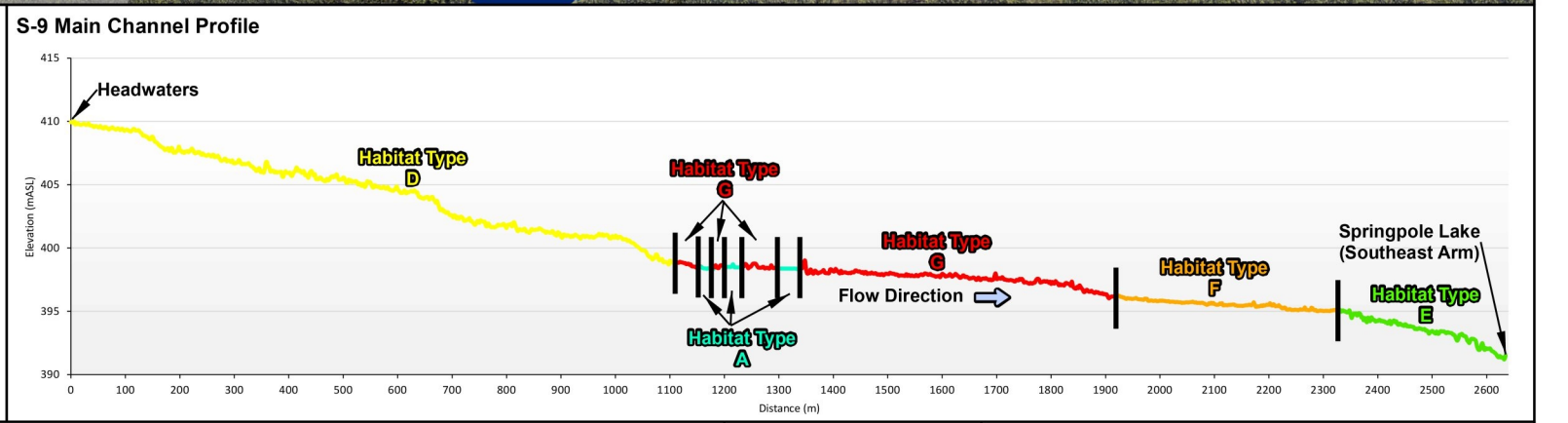
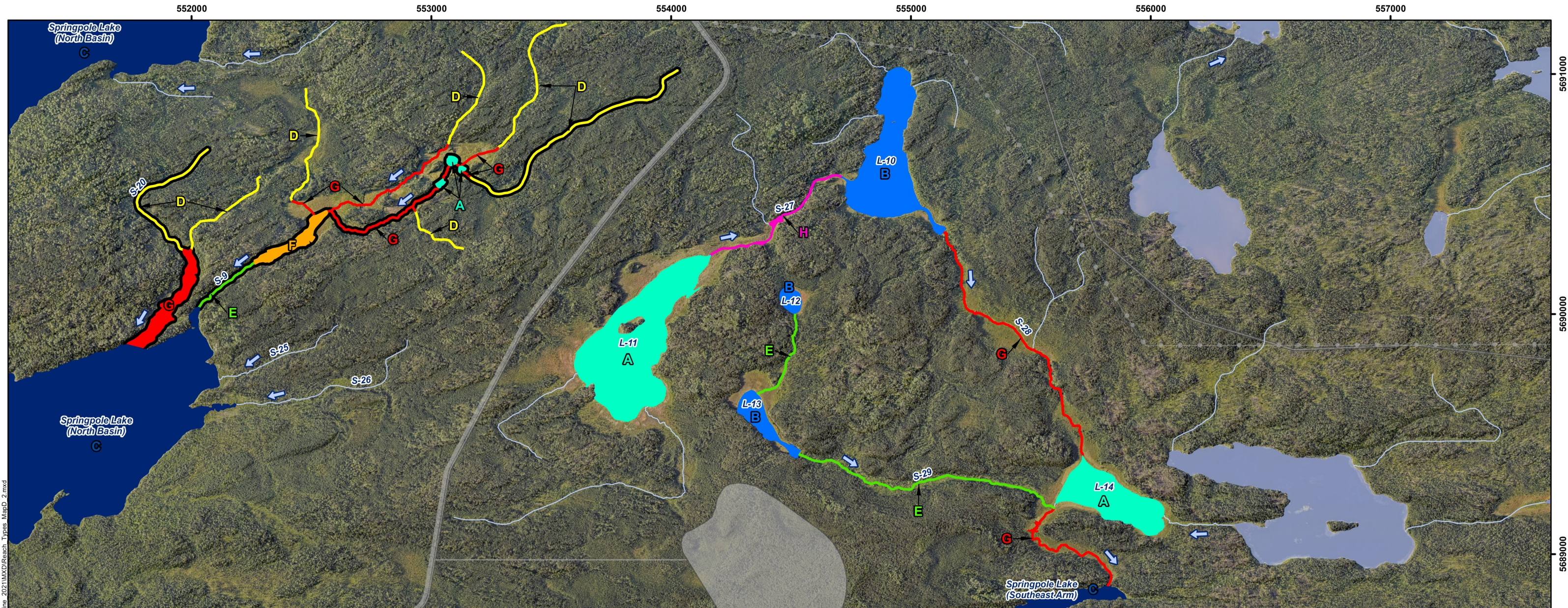
SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Habitat Types and Channel Profile

PROJECT N^o: ONS2104 **FIGURE: 1-6**

SCALE: 1:8,500 DATE: July 2023

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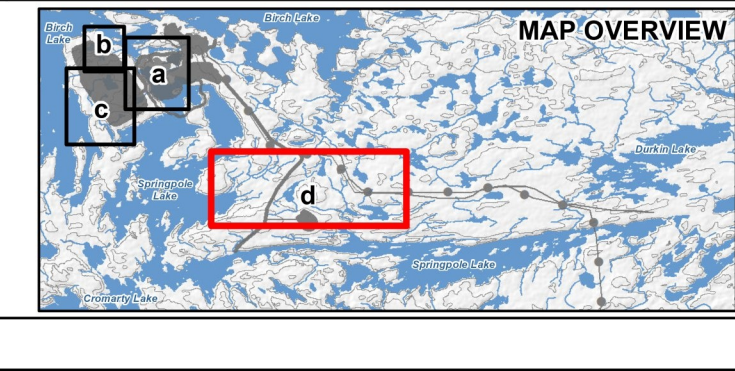
LEGEND

Habitat Types

Main Channel Shown in Profile

Proposed Mine Feature

Flow Direction



NOTES:

- Aerial imagery provided by First Mining Gold, August 2020.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N

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SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Habitat Types and Channel Profile

PROJECT N°: ONS2104	FIGURE: 1-7
SCALE: 1:15,500	DATE: July 2023

2.0 LOCAL WATERBODIES

2.1 Streams

2.1.1 L-5-OUT

Physical Characteristics

L-5-OUT (Figure 1-4) is approximately 300 m upstream of Springpole Lake, with the first 200 m of habitat consisting of a defined narrow (<1 m wide) watercourse with the upstream 100 m consisting of a series of beaver ponds.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 549251 E, 5693186 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 297 m
- Width: <0.5 to 10 metres (m) at highest measured water levels¹
- Depth: 0.1 to >1 metres (m) at highest measured water levels
- Watershed area: 44 ha
- Flows east to Springpole Lake
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain 2 to 7 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-5-OUT is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the stream.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-5-OUT has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-5-OUT has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

L-5-OUT has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-5-OUT is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Outlet to Springpole Lake is narrow with barriers.
- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.

¹ All depth and width measurements throughout document are at highest water levels.



Photo 1: L-5-OUT Facing Downstream, July 2019



Photo 2: L-5-OUT Facing Beaver Pond Upstream, July 2019



2.1.2 L-6-OUT

Physical Characteristics

L-6-OUT (Figure 1-6) is upstream of Springpole Lake, flowing from L-6 into L-16. The channel habitat consists of a defined narrow (<1 m wide) watercourse flowing into beaver ponds/wetlands above L-16.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547828 E, 5692079 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 471.2 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: 0.1 to >1 m
- Watershed area: 45.7 ha
- Flows south from L-6 to L-16
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain 2 to 7 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-6-OUT is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected recreational transportation use. There are no communities near or along the stream.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-6-OUT has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-6-OUT has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

L-6-OUT has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-6-OUT is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). Travel through L-16 is required to access L-6-OUT (or L-6, an isolated pond), however, navigation is impaired by dense riparian vegetation, barriers, and low flow.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Outlet to L-16 and Springpole Lake is narrow with barriers.
- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.



Photo 3: L-6-OUT Outflow, July 2019



Photo 4: L-6-OUT Facing Upstream, September 2019



2.1.3 S-16

Physical Characteristics

S-16 (Figure 1-6) flows from L-3 into Birch Lake, receiving inflows from S-17. It is a small, defined watercourse starting with an approximately 0.2 m wide wetted width at the furthest upstream section, reaching wetted widths less than 1 m further downstream. The stream changes channel classes and habitat types as it travels, including high gradient, low gradient with strong meandering bends, and ponded areas.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547196 E, 5693115 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 1501 m
- Width: <0.5 to <2 m
- Depth: 0.1 to >1 m
- Watershed area: 154 ha
- Flows south to Birch Lake
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain 2 to 7
- Low to moderate flow, mix of low, moderate, and high gradients
- Many pools and beaver ponds present throughout its length

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-16 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected recreational transportation use. There are no communities near or along the stream.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-16 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. Use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-16 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-16 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-16 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). The easiest way to access S-16 is from Birch Lake, however navigation upstream is impaired by barriers (including dams), dense vegetation, and channel braiding through undergrowth.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Outlet to Birch Lake is narrow with barriers; and
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.



Photo 5: S-16 Facing Upstream Towards Beaver Dam, July 2022



Photo 6: S-16 Facing Upstream, Upstream of Beaver Dam, July 2022



2.1.4 S-17

Physical Characteristics

S-17 (Figure 1-6) flows from L-4 into S-16 and to Birch Lake. It is a small, undefined watercourse with some scouring to create a channel but heavily influenced by precipitation events. Wetted with is <0.2m with intermittent underground flow.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547423 E, 5692797 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 572 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: <1 m
- Watershed area: 32 ha
- Flows south and west to S-16
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines where a channel has formed
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain not present
- Low flow, mix of low and high gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-17 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the stream.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-17 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-17 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-17 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-17 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-17 must be accessed via S-16 or L-4, underground flow and dense riparian vegetation prevents navigation of this stream.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.



Photo 7: S-17 Facing Upstream, July 2022



2.1.5 S-18

Physical Characteristics

S-18 (Figure 1-5) is a LiDAR mapped stream reported to outflow from L-17 and travel northwest to L-18. Ground investigations were unable to find the stream and noted that surrounding topography of L-17 is elevated, suggesting that if flow was present, it would enter the lake, rather than leave it. Overland flow may exist during precipitation events but as an inflow to L-17, rather than an outflow. As such, no further characterization is reported, and no photos are available.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547359 E, 5694591 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- LiDAR Estimated Length: 418 m
- Width: Not Present
- Depth: Not Present
- Estimated Watershed area: 28 ha

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-18 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-18 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-18 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-18 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-18 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-18 is likely an overland inflow into L-17 induced during times of high precipitation or melt.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.

2.1.6 S-19

Physical Characteristics

S-19 (Figure 1-5) is an overland inflow into L-18. It is a small, defined watercourse flowing west.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547371 E, 5694673 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 465 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: <1 m
- Watershed area: 7 ha
- Flows west to L-18
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain <2 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-19 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-19 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-19 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-19 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-19 is located entirely on Crown land, on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-19 is likely a groundwater or overland inflow into L-18 induced during times of high precipitation or melt. It is small, regulated by precipitation, and covered in dense riparian vegetation.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.

2.1.7 S-21

Physical Characteristics

S-21 (Figure 1-6) is an overland inflow into Birch Lake, flowing west. The stream is small <0.2m wetted width and flow is highly dependant upon precipitation events.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 546890 E, 5693760 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 429 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: <1 m
- Watershed area: 25 ha
- Flows west to Birch Lake
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain <2 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-21 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-21 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-21 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-21 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-21 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-21 can only be accessed via Birch Lake; however, dense vegetation and low flows hamper navigability.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events; and
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.

2.1.9 S-22

Physical Characteristics

S-22 (Figure 1-5) is an overland inflow into Birch Lake, flowing east. The stream is small <0.2m wetted width and flow is highly dependant upon precipitation events.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 548289 E, 5694583 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 377 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: <1 m
- Watershed area: 21 ha
- Flows west to Birch Lake
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain <2 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-22 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-22 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-22 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation, but it is not expected.

Accessibility

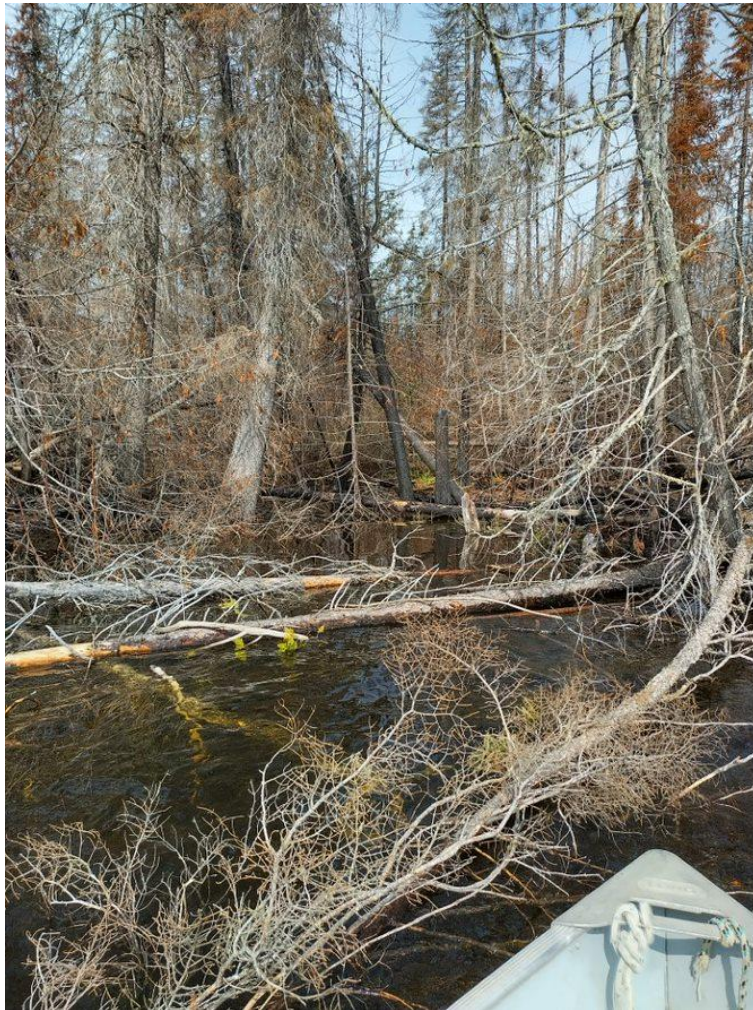
S-22 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-22 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-22 can be accessed via Birch Lake, however low flows and dense vegetation limit navigability.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events; and
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.



Photo 8: S-22, Outlet to Birch Lake, June 2022



2.1.10 S-23

Physical Characteristics

S-23 (Figure 1-6) is the outflow of L-18, flowing northeast into Birch Lake. The stream is small, <0.2m wetted width, and flow is highly dependant upon precipitation events. In areas the stream disappears into underground flow.

- Coordinates at outlet from Stream: 547406 E, 5694757 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Length: 350 m
- Width: <0.5 m
- Depth: <1 m
- Watershed area: 65 ha
- Flows west to Birch Lake
- Substrate: rock, bedrock, fines
- Dense vegetation, high organic / wood debris
- Floodplain <2 m
- Low flow and moderate gradient
- Few pools present

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

S-23 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation.

Indigenous Transport Use

S-23 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation. In addition, use is not expected given its restricted width and depth.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

S-23 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation and is not expected.

Accessibility

S-23 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. S-23 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). S-23 can be accessed via Birch Lake or L-18. It is small, with underground flow even during spring, covered with dense vegetation, has steep elevation gain at the mouth (less than 2 m), and possesses barriers – all making it very difficult to navigate. From the L-18 side (i.e. outlet), S-23 becomes lost in muskeg and wet meadow sections.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events; and
- Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.



Photo 9: S-23, June 2022



Photo 10: S-23, June 2022



2.2 Unnamed Lake L-1

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-1 (Figure 1-4) is north of Springpole Lake, and east of Birch Lake. Flow is mainly east and south into L-2 before continuing to Springpole Lake.

- Coordinates (centroid): 549347 E, 5694593 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 8.7 hectares (ha)
- Depth: 5.5 m
- Watershed area: 50 ha
- Flows east and south towards unnamed Lake L-2 and Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-1 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-1 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-1 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-1 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-1 is located entirely on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG). Accordingly, there is no public access.

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-1 are small and poorly defined.
- Flow when present appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events.



Photo 11: L-1, August 2021



Photo 12: L-1, Western Wetland, October 2022





Photo 13: L-1 Outlet to L-2, July 2021



2.3 Unnamed Lake L-2

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-2 (Figure 1-4) drains to the north basin of Springpole Lake through an old beaver dam at a shallow bay. It receives water from L-1 and overland flow during precipitation events and spring melt. L-2 has shallow near-shore areas abundant in submergent and emergent vegetation with a deep center (less than 20 m depth) quickly becoming hypoxic with depth.

- Flows south towards Springpole Lake
- Coordinates (centroid): 550036 E, 5694283 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 12 ha
- Maximum depth: 27 m
- Watershed area: 151 ha
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-2 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-2 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-2 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation. A trail/portage connected to L-2 is noted on a 1936 exploration map (Harding 1936) and is illustrated as being a short route ("6 chains" or 120 m) to the east of the stream feeding into the inlet from L-2. The shores of the inlet were noted as being level, but rocky shores with few good landing spots. Streams connecting L-2 to L-1 and, L-1 to Birch Lake were quite narrow and rocky. Careful examination of this area did not lead to the identification of a clear or obvious route for the portage, or any archaeological resources.

Accessibility

L-2 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-2 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-2 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-2 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 14: L-2, June 2022



Photo 15: L-2, July 2022





Photo 16: L-2 Outlet to Springpole Lake, Facing Upstream, July 2022



Photo 17: L-2 Outlet to Springpole Lake, Facing Downstream, July 2022



2.4 Unnamed Lake L-3

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-3 (Figure 1-6) sits west of Springpole Lake and east of Birch Lake, the lake outflow exits in the northwest corner and labelled S-16. It is a wide, shallow waterbody less than 4m deep in the center similar to other inland lakes (L-1, L-17, L-18, L-19, etc..).

- Coordinates (centroid): 547878 E, 5693481 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 16 ha
- Maximum depth: 7.5 m
- Watershed area: 64 ha
- Flows west towards Birch Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-3 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-3 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-3 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-3 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-3 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-3 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-3 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 18: L-3, Northern Shore, May 2021



Photo 19: L-3, May 2023



2.5 Unnamed Lake L-4

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-4 (Figure 1-6) is a small waterbody south of L-3. Flow exits on the western edge in a channel labelled S-17, which meets channel S-16 before flowing into Birch Lake.

- Coordinates (centroid): 547762 E, 5693061 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 0.7 ha
- Maximum depth: 7 m
- Watershed area: 10 ha
- Flows west towards Birch Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-4 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-4 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

Future transportation use of L-4 is not anticipated.

Historic Transport Use

L-4 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-4 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-4 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-4 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-4 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 20: L-4, Southeast Shore, 2017





2.6 Unnamed Lake L-5

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-5 (Figure 1-4) is a small waterbody west of Springpole Lake. Flow exits on the eastern edge in a channel labelled L-5-OUT, flowing into Springpole Lake.

- Coordinates (centroid): 548874 E, 5692931 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 4ha
- Maximum depth: 5 m
- Watershed area: 44 ha
- Flows east towards Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-5 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-5 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-5 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-5 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-5 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-5 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-5 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 21: L-5, Eastern Shore, March 2021



2.7 Unnamed Lake L-6

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-6 (Figure 1-6) is a small waterbody west of Springpole Lake and north of L-16. Flow exits on the southwestern edge in a channel labelled L-6-OUT, flowing into L-16.

- Coordinates (centroid): 548257 E, 5692386 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 2 ha
- Maximum depth: 5 m
- Watershed area: 26 ha
- Flows east towards Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-6 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-6 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-6 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-6 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-6 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-6 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-6 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 22: L-6, 2017



2.8 Unnamed Lake L-16

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-16 (Figure 1-6) resides between L-6 and Springpole Lake, having two defined inflows, L-6-Out and a small wetland complex – both in the northern end of the lake. It outflows on the southern end through a large beaver dam into Springpole Lake, dropping 1-2m over the span of ~10-15m before leveling out into a shallow, heavily vegetated channel.

- Coordinates (centroid): 547895 E, 5691850 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 6 ha
- Maximum depth: 10 m
- Watershed area: 95 ha
- Flows south into Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-16 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-16 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-16 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-16 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-16 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-16 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-16 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 23: L-16, Southern Shore, May 2021



Photo 24: L-16 Outlet, Facing Downstream, October 2-22



2.9 Unnamed Lake L-17

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-17 (Figure 1-5) is a small, isolated waterbody north and west of Springpole Lake. It is fed by overland flow from the surrounding, upraised topography. LiDAR imagery suggested it outflowed into L-18, via S-18, however field investigations could not locate any defined channel, and surrounding land was elevated above the waterbody (Figure 3-1b).

- Coordinates (centroid): 547677 E, 5694290 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 0.9 ha
- Maximum depth: 2 m
- Watershed area: 24 ha
- No defined inflows or outflows
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-17 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-17 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-17 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-17 has not road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-17 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels into L-17 are small and poorly defined.
- There is no outflow.



Photo 25: L-17, September 2021



2.10 Unnamed Lake L-18

Physical Characteristics

Unnamed lake L-18 (Figure 1-5) sits northwest of Springpole Lake, outflowing into Birch Lake through a channel named S-23. Primary inflows appear to be runoff channels along the eastern edge of the lake, including S-18 (Figure 3-1b).

- Coordinates (centroid): 547251 E, 5694650 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 5 ha
- Maximum depth: 2.5 m
- Watershed area: 59 ha
- Flows north into Birch Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-18 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-18 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-18 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-18 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-18 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-18 are small and poorly defined.
- Flow to and from L-18 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 26: L-18, June 2022



Photo 27: L-18 Outlet, July 2022





2.11 Unnamed Lake L-19

Physical Characteristics

L-19 (Figure 1-2) is a wide, shallow lake north of Springpole Lake. There are several inflows, and a LiDAR determined outflow, flowing into Dole Lake. This outflow was examined on the ground and determined to be a groundwater inflow that did not follow LiDAR suggested paths.

- Coordinates (centroid): 551432 E, 5694429 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 17 ha
- Maximum depth: 2 m
- Watershed area: 63 ha
- Flows south into Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-19 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-19 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-19 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-19 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-19 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-19 are small and poorly defined.
- Flow to and from L-19 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 28: L-19, Northeastern Shore, October 2021



Photo 29: L-19, July 2022



2.12 Unnamed Lake L-20

Physical Characteristics

L-20 (Figure 1-2) is a wide, shallow lake south of Dole Lake with an outflow that flows west and north into it.

- Coordinates (centroid): 552479 E, 5693623 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
- Surface area: 5 ha
- Maximum depth: 1 m
- Watershed area: 58 ha
- Flows south into Springpole Lake
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

L-20 is not used for commercial transportation and has no known or expected use for recreational transportation. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

L-20 has not been identified as being used for Indigenous transportation.

Future Transport Use

There is no anticipated future use for transportation.

Historic Transport Use

L-20 has not been identified as being used historically for transportation.

Accessibility

L-20 has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is the only riparian owner. L-20 is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- Channels to and from L-20 are small and poorly defined; and
- Flow to and from L-20 appears to be heavily influenced by precipitation events.



Photo 30: L-20, May 2023



Photo 31: L-20 Outlet, May 2023



2.13 Springpole Lake

Physical Characteristics

Springpole Lake (Figure 1-2) is a large lake used for recreation and transport by Indigenous peoples. It has two distinct basins, a north basin and southeast arm with flow entering from Cromarty Lake on the western edge of the southeast arm and exiting on the eastern edge towards the Cat River system. There are many inflows from smaller tributaries and adjacent small waterbodies.

- Coordinates (centroid): 549393 E, 5687177 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U
 - Surface area: 2,600 ha
- Maximum depth: 38 m
- Watershed area: 136,715 ha
- Flows south and east towards Gull Lake and the Cat River System
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

Springpole Lake was historically used for commercial and recreational transportation by local camp owners and commercial fishing lodges in the area and trapline license holder. FMG has acquired or has agreements to acquire local outfitters and cabins in proximity to the Project. There are no communities near or along the lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

Springpole Lake historically has seen and is currently used for Indigenous transport.

Future Transport Use

It is expected that future transportation will occur on Springpole Lake.

Historic Transport Use

Springpole Lake has experienced historic transport use.

Accessibility

Springpole Lake can be accessed by water and via the Wenasaga forestry road. The Provincial Crown is not the only riparian owner. The lake is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

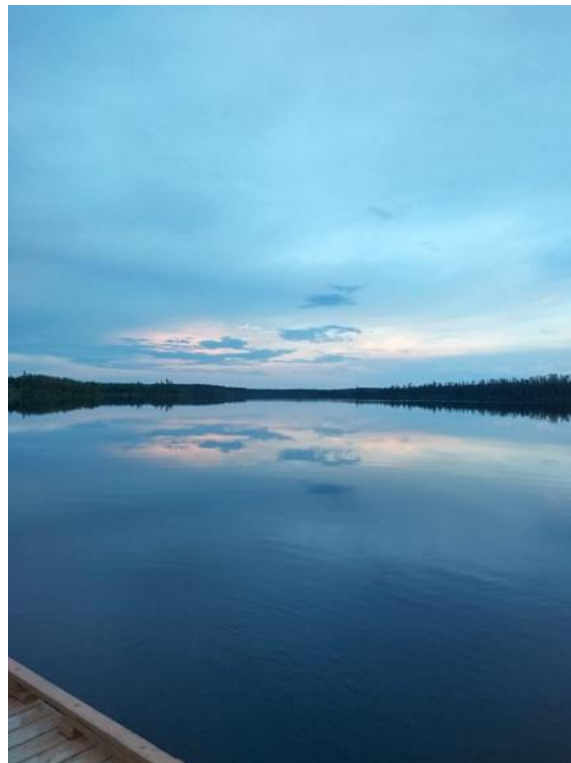
There are no known constraints to navigability.



Photo 32: Springpole Lake, Facing Northeast, October 2022



Photo 33: Springpole Lake, Facing South, August 2022



2.14 Birch Lake

Physical Characteristics

Birch Lake (Figure 1-2) is a very large lake used for recreation and transport by Indigenous peoples. It flows south into several lakes (including Cromarty) before reaching Springpole Lake. There are many inflows from smaller tributaries and adjacent small waterbodies.

- Coordinates (centroid): 544472 E, 5696469 N, UTM NAD 83 Zone 15U Surface area: 11,823 ha
- Maximum depth: 38 m
- Watershed area: 83,241 ha
- Flows south into Springpole Lake through several lakes, including Satterly and Cromarty Lakes; and
- Substrate: muck / detritus, rock, bedrock.

Commercial and Recreational Transport Use

Birch Lake is used for commercial and recreational transportation by local camp owners and commercial fishing lodges in the area. There are no communities near or along the lake. FMG has acquired or has agreements to acquire local outfitters and cabins in proximity to the Project at Birch Lake.

Indigenous Transport Use

Birch Lake historically has seen and is currently used for Indigenous transport.

Future Transport Use

Future transportation is anticipated to occur on Birch Lake.

Historic Transport Use

Birch Lake has experienced historic transport use.

Accessibility

Birch Lake has no road or trail access. The Provincial Crown is not the only riparian owner. The lake is located on leased lands (mining and surface rights held by FMG).

Existing Constraints to Navigability

- There are no known constraints to navigability.



Photo 34: Birch Lake Shoreline, October 2022



Photo 35: Birch Lake, Facing North, October 2022



Table 2-1 lists the waterbodies that will be potentially impacted by the mine site development area.

Table 2-1: Project Waterbodies assessed for Navigability within the Mine Site Development Area

Waterbody	Type of Change	Mine Feature / Activity
Streams		
L-5-out	Partly overprinted by haul road, temporary loss of waterbody; flow reduction resulting in permanent changes in water levels.	Co-disposal facility (CDF) and Haul Road
L-6-out	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	Co-disposal facility
S-16	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-17	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-18	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-19	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-21	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-22	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
S-23	Partly overprinted by CDF, permanent loss	
Lakes and Ponds		
L-1	Temporary flow reduction resulting in potential changes in water levels. No permanent physical change to waterbody.	Open Pit Dewatering
L-2	Temporary flow reduction resulting in potential changes in water levels. Manipulation of inflow and outflow to facilitate water quality management for mine effluent. Minor to moderate physical alterations to manage mine site effluent quantity and quality. Waterbody will be reclaimed at mine closure.	Central Water Storage Pond
L-3	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	Co-disposal facility
L-4	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	
L-5	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	
L-6	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	
L-16	No physical change to waterbody.	
L-17	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	
L-18	Overprinted by CDF, permanent loss of waterbody.	
L-19	Temporary flow reduction resulting in potential changes in water levels. No permanent physical change to waterbody.	Open Pit Dewatering
Springpole Lake	Small portion of the north basin overprinted by dikes and open pit mining area.	Dikes and open pit basin
Birch Lake	Structure placement.	Water intake structure

Note:

* Table 1-1 does not include access road crossings or transmission line water crossings



3.0 CLOSING

This report provides a brief summary of information regarding waterbodies local to the Project to support the assessment of the navigability of these waterbodies by Transport Canada. Table 3-1 provides an overview of these waterbodies.

The majority of the watercourses described in this package have limited watersheds and flows, and do not provide access to unique lands or waterbodies. As a result, all small unnamed streams and lakes identified here are not expected to have been used for transportation in the past or have a realistic potential for use for transportation in the future.



Table 3-1: Summary of Local Waterbody Conditions

Waterbody	Constraining Physical Characteristics	Commercial / Recreational (R) Use	Indigenous Transport Use	Future Transport Use	Historic Transport Use	Public Access	Other Known Constraint
Waterbody L-1	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake. Historic portage route.
Waterbody L-2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake. Historic portage route.
Waterbody L-3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-5	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-6	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-16	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-17	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-18	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-19	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Waterbody L-20	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Very low / intermittent flow channels to and from the lake.
Springpole Lake	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Birch Lake	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	



Table 3-2: Summary of Local Watercourse Conditions

Watercourse	Constraining Physical Characteristics	Commercial / Recreational (R) Use	Indigenous Transport Use	Future Transport Use	Historic Transport Use	Public Access	Other Known Constraint
L-5-OUT	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Outlet to Springpole Lake is narrow with barriers. Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
L-6-OUT	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-16	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Outlet to Birch Lake is narrow with barriers. Watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-17	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-18	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	No stream present.
S-19	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-21	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-22	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.
S-23	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes, in part	Flow appears to be primarily activated by precipitation events and the watercourse has dense riparian vegetation.

4.0 REFERENCES

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