

Version 3 Hammond Reef Gold Project EIS/EA – Addendum (Part B)  
Responses to Provincial Information Requests

1656263

Identifier	Topic	Reference to EIS/EA Report	Summary of Comment	Proponent's Response	Subsequent Comment
			<i>Date: March 2014</i>	<i>Date: June 2015</i>	
MNR-Terrestrial 3	Impact assessment methodology, VEC, spatial boundaries	2.2.2.2	<p>6.3.1.7 states that the project is not anticipated to change the number and types of visitor to the RSA or LSA from tourism. It is expected, that the TSD would identify additional fishing pressure as it is for hunting on pg 107 and the associated impacts to the BMA holder and resource based tourism. The EA needs to consider impacts from the road to wildlife/people</p> <p>MNR has concerns with using RSA as a means to assess impacts. When the MSA or LSA is measured against the RSA, the impacts can be falsely portrayed. That is, when the MSA is 1% of the area it is measured against, the outcome will always be insignificant. Also, some monitoring at the regional scale is not appropriate. For example, a decline of the moose in the area of the mine site due to site development would not be captured by the monitoring methodology used and proposed (i.e., MNR moose survey data at the WMU scale) as MNR moose population surveys are not designed to monitor moose populations for this purpose at this scale. In addition to this, effects on moose that are located north of the site (i.e., in WMU 12a) within 5km of the project are not even considered, while moose located over 200km away from the site (on the eastern edge of 12b) are being assessed. Also, it is questioned why Sawbill Bay of Marmion Lake, immediately adjacent to the project site, is only being assessed at the regional scale as it does not appear to be included in the MSA or LSA.</p>	<p>Impacts from the road to wildlife and people are considered by the terrestrial ecology component through loss of habitat and risks of vehicle collisions and by the socio-economic component in the Traffic Impact Study.</p> <p>The selection of study areas was completed using best practices. These study areas were presented at public open house events, in presentations to government, Chiefs and Consultation Committees and during visits to Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>The Regional Study Area (RSA) was not used to assess impacts of the Project; however, the purpose of a RSA is to provide regional context and environmental setting. The RSA was developed to capture population effects on far ranging animals such as moose. The background information on moose populations acquired was based on the WMU. The methods for evaluating effects on moose from the mine development were conducted at the LSA level and then the results are interpreted in the context of the RSA or the moose population level.</p> <p>The effects on Sawbill Bay and Marmion Lake immediately adjacent to the LSA were considered throughout the effects assessment in that the assessment did not start and stop at the mapped boundaries.</p> <p>Canadian Malartic's position is that there should consistency in application of methodology and guidelines throughout Ontario and Canada and throughout this Project Canadian Malartic has used similar methodologies to those that have met with acceptance at other projects in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada as discussed in our meeting with MNR in July of 2014. We consider this to be appropriate for the purposes of this EA.</p>	<a href="#">MNRF 12</a>