JOINT REVIEW PANEL PUBLIC HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF Application Nos. 1844520, 1902073, 001-00403427, 001-00403428, 001-00403429, 001-00403430, 001-00403431, MSL160757, MSL160758, and LOC160842 to the Alberta Energy Regulator

GRASSY MOUNTAIN COAL PROJECT - BENGA MINING LIMITED

VOLUME 20

VIA REMOTE VIDEO

November 20, 2020

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3	November 20, 2020	Morning Session
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5	A. Bolton	The Chair
б	D. O'Gorman	Hearing Commissioner
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12		Pass
13		
14	M. Niven, QC	For MD of Ranchland No. 66
15	R. Barata	
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18	B. McGillivray	For Town of Pincher Creek
19		
20	D. Yewchuk	For Canadian Parks and
21		Wilderness Society, Southern
22		Alberta Chapter
23		
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25	I. Okoye	Wilderness Association, Grassy
26		Mountain Group, Berdina Farms

Ltd., Donkersgoed Feeder 1 Limited, Sun Cured Alfalfa 2 3 Cubes Inc., and Vern Emard 4 R. Cooke For Crowsnest Conservation 5 6 Society 7 G. Fitch, QC For Livingstone Landowners 8 9 C. Agudelo Group 10 For Timberwolf Wilderness 11 M. Sawyer 12 Society and Mike Judd 13 14 (No Counsel) For Barbara Janusz 15 (No Counsel) For Jim Rennie 16 17 S. Elmeligi For Alberta Chapter of the 18 A. Morehouse Wildlife Society and the 19 Canadian Section of the 20 S. Milligan 21 Wilderness Society M. Boyce 22 J. Gourlay-Vallance For Eco-Elders for Climate 23 24 Action 25 For Trout Unlimited Canada 26 L. Peterson

For Coal Association of Canada 1 R. Campbell 2 (No Counsel) 3 For Alistair Des Moulins 4 (No Counsel) 5 For David McIntyre 6 7 (No Counsel) For Fred Bradley 8 For Gail Des Moulins 9 (No Counsel) 10 For Ken Allred 11 (No Counsel) 12 (Not Present) 13 14 (No Counsel) For Monica Field 15 S. Frank For Oldman Watershed Council 16 17 A. Hurly 18 19 A. Porco, CSR(A) Official Court Reporter 20 21 (PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT 9:00 AM) 22 Discussion 23 THE CHAIR: Good morning, everyone. 24 Just a reminder that live audio and video streams 25 and video recordings of this proceeding are available 26 to the public through the AER's website and YouTube.

Anyone in the virtual hearing room with their camera or 1 2 microphone turned on will be captured, and images and 3 recordings of you and your surroundings will be 4 broadcast to a publicly available YouTube video. Ιf you have concerns about this, please contact counsel 5 6 well in advance of the time you're scheduled to 7 participate to explain your concerns. We'll make best efforts to try and accommodate your concerns 8 9 considering the need for an open and transparent public 10 process. 11 Are there any preliminary matters before we return 12 to Mr. O'Gorman's questioning? 13 I'll just note that Benga has filed Okav. 14 responses to Undertaking Number 19 and Number 21. Undertaking Number 19 was related to confidence 15 intervals for westslope cutthroat trout, and I don't 16 17 know if it's up yet, but it will be posted as CIAR 877. 18 Benga response to Undertaking 21 was a revised version of the Nautilus report as an outcome of 19 20 Mr. O'Gorman's questioning yesterday afternoon, and it 21 will be posted as CIAR Number 878. 22 With that, Mr. O'Gorman, you can continue. MR. O'GORMAN: 23 Thank you, Mr. Chair. GARY HOUSTON, DANE MCCOY, MIKE YOUL, MIKE BARTLETT, 24 25 CORY BETTLES, DAVID DEFOREST, SOREN JENSEN, 26 MARTIN DAVIES, LEIF BURGE, DAN BEWLEY, Previously

1		Affirmed
2		STEPHEN DAY, NANCY GRAINGER, Previously Sworn
3		(Water, including surface and groundwater management,
4		quantity and quality, selenium management and aquatic
5		resources, including fish and fish habitat and fish
6		species at risk)
7		Alberta Energy Regulator Staff and Panel Questions
8		Benga Mining Limited
9	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Good morning, everyone.
10		Mr. Houston.
11	А	MR. HOUSTON: Good morning, Mr. O'Gorman.
12	Q	I want to say thank you to you guys for really quickly
13		turning around the updates to the Nautilus study. We
14		just received it, so I'm going to take a look at it on
15		the lunch break, and some of my experts are also going
16		to take a look at it this morning, so we're not going
17		to come right back to that right now, but I expect I'll
18		want to ask you about it this afternoon, if that's
19		okay.
20		So carrying on. We'll start off a little more
21		maybe a bit more easy to handle first thing in the
22		morning.
23		MR. O'GORMAN: Can we please call up CIAR 69.
24		It's Addendum 5, Zoom Host. And oh, sorry. I'm
25		actually sorry. I was on the wrong page. I need to
26		start with CIAR 42, Section C, and go to PDF 81.

1	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: I'm going to have a couple of
2		quick questions, Mr. Houston, about the project water
3		demand.
4		MR. O'GORMAN: So it's CIAR 42, Section C,
5		PDF 81. That's good. Can you scan down to the bottom
6		of the page, please? Actually, we sort of see it
7		sorry. Scan down a bit. That's fine. So right close
8		to the middle of that page.
9	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Mr. Houston, this was back in
10		your original EIS submissions, the CIAR 42.
11		Originally. Right where we see that dotted
12		actually, we see the cursor pointing, we see a line
13		that says the nominal water makeup requirement for the
14		coal processing plant is 110 litres per raw metric
15		tonne; correct?
16	А	MR. HOUSTON: I'm having trouble seeing the
17		cursor.
18	Q	It's right where I see the it's the sentence
19		where the asterisk is pointing. It's about 60 percent
20		of it
21	А	Oh, yeah. Okay.
22	Q	Sorry. I realize it's now it's the sentence where
23		my pointer is pointing, not the Zoom host. Apologize
24		for that.
25	А	I was questioning my my eyesight. I think I'll
26		change my glasses.

1	Q	All right. My bad. It was my pointer.
2		So you see the 110 metres per raw metric tonne
3		value?
4	А	Yes, yes.
5	Q	Okay. So that's what we had when you originally
6		submitted your EIS.
7		MR. O'GORMAN: We'll take that down, please,
8		Zoom Host, and we'll call up what I asked for the last
9		time, which is CIAR 69, Addendum 5, and we'll look at
10		page 250, PDF 250. If we scan down this page a little
11		bit. Scan down, please. Scan down. Okay. So there
12		we go. And just below. No. Okay.
13	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Now you see it illustrated.
14		So after we received the original EIS submission,
15		our water demand and water use folks were looking at
16		Addendum 2 and then Addendum 5. We did receive some
17		updated info, and that in between those two
18		documents, you incorporated water recycling and reuse
19		strategies into the mine's proposed operations as a
20		measure to reduce operational water requirements
21		THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Mr. O'Gorman.
22	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: (INDISCERNIBLE -
23		OVERLAPPING SPEAKERS) measures with incorporating the
24		coarse reject centrifuge
25		THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Excuse me,
26		Mr. O'Gorman.

1		MR. O'GORMAN: Yes?
2		THE COURT REPORTER: Hi. It's Angela, the court
3		reporter. I'm having an awful time hearing you this
4		morning. I can't hear you. Can I just get you to
5		speak up, please, and maybe start that question
б		again?
7		MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. Maybe I'll I'll try
8		and project a little bit more. I seem to be having
9		some sort of problem with this microphone, so I
10		apologize. How's that?
11	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. So in a nutshell, after
12		incorporating the plans for the coarse reject
13		centrifuge into your water requirements, we then, in
14		this document, found that the CHPP would require
15		approximately 57 litres per raw metric tonne; is that
16		right? Compared to the 110 value we had seen early on?
17	A	MR. MCCOY: Mr. O'Gorman, it's Dane McCoy
18		here.
19	Q	Hi, Mr. McCoy.
20	A	There were we'll confirm that, yes, the the
21		the new value was 57 litres, and it was in an in
22		an attempt to make the the CHPP more more have
23		more water recovery, process changes were made, and
24		and with the with the additions that we
25		incorporated, the the value went down, that
26		57 litres per per metric tonne.

1	0	Okay Thanks Mr McCoy
	Ŷ	Unay. Illaling, ML. MUCUY.
2		I'm going to call up one other document from your
3		SUDMISSIONS.
4		MR. O 'GORMAN: Actually, it's in this
5		document, Zoom Host. If we can scan down to PDF 329.
6	Q	MR. O 'GORMAN: I think and remember,
7		gentlemen, we're on Addendum 5.
8		So right in the middle of this diagram
9		actually, almost exactly in the middle, we see a a
10		small object called the "coarse reject centrifuge" with
11		a water flow that comes out of it of 174,000 or million
12		litres per year? Some people use 'M' as thousands and
13		some people use 'M' as millions.
14		So can you confirm, Mr. McCoy, or someone, what
15		you believe that is?
16	A	MR. HOUSTON: I believe that's million,
17		Mr. O'Gorman.
18	Q	I think in this figure, someone's using 'M' as
19		thousand. 174, I think that's thousands, actually.
20		But would it be millions per year?
21	A	MR. YOUL: Mr. O'Gorman, Mike Youl here.
22		I can jump in, if you like.
23	Q	A hundred
24	A	Can you hear me okay?
25	Q	Yeah.
26	A	Right. So we typically talk in megalitres, which is a

1		thousand cubic metres, so 140 174 megalitres of
2		water
3	Q	Ah, right. You're right.
4	А	can recycle back in. Okay?
5	Q	Okay. You're right, it's megalitres, so it's 100,000
6		cubic metres?
7	А	Yeah.
8	Q	Okay. Great. So I guess what we wanted to check with
9		you is can you clarify or confirm, is that where the
10		difference arose between the two different values that
11		were submitted around the CHPP water demand?
12	A	It was a combination sorry.
13	Q	Go ahead.
14	A	It was a combination of that plus recycling
15		approximately, if my memory serves me correct, about
16		30 megalitres a year of water that we recover that is
17		free-draining water coming out of the conveyor belt
18		spinning the reject bin, and also as the reject bin
19		fills up and the trucks are under it under it, you
20		often get a bit of free water coming out of that that's
21		separating from the the rejects, and we collect that
22		in a drain, in a sump, and then recycle that back in
23		back in, so the reduction is a combination of those two
24		improvements.
25	Q	Okay. Did you just say an extra 30 megalitres? I'm
26		not sure I heard that.

1	А	Yes.
2	Q	Okay.
3	А	Yes. 30.
4	Q	So
5	А	Three zero.
б	Q	So most of the reduction, you know, seven-eighths or so
7		of the reduction, comes from the coarse reject
8		centrifuge; is that right?
9	А	That's correct.
10	Q	Yeah, roughly. Okay. That's good.
11		MR. O'GORMAN: Let's call up please, Zoom
12		Host in the same document, let's just go back to
13		PDF 293.
14		Okay. If we can expand this a little bit, please.
15		And in this page then if we can scan down. Oh,
16		no, sorry we're looking at it. So the no, scan back
17		up a little bit please, Zoom Host.
18	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So the question we we had
19		asked in this information request you see it written
20		there was to discuss contingencies that might be
21		needed in the event of component outages in proposed
22		dewatering process. And you you see that you
23		responded you your operating procedures for the
24		CHPP did have contingency plans. You did say that if
25		that particular situation occurs, the feed rate will be
26		either reduced or stopped until the outage is resolved.

1 So is that still correct? Is that still your 2 thinking, or do you have -- have you revised your plans 3 on that front? That's still the thinking, 4 MR. YOUL: Α 5 Mr. O'Gorman. If there's not enough water there, we'd 6 either slow the plant down or stop it altogether. 7 So now I'm wondering if you can tell us Okav. Great. 0 8 whether you have yet selected the dewatering system 9 that you plan to use at the mine? And if you have, 10 have you studied the reliability of this proposed 11 system? 12 So the actual exact make and model of Α We have, yes. 13 components of the dewatering system is still subject to going out to tender and -- and out to the various 14 15 suppliers, but in general terms, the -- the dewatering 16 through the plant is tried and proven technology. 17 (INDISCERNIBLE), who are our process plant designers, have built many of these plants, and the plant that 18 19 we'll be installing at Grassy Mountain is very similar 20 to quite a few plants that have been built in recent 21 With the exception -- I will point out -- the years. 22 only new piece of gear is the hyperbaric disc filter, 23 and this was chosen as an alternative to a thermal 24 dryer. Okay. That's good. And, again, are you -- are you 25 0 26 confident that this system can be relied on to

	consistently provide the desired recycled water stream
	which you are planning for?
А	Yes, absolutely. The the technology being employed
	through screens, vibrating centrifuges, belt press
	filters, sieve bends, these are all commonly found
	throughout processing plants through the world.
Q	Okay. This particular system, there are other examples
	of it
А	Yes.
Q	being used in other plants? Okay.
A	Yes. Yes. As I said, the only exception is the
	hyperbaric disc filter, but that's been used in many
	other processing installations. Not necessarily in
	coal but in concentrates metal concentrates dealing
	with fine fine particles.
Q	Okay. So let's assume that you do experience some
	operational challenges with it and it doesn't perform
	as well as you expect, are there any particular other
	measures that you could then employ to get that extra
	water, other than applying for additional water
	allocations?
А	We yeah, we have looked at this. There are
	alternatives. Now, what I guess the the main
	increase in water recovery or decrease in water
	consumption, as you pointed out, was through the
	installation of the centrifuge on the coarse rejects.
	A Q A Q

And -- and I think I mentioned to Ms. -- Ms. Janusz 1 2 vesterday that that centrifuge is identical to the 3 centrifuge we had on the product stream, just on the 4 reject stream, and that's purely there for water 5 recovery. 6 Should we need to push further, there's quite a 7 lot of tweaking we can do with the -- the speed and pressure the centrifuges operate at. The -- the 8 downside of that is where, so that's an operational 9 10 tradeoff. But if it's all in the name of saving water and that's -- and that has to be done, that's -- that's 11 12 the direction we'll go. 13 As I said, the pressures, the dimensions of Yeah. 14 the centrifuge. We also -- in the hyperbaric disc 15 filter there's an option to fit a steam hood to that, which further increases the internal pressure of that 16 17 to reduce water consumption. And we can look at just larger -- more -- more equipment, which would have an 18 19 impact on the plant footprint. But there's quite a few 20 options there to -- to deal with water recovery. 21 Okay. Thank you, Mr. --Q 22 MR. HOUSTON: I could --Α Oh, go ahead. 23 0 24 I could just add a little bit, Mr. O'Gorman. It would Α 25 be normal during the detailed design to do a 26 reliability study, and that would drive, you know, the

1		decisions to have standby units, for example, available
2		to to ensure that we do have a reliable operation.
3		But that that would come during the detail design.
4	Q	Okay. Thanks. Standby units, not not a standby
5		entire centrifuge, though?
6	A	Just just just to ensure that we have maintenance
7		capabilities or or reliability that would would
8		meet the needs of the of the process. So because
9		that would depend on engineering decisions at the time
10		after a reliability study was done.
11	Q	Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston and Mr. Youl. And, yes,
12		I should actually, I meant to acknowledge before I
13		started this this round of questions, Ms. Janusz
14		almost beat me to it and managed to take this one out
15		of my package. She went partway down the road but it
16		didn't take us all the way home, so finally, I will ask
17		you my last question in this theme, which is: Can you
18		confirm whether or not you anticipate the need for
19		additional water allocations, either during the
20		operation of the mine, during start-up years, for
21		example , while you're having the raw water pond fill?
22	А	MR. MCCOY: Mr. O'Gorman, it's Dane McCoy
23		again.
24		I think with the with the water allocations
25		that have been with the volumes that are anticipated
26		and the allocations that are have been applied for,

we do have a -- a bit of contingency within those 1 2 volumes, so we're at -- at this point, you know, with 3 the -- you know, the reliability of the -- of the equipment getting -- performing as -- as a --4 projected, I think Benga believes that the amount of 5 6 water that's been applied for is -- is and will be 7 sufficient for the -- for the project. 8 Okay. Thank you, Mr. McCoy and everyone. That's it 0 9 for that group of questions. I appreciate your answers 10 there. I'm now going to take us to a series of questions 11 12 on hydrology. If your hydrologists want to get warmed 13 up. 14 MR. O'GORMAN: Ms. Porco, how's my volume 15 I'm doing the best I can. Sorry. now? 16 So I'm going to go through a bit of a Okay. 17 preamble, but in the meantime, Zoom Host, if you could please call up CIAR 360, which was Addendum 12, and 18 19 take us to page 30. We're going to pop around that --20 that document a bit. 21 MR. O'GORMAN: And while that's coming up, 0 22 I'm going to begin my -- my question for you folks. Mr. Houston, it's up to you who wants to answer 23 24 this. It may or may not be considered an overly 25 technical question. Some parts of it will be, though, 26 and I think will need your hydrologists to respond.

So let me provide a brief background. 1 Okay. 2 Benga's use of water allocation transfers for this 3 project is going to carry certain implications. One of 4 them is a requirement that water conservation objectives or instream flow objectives on the key 5 6 rivers and creeks are going to have to be met. That's 7 going to imply that you must release water to augment flows when flows fall below certain critical levels in 8 9 the Crowsnest River and Blairmore and Gold Creeks. 10 Now, my good friends our hydrologists at the AER 11 have been -- have issued questions to you about this 12 issue, trying to firm up what we need to understand 13 going back to before the Panel was appointed, so 14 with -- when you were just responding to staff IRs before the Panel became involved, but then even with 15 the Panel, we've issued you a couple of IRs, including 16 17 most recently in Addendum 12, which you just responded 18 to some months ago.

So in this Addendum 12, which I've asked -- we 19 20 will be taking a closer look at, you did finally give us a couple of the key -- a couple of the numbers that 21 22 we need to cross the finish line on this one. We saw 23 some of these critical flows that we need to understand for both Crowsnest River and Blairmore Creek. 24 We --25 I'll point out, and this was explained --

26 MR. O'GORMAN: If we want to scroll up a bit,

please, Zoom Host, so we show -- it was IR 7.3. Just go to the beginning of our ask where we -- just, you know, scroll up pages. Yeah. And there, if you go a bit farther up, you'll see where the IR itself begins. Go up one more page. Okay. That's where your response begins, so that's fine.

7 Actually, leave it on -- that's -- that's good. 8 0 MR. O'GORMAN: So there are a couple of 9 different approaches that one could take to identify 10 the critical flows and the release requirements. We 11 discussed several of them, and when we issued this IR, we provided some detailed calculation guidelines to 12 13 attempt to steer you in the direction of producing the 14 numbers that we need.

15 You, in your response -- which I won't show on the 16 screen right now -- but you adopted essentially an approach in which you tied the critical flows to be 17 based on avoiding a greater than 10 percent loss in 18 area-weighted suitability habitat in Blairmore and Gold 19 20 Creeks, and that includes maintaining certain minimum 21 monthly discharges for key bio periods. You fleshed 22 that it in your response. I'm sure you remember that, 23 Mr. Houston.

I'm going to point out that when, Mr. Houston, you and I spoke, what -- what feels like a year ago in the climate change section of questions, and I pointed -- you know, we had some -- I think "disagreement" is too strong a word, but we had a different interpretation, maybe, of what we had asked you in this IR; and in rereading it, it seems that you, Benga, interpreted the IR to really focus on the scenario we proposed in here about a shutdown of the SBZ.

7 And in your response -- so to be clear, we put the scenario of the shutdown in the SBZ to motivate you to 8 why we needed the numbers for Blairmore Creek. 9 The 10 Gold Creek request in here had nothing to do with a 11 shutdown in the SBZ. So when you responded, No flow 12 augmentation to Gold Creek will be undertaken, we 13 were -- interpreted that as, oh, you're not -- you're 14 not augmenting Gold Creek, and you were -- I think were 15 saying you're not augmenting Gold Creek just because 16 there's an SBZ shutdown. That explains our -- you're 17 nodding your head so I see you're --

18 A MR. HOUSTON: Yeah. I agree. I remember
19 the discussion. And you can imagine immediately after
20 that, during a break I went back and read the entire
21 IR, so I'm -- I'm with you.

Q Okay. Okay. So that's my preamble. Let's begin. In your IR response that we're looking at, you did provide us with a flow-mitigation plan. I don't think we need to look at a particular -- we can go to PDF 30 in here, five pages later, please, near the bottom of the page.

1		Okay. So in the proposed mitigation plan that you
2		provided us, you did provide a rationale for
3		explaining: (as read)
4		Where project impacts on fish habitat in
5		Blairmore Creek would be more than 10 percent
б		if flows were below .07 cubic metres per
7		second from August to April and .19 cubic
8		metres per second from May to July.
9		You does that make do you remember that? You see
10		those numbers?
11	А	Yes. Yes, I'm following.
12	Q	Okay. Okay. You proposed that you would supplement
13		flows to Blairmore Creek by up to .07 cubic metres per
14		second from sediment ponds and pit seepage. This is
15		described over the next couple of pages. Does that
16		sound right still?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Okay. So let's scroll up, please, to PDF 26, four
19		pages before this one. Okay. And if we scan down.
20		Scan down. Where did we say this? If I scan down a
21		little bit farther, please. I did write oh, second
22		paragraph from the bottom. EBFs using there we go.
23		The final sentence in that paragraph, second paragraph
24		from the bottom, that says that: (as read)
25		The EBF [environmental base flow] minimum
26		release rate will likely be required to be

1		proportional to the project footprint in each
2		creek's watershed as illustrated in sample
3		calculations that we'll give a little bit
4		later.
5		So I want to clarify something with you, please. In
6		your response here, and going forward, are you
7		committing that you, Benga, will supplement the full
8		flow shortfall below in in Blairmore Creek below
9		the critical thresholds of .07, .19 cubic metres per
10		seconds irrespective of the magnitude and duration of
11		that shortfall.
12	A	Give us a minute, Mr. O'Gorman, to formulate a good
13		answer.
14	Q	Sure. By all means.
15	A	DR. BEWLEY: Hi, Mr. O'Gorman. This is
16		Dan Bewley. Nice to meet you.
17	Q	Hi, Mr. Bewley.
18	A	How are you doing?
19	Q	Good. How are you this morning?
20	A	Good. I've only had one coffee, so I'm still waking
21		up. I
22	Q	I've had five.
23	A	You are far ahead of me, sir.
24		Okay. So I was involved in this particular
25		response from a point of view of instream flow needs in
26		some of the calculations that you see here. It's

1 it's definitely an important question. If we get into 2 kind of questions related to mitigation scenarios and 3 kind of water volumes in those different scenarios, I 4 may divert to someone else, but I can just talk from a 5 kind of instream flow needs as a protection level for 6 the fish aspect on this.

7 I'm going to try a slightly unusual tactic here to
8 begin. I just want to -- a minute or two for some
9 preamble.

10 Zoom Host, can we bring up CIAR 543, page 141. 11 And I should just kind of add some context here. 12 Myself and Mr. Bettles were responsible for writing the 13 instream flow assessment, and this instream flow 14 assessment was critically reviewed by Mr. Allan Locke. And just for context, Mr. Allan Locke was one of the --15 the authors of the Alberta desktop method, and I really 16 appreciate his contributions to the review and the 17 18 discussion that we're having today.

Once we get there, we'll kind of home in on one of his recommendations, and I fully agree with this recommendation. So this is CIAR 553 and -- 553, page 141. That's right. Top paragraph.

23 So just for some context, when we -- when we deal 24 with instream flow needs, there's various ways of doing 25 this. There is a coarse level way of doing it, just on 26 a desktop basis. There's no fieldwork involved. There 1 is also a very detailed way of doing it with field 2 measurements, and that's the route that we ultimately 3 went down.

4 In terms of a coarse level assessment, there's various thresholds out there. Mr. O'Gorman, you 5 6 introduced one this morning, a 10 percent significant 7 loss of habitat over a particular period. There are other thresholds out there at various jurisdictions. 8 9 So one is the -- the federal threshold, and it's --10 it's in much of the documentation. The federal -- DFO 11 threshold is essentially once you go below the 12 30 percent mean annual discharge level, then 13 essentially any project-related impacts have to be 14 mitigated for.

There is also the provincial level --15 environmental base-flow cutoff level, which basically 16 is -- originates from the Alberta desktop method. 17 And basically what the Alberta desktop method says is in 18 your driest 20 percent of conditions for any given week 19 20 or year, if there are project impacts on flow in that 21 driest 20 percent of the year, then those losses due to 22 the project must be mitigated. Okay? There's -there's all these various different thresholds. 23 24 And Mr. Locke's good recommendation is that we need to -- we need to have a discussion on what is that 25

26 best or most optimal environmental base flow or cutoff

1 for this project, given that there are different 2 jurisdictions and they each have their own protection 3 level at that very low-flow level.

4 The one -- the one reason why we did a detailed assessment is because, you know, these -- these desktop 5 6 methods are great if you don't have much data. But if 7 we're dealing with something of high significance -- in our case, the trout -- then we really need to dial into 8 9 a detailed flow assessment. Right? And just really 10 get the most amount of information as to what the flows 11 are and all the different reaches and what are the life 12 stages and the fish suitability for those life stages.

13 So our scope was to identify the residual impacts 14 on each life stage of the trout for each reach, and you see that in some of the calculations. 15 That supersedes any kind of desktop-level method that we're dealing 16 17 with. So where -- we want to be careful when we're, you know, saying that we're -- we're using these 18 coarse-level desktop methods in this discussion. 19

20 I should also note that Mr. Locke -- also , one of 21 his great recommendations was to point us to an updated 22 version of the Alberta desktop method that has just 23 come out in the last 12 months. I believe it's called 24 the Alberta Water Directive Guidelines. So sorry for 25 the long preamble. Just to kind of add that to the --26 the discussion, Mr. O'Gorman.

1 So I quess just to kind of carry the question on. 2 So there is the scenario that the SBZ shuts down Yeah. and our calculations were to, you know, figure out 3 4 using these coarse-level thresholds that we believe 5 should be improved using our detailed method, yes, 6 essentially, the -- the folks here at Benga crunched 7 the maths and they basically said there's this water available in the ponds that, you know, over a given 8 amount of time -- I think it's -- it's 50-something 9 10 days maximum period worst case ever that this saturated 11 backfill zone may shut down and flows in Blairmore 12 Creek need to be supplemented, that they would meet 13 that 30 percent MAD level in Blairmore to satisfy 14 the -- the base component of the instream flow needs 15 using that desktop method that we think should be updated with our detailed assessment. 16 Okay? 17 Okay. Q Do you want to quide me on to ... 18 Α Yeah. Well, I mean I'll take you back to the question. 19 0 Tn 20 the IR response -- and so first I'll acknowledge 21 everything that you just said are things that have been 22 discussed on the record. We understand there are 23 We understand, instead, you're desktop methods. 24 proposing something based on your instream flow 25 assessment. I'm not really at this point challenging 26 you on that. We acknowledge those are different

approaches that -- we've said you've proposed that 1 2 approach, so I'm just going with that approach. 3 And in the -- in the response that you gave us you 4 did say that you would supplement flows up to the .07 and .19 metres cubed per second. And I just wanted to 5 6 confirm, are you committing to doing that irrespective 7 of the magnitude of duration, or are you not? MR. HOUSTON: So the answer's: 8 Α Yes, 9 Mr. O'Gorman, we are committing to do that. We -- of 10 course, if the saturated backfill zone isn't shut down, 11 we need to recognize that that is in respect of 12 Blairmore Creek. 13 Yes. 0 14 Α That saturated backfill zone is a huge water storage 15 element in the water management plan and -- and so one It -- if it's out of service, then 16 can draw that down. I -- I think the -- the limitations on how long one can 17 18 tolerate that -- that situation are -- are limited, but we would commit to providing the .07 flow rate during 19 20 that time. 21 Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston. 0 22 And the higher value at the different times of the 23 year, which was .19, as I recall? 24 It -- yes, I'm -- I'm sorry. We would -- we would meet Α 25 the requirements. 26 Okay. 0

1 A Yeah.

2 Q Okay. Thanks, Mr. Houston.

3 Let's move on to a slightly different aspect of 4 So as I think I alluded to in my long this question. preamble, we still need -- I think I said we were 5 6 two-thirds of the way home. We had critical flows for 7 Crowsnest, and there just was a lot of conservation 8 objective there that you addressed. We had -- now had critical flows for Blairmore, but we still don't have 9 10 this critical flow information we need for Gold Creek. 11 In fact, we interpreted your response as saying you 12 weren't going to augment flows to Gold Creek as -- that 13 you didn't have that for us.

14 So I did note, Mr. Houston, several times, and I'm not going to try and -- and I won't try and find the 15 transcript references, but you have spoke through this 16 17 process about your plans -- small 'P' plans, not capital 'P' plans -- but your plans, your ability to 18 augment flows from the sedimentation ponds into Gold 19 Creek at times when flows were low. So you've spoken 20 21 to that in a general sense, but what we need to 22 understand is for -- again, motivated by your use of these water transfers, what the critical flows are and 23 24 the potential flow augmentation that you will do into 25 Gold Creek, and we actually need some detailed -- a 26 sense of how you're going to do that.

1		So if I scan down in my notes sorry. I have a
2		lot of notes on this.
3		MR. O'GORMAN: Let's call up, please, Zoom
4		Host, CIAR 44, which is and we're going to look at
5		your instream flow assessment. We're going to go to
6		PDF page 84. That's several pages nearby. Great. If
7		you can just expand just as an illustration that
8		graph that figure at the bottom.
9	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: We won't look at this other
10		series of tables here. Actually, it's Dr. Bewley; is
11		that right?
12	А	DR. BEWLEY: Sure. Or Mr., whichever you
13		prefer.
14	Q	Okay. Did you prepare these?
1 -		
12	A	Yes.
15 16	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great.
16 17	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS
15 16 17 18	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the
15 16 17 18 19	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different
15 16 17 18 19 20	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different reaches on Gold Creek. We won't look at the others.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A Q	<pre>Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different reaches on Gold Creek. We won't look at the others. I will note that in the response you gave us to</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different reaches on Gold Creek. We won't look at the others. I will note that in the response you gave us to IR 73 7.3 that we've been talking about earlier, you
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different reaches on Gold Creek. We won't look at the others. I will note that in the response you gave us to IR 73 7.3 that we've been talking about earlier, you did illustrate one or two of these diagrams for the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	A Q	Yes. Okay. Great. So we have a series of figures that relate the AWS habitat to flow for different life stages of the westslope cutthroat trout. We have five different figures, one for a bunch you know, five different reaches on Gold Creek. We won't look at the others. I will note that in the response you gave us to IR 73 7.3 that we've been talking about earlier, you did illustrate one or two of these diagrams for the relating the AWS habitat to flow for Blairmore Creek.

Г

1		important motivator, I think, in your your proposed
2		approach.
3		And we're going so knowing that these exist,
4		we're going to now go to, in the same document,
5		PDF 252, please. Table A1.
6		So if we look at I think we wanted to look at
7		GC-09.
8		MR. O'GORMAN: And blow it up a little bit,
9		please, Zoom Host.
10	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So GC-09 and this is a
11		projection you gave us for the maximum percent change
12		in flow forecasted due to the project no, that's
13		not not there. During operations.
14		MR. O'GORMAN: That's good. That's good,
15		Zoom Host. Stay there.
16	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So you projected during
17		operations at GC-09 the biggest percent change flow
18		would be a decrease of 9 percent at at that station
19		in Gold Creek. Is that right, Mr. Bewley? I think
20		and I understand that that is in Reach 7, GC-09.
21	A	DR. BEWLEY: Sorry. Which which page is
22		this of this document?
23	Q	It's PDF 252.
24	A	I believe this is in the water temperature section. We
25		have we have predicted changes in stream flow, and
26		they show in page 26 of this PDF, I believe.

1 Q Let's take a look.

2 So, yes, this shows the changes on Gold Creek at those Α 3 various nodes. This is in average hydrological conditions, I believe. There's a corresponding table 4 5 for dry hydrological conditions. But, yes, this is the -- kind of changes in flow predicted --6 7 Okay. 0 -- along Gold Creek. 8 Α 9 MR. O'GORMAN: Can we scan down a little bit, 10 Zoom Host, please, to see the time frame we're looking 11 at here? This -- so -- you see -- okay. That's fine. 12 MR. O'GORMAN: So this starts in 2017 and 0 13 goes to 2041, and then you see those sorts of 14 fluctuations. 15 I'll -- I'll tell you what I'm getting at, Mr. Bewley, is what we wanted to see were actual 16 17 numbers -- this figure, of course, we'd have to eyeball and quess what the number is. Actual numbers for your 18 projected mean reduction in flow in Gold Creek. You --19 20 in that table we looked at a minute ago -- and I 21 recognize we were looking at the dry year column. But 22 I think the normal year column on the other side of it also will show the same maximum reduction in flow at 23 that station in Reach 7 in Gold Creek. 24 25 But we wanted to know what your mean percent 26 change in reduction and flow due to the project is

1		during operations. And if I look at this figure, what
2		I interpret you're saying, it decreases
3	А	DR. BEWLEY: Sure.
4	Q	on a pretty steady path down to, actually, dropping
5		the flow to more than 10 percent reduction at that
6	A	Yeah.
7	Q	station, which is CO2?
8	A	Essentially, you know, through operations as as the
9		mine develops, water is increasingly lost through to
10		the end of operations and then into this kind of
11		two-year window of decommissioning in the early to
12		mid-2040s, and then we get into that kind of closure
13		phase thereon.
14		So, yeah, like, part of my discussion with
15		Mr. Sawyer is getting into the the losses of habitat
16		that are predicted based on these flow changes and the
17		relationship of that to the kind of baseline amount of
18		habitat available.
19	Q	Right. And, of course, that's what we are interested
20		in for this calculation as well. So that's
21		interesting, but do you do you have do you have a
22		table of numbers that would support this ?
23	A	Of these flow values?
24	Q	Yes.
25	A	So this was obtained from SRK, and I would defer to
26		Mr. Jensen to you know, if these values are

1		tabulated.
2	Q	Mr. Jensen?
3	Ã	MR. JENSEN: Yes. Hello, Mr. O'Gorman.
4	0	Hello.
5	A	I'm trying to I'm trying recall if we did tabulate
6		these, and I would probably say no. I I don't
7		recall tabulating these numbers. I I think all we
8		did was show them in an illustration like this.
9	Q	Okay. Well, I'll pull back from looking at these
10		specific numbers. Although I will ask maybe what we
11		should do is
12		MR. O'GORMAN: Let's go back to the AWS curve
13		again, which is page 84, PDF 84, Zoom Host.
14	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So here what we're really
15		looking for what we would like is for each reach to
16		understand
17		MR. O'GORMAN: Scan down a little bit,
18		please, Zoom Host.
19	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: What we would like to do is
20		understand for each reach on Gold Creek what the
21		percentage change in flow is that we can expect due to
22		the project and, you know, a a graph that we have to
23		eyeball where it the points might line up over on
24		the on the y-axis makes that a challenge for our
25		hydrologists.
26		When you gave us your response to IR 7.3, you did
sort of demonstrate that you do have a good sense 1 through your -- your modelling and your instream flow 2 3 assessment how habitat varies with flow for the different reaches and for different life stages. 4 So this is what I'm going to ask you whether you can 5 6 provide: If you can provide it -- I expect it would 7 require an undertaking -- but I expect you're going to need to think, you know, is this something that you are 8 able to provide for us? 'Cause this is the information 9 10 that we need.

Can you please -- I'll read it out to be -- make 11 12 sure I don't get -- get it wrong. Can you please provide for each reach and life stage during operations 13 14 what is the flow below which the predicted change in flow due to your project will reduce habitat by more 15 than 10 percent? And if you like, I can actually offer 16 17 you a suggested formula for that calculation to guide But the idea is here if you know what the your work. 18 average flows are and you know on average how your 19 20 project is going to impact those flows, how -- at what point in reducing those flows from -- due to your 21 22 project are you impacting the AWS habitat for the 23 different reaches and bio periods to a degree that's 24 greater than 10 percent. And that would be fundamentally, I think, related to this question I want 25 26 to know of what is the critical flow?

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Dicta Court Reporting Inc. 403-531-0590 A DR. BEWLEY: Okay. So I think I understand
 the question. Just to -- let's try this. Can we go to
 page 94, please, of this document. There we go. Okay.
 Let's just scroll along to the operations phase.

5 So what I think you're asking, Mr. O'Gorman, is we 6 have columns in there that say "mean percent AWS", 7 okay, and anything negative means that there is a 8 residual impact on habitat due to the flow losses that 9 have been predicted.

10 What I think you're asking is what are the flows 11 that would cause those numbers that you see there, like 12 negative 2 percent, 2 percent, 2 percent, 1 percent, 13 l percent, what would be those change in flows that 14 bring us to that 10 percent significance level. Okay? 15 Is that the question?

I believe that it is. I do want to make sure my 16 Ο 17 hydrologists agree with me, so they will get back to 18 me, but I -- yeah, I mean, the whole point is at what 19 point are you reducing the flows so you -- is your 20 project reducing the flows so the AWS decreases by this 21 critical -- as you've suggested, is the critical amount 22 of loss of 10 percent. So, yes, we think that what you 23 just said would get us to where we -- we need to be to 24 come up with the critical flow.

25 A Okay. So I think we're on the same page. Just give me26 one moment, please.

1 Α MR. HOUSTON: So -- so, Mr. O'Gorman, we're 2 just discussing what we think you're asking for, and 3 we're -- we're thinking this may be a -- a couple of 4 days of work to -- to get back to you on this. Is this fundamental for ongoing questions or --5 6 Yeah. I'll jump in and respond to that, Mr. Houston. 0 7 So, yes, this will require an undertaking. It would require some number crunching but not sort of months or 8 9 weeks of remodelling or anything like that. It would 10 just take some -- we think some elbow grease from your 11 It is not information I need to ask you more experts. 12 questions about. 13 So as -- if we could get this -- you know, like 14 the other information request I had, I did want to ask you more questions about. This is just information 15 that we are going to need going forward in the future 16 to be able to evaluate if we have enough information 17 18 about your flow augmentation strategy. So if you could be -- put some folks to try and --19 to work it out and submit it before the close of the 20 evidentiary period, I think that would be sufficient 21 22 for our purposes. 23 I -- I think we can commit to that. I'm just going to Α 24 check with Dr. Bewley to make sure that he's crystal 25 clear on the request. Well, I could -- I could clarify a bit more. 26 0

1 A Okay.

2 Q Let me -- let me just try and clarify again. I'll give 3 it to you a couple ways.

In Gold Creek for each reach and life stage -- so 4 5 those are, you know, broken down in those categories 6 for everything they say -- we want to understand --7 here's a couple of ways you could think about it. 8 Given an 'X' percentage change in flow due to the 9 project under what flows -- so below what flows, then, 10 are the project impacts more than 10 percent impact to 11 the AWS habitat?

12 A DR. BEWLEY: Just to be clear,

Mr. O'Gorman, you're referring to the mean bio period that we see in the columns here, or do you mean the one-month maximum? They're slightly different.

16 Q Can we scan over to -- a bit, please, to the left side 17 so I can see.

18 A I can -- I can clarify what that difference is, if you19 want me to.

20 Q Please do.

Yeah. So we were looking for each bio period -each region bio period.

23 A So can we just --

24 Q On the bio stage.

25 A Yeah. Can we just scroll over to the decommission?26 And this is the easiest one to explain. Sorry,

1

decommission. That's right.

2 So there's -- there's two thresholds or metrics 3 that we've used. There's a mean, and there's a 4 one-month maximum. Mean is the more chronic, kind of 5 long term, and the one-month maximum is more acute. So 6 decommissioning 2043 to 2044.

7 And let's just take spawning as an example. Spawning occurs in May, June, July; okay? So that 8 9 means that in May, June, and July of 2043 and 2044, we 10 are calculating the habitat reductions in each of those 11 six months, and we're calculating the mean in the mean 12 column that you see here. The one-month maximum 13 basically means in those six months of calculations, 14 what is the one month with the highest loss of habitat; right? As an acute level of habitat -- residual 15 16 habitat impact. So it's -- for this particular window, 17 it's the one-month value versus, in this case, six 18 months of values that are averaged, which you see in that mean column. 19

20 So, yeah, it's over to you whether you -- which --21 which metric would you like?

Q The metric we'd like you to apply, Mr. Bewley, to the AWS figures is not the column we're looking at there, but the mean impacts on flow from the project during operations.

26 A Okay. So it's the -- the flow reduction that brings

1 you to the 10 percent level of mean habitat reduction. 2 Okay. 3 And it's going to be five numbers per reach that we see here. I quess five flow reduction numbers per 4 5 reach that give you that 10 percent. 6 Yeah, we want it by reach and by -- and by -- by life 0 7 stage, yes. Okay. 8 Α 9 Ο So, yeah. That -- that would work for us. 10 And because this is obviously a confusing and 11 technical calculation for all involved, we would like 12 you, please, to be very explicit in explaining to us 13 the methodology you use in coming up with these numbers 14 and make sure -- I suppose it's obvious -- that you use 15 real data with numbers as opposed to a -- a figure that 16 we have to try and interpret. 17 Okay. And the last question I have is: You indicated Α you had a formula that was available to help in these 18 calculations? 19 20 Well, we sort of had a general sort of formula. 0 Why 21 don't I, you know, share the one I suggested to you? 22 Α Sure. Unless my hydrologist says not to. 23 Ο Okay. I'm going to 24 go the -- if it helps to clarify, the idea we're 25 thinking of -- and, obviously, I'm going to have to say 26 this out, so -- I can't show it to you. But we're

1		talking about a percent reduction in habitat, right,
2		for reduction in flow due to the project.
3		So if we think about the numerator of that
4		equation for in the percent reduction, your AWS
5		curves show a habitat you know, a habitat amount as
6		a function of 'Q', as a function of the flow?
7	A	Yeah.
8	Q	So if you have your 'H' as a function of 'Q', where 'H'
9		is habitat area and 'Q' is flow, and you subtract
10		'H' I'm from Newfoundland, and so I call it as
11		"haitch" [phonetic], you'll have to forgive me 'H'
12		is a function of 'Q' to the 1 minus 'K', where 'K' is
13		the reduction in flow due to your project. Right?
14		So what's the what's the delta between the
15		habitat number as a function of 'Q', subtract the
16		habitat number as a function of the reduction in 'Q' $% \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{D}}$
17		due to your project, divide that by your denominator of
18		the habitat as a function of 'Q', and you get the
19		percent reduction in 'H' that we're looking for? And
20		where does that take us to exceed 10 percent? And that
21		will tell us something interesting, we think, about the
22		critical flows in Gold Creek.
23	А	Okay. Yeah. I will look into that and get some
24		numbers.
25	А	MR. HOUSTON: Okay. Well so am I correct
26		that we're looking for delta 'Q' for the

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1 Delta 'H'. 0 2 Delta 'O' or delta 'H'? Α 3 Delta 'H' is a function of the change in 'Q'. Ο 4 Α DR. BEWLEY: So you're after the delta 'Q', 5 I'm understanding? 6 Well, we do -- we want it for the two different 'O's. 0 7 We've got 'H' of Q1 and 'H' of Q2; right? Where O1, right, is the -- the -- the flow, and Q2 is the 8 9 reduction in flow the -- the reduced flow due to your 10 project. That delta divided by your starting point, 11 your 'H' of O1. 12 MR. HOUSTON: Α Okay. We want to know, most importantly, obviously, when does 13 0 14 the result of that calculation take you to greater than a 10 percent loss in 'H', or "haitch" as I call it? 15 'H' or "haitch"? 16 Α Either one will work. 17 0 18 Okay. Α 19 But I'm the -- I'm the only person that will understand 0 20 if you call it "haitch". 21 Okay. I used to have a calculus professor who called Α 22 it "haitch" too, so I'm used to that. But I'm looking over at Dan here to see if 'H' is 23 24 a characteristic of the reach, or is that something 25 that varies on a smaller scale? 'O' is a function of reach; I can understand that. 26

1 A DR. BEWLEY: Habitat varies between all the 2 individual means or habitats, and this -- this approach 3 basically uses sampling at a number of those 4 representative meso habitats; okay?

5 These -- these calculations that you see here are 6 essentially averaged over the -- the reach, but they --7 they're weighted for the proportion of meso habitats. 8 So if you have a riffle-dominated reach, then the loss 9 of habitat will -- will essentially be weighted by what 10 is the loss of habitat at our riffle-specific transects 11 in a given reach; okay?

12 So -- but the numbers you see here are averaged 13 over the reach, but they -- they weight what the reach 14 looks like in terms of meso habitat composition. Well, Mr. Bewley, we might need you to, you know, 15 0 16 unaggre -- disaggregate them to do that calculation, so 17 that's why we're hoping -- it'll take a little bit of elbow grease, we acknowledge, from you folks, but it is 18 19 information that our hydrologists have been trying to understand for some time. And here we are at the 20 21 hearing. We don't need to ask more questions about it, 22 but we would appreciate it.

And, Mr. Houston, I'll ask you to confirm if you
can commit to an undertaking to submit these numbers
before the end of the evidentiary portion?
A MR. HOUSTON: I --

1 Α DR. BEWLEY: Sorry. From a nonlegal 2 background, what is that date, actually? 3 MR. HOUSTON: The end of the month, roughly. Α 4 DR. BEWLEY: That, I think, we can make Α 5 work, yeah. 6 Α MR. HOUSTON: Okay. We'll commit to that, 7 Mr. O'Gorman, and we'll try to exceed your expectations, just in case there is some tweaking to 8 9 the tables that is required. 10 That's great. 0 11 MR. O'GORMAN: Mr. Chair? 12 THE CHAIR: Okay. Can we get an undertaking number? 13 14 MS. UTTING: Mr. Chair, Tracy Utting, Panel 15 manager. That would be CI -- oh, sorry. Undertaking Number 22. 16 17 THE CHAIR: Thank you. I'm going to -- I mean, I'm 18 MR. O'GORMAN: 0 19 going to just incorporate in that, please, a detailed 20 explanation of your calculation methodology. 21 DR. BEWLEY: Sure. Yeah. Α 22 Okay. Okay. Thank you for that, Mr. Bewley and 0 23 Mr. Houston. 24 So let's carry on with some more hydrology 25 questions, but those -- that should be the -- that was the most number-intensive one. 26

1 MR. O'GORMAN: Can we please take this Okay. 2 down, Zoom Host, and call up -- and we will go back to 3 in -- a lot of these questions. Go back to CIAR 360. It's Addendum 12, and PDF page 36. We're still in the 4 5 information request response to information -- IR 7.3. 6 Yeah. That's good. Right there in the middle. 7 MR. O'GORMAN: The Crowsnest Pass -- the 0 8 Crowsnest River water conservation objective.

9 So in this IR response, in this part, you did 10 provide a minimal release rate of 500 -- about 500 11 cubic metres per day from the site to help satisfy the 12 water conservation objective for the Crowsnest River. 13 However, in this response, you didn't provide us with a 14 mention of how this was going to be handled during the winter period when the water -- the WSC hydrometrics 15 station, affectionally known as "05AA008", and that 16 17 information is in here somewhere. Those in the know know that station. It does not, in the winter, have 18 19 near real-team data, so it's not reporting flow data in 20 here real time, which is a familiar concept, I think, 21 to Alberta hydrologists.

22 So I will ask you a question: Can you tell me how 23 you're going to monitor the water conservation 24 objective in Crowsnest River at the Frank -- at the 25 Frank station during the winter when that Water Survey 26 of Canada station does not report on a near real-time

basis? 1 2 MR. HOUSTON: That -- that's a good Α 3 question, Mr. O'Gorman. I'm wondering because that -the issue must be live today with or without this. 4 5 Are you on mute? 6 Must be live today with -- without our project, 7 and -- and so I'm wondering how that is done today and -- and, you know, how -- how is that managed today. 8 9 That -- that's what's going through my head. This is 10 an issue with or without the project is, I quess, what 11 I'm thinking. 12 I do know the answer to your question, Mr. Houston, but 0 I'm not, I don't think, allowed to answer it for you. 13 14 Α Okay. 15 So I'm wondering whether you might turn to your 0 16 colleagues. 17 So as a starting point, you folks have not explicitly thought through -- you may -- you did commit 18 to meeting that WCO objective in the Crowsnest River, 19 20 and you have to, because you're -- if you -- if you are 21 successful in getting the transfers you've asked for, 22 for the Crown in particular -- licence in particular, but during the winter when there's no real-time data to 23 24 evaluate it, we need to know how you plan or -- to --25 to meet that WCO during the winter in the Crowsnest 26 River.

1 A DR. BEWLEY: Hi, Mr. O'Gorman. Sorry for 2 the wait.

Yes. What we can offer, I think, is to begin winter sampling on the Crowsnest to fill in the data that the Water Survey of Canada collects at the same station through the open-water months.

7 We -- we do have experience of this for a similar kind of -- similar kind of analyses that are called for 8 9 in terms of -- the water survey have their seasonal 10 gauges, but we need year-round data. And this is 11 important data for any kind of hydrological annual 12 statistics; right? In this case, it's to assess 13 whether the flows on the Crowsnest are above or below a 14 certain threshold, as you indicated.

15 So what this would entail is, essentially, I 16 think, offering staff to conduct winter streamflow 17 measurements on the Crowsnest at this station. That 18 basically gives us streamflow measurements that are 19 then used to calibrate continuous estimates of 20 streamflow which you get from, like, the pressure 21 transducers.

You do need these streamflow measurements because they're -- they're a complicated -- the reason why you cannot use stage discharge curves in winter is because ice is a source of backwater, which basically means that you have -- you have more water depth than you should for a given discharge because everything is
 backed up. So those stage discharge curves that Water
 Survey develop and refine over time, they are not
 applicable in winter. That's where the streamflow
 measurements come in to help calibrate those continuous
 winter estimates.

So just talking with Mr. Houston, I think we're -we can commit to essentially conducting those streamflow measurements on the Crowsnest in the winter to kind of calibrate those -- those winter estimates, subject to, of course, risks associated with winter sampling on the river, ice safety, all that kind of stuff; right?

14 Q Sure. Okay. Thanks, Mr. Bewley. I have one follow-up
15 on this. So that's -- that's your proposal.

Let me throw an alternative sort of assumption at 16 17 Let's say, for whatever reason, you have you. challenges in identifying the real-time flows to know 18 19 if, on a particular day during the winter, when this is 20 mostly an issue, the Crowsnest has fallen below the 21 rate at which you need to assure you are putting at 22 least 500 cubic metres a day into the system. Would you be willing to commit that when you don't have the 23 24 data, you would commit to maintaining throughout that entire period, presumably during the winter, when you 25 26 don't have data, that you would return the 500 cubic

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 Isici or Gold, to make sure that you were satisfying this objective? A MR. HOUSTON: Yes, that that's a fairly small number compared to what we're we're planning to put back in the system on a daily basis, so we we could commit to that. Q Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston. Let's move on. And thank you, Mr. Bewley. Good. Good. Good. Good. Another question related two more questions related to monitoring of flows. Okay. This my initial preamble we've already covered a number of times. So we've talked about you've agreed to return water "return" during operations when flows are below the critical thresholds. You've proposed a monitoring plan. MR. O'GORMAN: If we could haul up CIAR, Zoom Host, please, Number 44. Excuse me. And look at in CIAR 44, PDF 77. Q MR. O'GORMAN: Right. So I won't ask you to go through this, but you may remember this document it came from your materials some time ago which had a monitoring plan for how you would be monitoring for for for these flows. I just wanted to illustrate that we had seen it. 	1		metres per day to the Crowsnest, obviously via Blair
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26 Separately from this that's it	25		illustrate that we had seen it.
	26		Separately from this that's it

1		MR. O'GORMAN: You can take it down, Zoom
2		Host.
3	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Separately you've also
4		provided us with critical thresholds for Blairmore
5		Creek in Addendum 12. We don't need to haul those up.
6		Those are the numbers we've been discussing. And you
7		are going to produce, as a result of the undertaking,
8		the threshold the thresholds we need to see for Gold
9		Creek.
10		So if we can do I actually need to haul up this
11		document? Hmm. Yes. So let's go open up again
12		Addendum 12, CIAR 360, and go to PDF 27.
13		MR. O'GORMAN: 27. Good. Let's scan down to
14		the bottom of that page, please. Okay. Good.
15		Actually scan down a little bit more, just to the very
16		bottom of the page.
17	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: I'm wondering if we show
18		oh, looks like we define those terms at the top of the
19		next page, the 'Q's and the 'A's that you see on this
20		page.
21		Okay. So in this document what we did was we
22		presented you with a set of equations as a method to
23		compute what the minimum operational release rates to
24		Blairmore and Gold Creeks would be when flows are below
25		the critical thresholds. We've focused a lot so far on
26		the critical thresholds, but it's a separate question

as to how much water you would need to release if the 1 2 flows fall below there. 3 And I -- to be -- so I guess what we want to know 4 is whether you'll be able to follow this method to 5 compute the minimum operational release rates. And I 6 should be a little more clear with that. We want to 7 know operationally how you're going to be able to tell 8 every day, while you're at work mining for coal, 9 whether or not you need to release extra water into 10 Blairmore and Gold Creek; and if so, how much? 11 DR. BEWLEY: Α Sorry. Just one moment, 12 Mr. O'Gorman. Thank you. 13 Yeah. 0 14 Α Thanks for waiting, Mr. O'Gorman. So we do have some experience with this 15 16 essentially with projects that need to, you know, maintain certain flows or water levels under certain 17 18 permit conditions. So what I think we can offer here is, as -- as we 19 20 have discussed this last week, we do have hydrometric stations in Gold and Blairmore Creek as we stand. 21 22 The one thing that I think is important here is, I 23 think we're -- the need in this particular question is for real time or near real-time data in terms of water 24 25 levels, water temperatures, and essentially estimated flows in a real-time basis. That we can do if we set 26

up our hydrometric stations with the ability to have 1 2 telemetry on those sensors in the hardware, and 3 basically what that means is through the telemetry, the 4 data calls into a server or a database however --5 how -- how regularly we want it. So often we -- we 6 collect near real-time data from the last day based on, 7 you know, the data in the last day, and that goes 8 through the telemetry systems.

9 So what I think we're offering here is the -- the 10 ability to add that telemetry option to our hydrometric 11 gauges to call in with the latest data and essentially 12 characterize the flows on a near real-time basis, and 13 that then gets fed into your calculations that I 14 believe you're talking about.

15 Q Okay. And you would monitor on the mine site as well 16 to estimate, you know, the mine flow?

17 A MR. HOUSTON: So, yes, Mr. O'Gorman, we --18 we could have that data available and use operating 19 parameters to set alarms and -- and reaction points 20 where we would -- we would take, you know, a -- action 21 to correct a -- a low-flow situation.

Q Okay. Okay. Follow-ups. So what we're describing and, Mr. Bewley, what you just sort of talked out is the sort of "return strategy" and the monitoring to support a return strategy that our hydrologists have been seeking. So is your plan that you would prepare a

1 detailed plan that describes a return strategy and 2 submit it at some point? If it'll be part of the plan, 3 you know, what -- when would we see that or some future 4 regulator see that? What else would that plan include? 5 So, Mr. O'Gorman -- yeah. I'm not on mute. Α 6 Mr. O'Gorman, we -- we have submitted a draft 7 aquatics monitoring plan, and I believe these would be details that we could add to that aquatics monitoring 8 9 plan to be more specific about the timing of data 10 retrieval and -- and operating characteristics. So 11 our -- our -- our understanding has always been that we 12 will finalize that aquatics monitoring plan with the --13 with the regulator post this -- this process. 14 Okay. Final question on this theme. 0 15 I have construction taking place outside. Sorry. I don't know if people can hear that. 16 17 Just can you elaborate a little bit more about 18 whether you have a plan about where you would install 19 the type of equipment that Mr. Bewley was just talking 20 about? 21 It -- it would be associated with the existing Α 22 hydrometric stations that we have on -- on the creeks, 23 Mr. O'Gorman. 24 Okay. Q And -- and I should add, and -- and potentially at any 25 Α 26 outfall location that we -- we choose, you know, that

1 we create. 2 So by -- Mr. Houston, by tying your response to 0 Okay. 3 the -- to the -- which plan did you just say? 4 Α Aquatics monitoring or --5 Aquatics monitoring plan? Ο 6 Α Aquatics monitoring plan, yeah. 7 So you're not saying you would prepare a separate piece Ο 8 which would be a water management plan? 9 Α No. The -- the aquatics monitoring plan includes a 10 broad range of monitoring programs, from quantity to 11 quality to biological monitoring. So it's a fairly 12 comprehensive plan, and we would try to keep it all in one document. 13 14 Okay. Thank you. 0 This last --15 Let's move on. THE CHAIR: Mr. O'Gorman. 16 17 MR. O'GORMAN: Yeah. THE CHAIR: Yeah. I'm just going to 18 19 suggest, if you are about to change topic areas, we're 20 going to be looking for a break soon, so you can either 21 do it now or after your next set of questions. 22 MR. O'GORMAN: Actually, I'm not -- this is the final one that's sort of related to hydrology and 23 24 monitoring, so let me do this question, and then I'll 25 take a break, Mr. Chair. 26 THE CHAIR: Okay.

1		MR. O'GORMAN:	And thank you for
2		THE CHAIR:	Sounds good.
3		MR. O'GORMAN:	And this is, actually, I
4		think, a fairly brief ques	stion.
5	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So,	, Mr. Houston, I don't need
6		to haul the document up ag	gain. All of this is related
7		to your response to IR 7.3	3. You did indicate in
8		there if you need me to	o point you to it, I can
9		that you would augment the	e creek flows by pumping
10		stored water from the sele	ected sedimentation ponds.
11		During operations	and, to some extent, we
12		touched on this, but just	to make sure we're clear
13		how will you monitor to er	nsure that the release of
14		water from your site is th	ne correct volume or flow rate
15		needed to satisfy that wat	ter return?
16	А	MR. HOUSTON: I c	don't think we've finalized
17		how we're going to monitor	r the flow rates out of the
18		various ponds. There are	various methods you know,
19		using shaped weirs, for ex	xample to to gauge
20		the the flow rates, or	we could just do a you
21		know, a a level metring	g on the pond. So I I
22		think it's going to depend	d a little bit on the on
23		the final design of the po	onds.
24	Q	Okay.	
25	A	Yeah.	
26	Q	Do you have a sense of wha	at kind of structure you're

1 going to need to ensure that you've got the return 2 volume and rates? Typically you would -- you would use a -- a 3 Yeah. Α 4 shaped outlet from the pond that -- and that -- where 5 you could measure the -- the height of water flowing 6 through -- flowing over a weir, and use that as a -- a 7 measure of the quantity of water that -- and -- and the rate of water that's flowing out of the pond. 8 That --9 that would be my sense. It -- it's a little bit going 10 to depend on the -- well, I -- I think that would be 11 the primary method of managing water-flow quantities. 12 Okay. Mr. Houston, I'll accept that as an answer, and 0 13 let's say that wraps up that set of questions. Thank 14 you. 15 MR. O'GORMAN: Mr. Chair, I think this would be a good time for a break. 16 17 THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. It's 10:30-ish, so we'll resume at 10:45. 18 Thank 19 you. 20 (ADJOURNMENT) 21 THE CHAIR: Okay, Mr. O'Gorman. Whenever 22 you're ready to continue. 23 MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. 24 Zoom Host, can we please call up CIAR 42, Okay. 25 Section C, and we're going to go to PDF 117. 26 Okav. Yeah. The surge pond. That's good right

there.

1

Q MR. O'GORMAN: So, Mr. Houston, this document we're looking at does indicate the dam crest heights for the southeast surge pond as 1,509.2 metres above sea level, and the raw water pond as being 1,503 metres above sea level. Do you agree with that?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Okay. Great.

9 MR. O'GORMAN: So, Zoom Host, in this 10 document can we scan down, please, to PDF 193? And 11 scan down on that page a bit, please. And zoom in at 12 the -- sort of the bottom half of the page. Scan down. The bottom half of the page. 13 Just -- no. Okay. And 14 can we -- a little bit lower now. And can we zoom in 15 one more time maybe? And maybe one more zoom. One more magnification, Zoom Host, please. 16 Okay. That 17 should work.

18 Q MR. O'GORMAN: Mr. Houston, here we see the 19 location --

20MR. O'GORMAN:Oh, that's good. Thank you21Zoom Host.

22 MR. O'GORMAN: We see the location of the Ο 23 southeast surge pond and the raw water pond. 24 MR. O'GORMAN: Oh, no, we've lost it, Zoom 25 Host. I need both of those ponds to be showing, 26 Can you roll back down on the page? please. Just

1 scroll down the page a little bit so we can see both of 2 Good. the ponds, Zoom Host. Thank you. 3 MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. So here we see the 0 4 southeast surge pond and the raw water pond is. 5 There's an interconnecting water pipeline in pink, and 6 we also see the surface contours on the map for the 7 area between those two ponds. 8 Now, it looks like we have the height of the land 9 between the two peaking at about an elevation of 10 1,570 metres above sea level, which would be more than 11 50 metres higher than the southeast surge pond. Does 12 that look right to you, Mr. Houston? 13 That -- that is what I'm Α MR. HOUSTON: 14 reading off the map as well. Do you have a question you're going to follow on with? 15 Yeah. 16 0 17 Α 'Cause I was going to ask Mr. Youl to --18 Yeah. 0 19 -- to weigh in on this. Α 20 It might be Mr. Youl. And we're going to actually call 0 21 up later, just shortly, some conversation that Mr. Youl engaged in relating to this topic, but I was going to 22 23 do that in a minute or two. 24 So leaving this picture up, I guess as our first 25 question: Can you explain how under normal operations 26 water is going to be moved from the southeast surge

1		pond surge pond to the raw water pond? And I can
2		you know, while you're thinking about that
3		specifically, we're wondering about will this proposed
4		pipeline be underground? What would it be a what
5		would be its size? What would be the flow capacity of
6		the pipeline? Is water going to flow by gravity or
7		require pumping? So those kinds of questions.
8	А	MR. YOUL: Want me to jump in?
9	А	MR. HOUSTON: Yes, please.
10	А	MR. YOUL: Okay. Yeah, Mr. O'Gorman,
11		you're right. The peak of the natural ground surface
12		between those two ponds is significantly higher in each
13		pond, so the water will be pumped from the southeast
14		surge pond to the raw water pond. So this is all
15		contact water which eventually will require pumping
16		into the saturated backfill zones.
17		The design of that pipeline, I I do recall we
18		have stated that somewhere in the documents. I can't
19		recall which page, but we talked to the diameter and
20		the the flow rates, from memory. Whether that
21		pipeline is on the surface or buried is still to be
22		determined and whether it or be on the surface;
23		it'll need to be heat traced. So that's still to be
24		designed in the the actual material of the pipeline.
25		But the the general theory is that that pipeline
26		will move water back to the raw water pond for

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1		processed water as well as going to the saturated
2		backfill zone.
3	Q	Okay. Thanks, Mr. Youl.
4		And, yeah, to clarify, by "underground", we
5		weren't really asking whether it would be on top of the
6		surface or a foot below surface. I guess we were
7		wondering was there some plan to drill through that
8		mountain to run your your pipeline?
9	А	No. No. We'd smooth the surface to avoid any sort of
10		undulations in the pipeline to give the water a clear
11		path and minimize resistance to maximize the pumping
12		efficiencies. But by and large, it will follow the
13		the natural ground surface.
14	Q	Okay. Thank you.
15		And it will be pumped because
16	A	Yeah.
17	Q	those ponds are both at essentially the same
18		elevation; right?
19	А	Correct.
20	Q	Crests. Okay.
21		Okay. We're going to look at a couple of
22		transcripts, please.
23		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, can you please call
24		up the I think it's the November 6th transcript,
25		which I think is CIAR 799.
26		And we're going to right. So page 2171. I
1		

1 recognize that -- yeah, the page numbers in these 2 transcripts, sometimes they're PDF numbers and 3 sometimes they're page numbers. I can't keep them straight myself. 4 5 If we look at 2171 and we scan down -- actually, 6 one full page to line -- starting at line 13, 7 displaying down from there. So this was a converse --MR. O'GORMAN: 8 Okay. That's good. That'll 9 be fine. Thank you, Zoom Host. That's good. 10 0 MR. O'GORMAN: So this was a conversation 11 that I was engaged in with you, Mr. Houston, when I was 12 asking about potential failures of that southeast surge pond which, as we've acknowledged, has contact water in 13 14 it. And I think, if we look at the response that we 15 16 had from you, you indicated that one type of failure 17 that the -- that pond or the dam -- we were talking about dams at the time -- might experience would be 18 water coming in too fast to treat. 19 20 I assume you didn't really mean treat 'cause no 21 treatment is taking place in that pond; right, 22 Mr. Houston? 23 That's correct. Α MR. HOUSTON: Although, if 24 it's -- if there is an emergency situation and -- and 25 were not able to accommodate in the raw water pond and 26 the saturated backfill zone, then there -- you know,

1		with a high quantity of water to deal with, we could
2		run into a situation where through the whole system
3		that there's an inability to treat at that at that
4		quantity. Like, we we're not treating in this in
5		the in the surge pond, yes.
6	Q	Right. That's all I was asking. Sorry. I mean,
7		that's fine.
8	А	Yeah.
9	Q	That was a simple misstatement using the word "treat"?
10	А	Yeah.
11	Q	But more so the issue is how I seem to be interpreting
12		your answer is water is coming in too fast to the
13		southeast surge pond, and in that case, the discharge
14		would be through the raw water pond, and then would
15		flow out towards Blairmore Creek. Is that that's
16		what you said there; right?
17	A	Yeah. And to be clear, that that would be through
18		that pipeline that we were just talking about.
19	Q	Okay. And that's okay. Fair enough.
20		MR. O'GORMAN: Can we please call up, Zoom
21		Host, CIAR 42, Section C actually, while you're
22		while you're hauling that up
23	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: I just want to be clear,
24		Mr. Houston. So I just want to make sure I understand
25		how if the if the southeast surge pond has water
26		coming into it too fast, you get it over the top of

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1 that 15-plus-metre crest to get discharged over to the 2 raw water pond, like, your pumping capacity will be 3 able to handle that and that pipeline? 4 MR. HOUSTON: So maybe I should ask Mr. Youl Α 5 to -- to provide additional details. 6 Α MR. YOUL: Yeah. The -- the pumping 7 capacity that southeast surge pond is designed to -it's a matter of days to empty that pond. 8 I can't recall the exact number. And I wasn't involved in --9 10 in this work, so I'm just trying to recall that from 11 memory. 12 But in theory, we're looking to keep that southeast surge pond at a lower level. 13 The raw water 14 pond will be the main pond where we maintain operational water levels, and the intention is with 15 that pipeline and pumping system, we'd continue to top 16 17 up the raw water pond from the southeast surge pond and keep that southeast surge pond at a -- at a typically 18 lower level. It's a buffer pond, if you like. 19 So 20 we're not intending to store contact water there for 21 long periods of time. But the raw water pond will be the main pond, 22 which will have its operational limits designed into 23 There will be a lower limit. There's a buffer 24 it. 25 capacity for maintaining some supply at the processing 26 plant, particularly during the -- the low runoff

1		season, and then an upper limit, and then above the
2		upper limit there's the flood mitigation limit, and
3		then you have your freeboard, and then you top through
4		the spillway.
5	Q	Okay. Thank you, Mr. Youl.
6		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, can we look at
7		back to CIAR 42, Section C, and look at PDF 116,
8		please. Yeah. That's that's what we want.
9	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So is it it is on that
10		table. The inflow design flood is there. Yeah.
11		So this this table above does include the
12		inflow design flood for the surge ponds and for the
13		actually, maybe it is
14		MR. O'GORMAN: If you scan down a bit. I'm
15		looking for the southeast surge pond. Table 556.
16		Yeah, it's the one on the bottom of that page. Sorry.
17		So if we just blow up the bottom of that page, please,
18		Zoom Host, and scan down. Right. Good. Good. Thank
19		you.
20	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So we see down here we've got
21		the preliminary dam specification and inflow design
22		floods for the different surge ponds.
23		The southeast surge pond is shown as being, for
24		the inflow design flood, two-thirds between a
25		thousand a thousand-year and the probable maximum
26		flood; is that right?

1	A	MR. HOUSTON: That's correct. Yes.
2	Q	Okay. Thanks.
3		MR. O'GORMAN: And if we scroll down to the
4		next page, please, Zoom Host, PDF 117, but it's just
5		the next page. We're looking at Table 5-8 5.5-8
6		now. So scan down a bit.
7	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Again, southeast surge pond at
8		the bottom is the one that we're interested in. But
9		this table shows us details on the surge pond emergency
10		overflow spillways. For the "SESP", let's call it, it
11		does indicate an inflow design flood of 21 cubic metres
12		per second; correct?
13	A	MR. HOUSTON: Yes.
14	Q	It's in the first column of numbers. And a 140-metre
15		discharge channel; is that right?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Okay. So in the circumstance for the emergency
18		overflow spillway, can you just clarify where that
19		discharge channel will be directed?
20	A	I I believe that would lead over to Gold Creek.
21	Q	Right. Okay.
22	А	Mr. O'Gorman, I think it's important to understand the
23		purpose of the surge pond. We're we're we're
24		using this as a place to put the contact water, and the
25		contact water would come from the ex-pit dumps,
26		percolate through and be picked up in in toe drains.

1		Any the catchment basin, if you will if
2		you're thinking about a rainfall event, the the
3		surge pond in in fact, we're we're going to
4		arrange surface flow so that it doesn't go into the
5		surge pond, again, with the idea of keeping clean water
6		clean. And and so I I just wanted to make sure
7		we're all thinking about this the same way, that
8		this this is not a pond that's catching rainwater
9		and and dealing dealing with a high-precipitation
10		event. In fact, we would design this pond to not have
11		that surface flow the clean water arrive in the
12		pond.
13	Q	Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston.
14		MR. O'GORMAN: We're going to call up a
15		different document, please, Zoom Host. I,
15 16		different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a
15 16 17		different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two
15 16 17 18		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind,</pre>
15 16 17 18 19		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great.</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great. Thank you. We're going to scan down, please, to page</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great. Thank you. We're going to scan down, please, to page 3673. And going to go down to the bottom of that page.</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great. Thank you. We're going to scan down, please, to page 3673. And going to go down to the bottom of that page. Starting at line 24. So let's show the bottom of the</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24		<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great. Thank you. We're going to scan down, please, to page 3673. And going to go down to the bottom of that page. Starting at line 24. So let's show the bottom of the page, please. Great. Thank you.</pre>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Q	<pre>different document, please, Zoom Host. I, unfortunately, don't have the CIAR number, but it was a transcript. The transcript from November 18th, two days ago. I did indicate to you folks you kind, Zoom Master folks, that I'd be asking for it, but I don't think I have the CIAR number. And great. Thank you. We're going to scan down, please, to page 3673. And going to go down to the bottom of that page. Starting at line 24. So let's show the bottom of the page, please. Great. Thank you. MR. O'GORMAN: So this, Mr. Youl, you'll</pre>

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1 speaking with Mr. Rennie this week. There was -- if 2 we -- if we look at -- there's -- we -- you were 3 discussing spillways applying to engineered channels that would flow to -- in particular, we were interested 4 5 in a gully that existed between Grassy Mountain and 6 Bluff Mountain. 7 If we take a look at -- starting at line 24 here, 8 and then we'll scroll through the next page, I - - I9 think you said -- actually, why don't I ask you if you 10 wanted to repeat, starting at line 24, and we'll go to 11 the next page. 12 Could you read that for me, please, Mr. Youl? 13 MR. YOUL: (as read) Α Yes. 14 The surge pond that will feed any emergency 15 overflow water will flow over a spillway. [And this is the raw water pond, not the 16 17 southeast surge pond, just to be clear.] It will be an engineered designed spillway based 18 on the Canadian Dam Association guidelines; 19 20 and that will flow down the spillway, over the dam wall, and down into an engineered 21 22 channel that will, by gravity, discharge eventually into Blairmore Creek. 23 24 So you were talking here about the raw water 0 Okay. 25 pond, not the southeast surge pond? That's correct. 26 Α

1 Okay. So there's no gully that exists, that you know 0 2 of, between the southeast surge pond and the raw water 3 pond; right? We didn't miss this in your diagrams? 4 The gully -- there may be a better Α No. No. 5 description for it, but it's a topographic low, an 6 actual low that sits between Bluff Mountain and Grassy 7 And that ridge we talked about before on Mountain. that plan which was -- I don't know -- 1,570, 8 9 thereabouts, that's the high point; and then from there 10 to the west towards the raw water pond, the elevation 11 decreases all the way down to -- to Blairmore Creek. 12 That's -- that's good, Mr. Youl. 0 Okay. Okay. Thank 13 you. 14 Α MR. HOUSTON: Mr. O'Gorman? 15 Yes. 0 I've been discussing with my colleague Mr. Jensen on 16 Α 17 the answer I gave just a few minutes ago about the 18 purpose of the surge pond, and he would like to clarify the -- the different kinds of events that -- that we 19 20 could see at that surge pond. So if you don't mind, 21 just to make sure that the record is -- is perfectly 22 clear. That's fine with me. 23 Ο Yeah. Please proceed. 24 MR. JENSEN: Thank you, Mr. O'Gorman. Α 25 When we look at -- at different types of events 26 for -- I should preface this by saying I'm not a -- I'm

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speaking as a -- as a water management professional and not as a geotechnical engineer. But generally we're dealing with two distinct type of -- types of events. One is the EDF, which is the environmental design flood; and the other one is the IDF, which is the -- is the inflow design flood.

7 The EDF is the -- is the event that you expected to contain so -- so that there is no -- no uncontrolled 8 9 release into an environment. And, you know, the --10 we -- it's project dependent and situation dependent 11 what you define the EDF as. I don't know if it's been 12 finally established what the -- what the EDF would be 13 for this. I know for some of the channels we're 14 talking about a 1-in-200-year event is -- is not 15 untypical for EDFs; whereas for IDFs, you know, the quidance listed in the -- in the CDA quidelines, the 16 17 Canadian Dam Association guidelines, apply.

18 So what -- what we've been talking about here is the IDF. And the IDF -- the intent of the IDF is to 19 20 protect structures. So you want to make sure that you 21 can either contain or you have a spill where they can 22 convey that maximum event you designed for. And -- and So that maximum design event would 23 it's great. 24 indeed -- you know, if we were in a PMF-type situation 25 or two-thirds between of a 1-in- -- in-1,000 and a PDF, that would indeed be -- likely be released into a --26

into Gold Creek.

1

2		What what would be contained and would be
3		managed is anything up to the EDF. So the EDF we
4		haven't I don't know if if it's been defined yet
5		on the record. It's typically a detailed design
6		consideration. I know we looked at at different
7		at the hydrotechnical considerations around routing.
8		But but the clarification I wanted to make is that
9		EDF is the event that would be contained, just just
10		so it's clear.
11	Q	Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jensen. Jensen; right?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	Yeah. Thank you.
14		Okay. We'll that that clarified some things
15		for us.
16		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, could you take this
17		down, please. Actually, no yeah. Take down the
18		transcript. And we're going back to Registry Doc 42,
19		Section C, and this time, we're going to look at
20		PDF 113. Okay. PDF 113. At the bottom, Table 5.5-2.
21		Okay. Thank you.
22	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: We saw this a moment ago,
23		Mr. Houston, or whoever wants to answer it. But you
24		did provide preliminary dam classification with inflow
25		design floods for the sediment ponds and the surge
23		debign fiolab for the bearment ponds and the barge
1 And if we jump forward -- I don't think we even 2 really need to. I -- I think we -- 'cause we saw it a 3 minute ago, Table 5.5-6 showed the same. Actually, let's go ahead and show it. 4 5 MR. O'GORMAN: Jump forward to PDF 116, 6 please, Zoom Host, a few pages down. 7 And on that page at the bottom MR. O'GORMAN: 0 8 we'll see you provided preliminary dam classifications 9 and IDFs for the surge ponds and the raw water pond, 10 which also contains selenium. Sorry. So I want to just confirm if it's correct, and I'm 11 12 not going to show them, but I -- I think you'll be able 13 to confirm without me showing as an exhibit that the 14 categories listed under the classification based on incremental losses was based on the Canadian Dam 15 16 Association consequence classification rating systems for dams? 17 I -- I believe at the time MR. HOUSTON: 18 Α 19 this was written out, that was the document we used. Okay. And no one else would disagree with that? 20 0 21 Mr. O'Gorman, we -- we talk about preliminary ratings Α Obviously there's a lot of work to -- to be 22 of dams. We would follow the Alberta Dam Safety 23 done. 24 Guidelines in -- in terms of final designs for these dams, and that would include things like inundation 25 26 studies during the -- during the detailed design phase

	that would, you know, solidify these classifications of
	the various water storage structures.
Q	Okay. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston.
	So right. I just want to clarify it's correct
	to assume that, looking at some of these categories
	that you've assigned here, the ratings the
	consequence ratings in the middle column of
	environmental and cultural, those are primarily driven
	by environmental considerations for these dams in
	the surge pond dams in particular; is that right?
A	That that's correct.
Q	Okay. So I wonder if you could just, for the record,
	tell us, you know, briefly why the ponds that we see on
	the Gold Creek side, so the east northeast sediment
	ponds and the southeast surge pond, were rated as so
	we see the southeast surge pond on this the table.
	We can go back and look at the other table, if you need
	to.
	But I wonder if you can just quickly tell us why
	those ponds and their their dams on the east side of
	the project all were rated as "very high" under the
	"Environmental Consequence" category?
A	It at this stage of the design, Mr. O'Gorman, the
	ratings are based on an appreciation for the size of
	the structure, the the the type of consequence
	that that could be expected. And and, again,
	Q A Q

-		·
1		we're we're talking about worst-case consequences,
2		so what could be expected, and and then using
3		professional judgment, deciding whether that's high,
4		low, or very high.
5		That needs to be confirmed through through the
6		inundation studies that I was talking about and some
7		discussion with the the regulator, in this case,
8		AER, to to assign a final rating.
9	Q	Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston.
10		So your an element, I think I heard you say, in
11		your response of that rating is related to, would you
12		agree, the sensitivity of the potential receptors in
13		the case of something bad happening?
14	А	That that's that's correct. And that combined
15		with the potential volume of water and and, you
16		know, some professional judgment to assess what the
17		what the consequences of that could be.
18	Q	Okay. So I actually want to ask you about the ponds
19		and their dams on the on the west side of the
20		project where the environmental and cultural ratings
21		were much lower. Your southwest surge pond you rated
22		as being classified as being of "low consequence".
23		And if we go back a few pages, we would also see
24		smaller ratings. Smaller, you know, not not very
25		high ratings for the other dams and ponds on the on
26		the west side of the project that would let's call

1		it the "Blairmore Creek side of the project".
2		I wonder if you could just explain your basis
3		for for those ratings?
4	А	And it it's the same process, Mr. O'Gorman,
5		assessing the receiving environment, looking at the
6		quantity of water in in the ponds specific ponds,
7		and using professional judgment to assess what the
8		impacts would be. Again, all that needs to be verified
9		through a an inundation study.
10		The the point of of this level of assessment
11		is really to take a first crack at what the structure
12		itself might look like, what what footprint it might
13		need to take up on the on the on the plan.
14		And and so that that's the basis for assigning
15		these classifications at at this stage and and
16		and, you know, go going to this depth, is is more
17		or less to have a preliminary assessment of how big
18		these ponds need to be, how high, and what size that
19		would look like on the footprint.
20	Q	Okay. I'm trying to think about what I heard you say.
21		So was the potential sensitivity of the receptors
22		in Blairmore Creek, in the event of, as I call it,
23		something bad happening, was that a factor in these
24		rankings?
25	A	Yes, and that will continue to be a factor as we go
26		through the more more detailed studies. Yes.

1	Q	Okay. But I would point out that there are still
2		near-pure westslope cutthroat trout in Blairmore Creek.
3		You would agree with that; correct?
4	А	Up upstream of a point on the creek, yes, I would
5		agree with that.
6	Q	Okay. Okay. And one last question on this topic,
7		although I might need to go back and clarify one thing.
8		MR. O'GORMAN: I will ask I submitted an
9		aid to questioning, and I don't have the CIAR number,
10		but I did tell you kind Zoom host folks that it was
11		coming. It was the AEP Dam Consequence Classification
12		System.
13		MS. ARRUDA: Mr. O'Gorman, it's AQ
14		Number 1.
15		MR. O'GORMAN: Right, AQ Number 1. And I
16		think, Ms. Arruda, you told me that the page number was
17		48 in that document, if I remember correctly?
18		MS. ARRUDA: I believe so.
19	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. And it spans over the
20		next couple of pages.
21		And I just want Mr. Houston, you you may
22		have even sort of answered this, so just to for
23		completeness, these are the Alberta Environment and
24		Parks dam consequence classification system, and we
25		wanted to confirm that you would expect to update or
26		revisit your classification for your different dams

according to this document? 1 2 Absolutely. And based on --Α MR. HOUSTON: 3 based on the further engineering work that -- and investigation that we're going to do. 4 Yes. 5 Okay. Thank you. 0 6 Before we leave this topic, I do want to come back 7 to you, Mr. Youl. I have -- we remembered your 8 conversation with Mr. Rennie, I think, potentially 9 differently than you indicated a minute ago. I don't 10 know if we need to go back through the transcript, but 11 we did -- we can haul it up, if you'd like. 12 We certainly had the impression that when you made those comments -- or maybe Mr. Rennie or you, at least 13 14 one of you was talking about the southeast surge pond. So I wonder if you wanted to clarify if what you said 15 this morning was a correction, or if you genuinely --16 17 we can -- I'll let you look at the transcript, and then maybe you can tell me whether you were correcting 18 19 something that was said or if you stand by that, 20 please. Just while you're 21 MR. YOUL: Α Okay. 22 bringing it up, I -- I definitely recall referring to discharge to Blairmore Creek, not Gold Creek. 23 24 M-hm. Right. No. We agree with that. Q 25 Α Yeah. Was there any other clarification you were 26 seeking?

1 I don't think it's that important to pursue. 0 Okay. 2 Α Okay. So let's -- let's move on from there, 'cause I think we 3 Ο 4 understand what you're saying this morning, so -- and we -- we heard some useful information there. 5 So thank 6 you both very much. That's it for that question. 7 And for the topic of hydrology until -- one future 8 hydrology question to come. 9 Okav. 11:21. We're going to change gears and 10 talk about geology and geochemistry, gentlemen and So I'm going to ask -- I think that I --11 ladies. 12 probably all a little bit surprised that a week into a 13 discussion about water for, I think, a mine -- a 14 proposed mining project, I'm not sure there's been any reference to acid rock drainage yet, so we might 15 16 actually touch upon that a little bit in these 17 questions to come. 18 MR. O'GORMAN: I'm going to ask, Zoom Host, 19 please, that we call up CIAR 42, Appendix 10, and 20 PDF 134. And we're in the geochemistry reports here in 21 PDF 134. Appendix 10. Right. Okay. 22 MR. O'GORMAN: So, gentlemen, metal aging 0 23 potential was evaluated by SRK, by conducting humidity 24 cell tests and comparing shale samples to the average crustal abundance for shale, graph of humidity cell --25 26 I don't think this is -- I don't think I have asked you

1 for the right page 'cause I thought I was going to be 2 That's the wrong reference maybe. looking at -- yeah. 3 MR. O'GORMAN: Are you showing me Appendix 10 4 from CIAR 42? Yeah. It looks like it. I expected to 5 see a different figure. A little help here. Just one 6 second, folks. Geochemistry reports. Let's go down to 7 Yeah, this is the one. PDF 134. Okav.

8 Q MR. O'GORMAN: So I'm not sure what the first
9 problem was. But there it is.

10 So we're looking at arsenic here and some tests 11 that you folks did -- that SRK did. So if we look at this, the graph of humidity cell data does indicate 12 13 that over .2 milligrams per litre of arsenic would be 14 released from the Adanac and the Cadomin found -formations or members, combined that is, within a week, 15 you know, with the majority of that from the Cadomin 16 but also a contribution from the Adanac. 17 See the 18 Cadomin numbers in green at the top and Adanac starts a little bit lower. 19

20 We do see that after, you know, 20 weeks or so, 21 you get up to -- this is a logarithmic scale on our 22 left-hand side, so we get back to that .2 milligrams 23 per litre of arsenic release indicated in this test. 24 You agree with that? I'm not sure which of your

experts will speak to this. It might be Mr. -- well,
I'll let you tell me, Mr. Houston.

1 MR. HOUSTON: Yeah. Α Mr. Day, are you able 2 to answer? 3 MR. DAY: Yes. Α For sure, yeah. You're correct, Mr. O'Gorman, yeah. 4 Yeah. 5 Thank you. Okay. So that's one. 0 Okay. 6 MR. O'GORMAN: Can we next haul up on the 7 same document at 'P' -- Zoom Host, most of -- we're going to use this document for most of this round of 8 9 questioning. Let's go to PDF page 68, please. 10 Ο MR. O'GORMAN: Here's a -- we wanted you to 11 know we -- and by "we", I mean our geochemistry 12 experts -- did look at the X-ray diffraction results you submitted, and I wonder if you could say whether 13 14 this figure does confirm the presence of sulphides in the Adanac and the Cadomin? 15 16 MR. DAY: Yeah. Mr. O'Gorman, I -- I Α 17 don't know which rock types these refer to in particular, but there are definitely sulphides in 18 19 those -- those units. I can confirm that, yeah. 20 Yeah, we can sort of see them if we dig through. 0 21 The blue -- the blue, pyrites. Α Yeah. 22 (INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING SPEAKERS) 23 0 MR. O'GORMAN: Exactly. Yeah. 24 MR. DAY: Yeah. Yeah. Α 25 0 The pyrites --26 THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, gentlemen.

1	A	MR. DAY: Yeah. For sure.
2		THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. I can't understand
3		you both at the same time. The last thing I heard
4		was clearly was something about "the blue".
5		MR. O'GORMAN: That's my fault. That's my
6		fault, Zoom Host [sic]. I I shouldn't have spoke
7		over you.
8	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: I apologize, sir.
9		Okay. I appreciate that. So dum de dum de dum.
10	A	MR. DAY: Recorder [sic], do you need to
11		clarify that point, or are you are you okay with it?
12		THE COURT REPORTER: That's up to the questioner.
13	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Yeah. Why don't you why
14		don't we try that again.
15		Can you confirm that this suggests the presence of
16		sulphides?
17	А	Yes, I confirm. The the label the legend there
18		shows pyrites.
19	Q	Right.
20	A	And that is the most common sulphide in these in
21		these rocks.
22	Q	Okay. Thank you.
23		MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. So we're going to haul
24		up another reference now, please, Zoom Host. We're
25		going to go to this time it will be a different
26		document, so I lied a couple of minutes ago. We're

1 looking at Addendum 10, so Registry 251, Package 5, and 2 we're going to, within there once it -- once you get it 3 open, jump to PDF 32 and scan down, please. A bit 4 lower. Right. To the bottom. All the way to the 5 bottom of that page, Zoom Host, please. Okay. That's 6 qood. 7 So here was an information MR. O'GORMAN: 0 response request. You indicated that in an effort to 8 9 evaluate long-term treatment of selenium and nitrates, 10 the column testing is ongoing to simulate in the lab 11 the mobility of selenium for mine waters. And the 12 column tests involve, if you'll agree with me, the 13 measurement of selenium and nitrate under various 14 conditions; correct? 15 MR. HOUSTON: Α That -- that's correct, Mr. O'Gorman. 16 17 Okay. It's unclear whether or not other analytes like 0 arsenic, which we looked at a second ago, are also 18 19 being measured in your column tests. Can you clarify 20 that? 21 No, they are not, Mr. O'Gorman. Α No. This was specifically focusing on nitrates and -- and selenium. 22 23 0 Okay, Mr. Houston or whoever. Actually, this question 24 is not for you, Mr. Houston. 25 Α I'm afraid that these column tests were not conducted 26 by SRK, and so I'm worried about asking Mr. Day to --

1		to comment on them. That's all.
2	Q	Okay. Well, okay. No. I'm not going to get into
3		exploring the column tests too much, actually. They
4		might be slightly more general questions.
5		So if you remember the first figure that I showed,
6		Mr. Day, we showed leach rates for arsenic of up to .2
7		milligrams per litre. I wonder if, in your
8		professional opinion, that would be considered high?
9	А	MR. DAY: I'm talking to myself here.
10		Apologies.
11		Yes, definitely that would be considered high. I
12		agree. Yeah.
13	Q	Okay. And can you confirm for me where which
14		mineral phases you understand to house the arsenic?
15	А	Most likely it's in the pyrite.
16	Q	In the pyrite, so sulphides?
17	А	Yes. Correct, yeah.
18	Q	Correct. Okay. Thank you.
19	A	I I do you mind if I I I mean, I think
20		to you've asked about whether those are high, but I
21		think it should be clarified the situation in those
22		tests under which those arsenic concentrations came
23		out. Do you mind if I do that?
24	Q	I do not mind, sir.
25	А	Okay. Could the Zoom Host, could you go back to
26		that? I can't I can't recall what the page number

1		
T		was for the arsenic.
2	Q	I can tell you.
3	A	Yeah. That would be good. Thank you.
4	Q	The very first figure we looked at was, in the
5		geochemistry reports, PDF 134.
6	А	Do you could you bring that up, please?
7	Q	Yeah.
8		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, sorry. Right.
9	A	MR. DAY: Okay. So I would like you to
10		go up to PDF page 118 in the same document.
11		And what I want to point out here is those high
12		arsenic concentrations are associated with low pHs. So
13		you can see those see those symbols there at the
14		bottom there, the brown the brown squares and the
15		green circles? So those high arsenic concentrations
16		are associated with very low pHs.
17		And maybe you're going to ask more questions about
18		that, but I wanted to to be clear on that because
19		you asked me about whether they were high arsenic
20		concentrations, and that is due to the low pHs.
21	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. Sure. Thank you,
22		Mr. Day.
23		So just to clarify, we talked about sulphides and
24		the pyrite. Are there mineral phases other than
25		sulphides that you might expect to house arsenic?
26	A	In the yes. In the weathered materials you can

1		expect that the weathering of pyrites will convert to
2		iron oxides, and it's very likely that the arsenic
3		would be sequestered with the iron oxides.
4	Q	Okay. We're wondering how the potential release of
5		arsenic from these phases might be is going to be
6		tested, or will you?
7	А	What additional testing are you thinking of? Or you've
8		done the the desalt testing. Are you thinking of
9		okay. I'll let you answer that question.
10	Q	Sorry. I'm curious whether you have any plan to
11		testing, like column tests, for example, which is the
12		reason why I took you to the column tests as a part of
13		the preamble.
14	A	MR. JENSEN: Steve, perhaps I can
15	А	MR. DAY: Sure. Go ahead, Soren.
16	А	MR. JENSEN: jump in here?
17	А	MR. DAY: Yeah.
18	A	MR. JENSEN: Yes. Mr. O'Gorman, so yes.
19		So one of the primary purposes of the scale of tests
20		we have proposed for specifically for the saturated
21		backfills and well, in general for the you know,
22		along the similar lines of what the intended purposes
23		of the column tests were is to precisely look at and
24		I believe I testified to this previously a couple of
25		days ago is the one thing we are, let's say, unsure
26		about and we want to test through on-site testing is

this potential for -- you know, we do see reductive dissolution of not just arsenic but manganese and iron. Those are typically the ones we're worried about. So one thing we specifically want to look at through that ongoing test work is to what extent we might see manganese, iron, arsenic, and -- and potentially other constituents be released as part of that process.

8 So it's one reason we did propose -- I did advise 9 Benga to plan for -- for post treatment of SRF effluent 10 is precisely for that reason, because we can't 11 categorically say that this won't be an issue, and so 12 we wanted to have mitigation in place to accommodate 13 that.

But until we do actual on -- on-site tests with the material that we -- that will be exposed to these reducing conditions, we can't say for sure, but the mitigation is there to -- to address it.

18 Q That mitigation being?

19 A That -- that mitigation being -- being lime treatment. 20 Q Right.

A And -- and -- and specifically to address arsenic, it is possible to remove arsenic in that same process but it may require the addition of -- of a ferric coagulant.

25 Q Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jensen.

And you anticipated, I think, my next question to

1 I'll ask it anyway. But considering that some extent. 2 we saw what might be considered high levels of leaching 3 of arsenic in the humidity cell tests, and also, I think, people won't disagree with me that arsenic can 4 have high mobility under anoxic or suboxic conditions, 5 6 we are curious about your views on the potential for 7 arsenic to be mobilized from the mine waste; and if that happens, how it would be attenuated which ... 8 9 Α Yes. That's right. And -- and, you know, we 10 absolutely share that -- that concern. It's something 11 that absolutely needs to be addressed. It's a lot 12 of -- for lack of a better way of thinking about it, 13 it's the obvious concern that would be associated with 14 something like this. So it's very much at the forefront of our thinking, and -- and, like I said, I 15 mean -- you know, we suggested to Benga that this 16 17 mitigation needs to be anticipated. Only lime treatment? Are there other mitigation 18 0 19 measures you might consider? 20 I mean, you can consider if arsenic turns out to Α Yeah. be -- to be, like, the issue that will be concerned 21 22 with, it may be necessary to implement a different -you know, use ferric -- ferric co-precipitation is 23 24 typically the -- the approach that you take to -- for 25 removing arsenic. But it is -- like I said, other 26 (INDISCERNIBLE), molybdenum, or antimony are -- you

1 know, they -- they require lower pHs for effective 2 removal. Arsenic you can remove at higher pH as part of a lime treatment system, but like I said, it does 3 require the addition of a ferric coagulant unless, of 4 5 course, we also see -- you know, we see parallel 6 mobilization of iron at the same time, then the 7 effluent may just come with iron we need to remove 8 arsenic. But either way it's -- we need that 9 co-precipitation step. That's what would be required. 10 0 Okay. Thanks. 11 What about the weathering of the pit walls, might 12 that be a source for arsenic? 13 MR. DAY: Α Can I can I speak to that? 14 Yes, by all means. 0 15 Sure. Yes, you're correct, Mr. O'Gorman. Α Okay. The -- there are sections of the pit walls which 16 17 could -- and under those circumstances it would be acid generation which would mobilize arsenic, as shown in 18 19 the humidity cell tests. There is a plan to -- to 20 mitigate that through -- through covering the pit walls 21 with -- with the non-acid-generating materials to -- to 22 try and mitigate that. 23 Ο Okay. Thank you, Mr. Day. 24 Can you confirm the measures you will put in place 25 to monitor for arsenic levels -- arsenic levels, sorry, 26 and the runoff and/or the oxygenation of the blended

1		mine waste, especially considering arsenic can be
2		highly mobile?
3	А	You're referring to the the the waste rock
4		dumps?
5	Q	I'm sorry. Out of the yes.
6	А	Yeah. I mean, that'll be
7	Q	I'm sorry. The waste rock dumps and/or the SBZs?
8	А	Yeah. So that would be a normal part of water water
9		monitoring. You'd normally monitor for for both
10		parameters that are of interest to help you understand
11		that parameter like arsenic itself, but also the pH,
12		the ORP, the other parameters that would be involved,
13		like iron.
14	Q	Okay. Great.
15		Can you tell me whether or not your water column
16		studies have revealed sulphide oxidation via nitrate in
17		the absence of oxygen?
18	А	MR. HOUSTON: So, again, SRK wasn't involved
19		in those column studies, and and I'd just not
20		being an expert in that field, I would have to say
21		that's not something we were specifically designing
22		those column studies for, Mr. O'Gorman.
23	Q	Okay.
24	А	Steve Mr. Day, can you add to that or
25	А	MR. DAY: Yeah. Mr. O'Gorman, it's a
26		very good question. It's something that you know,

1		that we do think about. So it's just to clarify
2		your your questions around normally pyrite is
3		oxidized by oxygen, but you're asking whether nitrate
4		can actually function as an oxidant of of pyrite.
5		That's really what you're asking there, isn't it?
6	Q	Yeah, it is.
7	A	Yeah. I
8	Q	And so yes, I was asking whether you had seen it.
9		Recognizing or acknowledging you didn't do this test,
10		at least weigh in on the potential that that might
11		happen, and whether that's something to be concerned
12		about?
13	А	Yeah. I I can I I haven't looked at those
14		that column data. And as has been mentioned, we
15		weren't involved in the test work. I mean, I can I
16		can help with the question in generalities. It's
17		something that I've I've actually taken a hard look
18		at for some other coal projects. So I'm I have
19		had had to think about it quite a bit.
20		And I think, you know, in general, you know, what
21		you're talking about here is that you're
22		denitrifying nitrates to in order to to for it
23		to function as an oxidant in those conditions. And
24		and it and it definitely in theory can be an
25		oxidant for iron for iron sulphide. There's no
26		question about that. But it's the circumstances

1 under which that must occur are low oxygen by 2 definition, and so its potential to do that chemically 3 exists, but it's -- whether it's a significant process 4 is another matter. And the conclusion is really that 5 it -- that it wouldn't -- that it isn't significant 6 compared to oxygen as an oxidant. That's about as far 7 as I can take you, though. Okay. That's fine. 8 0 9 So in the presence of nitrate in the saturated 10 backfill zones, is that something that causes you --11 gives you pause on the arsenic front? 12 On the arsenic front, you're -- you're thinking of Α 13 whether it would release more arsenic from the -- from 14 the pyrite; is that the --15 M-hm. Yes. 0 I -- I -- professionally I -- I don't think that's a 16 Α 17 significant issue. I just don't -- I just don't think 18 it's -- it would be a source of arsenic, no, I don't, but we don't have the data but -- specifically for this 19 20 project to say that, and I think that's something that 21 would be looked at logically through those -- through 22 the current testing that -- that Mr. Jensen was talking about. 23 24 Okay. So last -- I think my last arsenic question. 0 25 And, Mr. Jensen, you did sort of get at it a 26 little bit. I quess to bring this to a close, this --

1 this thread, I think I heard you say, Mr. Jensen, that 2 you would start monitoring for this once you have a 3 real waste rock to monitor and test. You are not planning testing in advance of actual construction with 4 the rock from the -- from the mine area to -- to know 5 6 whether or not you expect arsenic to be a big problem; 7 is that right? You'll monitor once you get going with 8 the mine, or am I getting that wrong? 9 Α MR. HOUSTON: So, Mr. O'Gorman, if -- if I 10 can step in here. The pilot testing that we're talking 11 about would be started at the same time as 12 construction, and so there would be a -- a pilot-scale 13 test of the saturated backfill zone process using 14 on-site materials that would commence with the start of 15 construction. So we're hoping that that would give us 16 some data that would help quide our next steps, and --17 and then certainly through the operation we will be monitoring and, you know, looking -- looking for trends 18 from -- from the -- in -- in terms of arsenic. 19 I'd --20 I'd --21 Ο Okay. So you --22 Just speaking --Α Yeah. 23 0 You are committing to that plan? Okay. 24 Yes, we have committed to it. We are committing Α Yeah. 25 to it, yes. 26 And I quess you -- can you tell me at this point 0 Okav.

1 what results from monitoring triggered Benga to decide,
2 We are going to build a metals treatment plant, a lime
3 treatment, a -- something to -- to mitigate the release
4 of arsenic?

5 A Just give me a moment, Mr. O'Gorman.

6 So, Mr. O'Gorman, I don't have a specific answer 7 to what would trigger a specific number. Again, we -we think that a pilot-scale test on-site at a -- at a 8 9 scale that is significant is necessary to, you know, 10 have a better handle on -- on this. We -- we would 11 monitor. We would expect that any indications of 12 arsenic or -- or other metals of concern that would 13 need treatment would develop gradually. Basically 14 these -- these issues arise from the gradual deposit of waste rock external to the pit and subsequently to 15 16 water percolating through those waste rock dumps.

17 So that volume of water and, more importantly, the amount of elements or chemicals that would leach out of 18 the rock is going to develop gradually with the 19 20 project. So our expectation is that monitoring the trends would provide a significant -- sufficient 21 22 advanced warning of the need to implement a metals But I -- it's difficult to provide an 23 treatment plant. 24 exact number as a -- as a trigger point. 25 Okay. Thank you. 0

All right. Let's haul up a different document,

26

1		please. Actually, not a different document. We're all
2		in the geochemistry document here. Let's look at
3		PDF 163, please. Great.
4		Now we're looking at uranium. I think you'd
5		agree, Mr. Day, or Jensen, perhaps, that if we look at
6		this, we do see data that indicates uranium leach rates
7		of up to .1 milligrams per litre in the Cadomin in that
8		first week?
9	A	MR. DAY: Yeah, that's correct. Again,
10		I'd just like to point out that these are the acidic
11		those tests that were highly acidic, so they're not
12		representative of in general of these materials.
13	Q	Okay. Fair enough.
14		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, we're going to haul
15		up something different to show, please. It's Registry
16		Document 555. And PDF 233. This was the submission by
17		CPAWS. 233, please. Good. Yeah. If we scan down a
18		little bit and no. Zoom in. I did want to be able
19		to see it.
20	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So we see a couple of the
21		lower little pink blobs, refer to the microbial
22		"Shewanellaceae" maybe is how that's pronounced. We
23		actually see high proportions of Pseudomonas as well.
24		The Pseudomonas is over 20 percent, and also there's
25		yes, the Shewanellaceae is a smaller amount. You see
26		that and agree with that, Mr. Day?

1	А	I certainly see it, but this is not my my area, so I
2		think you're going to have
3	Q	Oh.
4	А	to be talking to other people about this one.
5	Q	Okay. I'm not sure who to speak to.
б		Is there who who who would be able to
7		comment? Here's my question. About the fact that you
8		do have not insignificant potential for leaching of
9		uranium based on the test that we looked at a minute
10		ago, and whether the fact that you have these bacterial
11		communities not bacterial. Yeah, microbial
12		communities in your in your rock, whether that might
13		cause a concern that the interaction with uranium
14		and why or why not?
15	А	MR. HOUSTON: I don't believe we have
16		anybody on the panel who can address this specific
17		question, Mr. O'Gorman. We we'd probably have to go
18		back to the author of this report to to get a
19		specific answer to a specific question.
20	Q	Okay. If you can't answer, that's fine. I mean
21		okay. I was going to ask you some questions. I mean,
22		CPAWS brought this up in their written submission that
23		these sometimes can be of concern, but we'll we'll
24		leave that thread of questions, and I'll jump forward.
25		MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. We can take that down,
26		please, Zoom Host, and let's go back to the

1 geochemistry reports, Document 42, Appendix 10, and 2 look at PDF 42. 3 Okay. And we are on 42. Could you zoom out to see the full page, please, Zoom Host. 4 5 MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. We're talking about 0 6 acid rock drainage, or let's call it "ARD". So in this 7 document, we see primary mitigation. This is just an 8 example, I think, of this one page, but I think you 9 will know that you have proposed your primary 10 mitigation measures for ARD to be blending and 11 subaqueous disposal by backfilling, which obviously is 12 also a selenium mitigation measure for your project. 13 You've indicated that in situ performance 14 monitoring with groundwater wells and -- will be 15 conducted as part of the project. However, you've not provided us with action levels for -- in an aquatics --16 17 aquatic effects response plan to give us the triggers at which you would take some actions to -- if acid rock 18 drainage was detected and what those actions would be. 19 20 It's also unclear how long-term monitoring would be conducted and for how long. 21 22 So having put those statements to you, here's my So with regards to ARD and metal leaching, 23 question: 24 can you give us an overview, please, of your sampling schedule and your -- and locations, what analytes 25 26 you'll be measuring and the thresholds for those

1		analytes which would trigger an investigation and an
2		actionable response during operations?
3	A	MR. HOUSTON: Could we just take a little
4		moment to conference here, Mr. O'Gorman?
5	Q	Certainly.
6	A	I believe Mr. Day will will be able to speak to
7		this, Mr. O'Gorman.
8	A	MR. DAY: Mr. O'Gorman, I think and
9		what you're what you're really you're asking is
10		you you want to understand if ARD is detected, what
11		would be the response? What I'd like to do is
12	Q	Well well, actually, no, Mr. Day.
13	A	Okay.
14	Q	We want to make sure first of all, to know how
15		you're checking for detecting ARD, and then after that,
16		what you would do about it if you detect it.
17	А	Okay. Well, the normal detection for ARD would be to
18		look for acid general acidity in your in your
19		monitoring points, but is that is that helpful?
20		I mean, what I was what I was actually going to
21		help you understand is I've been working on this on
22		this similar approach with other mining companies for a
23		number of years, and what I wanted to point out is that
24		you do not you don't want to get yourself to the
25		point where you are actually wanting to pick up whether
26		ARD is being produced. You want to make sure that the

1		mitigation measure's working well first.
2		And in the case of blending, as you're as
3		you're actually doing the blending, there should be a
4		monitoring plan in place actually at the point of
5		deposition to make sure that that's that's actually
б		happening, and that's your that's the first thing
7		you want to be doing, rather than monitoring the you
8		know, your your kind of water points.
9	Q	Okay. So you will develop a standard ARD monitoring
10		plan, let's call it that, and implement it on-site?
11	А	Yes. That should be done. Yes.
12	Q	But at this point, you don't have an answer to what are
13		the trigger levels if there is a problem, what you
14		would do about it, or do you?
15	A	Well, I would recommend that that that there
16		be you know, would be there would be water
17		monitoring. I think that would be your what you
18		would do. But I think that should be developed as part
19		of the overall ARD management approach.
20		I mean, there are there are things you can look
21		for that I mean, obviously pH is one, but you're
22		really looking for early early indications of
23		of of accelerated leaching as well, which comes
24		before pH decreases. So there are there are
25		parameters you can look for, but I think those details
26		will need to be developed.

1 That's fair, Mr. Day. 0 Okay. Okay. Thank you. 2 You have described to us what you -- how you plan 3 to manage your -- your PAG rock, your potentially acid-generating rock, in terms of the -- the layering 4 5 in the SBZs; right? That's the blending, sorry, that's 6 described in your materials? 7 Α Yes, that's right. 8 0 Yes. All right. Is there -- do you have any concerns 9 into the long lifetime that those SBZs need to operate, 10 that is said to be -- could start to be generated in 11 there; and if so, how might that happen? 12 As long as they are kept saturated, then they will -- I Α mean, this is a very standard measure for controlling 13 14 acid rock drainage, which has been around for decades. 15 As long as you have underwater conditions, then -- then 16 that will be prevented. Acid generation will be 17 prevented. Would have to stay suboxic; right? 18 0 19 That's right. Saturated, yeah. Α Correct. 20 Okay. How long do you expect you might need to monitor 0 21 for ARD after closure, given that it can sometimes take 22 many years to manifest? 23 Α MR. HOUSTON: So, Mr. O'Gorman, I think we'd 24 look for a -- in terms of long-term management and 25 keeping the AR -- the -- the acid rock in -- in a 26 submerged environment, we -- we would look for

1 self-sustaining water levels in the SBZs, and we would 2 want to set up the entire water management system from 3 the end-pit lake through the SBZs to the outfall in a 4 state that would maintain a water level in the SBZ that 5 would keep that acid-generating rock in a submerged 6 situation. So that would be -- that, you know, 7 engineering the outfall so that it maintained a minimum level of water in those structures. 8

9 Q Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston.

I'm going to stay on this theme, but I'd like --10 11 MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, could we look at --12 I've forgotten if we're on Appendix 10 of Document 42. 13 If we are, that's what I want. And look at PDF 42. Τs 14 that 42? Okay. Similar on there -- if we maybe scan 15 down, we'll see these ratios. I don't see them. Mixing ratios. 16

17 Q MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. We're not going to
18 waste time finding them on the page. Hopefully you
19 will remember that this is part of your materials.

20 So in addition to the subaqueous disposal in the 21 SBZs, you're dealing with the PAG rock by blending. 22 You're going to be mixing PAG rock with non-PAG rock, 23 nonpotentially acid generating, to neutralize the 24 acid-generating potential.

25 Similar in there -- unfortunately, it didn't seem
26 to be on that page I showed us -- you suggested the

1		ratios mixing ratios that you would have necessary
2		for the blending were 50-50 for the let's and the
3		Moose Mountain members and 75 to 25, or 3 to 1 as some
4		of us say, for the Cadomin formation and the Adanac
5		numbers. Do those numbers sound right?
б	А	MR. DAY: Mr. O'Gorman, I think you're
7		looking for PDF 45. So we can go there if you're
8		oh, yes, there it is right there.
9	Q	Okay.
10	A	Yeah. Yeah, it's correct, yeah.
11		Yeah, these are these are some calculations
12		to to just check what mixing ratios you might need.
13		They're kind of considered, you know like, kind of
14		low targets. Like, you'd want to be higher, but yeah.
15	Q	Okay. And I guess, you know, those those blending
16		ratios do you know, you're an expert, Mr. Day. Do
17		you do they seem high to you?
18	А	When when you say "high", what do you mean? That
19		they're that they're it's a lot of PAG rock, or
20		is that what you're
21	Q	Yes, exactly. The amount of non-PAG rock you need to
22		blend with it to get it to be neutral?
23	A	They're not I wouldn't say they're they're
24		yeah, I'm not really sure what you're what you're
25		asking. I mean, they're like, I'm I've been
26		working with, as I said, a number of a number of

_		
1		mining companies with this over the years, and
2		they're they're not they're not unusual. I mean,
3		these are they they're pretty typical for these
4		types of rocks.
5	Q	Okay. All right. That's fine, then.
6		And we just want to clarify, do you plan to have
7		any PAG rock not stored subaqueously?
8	А	Well, some of it will be blended. I think that's
9	Q	Blended in the pits, but will it also be blended, for
10		example, in the rock dumps?
11	А	External rock dumps. Maybe I should ask Mike Mike
12		Youl to to respond on that.
13	А	MR. YOUL: Look, in the early years
14		before the end-pit dumping begins, yes, there'll be
15		all the waste will go to outer-pit dumps, so I guess,
16		by extension, we will need to work on the blending and
17		and containment of the PAG material within that
18		waste dump.
19	Q	Okay. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Youl.
20		MR. O'GORMAN: We touched on this a second
21		ago. I will point out to my colleague, Mr. Chair, that
22		I would like to finish the geochemistry questions
23		before we break for lunch, and I can see that happening
24		over the next, hopefully, 15 minutes or so, if that
25		works for you, sir?
26		THE CHAIR: Yeah, that sounds fine.

Thanks.

1

2	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. Yes. Mr. Day, we
3		alluded a minute ago to, do you consider there to be
4		the potential for oxygen infiltration into the pits;
5		for example, snow melt, rainfall? And if so, how do
6		you plan to manage or limit that?
7	A	MR. DAY: Sorry. Is the question
8		whether there will be oxygen transported with with
9		water coming in; is that that
10	Q	Yes.
11	А	And and and is the question related to
12		functioning of the saturated backfill zone? Is that
13		the
14	Q	Yes. Both for selenium, but in this case, we're
15		talking well, we might talk about that more in the
16		selenium questions. I'm thinking of it now from an ARD
17		perspective.
18	А	The amount
19	Q	Maintaining the suboxic nature of the saturated
20		backfill zone is what I'm asking.
21	А	Yeah, I understand you're the question's around
22		whether there's no oxygen coming in with the water to
23		be to significantly to result in significant
24		oxidation, really, that's the I think that's what
25		you're asking?
26	Q	That's what I'm asking.

I mean, there's been a lot of experience with 1 Α Yeah. 2 this over the years that the water covers are very 3 effective because the amount of oxygen that can dissolve in the water is -- is so low relative to the 4 5 amount of oxygen that's in the -- that's in air. And 6 so, I mean, yes, some -- certainly there's going to be 7 oxygen that comes in in that form, but it'll be -- it 8 gets used up very quickly and consumed, and it's -- I mean, that's the foundation for -- for some increased 9 10 disposal being good, is that you -- you have such low 11 oxygen coming by that route. 12 Okay. Did you say that there would be -- described the 0 13 cover over the saturated backfill zone? Did you say 14 there would be some sort of cover that prevents 15 penetration of oxygen, for example, with snow melt? I -- I didn't say that, no. And I don't -- I 16 Α No. 17 wouldn't see the need for it. 18 Okay. All right. 0 19 MR. HOUSTON: To be clear, though, Α 20 Mr. O'Gorman, we will be -- or putting topsoil and 21 revegetating the -- over the saturated backfill zones like the rest of the -- the project, so there will be 22 that vegetative cover. 23 Okay. 24 Thank you. 0 Can you confirm -- I think you said you will be 25 26 monitoring to ensure that no acid is being generated

1		by in the SBZs?
2	А	MR. DAY: That would be a normal part of
3		the monitoring, yeah.
4	Q	Okay. You're dumping the PAG and non-PAG rock down
5		into the pit in layers. Would it be more effective for
б		you to crush and mix those layers to create a
7		homogenous blend at predisposal?
8	А	Yeah, that sorry.
9	А	MR. HOUSTON: Sorry. Go ahead, Steve.
10	А	MR. DAY: I don't believe I don't
11		think that's necessary. You know, the and crushing
12		creates more surface area, which makes more reactivity,
13		so I wouldn't I wouldn't recommend that.
14		The experience I've had with implementing a
15		similar approach elsewhere not me personally, but
16		working with companies that have done it we don't
17		find that's necessary that the that that by
18		end-dumping over high enough faces you get sufficient
19		mixing on the face to to result in this kind of
20		this blending process. So I don't I don't I
21		wouldn't recommend crushing. I don't I don't see it
22		as necessary.
23	Q	Okay. Last question in this group, and then I'll ask a
24		couple of more.
25		MR. O'GORMAN: Just really quickly on
26		page 47, Zoom Host, a couple of pages later, there's a

1 diagram. 2 And we are wondering whether 0 MR. O'GORMAN: 3 it would make more sense to dump a non-PAG layer at the 4 base. Do you think that it matters? It -- it doesn't matter. 5 Α MR. DAY: Ιf 6 you -- like, if -- if the concept of an un-PAG layer at 7 the base is to -- is to neutralize acid produced above it, it wouldn't be effective. The key point about this 8 9 diagram is not to illustrate an actual dumping sequence 10 but to -- really to show that by having thin enough PAG 11 layers that you effectively result in an 12 un-PAG mixture -- functioning as just an un-PAG, and so 13 what -- what's on the bottom really -- really doesn't make any difference. The intent is that the whole 14 15 thing behaves as a nonacid-generating sequence. There you go. Our confusion was thinking this 16 0 17 presented your proposed --No. No. This is a demonstration of a theory. 18 Α No. 19 Fair enough. 0 20 So the last group of guestions in this Okay. 21 theme. Can we please see, same document, let's just 22 jump ahead a few pages to page 51, PDF 51, please. So now we're talking about the derivation of the 23 There's a line in here about how the 24 source terms. 25 results -- the input rates from the -- determined from 26 the humidity cell -- I'm not going to find it on the

page. I'll ask you to believe that it's there. The input rates for the water quality model were determined from the humidity cell tests that were scaled to field commissions based on laboratory-to-field scaling factors determined for coal mine wastes in the Elk Valley.

7 We have here inputs that are given, and it's down 8 on this page, but I'm pressed for time and I do want to 9 move. We've got inputs that were given for elements 10 that are controlled by pH and for selenium and 11 sulphate.

We noted that the Fernie and Gladstone formations 12 13 were not included in humidity cell testing or in the 14 pit wall runoff calculations. Does that make -- does that make -- sound right to people, that you did not 15 include the Fernie and Gladstone formations in --16 17 Α MR. DAY: Yeah. At the time of the 18 testing we didn't have samples of Fernie to test, so that -- that does make sense. I'm not sure about 19 20 Gladstone. I'd have to -- I'd have to check back on 21 that. 22 Okay. Yeah, we did notice if we called up a different 0 23 document -- so it's Registry 42, Section B this time. And we looked at PDF 96. 24 If I wrote this down 25 correctly. 96. That, yeah, on this graph -- graph. 26 Sorry.
1		On this figure, the the Fernie is the big
2		purple bit, and the pink line, I think, indicates the
3		pit bottom; right? And there being if we see near
4		the top of that central figure a fair chunk of the
5		Fernie would be would be mined; does that make
б		sense? Am I interpreting that figure correctly?
7	A	I think it would help I think I think you're
8		right, Mr. O'Gorman, but I probably should ask
9		Mike Youl just to confirm that.
10	A	MR. YOUL: Yeah, that's correct. The
11		Fernie sits below the base of the lower seam, so in
12		some areas we'll be excavating through that for foot
13		wall stability and also for ramp access.
14	Q	Okay. Great. I think we're on page 96, and if we
15		scroll back to 94 in this document. It looks to me,
16		and to us, like the Fernie formation would be exposed
17		frequently along the pit boundary in some of these
18		cross-sections. Do you agree with that?
19	A	That's correct, yeah. In some of the final high walls
20		it will be exposed and then backfilled.
21	Q	Okay. Okay. Thank you for confirming that, Mr. Youl.
22		Okay. We'll go back to Appendix 10 again, and
23		we'll go to Document 42, Appendix 10, the geochemistry
24		reports, and we'll right. Go to page PDF 51. Oh,
25		we're there. And this is the second paragraph from the
26		bottom. If we'd scroll to the bottom of the page,

1 please. 2 It's a sentence that begins "the input rates" -- I 3 found it earlier. Right, right there. Right there. 4 (as read) 5 The input rates were determined from humidity 6 cell tests which were scaled to field 7 conditions. And I mentioned that earlier. 8 9 So can you briefly explain this -- the laboratory 10 field-scaling factors that you're referring to to help 11 our geochemists understand that translation you made? 12 MR. DAY: Yeah. I'll explain that. Α So 13 this is a standard thing that needs to be done to to 14 use laboratory testing. The tests are performed under 15 room temperature conditions, under finely crushed materials relative to -- to site scale and under fully 16 17 oxygenated conditions. And it's necessary to -- to address all of those factors which tend to make 18 weathering faster under laboratory conditions than they 19 20 are at field scale. And we do this using scaling 21 factors which translate the rates of -- for -- at least 22 measured in the tests to -- to field scale. 23 But what sort of -- are those scaling factors Ο Right. 24 standard that one would look up in a textbook, or 25 what -- like, what are the scaling factors? 26 Α Well, yes, the scaling factors -- if you scroll down,

the actual scaling factors are shown in Figure 10, 1 which I believe is on the next page of the document. There we go. Thank you.

2

3

I mean, these are -- they're not standardized 4 5 because they're -- you need to consider site-specific 6 conditions. But in order to develop these scaling 7 factors for the Grassy Mountain Project, we referred to a paper that was referenced on a previous page which I 8 9 was the co-author of, and a study that I designed, to 10 look at scaling factors in the Elk Valley, and that was 11 how we -- we used the same scaling factors because the 12 rocks are very similar. The climatic conditions are 13 similar enough for geochemical purposes to -- to come 14 up with the scaling factors which are shown in that first row there in -- in Table 10. 15

16 There is a -- there's quite a bit of experience on 17 this topic around the -- you know, in the -particularly in Western Canada, and these -- these are 18 19 not unusual scaling factors. They're -- they're fairly 20 typical. I mean, there's no -- there's no textbook you 21 can go to look them up, but they're -- they're fairly 22 typical. That's fine. That's the methodology question I 23 Ο Okay. 24 was really trying to get at, so thank you.

25 If we cut now in this document, please, to 26 page 15. And we're going to have to find something --

Other formations will be mined. 1 right there. Right. 2 It's the final paragraph above where -- Section 2.4. 3 So I'll let you read that. We don't need to read 4 it out. You can skim it. 5 We do want to know -- so you didn't have fresh 6 samples of the Fernie formation when you did your 7 testing. Is that what you said? That's correct. Yeah. 8 Α Yeah. 9 0 Okav. I guess we did wonder, and I'm -- whether any of 10 the drill holes that you drilled might have provided a 11 sample from the Fernie that you could have tested? 12 At the time there were not samples available for the Α 13 Fernie formation. We did subsequently get samples from 14 a part of the project area to look at Fernie, and I believed there are -- there have been samples that have 15 16 come available subsequently, so there -- there are materials available that can be tested. 17 I would just like to say that -- I mean, from my 18 19 experience working with these rocks throughout the 20 region, the Fernie formation is not a -- is not a 21 potentially acid-generating unit, so it's -- it's not a 22 concern from that standpoint. And -- and generally the volume of rock is -- as Mr. Youl described, is 23 24 relatively small, although most figures it looks like 25 it's biq. It's more of a -- it is a small part of it 26 because they're -- they're really trying to avoid

1		having to mine much of it. It's really just to access
2		where the coal is and for stabilization reasons.
3	Q	Fernie has shales; right?
4	A	The Fernie is a it's a sandstone it it has
5		sandstone units, it has siltstone siltstones and
6		shales, yeah.
7	Q	Okay. So those shales wouldn't be expected to contain
8		pyrite?
9	A	Yeah, they do contain pyrite. That's the regional
10		finding on the Fernie. They do contain pyrite, but
11		they also contain tend to be quite calciurias,
12		meaning a lot of carbonate, and so we we aren't
13		concerned about acid generation from the Fernie in
14		general.
15	Q	Okay. Okay. So nearly there.
16		MR. O'GORMAN: If we can haul up, please
17		this time we're going to a different document, Zoom
18		Host.
19	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: And I'll ask for the document,
20		and I'll throw one final question at you while while
21		they're searching for it.
22		Now we're looking at Registry Doc 42, Consultant
23		Report 3, and while that's coming up, just to wrap up
24		my last question. So you aren't Mr. Day, you're not
25		concerned about ARD from the Fernie. What about metal
26		leaching?

1 Α MR. DAY: Yeah. The -- the geochemical 2 characteristics of the Fernie are guite similar to the 3 -- this mountain formation. It can have -- it can have higher sulphide content. But the element content of 4 the Fernie tends to be similar. 5 6 So I'm not in general -- I'm not in general 7 concerned about it, just because it's not -- it's 8 not -- not a particularly unusual unit, and it does 9 tend to be a relatively low proportion of the overall 10 waste that's produced. 11 Okay. Okay. That's fine. Thank you. 0 12 So in this document --MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, PDF 85, please. 13 So 14 where is the figure that we want to see? Scan down a 15 What we're concerned about -- maybe you need to bit. scan -- actually, you are going to need to scan it. 16 17 And let's look at the legend. I think if we find -- when I MR. O'GORMAN: 18 0 looked at this earlier, if you blow up the -- zoom in 19 20 on the legend a bit, you will see that the Fernie on here is indicated -- as I recall, they were in blues, 21 22 but I'll admit I can't -- I'll admit I can't read it. But if we think about the overlay of your project 23 24 design, we -- in looking at this figure, can you 25 confirm that it seems the raw water pond is placed where the Fernie is at surface? 26

1	A	MR. HOUSTON: It it appears to be,
2		Mr. O'Gorman.
3	Q	Okay. Now, Mr. Day, I acknowledge what you just said
4		about your views on the Fernie formation. But the raw
5		water pond, it will not be a suboxic environment;
6		right?
7	A	MR. DAY: I I can't speak to the
8		design of the raw water pond. If somebody else could.
9		I mean, I maybe Gary Mr. Houston.
10	A	MR. HOUSTON: Yeah. No, it it it
11		won't be suboxic. There'll be exchange of water
12		through there, and and so it will be oxygenated.
13	Q	Okay. So I guess we just were wanted to understand
14		whether you would be checking for or monitoring whether
15		you had concerns about the fact that the potential
16		that some of the sulphides in the Fernie formation
17		might be exposed during the excavation of the raw water
18		pond and be you know, release trace metals or cause
19		ARD.
20	A	MR. DAY: Yeah. My my advice to
21		whenever excavations are made at mine sites is that
22		there is is at least a geologist checking to see
23		what the rock looks like and, if necessary, geochemical
24		testing done, but I think that would be normally part
25		of a an MLA or ARD management plan that's developed.
26	Q	Okay. Mr. Houston or Mr. Youl, can you remind us

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1 whether you have planned to put a liner at the bottom 2 of your raw water pond and particularly -- you'll 3 understand, I think, where I'm going with this -- the potential for elements in the Fernie formation to be 4 5 liberated into the raw water pond? 6 Α MR. HOUSTON: So I'll let Mr. Youl add to 7 this, but we have not committed to lining the raw water 8 pond. We will do additional investigation and -- for a 9 number of issues, including the -- the quality of the 10 rock, and we -- we could do something to line the raw 11 water pond if those -- subsequent investigations at the 12 time of construction indicated that there was reason 13 for a -- a concern. 14 Mr. Youl, do you -- do you want to add anything to 15 that? Thanks, Mr. Houston. 16 MR. YOUL: Α 17 No. You've covered that pretty well. I don't have much more to add, other than, you know, we are 18 considering liners; not yet committed. One of the 19 20 concerns with a liner is upward hydraulic pressure pushing up the liner from underneath and -- and whether 21 22 by installing one we're creating other problems. So we're still looking at all the potential solutions. 23 24 MR. HOUSTON: And just finally, Α 25 Mr. O'Gorman, I think we're talking about a fairly 26 small surface area compared to the rest of the -- the

1		project. So, you know, we we would anticipate that
2		any any issues related to ARD are are relatively
3		small in in the scheme of things from the raw water
4		pond.
5	Q	Would you plan to conduct humidity-style tests and
6		maybe X-ray defraction on Fernie samples before putting
7		in the raw water pond, or are you really just not
8		concerned about it?
9	А	One minute, please.
10		So, Mr. Day, can you can you speak to that?
11	А	MR. DAY: Yeah, I'm happy to.
12		No. I would I would like, for something
13		that's, you know, relatively small in the the, you
14		know, context of the whole site, normally what I would
15		recommend is that a geologist or somebody just take a
16		look at the rock as part of the other investigations
17		that are done to design the pond. I wouldn't see the
18		need for a for for testing beyond that unless
19		unless that that geological look came up with
20		something.
21	Q	Okay. We're really close to the end. I was going to
22		draw you to some things that you had said, but to to
23		abbreviate it, cut to the cut to the chase, you
24		haven't tested the Fernie formation, and we don't
25		think we haven't discussed it, but we're not we
26		don't think you've tested leaching potential from the

Gladstone formation either. Both of those might be in 1 2 the rock that you dig up, and so we do wonder whether 3 you think that estimated seepage from the waste rock 4 for concentrations for dissolved metals, like cobalt 5 and zinc, might be higher if you were to add a --6 potential leaching from the Fernie and the Gladstone 7 formations. And to be fair, I haven't asked you about 8 the Gladstone, so we can focus on the Fernie. 9 Α I'll answer that, Mr. O'Gorman. I -- I really don't

10 think that the -- the Fernie formation would have a 11 significant influence on those -- those -- those 12 predictions. I mean, they're -- we've based those 13 source temp predictions on the bulk of the waste rock, 14 and they also consider the influence of some of the 15 units that are noted in the humidity cells that do 16 react rapidly. So I'm -- I'm not concerned about the 17 Fernie.

I -- I mean, I think it would be prudent to --18 to -- to be -- to be looking at the Fernie to -- as 19 20 I've talked about, from the geological standpoint and 21 confirming its geochemical characteristics, but I 22 don't -- I don't think it really has an influence on the water chemistry predictions, not a -- not a 23 24 significant influence anyway. 25 To clarify, there are no tests on the record to confirm 0

25 Q To clarify, there are no tests on the record to confirm 26 that, though; correct?

1 Definitely not for humidity cells. That's correct, Α 2 yeah. 3 I think we're good. Thank you, gentlemen. Okay. That 0 4 gets us through our section on geochemistry. Thank you 5 for your -- for your responses. 6 And, Mr. Chair, I propose it's a good time for us 7 to break for lunch. THE CHAIR: 8 Okay. Thank you, 9 Mr. O'Gorman. 10 It's 12:30, so let's resume at 1:15, and 11 Mr. O'Gorman will continue with his questions. 12 MR. SAWYER: Mr. Chairman --13 THE CHAIR: Yeah. 14 MR. SAWYER: Mike Sawyer here. 15 THE CHAIR: Yeah. MR. SAWYER: 16 My apologies for interrupting, sir, but Timberwolf has reviewed Undertaking Number 19 17 that was provided to us today, and I would like the 18 19 opportunity to have a very brief redirect on the 20 information that was provided in that undertaking, sir. 21 THE CHAIR: Okay. Okay. Mr. O'Gorman, 22 would you mind if I provide that opportunity to 23 Mr. Sawyer right after the lunch break before you 24 resume? 25 MR. O'GORMAN: That's completely fine with 26 me, sir.

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1	THE CHAIR: Is that okay with you,
2	Mr. Sawyer?
3	MR. SAWYER: Yes, sir. I think I'll be
4	less than 15 minutes.
5	THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.
6	Okay. We'll see everyone at 1:15.
7	
8	PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED UNTIL 1:15 PM
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AAfternoon Session4	1 2	Proceedings Taken via Re	emote Video
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5A. BoltonThe Chair6D. O'GormanHearing Commissioner7H. MatthewsHearing Commissioner89M. LaCasseAER Counsel10B. Kapel HoldenAER Counsel111112K. Lambrecht, QCJoint Review Panel Secretariat13Counsel14115T. UttingIAAC Staff16E. ArrudaAER Staff17D. CampbellAER Staff18T. TurnerAER Staff19T. WheatonAER Staff20A. ShukalkinaAER Staff212M. Ignasiak22For Benga Mining Limited23C. Brinker2425R. Warden25R. WardenFor Ktunaxa Nation26T. Howard	4		
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1	K. Poitras	For Métis Nation of Alberta
2		Region 3
3		
4	Chief B. Cote	For Shuswap Indian Band
5		
6	B. Snow	For Stoney Nakoda Nations
7		
8	R. Drummond	For Government of Canada
9	S. McHugh	
10		
11	A. Gulamhusein	For Municipality of Crowsnest
12		Pass
13		
14	M. Niven, QC	For MD of Ranchland No. 66
15	R. Barata	
16	J. Nijjer	
17		
18	B. McGillivray	For Town of Pincher Creek
19		
20	D. Yewchuk	For Canadian Parks and
21		Wilderness Society, Southern
22		Alberta Chapter
23		
24	R. Secord	For Coalition of Alberta
25	I. Okoye	Wilderness Association, Grassy
26		Mountain Group, Berdina Farms

Ltd., Donkersgoed Feeder 1 Limited, Sun Cured Alfalfa 2 3 Cubes Inc., and Vern Emard 4 R. Cooke For Crowsnest Conservation 5 6 Society 7 G. Fitch, QC For Livingstone Landowners 8 9 C. Agudelo Group 10 For Timberwolf Wilderness 11 M. Sawyer 12 Society and Mike Judd 13 14 (No Counsel) For Barbara Janusz 15 (No Counsel) For Jim Rennie 16 17 S. Elmeligi For Alberta Chapter of the 18 A. Morehouse Wildlife Society and the 19 Canadian Section of the 20 S. Milligan 21 Wilderness Society M. Boyce 22 J. Gourlay-Vallance For Eco-Elders for Climate 23 24 Action 25 For Trout Unlimited Canada 26 L. Peterson

For Coal Association of Canada 1 R. Campbell 2 3 (No Counsel) For Alistair Des Moulins 4 (No Counsel) 5 For David McIntyre 6 7 (No Counsel) For Fred Bradley 8 9 For Gail Des Moulins (No Counsel) 10 11 (No Counsel) For Ken Allred 12 (Not Present) 13 14 (No Counsel) For Monica Field 15 S. Frank For Oldman Watershed Council 16 17 A. Hurly 18 19 A. Porco, CSR(A) Official Court Reporter 20 21 (PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT 1:17 PM) 22 Discussion 23 THE CHAIR: Welcome back, everybody. Just before we let Mr. Sawyer do his follow-up cross, the 24 Panel had a discussion at lunch, and I wanted to put 25 26 this to the participants. We had planned to sit

tomorrow, and the reason for that, of course, was to try and contain the water section to one week, the six days, but it's clear, based on where we're at in the schedule, that even if we sit tomorrow, I don't think we'll -- well, we won't finish the water section tomorrow.

7 Looking at where we're at, my best guess is we 8 probably have two full days after today, when I look at 9 the participant time estimates for their direct and the 10 cross. So even if we sit tomorrow, we're not going to 11 finish.

So I'm also aware of the fact that we used our last two flex days, which were both Saturdays, and sat those days to try and kind of keep on schedule, and I've also noticed that we've gone late a few nights beyond kind of what we said we were going to sit.

So the Panel is of the view that it might be 17 preferable to do what we can do today and then resume 18 Monday and not sit tomorrow, and I know that's a 19 20 departure from the schedule. So before we kind of make 21 that decision, I wanted to kind of hear from any of the 22 participants about whether that would create any kind 23 of unmanageable scheduling issues in terms of, you 24 know, expert witnesses or others.

25 MR. SECORD: It's Richard Secord here. I26 actually was wanting to just raise as a preliminary

1 matter exactly what you've raised. Looking at the 2 schedule, I just wanted to get your confirmation that 3 the four expert witnesses for the Coalition would not 4 have to be on standby today and would come in tomorrow 5 morning. 6 I -- my guess is that the four witnesses would 7 probably not be adverse to coming on Monday, but I would need to check their availability. I know that 8 9 they are available tomorrow morning, but subject to 10 their availability on Monday, certainly I would have no 11 objection. 12 THE CHAIR: Mr. Secord, thanks for Okay. 13 that. 14 Any other participants have comments on that? 15 MR. DRUMMOND: It's Robert Drummond from I will just have to confirm. 16 Justice Canada. As you know, there are a number of federal witnesses, and I 17 want to make sure they're all available. 18 If the hearing goes longer than the 30th, there might be a 19 20 slight question of Canada asking to go at certain times 21 because of one witness's availability, but I think we 22 can leave that for now. THE CHAIR: 23 Okay. Thank you, 24 Mr. Drummond. 25 MR. FITCH: Mr. Chair, it's Gavin Fitch. 26 Yeah, I had been thinking up until, I quess, yesterday

1	that we would probably b	e putting up Dr. McKenna
2	tomorrow, so we're not a	dverse in principle to not
3	sitting tomorrow. Far f	rom it. But like everyone
4	else, I'll need to just	check with Dr. McKenna to see
5	if that creates any prob	lems with his schedule next
6	week.	
7	THE CHAIR:	Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. RENNIE:	This is Jim Rennie speaking.
9	THE CHAIR:	Yes, Mr. Rennie?
10	MR. RENNIE:	I have an appointment on
11	Monday from the middle o	f the day, from about 11:30
12	till 12:30. Do you thin	k that I would be giving
13	evidence around that tim	e or later in the afternoon?
14	THE CHAIR:	It looks like you might be
15	oither late that down on	
	either fate that day or	Tuesday.
16	MR. RENNIE:	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday
16 17	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous
16 17 18	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day.
16 17 18 19	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR:	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie.
16 17 18 19 20	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR: MR. RENNIE:	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie. All right.
16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR: MR. RENNIE: THE CHAIR:	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie. All right. Mr. Ignasiak, any comments
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR: MR. RENNIE: THE CHAIR: from Benga?	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie. All right. Mr. Ignasiak, any comments
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR: MR. RENNIE: THE CHAIR: from Benga? MR. IGNASIAK:	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie. All right. Mr. Ignasiak, any comments Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	MR. RENNIE: will be all right. I ju commitment in the middle THE CHAIR: MR. RENNIE: THE CHAIR: from Benga? MR. IGNASIAK: think so. Not at this t talk to my client, so	Tuesday. Okay. Well, later on Monday st have that previous of the day. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rennie. All right. Mr. Ignasiak, any comments Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't ime. I haven't had a chance to

1 MR. IGNASIAK: But, you know, we'll do 2 whatever makes it easiest for the Panel to move this 3 forward. 4 THE CHAIR: Okay. 5 MR. IGNASIAK: So we're in your hands. 6 THE CHAIR: Okay. Yeah. Again, sorry for 7 the change in thought. But we're just looking at what we still have to get done this week, and it doesn't 8 9 look like we'll get it done. And I think, you know, 10 continuing to push as hard as we have been may not serve us well. 11 12 So I'll leave it for now, and maybe what I'll do is ask that if -- to the extent possible, those who 13 14 have identified potential scheduling issues could try and, you know, just confirm with their clients -- or, 15 sorry, their witnesses, depending on the case, whether 16 17 moving to Monday, Tuesday to finish this session would create -- create an issue, and then maybe I'll poll 18 19 people again just before the break to see if we can get 20 some clarity. 21 In any event, given where we're at, the Government of Canada witness panel would not be up today, so it 22 would be up tomorrow if we stuck to the original 23 24 schedule. So I think they can certainly stand down for 25 this afternoon. Looks like Mr. O'Gorman will probably 26 take us to the end of the day.

1	MR. SECORD:	And, sir, can we just send an
2	email to Ms. Utting and M	Is. Arruda to let them know
3	that we're if all of m	y witnesses are okay for next
4	week, would that be suffi	cient?
5	THE CHAIR:	Yeah, I think that would be
6	that would be probably pr	eferred, and then we can look
7	at that at the break and	and confirm our kind of
8	course of action after th	e break.
9	MR. SECORD:	Thank you very much.
10	THE CHAIR:	Okay. Any other discussion on
11	that topic?	
12	MR. YEWCHUK:	Just one point from
13	Mr. Yewchuk at CPAWS. Is	there any chance my witness
14	will be up today, or shou	ld I release them?
15	THE CHAIR:	No, I see no chance,
16	Mr. Yewchuk, given where	we're at, so thanks for
17	asking.	
18	MR. YEWCHUK:	Thank you.
19	THE CHAIR:	Mr. Sawyer?
20	MR. SAWYER:	Thank you, Mr. Chair. Bear
21	with my ignorance, but th	is IR Response 19, has it been
22	entered into as an exh	ibit in this proceeding; and
23	if not, can we?	
24	THE CHAIR:	I believe it already has, but
25	maybe staff could confirm	that.
26	MS. UTTING:	It's entered this morning as

CIAR 877, I believe. 1 2 MR. SAWYER: Thank you for that. 3 Zoom Master, if I could ask you to bring up CIAR 877, please, and if you could turn to PDF page 4, 4 5 please. 6 GARY HOUSTON, DANE MCCOY, MIKE YOUL, MIKE BARTLETT, 7 CORY BETTLES, DAVID DEFOREST, SOREN JENSEN, MARTIN DAVIES, LEIF BURGE, DAN BEWLEY, Previously 8 9 Affirmed 10 STEPHEN DAY, NANCY GRAINGER, Previously Sworn 11 Mr. Sawyer Cross-examines Benga Mining Limited 12 MR. SAWYER: Good afternoon, Benga panel. 0 How are you all today? 13 14 Α MR. HOUSTON: We're fine, Mr. Sawyer. Thank 15 you for asking. 16 Okay. I have a few questions directly out of your Ο 17 response. And I just want to make sure I understand 18 your numbers. 19 Now, did -- Mr. Bettles, are you there? 20 MR. BETTLES: Α Good afternoon, Mr. Sawyer. 21 How are you today? 22 I'm good. Thank you. Ο 23 Did you prepare these numbers, or did one of your 24 team members prepare them? 25 Α I worked with a biostatistician that works with us at 26 Hatfield.

1	Q	Okay.
2	А	Then the time to get the numbers turned around.
3	Q	Okay. So I just want to make sure I understand these
4		numbers.
5	A	Sure.
6	Q	And so I'm going to look at Table U19.1 on page 4. And
7		under the Gold Creek values, I just want to focus on
8		Reach 9, and Reach 9's not important in one or the
9		other. I just want to make sure I understand how you
10		did the numbers.
11		So as I look at Reach 9, I see that you during
12		that survey, you caught a total of 203 fish; is that
13		correct, sir?
14	A	That's that's, I believe, the number that comes from
15		the previous tables that in no. Actually, I
16		believe that you're correct. That's right.
17	Q	Okay. And then you indicate a number a survey
18		length in metres, and in that case it was 368 metres;
19		correct?
20	А	That's correct.
21	Q	And that would have been the length of the stream
22		channel that you surveyed using electrofishing methods?
23	A	Just one second, please.
24		The I was just to clarify, the total
25		westslope that we caught, 203, we didn't catch those.
26		That total westslope is as an estimate.

Q	Okay. So, yeah, and I stand corrected. So that is
	your estimate when you applied the the statistical
	method from the number you caught?
А	That's correct.
Q	Okay. Thank you for correcting me on that.
	So back to my question. In Reach 9, the stream
	length that you surveyed using those methods was 368
	metres; correct?
A	That's correct.
Q	And we look at your density number's 100
	per-100-metres square. Although you didn't use this
	later on, that's simply a number of dividing the the
	number of fish you estimate by the number of square
	metres of wetted channel in that 368-metre length;
	correct?
А	It's length and width 'cause you need the square
	metre you need the area.
Q	Okay. And for this calculation where did you get the
	width from?
А	We had calculated the the width while we were out
	there doing stream channel measurements. So it's not
	reflected in the table, but we did take width
	measurements.
Q	Okay. So that's based on the value it derived during
	the time you did the survey?
А	That's correct.
	Q A Q A Q A

1	Q	And that would be a mean a mean value for the entire
2		length that you surveyed?
3	A	It's it's an it's it's an approximate number,
4		a density number for that area that we surveyed based
5		on the mark-recapture estimate, which is referred to as
б		the total westslope number of fish.
7	Q	Okay. And going along on that table, we
8		(UNREPORTABLE SOUND)
9		MR. SAWYER: My apologies, Mr. Chairman,
10		for the ringing. I have no control over it, and it'll
11		end shortly if it hasn't already. No.
12	Q	MR. SAWYER: Continuing. So you surveyed
13		368 metres of that reach; correct?
14	А	That's the length that we surveyed, correct.
15	Q	And and in that table you say the reach length was
16		1,922 metres?
17	А	Well, the where Reach 9 is comprised of 1,922
18		metres itself, but we only sampled 368 metres of
19		survey length in there.
20	Q	Okay. And then so if I'm correct, you if we look at
21		those numbers, you would have created a ratio of how
22		long you surveyed relative to the total reach length;
23		correct?
24	А	Sorry. I'm just double-checking here, looking at it.
25		So, first of all, what we've what we've done is
26		we've we've taken the density estimate and we've

1		applied a density scale factor to come up with a
2		standard deviation of westslope cutthroat per 100 times
3		square square metres.
4	Q	I see that, sir, but that's that's not what I'm
5		asking. If we look at, for example, in the in the
6		right-hand block of the the Table 4, Reach 9, you've
7		come up with an estimated number of westslope cutthroat
8		trout of 1,060.2?
9	A	It's not time it's not time-distanced. It's not
10		time it's not time; it's distance. Sorry.
11	Q	Okay. So just just let's back up here. You
12		surveyed 368 metres of the reach; correct?
13	A	It's a proportion of the full reach of Reach 9 that
14		we've identified as 1,922 metres; correct.
15	Q	Okay. And I would suggest to you if you do your
16		arithmetic, you would see that that proportion was
17		5.228. So you multiplied your total estimated fish of
18		2,003 by 5.228 to get 1,060.2; is that not correct?
19	A	Just one second. Bear with me. Sorry. I believe
20		you're getting you're pretty much right there, I
21		believe.
22	Q	Mr. Bettles, I think I'm exactly right.
23		Okay. And you've used that same method for the
24		calculations that you did on on Reach 7 angling,
25		Reach 7 electrofishing, and Reach 8 electrofishing, as
26		well as for all the data presented for Blairmore Creek;

1 correct? 2 Α That's correct. 3 So let me ask you this question, sir: Ο Okay. During 4 the course of this study, have -- has the 5 identification of the specific reaches changed during 6 the course of the study? 7 We -- we have been standardized -- we've standardized Α 8 our reaches. We haven't changed them at this point. 9 So the actual reach lengths that we've identified, 10 we've maintained those reaches to date. 11 Okay. So what is the reach length of Reach 9, please? 0 12 Well, in this -- based on the Table U19, we have 1,922 Α 13 metres. 14 MR. SAWYER: Okay. Zoom Master, I wonder 15 if you could bring up CIAR 42, Addendum 1, Appendix A1, 16 and if you could go to page 131, please. I must have 17 the wrong document. Where I'm looking is CIAR 42, which -- and then 18 19 Addendum 1, Appendix A1. And I believe that --20 MR. IGNASIAK: Mr. Chair, I think he means 21 CIAR 44, if he's referring to Addendum 1. 22 MR. SAWYER: Mr. Ignasiak, I'll take that on advice. Let's just see where it shows up. 23 24 If we go to page 131, what do we see? Should be a 25 Table A2.1. That is correct. My apologies, 26 Mr. Chairman, and other participants. I didn't -- I

1 thought I had the right number. So I wonder if -- Zoom Master, if you could zoom 2 3 in on that so we can read the numbers, just in that top portion of the -- of the -- of the paper. 4 5 MR. SAWYER: Now, Mr. Bettles, you're 0 6 familiar with this; correct? 7 Mr. Sawyer, yes, I am. Α MR. BETTLES: I'11 8 let you continue on here, and I will -- I have a 9 response, I think, already prepared, so -- but 10 continue, please. 11 MR. SAWYER: So, Zoom Master, if you could 12 scroll over so we can see the values for Reach 9. Now, Mr. Bettles, would you 13 MR. SAWYER: 0 14 confirm for me that your Reach 9 length, and I'm reading this directly out of the table, is 616 metres? 15 16 MR. BETTLES: Well, that's the -- that is Α 17 the number in that -- in that table you're showing there. 18 Correct. 19 So you've told us that there -- that the reaches 0 Okay. 20 as they were defined early in the study have not changed; correct? 21 22 I'd like to clarify that I think you're -- we've done Α further habitat work post 2015 and into 2016 where we 23 24 actually have delineated the reaches through our 25 habitat mapping. So this was used initially to inform 26 further analysis that we did in 2016, so we have other

figures in our -- in our technical baseline report that were used to derive the actual reach lengths, more appropriately to cover off on a bunch of different aspects of our assessment.

So I would -- I would actually argue that we did 5 6 not use the data in this -- in this table for our reach 7 delineations in our mark-recapture estimates. 8 So, then, that means that your response to my earlier 0 9 Have the reach definitions changed over question is: 10 the time of your -- that was not a correct answer? 11 Well, I guess you can -- I guess -- I guess it is Α inaccurate, but again, if -- if you look at our 12 13 documentation in our -- in our actual baseline report, 14 we refer to the work that was done in 2015, but we 15 really focus on the 2016 habitat mapping that we -that we used. 16

So, I mean, yes, it's -- it's initially
preliminary information we collected in 2015, but
the -- the -- the scope of our assessment relied on the
20 2016 habitat mapping that we conducted.

21 Q Okay. So you did not answer my question accurate.

So if we were to pull up that table -- or a table that shows you what the actual reaches that you used at some point in your -- would any of those tables jive with the numbers that you have presented in your response to the undertaking?

1		Specifically, do you have a table that shows the
2		estimated reach length of Reach 9 as being 1,922
2		metres?
1	λ	It is that is the reach length that we that that
-	A	it's that's the reach rength that we that that
5		we identified. I'd nave to go back and look in the
6		actual document to find those numbers, Mr. Sawyer.
7	Q	I'd like you to do that, sir.
8	A	Just bear with me for one second.
9		Yes, that would that would be Table 4.1 in the
10		actual document, so yes. That's where we've we
11		identified it, and I can let you sorry. And that's
12		in the same document that we CIAR 44, Addendum 1.
13	Q	On what page, sir?
14	A	That would be on PDF 47.
15	Q	So you're saying this is in the same document as the
16		one that I'm referring to, this table?
17	A	That that's correct.
18	Q	Okay. And when was this this document was published
19		in 2016; correct?
20	А	That's correct.
21		MR. SAWYER: Okay. And so we can just go
22		to that Table 4.1 on page 47, Zoom Master, please.
23	Q	MR. SAWYER: Okay. So Gold Creek I'm
24		just checking some numbers here. Okay, sir. So we're
25		going down a bit of a rabbit hole here, but I just want
26		to check a couple things.

1		First of all, in your electrofishing survey, you
2		used a reach length of 1,922 metres; correct?
3	A	MR. BETTLES: That's what's in the table,
4		yes.
5	Q	Well, I'm not asking whether it's in the table. I'm
б		saying: Did is that the length of reach that you
7		used for your calculations of population sizing
8		confidence?
9	A	That is the number we that was incorporated in
10		there, yes.
11	Q	And so now when I looked at the earlier number for
12		Reach 9, it said in the same document we were referring
13		to it was 616 metres long. Now, you've told me that's
14		not correct, that you didn't use that number. And
15		instead, you've told me you used this number, which is
16		2,130, which is over a hundred metres longer than the
17		number you used in your population estimate; correct?
18	А	That's that's correct.
19	Q	How do you explain that?
20	A	I believe that that's an error.
21	Q	Okay. Moving along. If we went down each of these
22		reaches that Reach 7, 8, we would find the same
23		error, wouldn't we, sir?
24	А	That that would be that would be accurate.
25	Q	Okay. Let's go back to your response to the IR, if I
26		can, Zoom Master.

1		And here is here is what flagged this whole
2		issue for me. The reaches as they're defined,
3		notwithstanding our previous discussion here that you
4		changed the reaches, the reach is the reach; correct?
5	А	It's what we have defined it as.
6	Q	Right. So if we look at Reach 7 under "Angling", and
7		we go over to "Reach Length", you've defined the reach
8		length for the purpose of that analysis as 400 metres?
9	A	That that's that's correct.
10	Q	And under "Electrofishing", you've defined the same
11		reach as 2,474 metres, notwithstanding the the
12		the built-in errors around what the actual length is,
13		how can you have the same reach, one one in one
14		case measuring 400 metres and in the other case
15		measuring 2,474 metres. It's the same reach. Explain
16		that to me.
17	А	Sir, they get added up. Those numbers get added up.
18		So
19	Q	Get added up from where?
20	А	Just one second, please.
21		So in this case, Mr. Sawyer, the the reach
22		length is proportionate to the angling, so you would
23		add up the two numbers for the reach, electrofishing
24		and angling.
25	Q	So you're saying that the the reach length on 7
26		should be presented as 2,874?

1	А	Well, you you break it out based on the method of
2		sampling that you did in the reach. So if you combine
3		the two together because and that's what we've tried
4		to do, is because of the type of sampling that was
5		done, each reach length is proportionate to to the
6		actual amount of effort that you put in based on the
7		method that you used.
8	Q	And what was the reach length of 7 that you presented
9		in Table 4.1? What's
10	A	It was we documented it as 3,183.
11	Q	So, again, you know, we're looking at a over a
12		400-metre error in in what your the length of
13		your reach is?
14	A	I don't know if it's 400. I think it's less than that,
15		Mr. Sawyer.
16	Q	Approximately 400?
17	A	Well, it's less than 400.
18	Q	But it's more than 350?
19	A	Well, it's it's in that range, then.
20	Q	Okay. Would you agree, Mr. Bettles, given the errors
21		that we've seen in your calculations here and in the
22		errors we've seen or maybe more accurately, the
23		changes that you've used in defining the length of your
24		reach, if we embed all those errors in the
25		calculations and remember, the lengths are
26		there's two variables here. One is the length that you

surveyed -- no, there's three variables: the length that you surveyed, how many fish you caught, and then -- and then based on that, how many did you estimate were in that reach you survey, and then you extrapolate to the entire reach.

6 Would you agree with me that the embedded errors 7 in your calculations have resulted in you overstating 8 the number of fish and, in this case, in -- in that 9 survey you concluded there were 613 fish in Blairmore 10 Creek, plus or minus, plus or minus 1,128, so that's a 11 really wide range of error.

12 If you redid these calculations and eliminated the 13 error in terms of reach length, would you agree with me 14 that these numbers significantly overstate the number 15 of fish that you would have estimated if you'd done it 16 correctly?

17 Α Mr. Sawyer, I -- I can't speak whether or not the number would be up or down at this point. 18 What I can say is that each -- each -- each reach that we 19 20 analyze -- or we -- we do a population estimate for 21 each reach, and each reach is treated as its own 22 independent experiment. And so based on that , we standardized to try and combine together. 23

24 So if you -- if you -- if you adjust the reach 25 lengths, accordingly again, and given the number of 26 high abundance of fish that are in the upper reaches of

1		the system, it might bring the numbers down, but I
2		can't say right now at this point what that would do to
3		the actual numbers.
4	Q	Okay. So if we if we look at a Reach 7, for
5		example, were there high abundance of fish in Reach 7?
6	A	There's yeah. I mean, all the upper reaches have
7		reasonable numbers of fish. That's why we included
8		them.
9	Q	Okay. And with respect to the Reach 9, sir, where did
10		that bear with me one second. I'm going to actually
11		do the exact calculation.
12		You said the reach your Reach 9 was 32 what?
13		3,274?
14	A	No, no. 31 Reach 7 was 3,183 based on Table 4.1.
15	Q	Okay. And
16	A	Mr. Sawyer, if I can I can just clarify. If the
17		reach numbers used are low, then the population
18		estimate is an underestimate. So in in our opinion,
19		at this point, just from a at a high level, we
20		we we believe that our actual numbers could be
21		could be an underestimate. We'd have to double-check
22		the numbers, but just just doing some rough rough
23		number crunching, it's an under it likely could be
24		an underestimate.
25	Q	Well, okay. So you're telling me that Reach 9 was
26		sorry. You said 31?

Reach 9 was 21 -- 2,130 in Table 4.1. 1 Α No. 2 Okay. Bear with me one second, sir. 0 2,130. 2,130. 3 So you've got an error reporting your Okay. 4 reaches relative to what Table 4.1 had them listed, and your -- your -- your numbers -- or your estimated 5 6 numbers on fish which on Reach 9 were -- you estimated 7 there were 203 fish in 368 metres of stream that you tested; correct? 8 9 Our -- our -- sorry. Repeat the question, please. Α 10 Wait. We have -- what we've -- sorry. We've estimated 11 based on the mark recapture 203 fish in Reach 9, based 12 on a survey length of 368 fish. Or, sorry, 368 metres. 13 Apologies. 14 Okay. And then once you had that estimate, all you did 0 was multiply that number by the length of the reach, 15 correct, to come up with your total estimate? 16 17 Α Sorry. Just double -- I'm just doing the math here. Ι think that's -- I think that's reasonable. 18 Okay. And so if you multiplied by a reach length that 19 0 20 was longer than what you purport to use in this 21 calculation, you actually would end up making the 22 number of fish you caught higher, wouldn't you? The 23 estimate would be higher, not lower, but higher? 24 Well, that's what I said. I think I just mentioned Α that previously, that our numbers would likely be 25 26 underestimates, then, based on going with lower reach
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lengths.

1

2 So what we did is we -- we converted the total 3 number of fish to a density -- density estimate fish 4 per 100 square metres, and that's the number that we 5 applied.

But it's important to point out that I know the 6 7 number -- even if there's an adjustment here, the number's -- if the number is underestimated or 8 overestimated, it's going to fall within the same 9 10 confidence intervals that we've identified here too. Ι 11 mean, those confidence intervals may shift slightly if 12 you were to update the reach lengths. But ultimately, 13 I mean, the numbers still fall within that -- the range 14 that we've identified.

15 Two things, and then I'm going to -- first of all, you 0 did calculate the density of fish per 100 square 16 17 metres, but you did not use that -- I'm going to correct you, sir. You did not use that number, which 18 in this case was 13.13, in the calculation of your 19 20 estimate of westslope trout in Reach 9 which -- which 21 you've already told us was a multiplication of how many 22 fish you found times -- divided by the length of the reach. How did you use the density calculation in 23 24 coming up with that number?

25 A We converted the fish to 100 -- the number of fish per
26 100 square metres and then scaled to the area of the

1		entire reach.
2	Q	Well, no, no, you didn't, sir, because if we
3	A	That's
4	Q	If we
5	А	That's
6	Q	if we look at 1,060.2, if we if we divide that by
7		the 3 well, if we divide the reach length by 368,
8		which is 1,009.22 that you put in this table, it comes
9		up with 5.22826, and then if we multiply the number of
10		fish you found by that value, we get 1,068.2. So
11		explain and that that calculation I just did did
12		not include your density figure.
13		How does your density figure figure into that?
14	A	Just one second, please.
15	Q	It doesn't, does it?
16	A	No, I asked just to give me a second, please. Thank
17		you.
18		So, Mr. Sawyer, we converted fish to to density
19		at 100 or per 100 square metres. We then scaled the
20		area of of the entire reach, which is the same
21		scaling factor of length to area. And both surveys add
22		in total reach. If you see in the if you can see in
23		the actual table, we've got a density scale factor and
24		a reach scale factor that's been taken into account.
25	Q	Okay. What width of wetted channel did you use in your
26		calculation for density?

1	А	The just one sec. Let me just double-check.
2		Mr. Sawyer, I believe we actually used the the
3		widths from from the Table 4.1.
4	Q	And bear with me, sir. What was the width you used for
5		Reach 9?
6	А	Yeah. We used the it's 4.2 metres av it's an
7		average wetted width for the reach.
8	Q	Okay. So and when you say "weighted", what do
9		you
10	A	No, I said
11	Q	mean by
12	А	I said "average wetted width".
13	Q	Oh, wetted. My apologies, sir.
14		So just one last question. If we look at the
15		at the numbers you presented in the undertaking
16		response and, again, we're just talking about no,
17		sorry. I apologize. I have two questions.
18		If we're just talking about Reach 9, your estimate
19		of of trout was 1,060.2; correct?
20	A	There's no .2 of no .2 of a fish, but that's just
21		the calculation we wanted to take forward, so around
22	Q	And
23	A	1,060 , yes.
24	Q	And and when you did your confidence interval, it's
25		plus or minus 1,084; correct?
26	A	That's the confidence interval that's been been

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1 given, yes. 2 Okay. And if we apply that confidence interval to 0 3 the -- your estimate, in our worst case, you would have 4 minus 23 fish; correct? And -- and in some cases that I've seen in 5 Α Yes. Yes. 6 literature and others, sometimes in some cases you can 7 And it -- it -- it's a -- it's a get negative. It's -- it's -- it's -- sometimes it 8 calculation. 9 happens, and we recognize that that number -- the lower 10 bounds, negative would equal zero. 11 Right. So is it not true that the purpose of doing the 0 12 statistical test and to create a confidence interval is 13 to allow people reviewing your data to understand how 14 robust your analysis is and whether they can trust it? That's the purpose of a confidence interval; correct? 15 16 I would agree, Mr. Sawyer, but what I'm -- I -- a Α 17 couple points of clarification here. I mean, there's -- there's a lot of studies that have been done 18 out there as -- as the COSEWIC 2016 report has -- has 19 illustrated that -- that confidence limits have not 20 21 been -- been provided or been calculated. 22 What we've done here is we've tried to calculate 23 confidence limits across the reaches where we actually 24 did our surveys where -- others that we've seen in this 25 system that we know of that relied on one, maybe two 26 sites very broad -- broader confidence limits that

1 we've provided. So this is an estimate. It's not --2 you know, we're not saying this is an absolute value or 3 absolute figure that we -- we feel. That's why you put -- as you said, that's how you put the bounds 4 5 around this, to -- to give the confidence about what 6 we're seeing. 7 But, again, a lot of this is based on the 8 recapture -- recaptures that you -- you -- you get from 9 the mark-recapture study. And -- and that's one of the -- one of the challenges that you'd have with doing 10 11 this sort of thing. 12 So I would argue, yeah, I mean, the number is what -- what the number is, and -- but that's 13 14 inherently been captured, and we've tried to extrapolate and standardize the data across the system 15 16 where the highest abundance of fish was seen to give us 17 more confidence, which others have relied on much lower amounts of data. 18 19 Okay. Just one last question. I promise, 0 20 Mr. Chairman, and -- and Benga. 21 If you turn back to Table 4.2, this is the --22 your -- your data for fish density determined through mark and recapture. On Reach 9, you initially capture 23 24 23 fish; is that correct? 25 I can't see the -- it's the wrong -- wrong document up Α 26 at the moment.

1	Q	This is your Undertaking 99?
2	A	No, I know. I'm just it's I'm waiting for the
3		the Zoom host to pull up the the Table 4.2.
4		Or are you talking 4.2 in in the undertaking;
5		correct?
6	Q	I'm talking 4.9 in the undertaking. Oh, yes. The
7		undertaking response, Table 4.9. There we go. So if
8		we look at Reach 9
9	A	M-hm.
10	Q	you only did electrofishing, and on your first pass
11		you captured 23 fish; correct?
12		MR. SAWYER: No, go go down. Go
13		down. Down. Right there. Stay right there, Zoom
14		Host. Thank you.
15	Q	MR. SAWYER: Correct?
16	А	MR. BETTLES: Sorry. In your which
17		which column are you referring to again?
18	Q	I'm talking about the row under Reach 9.
19	А	Reach 9, correct. Yeah. So you're looking which
20		number are you referring to now?
21	Q	Well, 'M' 'M' would be the number of fish you
22		caught
23	А	Yeah
24	Q	on
25	A	that's right.
26	Q	And you marked those fish; right?

1 Α That's correct. 2 And 'T' would be the number of fish you caught on your 0 3 second pass? Total fish captured on the second pass; correct. 4 Α 5 And 'R' would be how many of those fish on the second 0 6 pass had been marked fish? 7 And -- and that's one fish, and that goes to my point Α earlier that I had mentioned that it's -- a lot of this 8 9 is driven by -- by the number of recaptures that you 10 get and -- which is why we applied the -- the Chapman 11 estimator, because of the low number of captures that 12 we did encounter during the mark-recapture study. 13 I just want to point out, sir, that you didn't 0 Okav. 14 actually apply the Chapman estimator. We asked you to 15 do it. Is that not correct? There's nothing in your 16 document that showed what the confidence levels on your 17 numbers were. You're talking about our technical data report? 18 Α 19 I'm talking about any of your reports. Did you -- you 0 20 never did present any confidence intervals. We had to 21 ask for them. So I just -- I just say it's highly inappropriate for you to take credit for it now. 22 I'm not taking credit for it now. 23 Α We -- we -- we did 24 what was asked, and we have -- we've provided that. 25 And as I said earlier, Mr. Sawyer, there's a lot of 26 studies that have been done out there don't apply

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1		confidence intervals at all. So and that's been
2		very made very clear in the COSEWIC 2016 report
3	Q	Sure.
4	А	sharing that.
5		So I think, you know it's I think it's I
б		think it's inappropriate and and to to
7		to to point out that, you know, we just because
8		we didn't do it that that that's entirely
9		inappropriate. I I agree that confidence intervals
10		are are are are important information, and,
11		yes, we did not include it in our report, but we've
12		we've we've provided it here. And what we're seeing
13		with the estimates that we've come up with in our
14		surveys actually somewhat align with some of the other
15		numbers that are out there if you consider the
16		confidence limits that have been provided.
17	Q	So last question, sir. On the surveys you did on
18		Reach 7 and Reach 8 and Reach 9 on Gold Creek, between
19		your initial capture and your subsequent effort at
20		recapturing, how much time passed?
21	A	We we conducted the same same effort that we did
22		through the original from the first pass from the
23		first round of of of marking the fish.
24	Q	Maybe you misunderstood my question, Mr. Bettles.
25		How many days, weeks, or months was there in
26		between when the two

1 A Oh --

2 Q -- surveys were done?

3 A Sorry.

23

MR. IGNASIAK: 4 Mr. Chair, we are getting 5 beyond the scope of this undertaking response here. 6 THE CHAIR: Yeah. We are, Mr. Sawyer. Ι 7 think I've heard "last question" several times. 8 MR. SAWYER: Yeah. Mr. Chairman, I do 9 apologize for that. I would say this is my last 10 question, and I don't think it -- not -- with respect 11 to Mr. Ignasiak's raising objection, the data that's 12 presented here in terms of the 'M', 'T', and 'R' values -- this is the first time this data's been 13 presented, and it's in their -- in their -- in their 14 15 response -- well, regardless, it's in their response, 16 and I promise you, Mr. Chairman, this will be my last 17 question. Can I -- can I finish MR. BETTLES: 18 Α 19 answering the -- the last question? So just one point 20 you make here, Mr. Sawyer, that that Table 4.9 that 21 comes directly out of our -- our technical data 22 report -- so there -- this has been presented

originally. So that's -- that's the first point.

24 Second point is that the -- the recapture aspect 25 of the mark recapture was done between three to four 26 days post marking.

1 MR. SAWYER: Mr. Chairman, those are Okay. 2 Thank you. all my questions. 3 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sawyer. Okay. Mr. O'Gorman, we'll turn back to you. 4 Okay. 5 Alberta Energy Regulator Staff and Panel Questions 6 Benga Mining Limited 7 MR. O'GORMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm going to start by asking, Ms. Porco, do you 8 9 notice a difference in my volume now? 10 Yes? I did discover that I thought I had 11 corrected -- maximized the input volume on my mic. Ι 12 had done that, and my computer adjusted it on my behalf to make me quieter than I thought I was, so my 13 14 apologies to people that had a challenge with hearing 15 me earlier. Technology. So thank you, Mr. Chair, for throwing it 16 Okay. 17 back to me. Let's move on to talking about selenium, which we've heard a little bit about this week. 18 19 So, Zoom Host, if we could please start by hauling 20 up Document 42, Appendix 10, and going to PDF 233. 21 Thank you. That's good. Great. That's what I 22 wanted to see. I think it's on this -- right. 23 Ο MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. So I'm going to start 24 this series of questions by first acknowledging, 25 Mr. Houston, you -- you know, we've talked about this 26 earlier, but recognizing you have a message for us to

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1		think about the SB the saturated backfill zones as
2		producing a final effluent of 15 micrograms per litre.
3		We did I think you would agree most of the
4		information that we have most, if not all, of the
5		information about this issue on the record did approach
6		it from a 99 percent treatment efficiency perspective.
7		You agree with that?
8	A	MR. HOUSTON: We we Mr. Jensen can
9		speak to this more fully, but we we have two limits
10		in the model. One is the 99 percent, and the other is
11		the 15 micrograms per litre. One once the the
12		in input selenium concentration raises above a
13		certain amount, the 15 micrograms per litre becomes the
14		dominant limit in the model, but
15	Q	Okay.
16	A	that I'll let you ask your further questions.
17	Q	Sure. And, yeah, you don't need to elaborate on that,
18		Mr. Jensen; it was really just a warm-up. I was mostly
19		acknowledging we have two numbers to think about
20		now, the 99 and the 15 milligrams [sic] per litre.
21		Okay. So on in this document, which was
22		submitted back with your original EIS I think you'd
23		agree that you did say that if the selenium
24		concentration in the saturated backfill zone in your
25		modelling that was done was higher than 1.5 milligrams

concentration was limited to a maximum concentration of 1 2 .015 milligrams per litre? 3 MR. JENSEN: Yeah, that's correct. Α 4 0 You agree that it says that? 5 And that -- so that was the modelling approach you 6 took. To clarify, you had a water-balance model; some 7 water flowed into the system to be treated, and if the model had a flux of water that actually exceeded 8 9 1.5 milligrams per litre, you introduced a cap to say, 10 We're going to -- we're going to treat it as the 11 outflow as a maximum of 15 micrograms per litre; right? 12 Yes, that's correct. Α I'm actually going to introduce one other thing I meant 13 Ο 14 to say up front. I'm worried about getting us all confused and the record confused if we keep switching 15 back and forth between milligrams and micrograms, so 16 17 for the sake of this conversation -- and I'm going to beg your indulgence -- and let's try and maybe all 18 19 speak in micrograms per litre. I think it might be 20 There's less decimal points involved. easier. Is that okay, Mr. Houston? 21 22 Α MR. JENSEN: Okay. Okay. Yes, sorry. No, it 's good, Mr. Jensen. 23 0 Thank you. 24 So you did introduce that cap. Okay. 25 MR. O'GORMAN: Now, I want to jump, please, 26 Zoom Host, to page 252 of this document.

1QMR. O'GORMAN:So starting on this page, I'm2not going to look at specific quotes on here, but I3wanted to show you, we're talking about the source4terms and leaching of selenium.

Starting in this section, Benga, you did describe 5 6 how the leach rates and the loadings were developed for 7 key parameters, including selenium. And I guess that we're wondering if you can give us an overview of how 8 you obtained this source term of 1,500 micrograms per 9 10 litre as the number you're going to assume as your --11 your influent -- sorry, your inflow concentration, and 12 I'm looking for a high-level description here, please, 13 but something that gives us a bit of clarity on where 14 that number comes from?

15 MR. JENSEN: Sorry. Mr. O'Gorman, I'm not Α sure I follow your logic in your question. 16 I don't 17 believe we stated that it will be 1,500 micrograms per litre specifically. I mean, that may be an outcome at 18 times. But are you making the inference that the 15 19 20 micrograms per litre is -- is important because it's 21 1 percent of --

Q Okay. Yes, I'm working backwards from -- if you were introducing a modelling cap where the output is 15 micrograms per litre and if you had -- so any inflows even higher --

26 A Yeah.

1	Q	then, you know, you work your way backwards,
2		obviously, and if essentially from a modelling
3		perspective, equivalent to ignoring any input
4		concentrations that exceeded 1,500 micrograms per
5		litre, so
6	A	That's correct.
7	Q	Right. So if you can give us some sense, and if if
8		you don't want to focus even on specifically that 1,500
9		number, but can you tell us fundamentally where that
10		derivation comes from?
11	A	Yes. Yeah. It's quite simple, really. It's so
12		the you had directed our attention to Table 5-1. So
13		the way and this is true both for sulphur and
14		selenium, which is why they're listed together. We
15		when we think of geochemical source terms, we think of
16		them either as a concentration-based or as a mass-based
17		source. And when they're mass-based, Stephen and his
18		team will estimate the release rates from a either a
19		tonnage or a volume of waste rock on an annual basis.
20		And so what we do is we estimate the volume of water
21		that's that'll percolate through a given waste rock
22		dump or waste rock storage area. We'll then take that
23		dry load that you see listed in this table,
24		milligrams-per-metres cubed per year, we'll divide that
25		by the flow, so which is units of, say yeah, say
26		it's metres cubed per year, and that will give us a

1		unit of milligrams-per-metre cubed or, you know, you
2		can do the appropriate conversions.
3		But essentially what we do is we take that dry
4		load and we apply it into the water that percolates
5		or or that's intercepted by that footprint. I hope
6		that made sense. It's a very simple calculation. It's
7		very straightforward. The the total runoff
8	Q	Okay.
9	А	or total volume of water receives that load, and
10		it's a simple division.
11	Q	So in doing that work, did you produce in, say,
12		Tab Number 4, perhaps project it concentrations of
13		selenium coming off the waste rock dumps that would be
14		flowing into the saturated backfill zone?
15	А	You know what? Honestly do not recall. I have to look
16		in the appendix, then, for that information. I wonder
17		if you'll give me a minute to look that up.
18	Q	Sure.
19	A	Okay. I apologize, Mr. O'Gorman. We're scrambling a
20		little bit here.
21		So if you go to page 268 of of the same
22		document, Zoom Host, if you please.
23		So this isn't exactly the answer. These are some
24		of the sources. So you will see what the estimated
25		concentrations are in the surge ponds that we are
26		pumping up to the saturated zone. So I recognize it's

1		not exactly the answer you're looking for, 'cause
2		there's additional sources
3	Q	No.
4	A	being attributed from from in-pit dumps that we
5		are not
6	Q	No, I hear you, Mr. Jensen. That's actually a very
7		nice figure to illustrate some of this conversation.
8		So why don't we leave that why don't we leave that
9		up.
10	A	Okay.
11	Q	And to be clear, this figure, this were these would
12		have been your average predicted selenium
13		concentrations in the surge ponds; right?
14	A	Yes, sir, that's correct.
15	Q	Not any maximum or a higher level estimate? Higher end
16		estimate?
17	A	Yeah.
18	Q	Okay.
19	A	These are these are these are based on our best
20		estimate geochemical source terms, that's correct.
21	Q	Okay. I'll ask you if you can explain to me and I
22		will start with you, Mr. Jensen. Can you tell us about
23		what uncertainties exist in the source term derivations
24		that still need to be resolved through monitoring of
25		seepage water from the waste rock piles?
26	A	I would pass that question off, if you don't mind,

1 to -- to Mr. Day, my colleague. 2 Sure. That'd be great. Q 3 Α MR. DAY: Yeah. I'll -- I'll try and 4 So it -- I mean, the underlying input answer that. into this for the selenium is the rate which were in 5 6 those tables that you saw earlier. And so those are --7 those are scaled up from humidity cells using those scaling factors which we -- we talked about earlier. 8 And I mean, that is -- that is the uncertainty. 9 10 I would say that the -- that that method -- the 11 scale-up method is definitely -- definitely 12 conservative, tending on the high side. So the 13 monitoring will ultimately tell you what the rate is. 14 I -- I would say that I'm pretty -- pretty confident the actual monitoring will show that the rates are 15 lower than the -- than are used in the model, but 16 that -- that will be the -- that will need to be 17 determined in monitoring. 18 Okay. And what sort of tests might you need to do to 19 0 resolve some of those uncertainties? 20 21 Well, the very best way to do it is to make sure you --Α 22 that we have good monitoring at the -- at the -- the 23 points where water is coming into those ponds 24 through -- through water chemistry monitoring and good -- good flow monitoring. That's -- that's what 25 we've learned elsewhere, is just that the -- the best 26

1 indication is the -- is site, and to do that early, and 2 make sure that monitoring is set up early on as the --3 the first rock is going out. Okay. That's good, Mr. Day. Thanks. 4 0 So this table -- figure is -- I will pull 5 Okay. 6 back for one second just to make sure that -- this 7 might even be for you, Mr. Houston, and then I will 8 come back to you, Mr. Jensen, and -- Mr. Jensen, at 9 least. 10 I did want you to confirm that you understand the 11 exercise that this Panel has been asked to undertake 12 and necessitates that we do take a conservative --13 examine a conservative case; right? We -- when a 14 proponent submits information in an EIS for this sort 15 of review, we do want you not to give us your best quess but to err on the side of -- well, we do want 16 17 your best quess, yes, but we want you to ensure you flesh out looking at the downsides and you give us the 18 19 conservative estimate; right? On key -- on key issues 20 of concern? 21 Α MR. HOUSTON: Yes, we understand that, 22 Mr. O'Gorman. 23 0 Okay. Thank you, Mr. Houston. 24 Now, recognizing, Mr. Jensen -- I'll go back to 25 you -- you didn't -- you didn't, potentially at least, start in your modelling by thinking about the inflow. 26

You, instead, thought about the final result, the 1 2 15 micrograms per litre and the 99 percent treatment 3 efficiency to get you there. We see what some of your sample inflow -- inflow concentrations to the SBZs 4 5 would be on this graph. These are averages, of course. 6 If the inflow concentration to one of the SBZs was 7 greater than 1,500 micrograms per litre -- so the top of this scale is 1,200 -- how reasonable would it be to 8 9 expect that even greater than 99 percent attenuation in 10 the SBZ could be achieved to get down to the 11 15-microgram-per-litre target? 12 MR. JENSEN: I -- I think it would be quite Α 13 I mean, like I said, it -- the upper end reasonable. 14 of -- of the concentration range, when it comes to these types of removal mechanisms, it's -- it's much 15 less relevant than the lower end. And the same goes 16 17 for -- I believe I described this the other day. When it comes to things like precipitation mechanisms, 18 it's -- let's take an example of , like, copper. 19 Ιf 20 you start out with 200 micrograms of copper and -- and you -- you want to treat that, it doesn't really matter 21 22 if it's 200 or 300 or 100, it -- you end up coming up against the same solubility limit. 23 24 So to be clear, this is -- these are distinctly different processes, but the analog is there to 25 26 illustrate that, you know, the -- whether it's, say, a

thousand or 1,200 or 1,500, the influent concentration, 1 2 it really is the same situation. You're in the same 3 Where it gets interesting and where it gets range. tricky is when you get down to the ppb -- the low ppb 4 level. 5 6 So I'm -- I wouldn't be terribly concerned about 7 us being off, you know, some percentage in -- either up or down in the influent, but I would be concerned if --8 if suddenly we're in a situation where we have to --9 10 say I have to meet 5 ppb; then I would probably suggest 11 that we put in -- you know, not to say that we can't, 12 but to be sure we can, I probably would suggest maybe 13 thinking about at least additional mitigation-type --14 you know -- or at least, you know, some backup options. 15, I'm quite comfortable with. 15 And that --16 0 17 Α I hope I've answered your question. It gets at answering my question. 18 0 I mean, your assertion that -- I don't want to --19 20 you know, so you're essentially saying if the inflow 21 concentrations are high enough, that, you know, you're 22 talking about an entirely different -- it doesn't even really matter. I suppose at some ridiculous level 23 24 you're saying it mattered, but you're saying there's 25 not a lot of difference, from your perspective, between an inflow concentration of 1,500 versus 2,000 or 26

1 something like that. Is that what you're saying? 2 Yes, that is -- that is what I'm saying. Α Okay. Do you have any -- I don't think I've seen 3 Ο 4 anything on the record to suggest that or that explains 5 that to us. Do you -- do you want to point me to that? 6 Or ... 7 Well, I mean, we have -- so there's a couple of Α 8 examples, I guess, we have listed on the record that I 9 can point to, Mr. O'Gorman. One is -- and, you know, 10 we quickly will get into a discussion on the 11 applicability. I -- I don't know if we need to pull 12 them up or if I can -- if I can speak more generally to 13 them. 14 Let's not. 0 Okay. 15 Α Let's not. 16 0 17 Α Thanks. I appreciate that. One is we -- you know, through the course of our 18 conversations here this week, we've looked at the 19 20 presentation that was given by Teck this year, last year that -- that's on the record. 21 I think they were 22 in the 200 ppb range, just from memory. And they --23 Ο M-hm. 24 -- they go down to about 10. Α 25 There's another example that we provided, which 26 is -- it dates back quite some time to the 19 -- 1999,

1 This is for a similar treatment that was actually. 2 applied to the Sweetwater pit in Wyoming. They sat at 3 about 450 ppb in the pit, and, really, the 4 interesting -- the primary purpose of that treatment process was to remove uranium and selenium both through 5 6 this anaerobic attenuation, which, as a side note, some 7 of the uranium questions that we -- that we discussed 8 earlier and couldn't answer necessarily right then, 9 it -- you know, these types of treatments are quite 10 effective for removing uranium as well.

11 But what they saw there is a relatively -- so they 12 dozed, from memory, I think it's around 500 tonnes of 13 carbon into that lake, and that's even without the 14 benefit of having a backfill of media in there to help 15 with absorption. Concentration went from 400 --450 ppb, roughly, down to 7. And I mean, I could -- I 16 17 don't recall off the top of my head what other examples we have on the record, but those two I'm sure about. 18

And I think that's just one illustration that this 19 idea that there's a direct correlation between influent 20 21 concentrations and effluent concentrations, it -- it's 22 just not supported by the sort of basic thermodynamic 23 premise of what we're looking at here. And in reality, 24 that's precisely what we see. I mean, it's -- we're not -- so, you know, maybe I'll leave it at that. 25 And, Mr. Jensen, just so you know, we're going 26 0 Sure.

1		to come back and look at some of those examples just a
2		little later this afternoon, including Sweetwater and
3		others, so
4	A	Okay.
5	Q	So we'll have a chance to talk about them and their
6		applicability.
7	A	Perfect.
8	Q	I want to look at this graph, though, because it,
9		again, illustrates another point that I wanted to make.
10		Your key result that you want to achieve is hitting
11		15 micrograms per litre on the effluent from the SBZs.
12		Here's this is an illustration of what some of the
13		inflow concentrations to the SBZs might be. And
14		recognize these are average cases, not sort of the
15		sort of inflow we would want to see in a conservative
16		assessment; right? We would want to see the the
17		higher end of some upper percentile, I assume, for any
18		given one of these model results. You agree with that
19		for a conservative assessment?
20	A	Well, I mean, I think it depends on on the degree of
21		conservatism. I think
22	Q	Okay.
23	A	I think that's a probably a longer discussion.
24	Q	Okay. That's fine.
25		I'd like to work at it from the other direction,
26		though, in terms of thinking about 99 percent.

1		So if we had I'm going to ask you to haul your
2		calculator out, Mr. Jensen. I assume you have one on
3		your phone.
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	We all do.
6		So if we had an inflow of 1,500 micrograms per
7		litre, slightly higher than your highest case here for
8		one of the ponds, the outcome after treatment was
9		99 percent. That would that would be 1,500
10		micrograms per litre; right?
11		I'm sorry. So 99 percent treatment on
12		1,500 inflow would produce your desired outcome of 15;
13		right?
14	A	That that's correct.
15	Q	Okay. What if your conservative upper case inflow was
16		only 750 micrograms per litre? What would the final
17		what would the treatment percentage in the SBZ be in
18		that case?
19	А	It would be 7.
20	Q	Now, if your if your input was 750
21	А	Oh, 750? It would be 7-and-a-half. Excuse me.
22	Q	If your if your input concentration was 750 and your
23		final concentration was 15, what would be
24	A	Oh.
25	Q	the percentage
26	A	Oh, I see. I apologize.

1	Q	by which 750 was reduced?
2	A	That would be 98.
3	Q	What if the conservative upper case inflow was 500?
4		What would the treatment percentage efficiency be?
5	А	97.
б	Q	Two more to go.
7	A	Okay.
8	Q	If the if the inflow was, for the upper case
9		conservative input, 375, what would the treatment
10		percent efficiency need to be?
11	A	4.
12	Q	375 should take you to 96 percent, I think; right?
13	А	Yeah. Yeah, that's oh, sorry.
14	Q	Yeah, 4. I know what you mean.
15	А	4 yeah.
16	Q	And the final numbers, if your conservative input case
17		for inflow to the SBZs was 300 micrograms per litre,
18		the SBZs' treatment efficiency would be?
19	А	95.
20	Q	Right. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jensen.
21		I'm going to move on from that, but I did think it
22		was interesting when I thought about these numbers.
23		So I'll ask: Has Benga investigated or are you
24		investigating the possibility of treating elevated
25		levels of selenium in the contract in the contact
26		water prior to injecting it into the saturated backfill

1		zones? Like, not completely removing it, but doing
2		some sort of a treatment to decrease the concentrations
3		so the saturated backfill zones might take it down even
4		lower, for example?
5	A	Well could I
6	A	MR. HOUSTON: Go ahead.
7	А	MR. JENSEN: Okay. Your that's
8		that's an interesting question. Maybe before I answer
9		that, I will mention that, as another level of
10		conservatism, we treated the the whole backfill
11		system as as a single entity, which in in some
12		in some respects is another level of conservatism
13		because we had a different you know, at least at the
14		end of the mine life we will have three distinct zones
15		that are connected in series. So we didn't apply, say,
16		99 in the first zone, then 99 percent in the second
17		zone, and 99 percent in the third zone 'cause we we
18		just had it all come through as one and then applied it
19		at the end. So when we think about pretreatment, I
20		mean, that would be that would be one consideration.
21		The the yeah. So, I mean, I I don't know
22		to what extent it's appropriate to to discuss
23		something that's not on the record. I'm a little bit
24		hesitant to do that, but but I will say that it's
25		it's sort of a considerable interest of of mine
26		personally to to look at what can be done at the

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base of the -- of the waste rock dumps. 1 'Cause we 2 know -- you know, we know from a lot of work that was 3 done back in the '80s -- and I think I made reference to this before too that, you know, to the extent that 4 you can produce reducing conditions at the base of a 5 6 dump -- and I think that applies particularly to the --7 the south dump than central dump; there's more potential for it there -- to, effectively, make a -- a 8 bit of a reactive barrier -- it doesn't have to be 9 10 perfect, but it would have the effect of -- of reducing 11 the load of selenium. But it -- it -- you know, it's -- you know, I -- I'm mentioning it here. 12 It's 13 not really part of the prior description as it stands 14 on the record. 15 Okay. That's fine, Mr. Jensen. 0 Thank you. 16 Okay. Sorry. Let's move to something slightly different. 17 Or, actually, I did want to clarify as well. 18 It's 19 sort of related. So you're not proposing a 20 pretreatment of the water in these ponds before it goes into the SBZ; but at the end, when you take it out of 21 22 the SBZ and it -- you -- you hope, is at 15 micrograms 23 per litre or less, I just want to clarify, you're not 24 doing anything else to the water at that point to take 25 any more selenium out of it; correct? I mean, as -- as it stands, that -- that --26 Α Yeah.

	that's correct. Well
Q	Pending pending I recognize
A	Yes.
Q	I'm sorry. I know you've
A	You got it.
Q	talked about the potential right. So
A	Right.
Q	But at this point there's no plans to do anything else
	to that effluent which would come out at 15 micrograms
	per litre in your in your assertions?
А	That's correct.
Q	Okay. Okay. This might have once been a longer
	question but is now a much shorter one because you sort
	of spoke to it yesterday, and I'm not even going to
	call it up. But you'll remember Dr. McKenna's
	presentation that he presented about a variety of ways
	to try and improve the selenium treatment
A	M-hm. Yeah.
Q	in this operation.
	I think it's fair to say, Mr. Houston, and
	Mr. Youl in particular, if I I'm working from
	memory; I didn't look this up in the transcript, but
	I I think you both alluded to those were some
	interesting ideas and you would think about them?
A	MR. HOUSTON: That's correct.
Q	Okay. I do want to point out something and hear your
	Q A Q A Q A Q A Q

1 response.

2 So if we could haul up, MR. O'GORMAN: 3 please, Zoom Host, Registry Document 69, which is 4 Addendum 5. This one was responses to IRs that came 5 from staff before this Panel was appointed, as I 6 recall. And we're going to look at PDF 94, please. 7 Scan down. So -- right. 8

9 Ο MR. O'GORMAN: So this was an IR that was 10 asked, IR93. It extends for the next couple of pages. 11 I don't know if you remember it, but I'll summarize 12 that it proposes to you the idea of extra source control measures to mitigate selenium leaching. 13 You 14 can probably skim what's on that page. We don't need 15 to read it out loud.

MR. O'GORMAN: You can cut to the next page, please, Zoom Host. And -- good.

18 Q MR. O'GORMAN: So over a series of

19 examples -- a series of subquestions, we -- staff did 20 put to you, Here are some ideas -- or what have you 21 thought about some ideas about potentially adding new 22 source controls. I mean, is it -- if you can skim your responses there, do you think it's fair to characterize 23 24 what you told us, is that you'd considered a lot of 25 these, but they weren't really applicable to this site? 26 And if you think that's unfair, I -- please, by all

1 means, correct my -- correct me. 2 I -- I -- I think what we Α MR. JENSEN: 3 specifically spoke to in this response is the -- the 4 idea of constructing covers, low-permeability covers, 5 over these waste areas. And we had done some -- you 6 know, we had -- we had taken a close look at that, and, 7 you know, the conclusions there. Yeah. 8 0 9 Α So I don't -- I don't think we really went any, like, 10 much further, at least in -- in this response with 11 respect to commenting on what else could be done. 12 To be clear, I sort of went over the two pages 0 Yeah. of responses, not just what we're seeing on the screen. 13 14 There are other bullets. You'll see the next one 15 begins talking about potentially segregating waste rock. 16 17 Α Yeah. We asked in Part C any other source control measures 18 0 19 that you might consider. And if you scan down into the 20 next page, there was -- there you -- you see there was a mention of covers. 21 22 In a nutshell, I -- I quess I'm curious to know --23 a few years ago now when you responded to this -- you 24 can -- sorry -- sort of give me a sense of were you 25 more or less open to exploring some of the ideas for alternative selenium treatment? 26

1 Α So if --MR. HOUSTON: 2 MR. JENSEN: Α (INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING 3 SPEAKERS) Mike Youl. 4 Α MR. HOUSTON: Oh, yeah, no, I -- I -- I can talk to this a bit, and then I'd invite Mr. Jensen and 5 6 Mr. Youl to -- to pop in. 7 Absolutely, we're -- we're looking at means to 8 reduce the source of the selenium, the ex-pit dumps 9 and -- and the water that percolates through them, 10 et cetera. And a lot of the ideas that have been 11 presented the other day, were -- are -- are things that 12 we're either considering or will consider to -- to reduce the amount of contact water. 13 14 One of the biggest opportunities we see right now -- and Mr. Youl can talk to this -- is to reduce 15 the amount of rock in the ex-pit dumps. 16 And as 17 Mr. Jensen mentioned, the amount of selenium that's generated is a direct consequence of the mass of rock 18 19 in the ex-pit dump. So that's -- that's something 20 we're looking at right now. In terms of the pretreatment, that is something 21 22 we've discussed. But, as Mr. Jensen mentioned, it's not part of our application because it's more of a 23 24 notion right now , but we consider that there -- there 25 are possibilities there that are -- are worth 26 exploring. And we continue to look into gravel bed

1 reactors as, you know, potentially a pretreatment as 2 well as a post-treatment, you know, depending on, you 3 know, what is most efficient from a water management point of view. 4 5 So, Mr. Youl, I wonder if you can just talk a 6 little bit about the capacity to manage the ex-pit dump 7 storage. Sure. 8 Α MR. YOUL: Happy to. Just to elaborate, there are probably two main 9 10 areas we focus on here. One is reducing the size of 11 the outer pit dumps, so we're treating the problem at 12 the source, and -- and through more sophisticated, judicious scheduling of -- of the mine and thinking 13 14 about the faster we start up and ramp up to full 15 production, the more quickly our initial pits advance. The quicker we can do that, the quicker we can start 16 17 in-pit dumping. So our -- my planning team is looking at all of 18 19 that as we speak to accelerate that. It's a scheduling 20 condition or issue. And making sure the trucks don't 21 all get compressed into too small a space. But the 22 intention is to create that in-pit dumping space earlier in the mine schedule and minimize the amount of 23 24 outer pit dumps, particularly the -- the south dump, 25 which -- which happens from Year 1. 26 The second aspect is our earlier conceptual

designs of those dumps essentially had a constant, on 1 2 average 23-degree slope, and a flat top that nestled 3 into the -- the north side of Bluff Mountain and 4 constrained by ridges on -- on each side, which helped manage the drainage down towards the raw water pond. 5 6 Our thinking has advanced beyond that now to look more 7 closely at how we build a dump that sheds water much more quickly so we don't have spaces where water can 8 9 pond or pool as the dump is being built.

10 So you can imagine, as we're raising this dump in 11 layers, it's changing every day, and there will be 12 areas where parts of the dump are hard in other parts 13 of the dump, and there will be haulers, and any 14 precipitation that falls could conceivably be caught in 15 those hollows and start percolating down.

So it's much more attention to, as we build the dump, we're creating an active drainage network that sheds that water down the outside of the dump and into the toe drain.

20 And as part of all of that, our thinking is now 21 progressing towards building a dump in much smaller 22 lifts, as Dr. McKenna illustrated on his artistic sort 23 of conceptual drawing, which was very good, very 24 interesting. But as we reduce the size of the lift, 25 we're getting much better compaction, which is limiting 26 the infiltration of surface water in through the dump.

1		And so the intention is to shed it off the top, down
2		the sides, into the toe drains as quickly as possible.
3	Q	Okay. Thanks, Mr. Youl.
4		And, in fact, that sort of takes me well, I'll
5		ask you to respond to something Dr. McKenna put into
6		his submission, where he suggested that prior to
7		construction, you should undertake a formal options
8		analysis. I wonder if that particular suggestion of
9		his is one that you agree with?
10	A	I I do, and, in fact, with any engineering exercise.
11		Now, whether it's building a structure or constructing
12		a rock dump, you do a design-basis memorandum, so to
13		speak. So you're laying out what you want to achieve
14		at the completion of the structure and then the
15		operational protocols of how you get there, managing
16		risks, managing unforeseen events, and then so that
17		will all become part of our operational sort of
18		procedures in in how we build these through the
19		course of the early years of the mine.
20	Q	Okay. Thanks.
21		And some of what you've said actually leads me
22		to I'm about at the end of this little set of
23		questions. But, you know, we talked about the number
24		of 99 percent capture. So let's talk a little bit
25		about I'm sorry, 99 percent treatment. Let's talk a
26		little bit about the number of 95 percent contact water

Dicta Court Reporting Inc. 403-531-0590 1 capture.

2 MR. O'GORMAN: So, Zoom Host, can you please 3 haul up on Registry 42. Appendix 10, PDF 233. Right. 4 And is -- so there's -- we had the number down a bit, 5 down onto the bottom of the page. Okay. It's --6 right.

7 MR. O'GORMAN: So Mr. Fitch asked you about 0 this, and I won't go into it in great depth, but I did 8 9 want to, you know, reconfirm that the projected -- in 10 all of the modelling for the results that have been 11 presented to us, your base-case assumption was you were 12 capturing for the south and north rock dump areas 95 13 percent of the contact water, and at the second line 14 from the bottom for the central rock disposal area, the 15 one that has runoff reported into Gold Creek, you would 16 be capturing 98 percent of the contact water. And I 17 just want to confirm that that's -- that's what you told us? 18

19 MR. JENSEN: Yeah. So, I mean, I wouldn't Α 20 characterize it as much of an assumption as really an 21 output of the model. So it's more of a -- I think of 22 it more as a design basis or a design requirement. Well, Mr. Jensen, I think it was an input to the model, 23 Ο 24 right, as opposed to an output? I think you told the 25 model, through iterative modelling, to achieve the end 26 water quality. It might have -- I think it -- yes,

1 actually, it -- the sentence begins at the bottom of 2 this page: (as read) 3 These capture efficiencies were selected through iterative ... 4 5 MR. O'GORMAN: Please scroll down, Zoom Host. 6 Scroll down to the next page. 7 MR. O'GORMAN: (as read) 0 ... iterative modelling efforts to meet ... 8 9 Right, right. So -- right. You modelled back and forth, and you came up with -- those were the numbers 10 11 you needed to -- to meet, so they were inputs; right? 12 MR. JENSEN: Yeah, well ... Α Depends on how you think of an input number? 13 0 14 Α It does. I mean, the exercise is correct, the way you 15 characterized it. 16 Okay. Thank you. Ο 17 MR. O'GORMAN: So if we could look, please, at page PDF 274. That's it. So if we scroll down just 18 19 a little. No, no, no, no. I want to see that 20 figure. I just wanted to see the text at the bottom. 21 Great. 22 MR. O'GORMAN: So here were the results that Ο 23 you submitted showing some sensitivity runs in the final selenium -- well, in the output selenium 24 25 concentration in Blairmore Creek for varying capture 26 efficiencies of the ex-pit waste rock; right ?
1	7	
T	A	MR. JENSEN: Inat's correct.
2	Q	Right. Where we see the green line at the bottom at a
3		capture a scenario of capture efficiency
4		100 percent?
5	A	Yeah.
6	Q	A hundred hundred okay. And then the red line in
7		the middle, and the capture efficiency of 95 percent,
8		and the blue line at the top, capture efficiency of
9		80 percent; right?
10	A	That's correct.
11	Q	Okay. So would you agree that reducing your estimated
12		capture efficiency in this scenario from 95 percent
13		I'm struggling oh, there the 95 percent to
14		80 percent results in approximately doubling the
15		predicted selenium concentration in Blairmore ground
16	A	Yes. Yes, that's what that's precisely what the
17		graph's intended to show.
18	Q	Okay. Good. Thank you for that.
19		MR. O'GORMAN: Let's jump ahead to PDF 424,
20		please, Zoom Host. So on this page, if we okay. If
21		we maybe scroll show the whole page, please, Zoom
22		Host. You don't need to zoom in on this one, although
23		that now becomes hard to read.
24		I mostly wanted to point this maybe you can
25		zoom in a little bit, Zoom Host, while I read my
26		question or point out that I wanted to show this to

1 MR. O'GORMAN: In here you broadly describe 0 2 capture methods to be implemented. It suggests that --3 MR. O'GORMAN: No, go up to the top of the 4 page, please, Zoom Host. Oh, maybe it is the bottom of 5 the page. 6 MR. O'GORMAN: But in here, you talk about 0 7 collection of seepage from the toe of the waste rock dump, use of collection ditches, and the use of seepage 8 9 capture wells across deeper groundwater flow paths. Does that still sound like your -- your plan on how 10 11 you're going to capture contact water? 12 MR. O'GORMAN: Yeah, I think we might be on 13 the wrong page. I think it's one up. 14 Α MR. JENSEN: 15 MR. O'GORMAN: That's 423. I asked for 424, 16 please, Zoom Host. 17 Α MR. JENSEN: Oh, one down. Sorry. MR. O'GORMAN: 18 Yeah. That one, exactly. 0 19 MR. JENSEN: Yeah. Well, so --Α 20 Yeah. 0 21 Α I mean, in some ways -- so -- so what we -- all we really attempted to say here is that we were -- we -- I 22 23 think we'd always stated it probably here that it would 24 be accomplished by doing these things. In fact, these 25 are intended to serve as examples of -- of things that -- that can be done. 26

But really, this -- this document, we never really 1 2 did intend to -- to address the specifics of exactly 3 We did look at -- we had another -- one of our how. 4 hydrogeologists at the time, we told him to take a look at -- you know, just calculate some rough well spacings 5 6 that he might -- he thought might be appropriate, but 7 we never really did look into any of the details. That was outside of the scope of this study. These are just 8 9 general examples of -- of things that can be done. 10 Q Okay. Let's jump, please, to a different document. 11 Let's look at Registry 69, which is Addendum 5, and 12 look at -- let's look at PDF 105, please.

So here we asked you a -- well, staff asked you -these are IR responses from a few years ago. You were asked about a similar question, capture efficiency, decrease from 95 to 80 percent, results in the twofold, increase in concentration.

You indicate in your response, and I think it's on 18 this page, about another line of interception wells 19 that could be installed downstream of the first set. 20 21 Do we see that in there? It's right -- right -- yeah. 22 Right where the -- the hand is pointing. If you could read that and verify if that's still your view? 23 24 I mean -- so, again, I have to tread a little Α Yeah. 25 carefully here. I think this response was drafted in 26 consultation with -- with the team, but I would say,

1		generally speaking, that's that would be true. As a
2		nonhydrogeologist I would say that.
3	Q	Okay. So I'm going to bring this to some questions. I
4		just want to make sure you're not disagreeing, are you?
5		You're agreeing that your modelling on the document we
6		looked at a minute ago did use a 98 percent capture
7		amount for the contact water from the central rock
8		disposal area?
9	A	Well, just to be precise about that. It's a 98 percent
10		capture of loading. So that includes seepage, capture,
11		and attenuation, but but
12	Q	Okay.
13	A	generally speaking
14	Q	They do?
15	A	you're correct.
16	Q	Okay. Thank you.
17		So I would like I'm nearing the end. I would
18		like, please, if we could look at a different document.
19		Now we're going to look at Addendum 11, which is
20		Registry 313, and look at a response you gave to a a
21		Panel IR. We're going to look at PDF 332, please. And
22		that's what we want to look at.
23		So this was Addendum 11 was submitted in
24		March well, I'm not sure if it was March. In early
25		2020; is that right?
26	А	MR. HOUSTON: That's correct.

1 Q Thank you, sir.

2 So what we're seeing in the response you gave us 3 this year, earlier, were for modelled selenium levels 4 in Gold Creek at a variety of nodes on Gold Creek; 5 right?

6 A MR. JENSEN: Excuse me. Yes, that's 7 correct.

8 Okay. And I just wanted to ask your sense of -- if we 0 9 would expect this was using, presumably, the 95 and 10 98 percent capture rates for the different potential 11 sources of capture that -- water that might escape into 12 Gold Creek. And I wonder if you can give me your sense 13 of -- if we also took the estimate of the capture rate 14 from the proposed 95 or 98 down to, say, 80 percent, 15 would we also expect to see those numbers approximately double for selenium in Gold Creek? Would that be --16 17 I'm drawing the analogy to the graph we looked at for your results on Blairmore Creek. 18

19 A Yeah, I think without running the numbers, that's --20 that's approximately right.

Q Yeah. Yes. And I know you haven't actually run that scenario. But we're sort of trying to draw the -- you know, if you think it's reasonable to sort of draw that inference; okay?

25 A Well, I mean, in -- in that sense it is. It is
26 relatively linear. I mean, it's relatively -- so,

1 yeah, I think you -- I think your conceptual idea is 2 correct. 3 Okay. Thank you. 0 4 I've sort of put this to you, but just for Right. 5 completeness, have you -- are there any additional 6 capture measures that you are exploring to determine if 7 they're feasible? 8 I'll hand that off to Gary. Like I said, just -- just Α 9 also to be clear, the purpose of -- of this 10 modelling -- and I think I've said it a few times, 11 so -- but it -- it really wasn't to demonstrate the 12 effectiveness of, say, two -- two lines of interception 13 It really was to clearly define, you know, what wells. 14 the design basis needs to be to stay protective, so --15 but I'll hand it over to Gary -- to Mr. Houston, maybe, 16 to comment on the design aspect. 17 Α MR. HOUSTON: So -- so, Mr. O'Gorman, what Mr. Jensen has just stated is correct. We -- we -- we 18 consider that the -- the groundwater capture wells 19 20 combined with a -- a good design of the -- of the 21 ex-pit rock storage areas will get us where we're 22 going, and -- and I -- I -- I don't want to sound --23 you know, I don't want to sound like I'm giving the --24 the team message here, but the -- the water -- the 25 groundwater will move very slowly towards the -- the --26 the creeks and -- on -- on the order of years, to get

from -- into Gold Creek, for example, which is what 1 2 we're looking at here. 3 So measuring the groundwater concentrations of selenium adjacent to the -- the ex-pit dumps will give 4 us an early warning, and then I -- I think it's, you 5 6 know, a matter of implementing solutions in a layered 7 way, starting from most -- most cost-effective, like 8 the groundwater capture wells, and -- and if needs be, 9 going to more expensive methods to -- to achieve the 10 objective that we set for ourselves. 11 Okay. I do have a series of questions to come back to 0 12 later in my package about groundwater wells, but now is not the time for us to explore them. 13 14 So I think I'm good with this package of 15 questions. And, Mr. Chair, looking at the 16 MR. O'GORMAN: 17 time, it's, well, basically almost 3:00. This might be the good time for our afternoon break. 18 19 THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, 20 Mr. O'Gorman. 21 It's, yeah, 3:00, so we'll break until 3:15. 22 Thank you. 23 (ADJOURNMENT) 24 THE CHAIR: Okay. So just before we kind 25 of get back into questions, thanks for everybody who sent emails to the secretariat staff about witness 26

1 availability and that. It doesn't appear that there's 2 any showstoppers for not sitting tomorrow and 3 commencing Monday, Tuesday. There is a Health Canada witness that's not available after the 25th who was 4 going to participate in the air quality section, and I 5 6 think Mr. Drummond copied the other participants on 7 that, so I don't know if anybody had specific questions for that witness. My understanding is there will be 8 other members of the Health Canada team on the Panel 9 10 that could probably respond to most questions; but if 11 anybody had any particular questions for that witness, 12 we would probably need to know that in advance. Other 13 than that, there doesn't seem to be any barriers, so 14 unless something changes, I'm going to propose we don't 15 sit tomorrow and we resume on Monday at 9 AM after we 16 finish today. 17 MR. IGNASIAK: Mr. Chair, it's Martin Ignasiak. 18 THE CHAIR: 19 Yeah. 20 MR. IGNASIAK: So that's fine with us, 21 provided we -- we get through this panel today. We've 22 got panel members here from -- from outside Calgary and so forth with travel requirements and, you know, with 23 24 COVID restrictions -- so if we can get through this 25 panel today -- we don't want them, though, to have to stick around till Monday is -- is our main concern. 26

1	And then we're fine with the rest of the water session
2	beginning Monday; and then, over the course of the
3	weekend, we'll take a look at what's remaining after
4	the water session and and work with Mr. Drummond and
5	others to make sure we can deal with the rest and
6	and with any witness limitations that come up for the
7	other topics.
8	THE CHAIR: Okay. So that might create an
9	issue that we we can't resolve, because my
10	understanding is Mr. O'Gorman still has quite a bit to
11	do. So it's not entirely clear to me we can finish
12	this panel today, so we might need to sit tomorrow,
13	then, to finish the panel if that's a limitation for
14	the Benga witness panel.
15	MR. IGNASIAK: Yeah. I think if we have to
16	sit for a couple hours tomorrow to finish this witness
17	panel, we would we would prefer that even if we
18	don't continue with the rest of the hearing until
19	Monday.
20	THE CHAIR: Okay. Let's
21	MR. IGNASIAK: Sorry. We're not trying to be
22	difficult.
23	THE CHAIR: Yeah. I understand.
24	MR. IGNASIAK: We've just got people from
25	veah
	jean.

Γ

1 where we get to tonight, and then we'll see what's 2 left, and, at a minimum, you know, we might need to sit 3 tomorrow to finish off the Benga panel and then maybe not do any more than that tomorrow. So let's see where 4 5 we end up today. And what we'll do is the Panel will 6 take a quick break when Mr. O'Gorman finishes his 7 We'll see how much we have left before we questions. all break for this evening. 8 9 MR. IGNASIAK: Yeah. And to the extent it 10 might help, Mr. Chair, we're -- we're willing to also 11 do part of this in writing if that's required. I leave 12 that in our hands, but that's always another option. 13 THE CHAIR: Okay. Okay. Thank you. 14 Okav. So go ahead, Mr. O'Gorman. 15 MR. O'GORMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Am I Good. 16 on? Okay. 17 MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. Let's talk about the 0 saturated backfill zones. Obviously this is a key 18 19 measure you've proposed, and I don't think it's unfair 20 of me to suggest that there have been questions raised 21 by a number of participants through this process about 22 the effectiveness at treating selenium. So we want to explore that a little bit, please. 23 24 We're going to start -- and, Mr. Jensen, you 25 almost got -- took us to it, but we want to start by --26 we have -- and I'll acknowledge some of these

questions -- and I'm going to try and maybe pick up my 1 2 pace a bit. Some of the questions were constructed with the 99 percent treatment number in mind. 3 Ι 4 recognize you want to talk about the 15 milligrams per 5 litre. In either case, there's a high level of 6 treatment required from these saturated backfill zones, 7 so if I don't adjust my language and I talk about 99 percent, I'm sure you'll know what I mean and what 8 9 I'm talking about.

So you did provide in Addendums 10 and 11 some case studies and engineering descriptions that we would like to examine this supporting evidence and also clarify some other aspects of this mitigation measure. So let's go through some of them, please, and see what we can learn. We're going to start with Registry 42, Appendix 10, which is the geochemical

17 reports. And we're going to go to PDF page 429, and it 18 actually spreads over to page 430. So let's scan out. 19 I'll assume the Benga panel can read this on their own 20 screens.

21 So this was an example of some case studies that 22 you submitted in your original EIA. You provided two 23 examples of flooded pits that were used to treat mine 24 water. One of these was the Sweetwater pit lake in 25 Wyoming; the other was the Anchor Hill pit lake in 26 South Dakota. These systems were shown to -- some of

1 this I'm going to put to you instead of asking you 2 to -- to -- you know, you can -- ask you if you confirm 3 it at the end. I think these examples were shown to remove 4 selenium at a high rate, potentially greater than 5 6 95 percent. You did, however -- and the -- the words are on here. I'll ask you if you agree. 7 It's 8 actually -- if we scan down to page 430 and we see the 9 line that begins with "Treatment of selenium in open 10 water", if we can. Do we see that "Treatment of 11 selenium in open water"? Supposed to be on page 430. 12 MR. HOUSTON: Third -- third line from the Α 13 top. 14 Right there. There it is. There it is. Right. Ο 15 I'll let you read that: (as read) Treatment of selenium in open water is more 16 17 challenging. I'll let you read the rest of the -- of the sentence. 18 19 And I quess I would ask you -- you say that 20 treatment and flooded pits is significantly different from treatment using a saturated backfill zone. 21 MR. JENSEN: 22 It's always difficult when you Α 23 use qualifiers as "significant". But I would say that 24 the basic process is the same. So the reduction process is the exact same. 25 The -- the difference is 26 really when it comes to mass transfer considerations

1		around absorption of partially reduced selenium. So,
2		for example, selenite would still be present as a as
3		a dissolved species in open water, whereas it would
4		tend to absorb to minimum material in when you have
5		backfill present. So there there's some some
6		definite similarities, and then on on other levels
7		they're not they're dissimilar.
8	Q	Fair enough on you for my use of the word
9		"significant", especially in an environmental
10		assessment process. That's I should've I should
11		have screened that out. Substantive differences.
12		Yes, I guess you're you are agreeing there are
13		some substantive differences, although the process
14	А	That's right.
15	Q	is fundamentally the same.
16		Could it be that you would see even better
17		performance in a pit in a lake, given that the water
18		would mix uniformly within the lake, whereas it may not
19		in a saturated backfill zone?
20	А	I mean, I wouldn't have any evidence to back back
21		this up, but I would say that I would find that quite
22		unlikely. It's mainly because of the mass the
23		mass transfer consideration I just outlined.
24		But, I mean so, again, thermodynamically, I
25		would say that you're you're up against similar
26		limits when it comes to to just purely the reduction

1 So it's -- I apologize. part of the process. It's 2 not -- it's not easy to quantify, but my expectation 3 would be that -- that saturated backfills would perform 4 better because of the mass transfer consideration. 5 How about the way that the carbon source was added 0 6 between your plan of a -- slow and measured quantities 7 of methanol being injected versus in these case studies? My understanding is the carbon was dumped in 8 all at once. Would that make a difference in 9 10 performance? 11 In terms of the ultimate performance, I wouldn't Α Hmm. 12 be able to say. What -- what I would say, though, is 13 that one concern I would have with -- with sort of just an open body -- treatment of an open body of water is 14 the potential for stratification and -- and, really, 15 So I think by dosing gradually as water is --16 mixing. 17 enters the system, it's much more akin to reactor control, if you will, where you -- you have much 18 tighter control over the dose of your electron donor or 19 carbon source that's added to each unit of water as it 20 21 So instead of having, say, if you will, a hot enters. 22 spot maybe in an area where your carbon source isn't mixed fully in -- into the lake, you'll -- at least in 23 24 theory, you'll have a much more uniform distribution 25 of -- of carbon when it's -- it's -- it's tightly controlled. 26 So --

You think these differences, Mr. Jensen, we've talked 1 0 2 about would make it a real challenge -- recognizing 3 fundamentally the same process is in play, but it would make it a real challenge to predict the performance of 4 5 one system by looking at the other? 6 Α Well, I mean, yes. Well, in -- it -- keep in mind that 7 these aren't -- the intention here really is more of It's not so much to say, 8 circumstantial evidence. Look, this happened here; we expect the exact same 9 10 performance over there. That -- that's precisely why 11 time and time again we pointed to the need for -- for 12 scaling up test work on-site and demonstrating 13 site-specific performance. It -- it -- it's more of an 14 indication that it -- that we're not -- you know, we're 15 not completely out to lunch when we say that -- that 16 the reduction down to these type of levels using this 17 type of process that -- that that's within the realm of That's -- that really is the context that 18 reality. 19 we're -- that we are submitting these case studies. 20 You know, too, it's -- it's circumstantial, to -- to be 21 sure. 22 Thanks, Mr. Jensen. 0 Okay. So those were some old case studies you submitted. 23 24 Now, let's jump forward to Addendum 10, when you were 25 responding to Panel IRs. That's Registry Document 251, Package 5. 26

1		MR. O'GORMAN: And, Zoom Host, we're going to
2		go to PDF 27.
3	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: So while that's coming up
4		well, let's wait till we see it. It was the response
5		to this information request from the Panel, 5.5. If we
6		scan down to the bottom, essentially we ask you to give
7		us more yeah, examples to support this treatment
8		approach.
9		We did hear about some mechanical treatment
10		measures. So if we could jump to PDF 40. PDF 40.
11		Good.
12		On this page, if we scroll out, we see some
13		fluidized bed reactor actually, they started to be
14		described back on page 38. There was also Example E,
15		which was the Wharf Resources' mine water treatment
16		plant in Example F. A few pages earlier we heard about
17		fluidized bed reactors. So which are operated at
18		different mines. Just wanted to remind you we had seen
19		those.
20		So I'm asking you, Mr Mr. Jensen, I guess
21		these are questions for you, but I'm happy to have
22		others weigh in.
23		MR. O'GORMAN: And I hope I'm not speaking
24		too fast, Ms. Court Reporter.
25	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: But would you agree that these
26		mechanical treatment systems are different enough from

1		SBZs that their performance is it's very challenging
2		to predict the performance of one on the to the
3		other?
4	A	MR. JENSEN: You mean comparing
5		comparing a mechanical treatment system to a
6		saturated
7	Q	M-hm.
8	A	backfill system?
9	Q	Yes.
10	A	And and you mean by "performance", you mean the
11		effluent concentration of selenium that you
12		consistently can achieve?
13	Q	The treatment, percentage, efficiency, effluent
14		concentration, other various things we could come up
15		with, but
16	A	Yeah, I mean so I would say yes. I would
17	Q	Okay.
18	A	I wouldn't want to draw a straight line from from
19		one to the next.
20	Q	Okay. That's fine.
21		Bioreactors. Something we heard about in this
22		addendum. If you can look at PDF 37, please. Just a
23		few pages back. Examples B and C from this if you
24		scroll out maybe roll out a bit. We see some
25		bioreactor examples. There's also one Example H on
26		page 41. We don't need to bother jumping to it.

1 Bioreactors, my understanding, they contain an 2 organic substrate, varying proportions of woodchips and 3 hay, that sort of thing. In the bioreactor samples, do these organic constituents play a particularly 4 important role in the selenium-removal process? 5 6 Α Oh -- oh, yes. I mean -- so the type of bioreactor I 7 think we are referencing here is just like you said; 8 it's typically you add some type of solid organic material. And that -- that's absolutely key. 9 Ι 10 mean -- so the purpose of that material is to produce 11 that reducing environment that we need for a reduction 12 of -- of primarily selenate and selenite. So, yes, 13 its -- its --14 And --0 15 -- organic material is key. Α And acknowledging that you do have introduced, 16 Okay. Ο 17 you know, methanol into your SBZ -- but there's 18 probably enough differences between the SBZ and the 19 bioreactor-type examples that they're not -- at least 20 not entirely comparable. Would you agree with that? 21 Oh, yes. I mean, I think -- I think there's probably Α 22 greater similarities between active water treatment and -- and SBZs than -- than bioreactors and SBZs. 23 24 Bioreactors --25 Okay. 0 26 -- you know, you -- you're lacking an element of Α

1		
T		control in there that you that you include in the
2		SBZ operation by by maintaining control over your
3		carbon dosing. So, yeah, I would agree with that.
4	Q	Okay. And I just want to okay. I'll move to the
5		next.
6		If we look at page 36 and 37. You just need to
7		scroll up one, actually. We see barrel and column
8		studies that were suggested. You've described a couple
9		of examples in this IR response of various barrel and
10		column studies
11	A	M-hm.
12	Q	Examples B and C in particular.
13		MR. O'GORMAN: I want to scan to the next
14		page, Zoom Host, as well.
15	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Would you agree, Mr. Jensen,
16		that these systems don't have the complexity of a
17		full-scale saturated backfill zone? And I'll give you
18		even well, actually, we'll answer that question
19		first.
20	A	MR. JENSEN: Oh, yeah, absolutely.
21	Q	Right. And some of the differences, you agree, I
22		think, would be that water would flow more evenly on a
23		more controlled manner through a column than through a
24		large pit filled with rocks; right?
25	A	That's that, I don't know if if I'll agree with
26		as readily. In fact, I mean, it's it's something

1 we've spent some time looking at, how you can design 2 hydraulic control into -- you know, into a designed 3 saturated backfill system. One option is, of course, to -- to -- as we've heard a few times, is to, you 4 5 know, more or less blindly dump -- end dump into the 6 pit and then deal with whatever comes out of it. 7 But I believe you also heard from Mr. Youl that we're considering options where there are some 8 possibilities for -- for designing it a bit more 9 10 carefully for hydraulic control. And, in my mind, this is one of the opportunities we have that's not 11 12 available to operations, where they have to use what 13 they have in terms of -- of -- of backfill dumps, that 14 there is some opportunity here to -- to embed some hydraulic controls into a saturated backfill. 15 You 16 know, we haven't explored them to the -- to a full

extent, but I -- I -- I really see that as a very interesting opportunity to -- to try and -- and take advantage of the fact that these things haven't been built yet. And it can -- as far as I can tell, it can all be done with mining equipment.

22 Q Okay. Thanks, Mr. Jensen.

23 So I'm going to ask you if you think -- we quickly 24 spun through without getting into all the details of 25 these example cases you -- you asked us to look at, but 26 would you agree that the most relevant comparator for

1		the performance to expect from a saturated backfill
2		zone would be other saturated backfill zones?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. So I'm guessing you'd agree that maybe the most
5		appropriate case studies that you submitted would be to
6		look at the ones that are on PDF page 42, which our
7		Zoom host will take us to.
8		So we see the Example A, Tumbler Ridge, and
9		numbers from Biancan [phonetic] as I recall.
10		MR. O'GORMAN: And if you scroll down,
11		Zoom Host.
12	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: And the other one, Example B,
13		Northern Canada, I think we are you able to tell us
14		where Northern Canada is for Example B?
15	A	MR. JENSEN: Yeah
16	Q	(INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING SPEAKERS) mine sites?
17	A	Yeah. I'm just excuse me. I'm searching my memory
18		here. I don't believe that this particular case study
19		is I don't think I put this together. So I'm going
20		to have to go and find the reference and see
21	Q	Okay. You know, we don't need you to find the
22		reference for that one. It's not that important.
23	A	Okay.
24		MR. O'GORMAN: Scroll down, though, please,
25		Zoom Host. Keep going.
26	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. So those are the two

1 examples that you gave us. 2 MR. JENSEN: Α Yeah. Yeah. 3 So these, you would suggest, potentially the most Ο 4 important of the examples that were submitted; right? Well, I mean, if -- if we think of what's submitted as 5 Α 6 a whole, I would actually say no. The Biancan study 7 that you're referencing there, in that particular situation, there was no attempt at all to -- as far as 8 9 I recall, to add any -- any carbon. This is -- this is 10 just what happened in the in situ environment without anyone doing anything. So -- so that was just the 11 12 residual carbon that you already -- that was already 13 present in the rock. 14 And so what's interesting about that is it goes to show -- and I don't want to overstate the case here or 15 16 be, you know, unduly optimistic about these things, but 17 it -- it remains true that we do see these processes 18 occurring, not just in a setting like this, but in 19 other settings really with or without any -- any 20 special effort. 21 So what we do find is that by adding -- by taking 22 control of the process and doing that by adding a 23 labile carbon source, you really can achieve very good 24 control of the systems. 25 So, no, I actually would not agree that these are 26 very good reference. Again, it's -- it's -- I would

1		put these in the category of sort of circumstantial,
2		you know, pieces of information that indicate that the
3		general concept, is you know, it's it's present
4		in not just in what we talk about here, but it is
5		actually a wild widely recognized process.
6	Q	Okay.
7	А	I think that's more the
8	Q	So
9	А	intent.
10	Q	Sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off. So, actually
11		you
12	А	Sorry (INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING SPEAKERS)
13	Q	So actually you would maybe argue that an even better
14		comparator than these two examples would be Teck's
15		Elkview operation as the most relevant to compare
16	А	I
17	Q	would you agree with that?
18	А	I would say it's better, but I would still go back to
19		what I've said many times, which is for these types of
20		systems it really is necessary to to complete test
21		work on-site to get a handle on exactly how your system
22		would would perform.
23	Q	Fair enough. But Teck's, of these examples, is also
24		the one that is receiving supplementary organic carbon;
25		right?
26	А	Yes. Yeah.

Г

1	Q	Right.
2	A	And it's
3	Q	Carbon dosing yeah.
4	А	Yeah. It's a very it's a key feature of these
5		systems.
б	Q	Okay. So let's talk about SBZs that receive dosed
7		carbon doses. Okay. So a little bit of background.
8		Let's
9		MR. O'GORMAN: Zoom Host, if you want to haul
10		up three one Document 313. We've 313 was
11		Addendum 11 or was it Addendum yeah, it's
12		Addendum 11, I think. We'll go to PDF 458.
13	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: And while she's looking that
14		up, I guess I would say all right. Every saturated
15		backfill zone you've got a large excavated pit filled
16		with rock. To that extent, they're more similar to
17		each other than to, for example, a large pit filled
18		with mine water; right?
19	А	MR. JENSEN: As a general statement, yes.
20	Q	Okay. The two examples that you cited well, we
21		already talked, really, about the the careful
22		adjusted dose of carbon. I think I can jump ahead just
23		slightly in my planned questions here. Right.
24		Would you say, Mr. Jensen, that in terms of
25		designing a saturated backfill zone, including
26		determining its dimensions would you say that the

1		example with the dosed mine water is more directly
2		applicable to the system you've got proposed at Grassy
3		Mountain?
4	А	I I apologize, Mr. O'Gorman. You're saying the
5		example with the dose mine water, so being? Being
6		Teck or
7	Q	Yes, I mean Teck.
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Maybe I should have used different words.
10	А	Okay. No, absolutely. I mean, like I said, that
11		that that's a probably the key attribute to to
12		look at.
13	Q	Yeah. Okay. Okay. I think you've agreed with I'm
14		just some of these questions you've agreed with, so
15		now I'll jump down here to let's talk about Teck.
16		So in your submission this is on we're on
17		313? Yes. Let's go to 227, please. Okay. That
18		should be good.
19		So at the time you submitted this, you basically
20		told us, Sorry, but publicly available data on
21		performances not available. Does that sound right?
22	A	Sorry. Yes. Correct.
23	Q	Okay. But if we go to Document 503, Registry
24		Document 503, and that is a document that you submitted
25		as your hearing submission, I believe; correct?
26	A	MR. HOUSTON: Correct.
1		

1	Q	And we look at page 35. So this is the middle of a
2		presentation from let's look at 35 for now. We'll
3		jump around a little bit here. A presentation from
4		Teck about its Elk View saturated backfill zone, and
5		this actually came up earlier in this hearing. Is that
6		right, Mr. Jensen or Mr., you know, Houston?
7	A	MR. JENSEN: Yes, it it looks like that
8		way, yeah.
9	Q	I do notice we the page that we landed on contains
10		the answer to a question that was asked of you when
11		this study came up earlier in the in the process
12		when I'm not I can't I'm not going to call up
13		the transcript, but I think you were looking at a
14		different slide that showed the treatment levels
15		achieved from Teck's Elkview operation, and I believe
16		you were asked what percentage removal they were
17		achieving, and the answer was, in this deck, in that it
18		said greater than 90 percent of selenium was out; is
19		that right? Do you remember that conversation? I
20		think it was you, Mr. Houston.
21	A	MR. HOUSTON: I I'm failing to remember
22		the exact conversation.
23	Q	I don't think it's important enough to go to the
24		transcript.
25	A	Yeah. No, no. I I see the "greater than 90
26		percent" here.

1	0	Okay So I guess greater than 90 percent could be
2	Ŷ	anywhere between 90 and 100; right?
2	7	Anywhere between 90 and 1007 right:
3	A	res.
4	Q	But, notably, they didn't they did seem to present a
5		lower bound on this.
6		I'm wondering if you would say and, again,
7		these questions have been about comparing performance.
8		I wonder if you would think that this removal rate or
9		treatment efficiency rate is something that would be
10		reasonable to expect at your saturated backfill zone?
11	A	MR. JENSEN: If you're referring to the
12		statement greater than 90 percent, then then yes.
13	Q	Could it be as low as 90 percent?
14	A	I wouldn't expect so, but it would be a matter of
15		again, like some of the field trials and whatever else
16		we recommended, you know, you'd want to complete those
17		to to confirm that. But, no, I I certainly
18		wouldn't expect so.
19	Q	All right.
20	A	I mean, and and if I can add a little bit of
21		context. What part of the difficulty we have in
22		in discussing some of these matters is that, you know,
23		there's a limit to and doesn't this doesn't just
24		refer to Teck, but but some other material we
25		come we come across in our day-to-day practice we
26		are privy to a good deal of of, you know,

confidential information from -- at other mine sites 1 2 and clients. And so part of the difficulty we have in 3 conveying our confidence around these things is that we do see other systems' -- result of other tests that 4 5 aren't public but that we are privy to, and -- and that 6 helps -- that helps us -- it doesn't help you, but it 7 helps us, you know, with our confidence around some of -- of what we see. So it's -- we struggle a bit 8 9 in -- in these instances here where obviously it's the 10 evidence that -- that needs to speak for -- that needs 11 to support our statements. But I can say from a 12 professional point of view it's -- it's -- just from 13 what I know, it's -- it's -- yeah, I have a lot of 14 confidence that we'll -- that -- that, you know, we're 15 speaking around the -- the 15 ppb or micrograms per litre. Like, I'm -- I have a great deal of confidence 16 that the effluent will be down in that range. 17 18 Okay. 0 I'll leave it at that. 19 Α 20 MR. HOUSTON: Mr. O'Gorman, if I could Α intrude -- and this kind of goes back to the 21 22 calculations you led Mr. Jensen through earlier. If we go to PDF 42 in this document, what you'll see is that 23 24 the influent they were starting with was quite low in 25 terms of concentration. And so if you think about the 26 15 parts per billion -- or the 15 micrograms per litre,

1		I'm sorry, as kind of the lower level of where we can
2		get to with this treatment process, then the 90 or
3		the greater 90 comes from or is is driven a lot
4		by the influent concentration.
5	A	MR. JENSEN: And if I can add, I mean, this
6		is this is also an example of a system where it was
7		installed after the fact. There was no you know,
8		they recruited a historical backfill, you know, set up
9		their their stations, and and that that's what
10		happened here. There was no no opportunity at all
11		for for managing the hydraulics or for it was
12		it was literally just, you know, let's see what
13		happens, more or less, you know, when it came to at
14		least hydraulic control.
15		So it you know so this is where again,
16		some of the difficulty I just highlighted, it's you
17		know, I'd love to go into more details, but,
18		unfortunately, I'm
19	Q	Yeah.
20	A	I can't.
21	Q	Okay. Thank you both for those. I mean, I do feel
22		like I I should, you know, very briefly respond to
23		that, Mr. Jensen, only to point out you were right in
24		what you said about, we do, as a Panel, need to look at
25		what's on the record and the evidence that's presented
26		to us. And we do appreciate that some results that may

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1		be out there may be confidential and not public record,
2		but they could as easily go in either direction in
3		terms of whether there are results that would support
4		your proposals versus results that would not support
5		your proposals. We really can't speculate on those as
6		a Panel. You appreciate that; right?
7	А	Oh, yeah. Precisely. That that's my comment.
8	Q	Okay.
9	A	But but it I guess I was trying to convey
10		well, I
11	Q	Okay.
12	А	I don't want to repeat myself.
13	Q	Yeah. That's fine.
14		Okay. So, actually, this is a nice graph, because
15		I do want to lead through some calculations.
16		Calculations are my thing, as has probably become
17		painfully apparent to this panel.
18		So this presentation that was included in your
19		submission, it does if we need to go back and look
20		at the number, we can. It was on page 36. But it
21		received an inflow of 10,000 cubic metres per day of
22		water with a maximum of .2 milligrams per litre of
23		selenium or 200 micrograms if as I promised, we'll
24		talk in micrograms today. Do you guys agree with that?
25		Do you need to look at page 36 to confirm the
26		10,000 cubic metre number?

1	A	No. That that's fine. Yes, that's correct.
2	Q	So a quick calculation says to me that they were taking
3		in a maximum load of 2 kilograms per day of selenium.
4		Do you want to double-check that number, or do you take
5		my word for it?
6	A	I'll take I'll take your word for it, but it all
7		sounds about right.
8	Q	Okay. And, indeed, the figure shows over a period of
9		some months a total amount of removal of 351 kilograms
10		in Teck's program over, I'm thinking, 21 months,
11		reading the graph; right?
12	А	Correct.
13	Q	Okay. For these next questions, we want to think about
14		the what's Grassy Mountain have to deal with.
15		So I can draw these up or I can ask if you could
16		just confirm without us looking for this for the
17		registry documents. Do you agree that reasonable
18		numbers to assume for the treatment that your SBZs will
19		need to handle would be a maximum of 30,000 cubic
20		metres per day and a median of, say, 15,000 cubic
21		metres per day?
22	A	Yeah. I've that sounds about right. So
23	Q	I could take you to the documents to show, if you want,
24		but
25	А	Oh, I don't think you have to. It's it's it's
26		yeah, I I would agree with that.

1 Q Okay. Thank you.

2		So if we had you know, the conservative case
3		that you've presented to us would be estimating and
4		then I recognize we had this conversation in the source
5		term conversation. You didn't necessarily say you
6		calculated a set of numbers that showed
7		1.5-milligrams-per-litre input, but you proposed that
8		to us as our conservative upper case to evaluate, so
9		we're going to evaluate that conservative upper case.
10		So if you had an inflowing selenium concentration
11		of 1,500 micrograms per litre, do you want to do some
12		quick math and give me a sense of what the resulting
13		selenium loading will be into your backfill zones,
14		considering both the median and the maximum flow
15		expected inflow rates?
16	А	Yeah. You bet I can do that. So let's see. 15,
17		2,000, 30,000 and you want to use 1,200 or 1,500?
18	Q	I'd like to use 1,500. I recognize you showed us a
19		figure that had 1,200. That wasn't a conservative
20		95th percentile number, and that was only one of your
21		ponds. So let's go with the the the 1,500 that
22		we've we can draw from your assertion that you had
23		in the original documents 99 percent treatment
24		resulting in 15 as the outflow?
25	А	Yeah. So I have between 22-and-a-half and 45 kilos per
26		day.

1	Q	Right. That's what we came up with as well, so we're
2		all good at math here.
3		22-and-a-half to 45 kilograms per day would be a
4		10-to-20-times-per-day higher selenium load than Teck's
5		project at Elkview that they're reporting on in your
б		figure; right?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	Okay. So based on that, do you expect that the SBZ at
9		Grassy Mountain would need to be 10 to 20 times bigger
10		than the one at Elkview in order to remove selenium as
11		well or better as that operation?
12	А	No, I certainly would not. I mean, we're we're
13		already talking about volumes and retention times that
14		are orders of magnitude greater than than what's
15		required to remove these loadings. So if just
16		for as a point of comparison, if we if we think
17		down to the scale of an active water treatment plant
18		through a scale of gravel bed reactors up to a full
19		saturated backfill, I mean, in reality so if we
20		think of gravel bed reactors, which is the identical
21		process to what we're talking about it really is. I
22		mean, the the only difference is that you have it
23		you place you tend to use uniform rock to get better
24		hydraulic control. But if you look at mean retention
25		time and you can factor in dead space and and
26		and put some efficiencies into dead you know,

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whatever you might have to subtract due to -- if there's any dead space. You know, on the order of certainly less than a week, you can get more or less complete removal in -- in those systems. Now we scale up to a system where we have several months.

6 I mean, the most likely outcome is that the vast 7 majority of the treatment in these -- these systems will happen within a short distance of your injection 8 9 point, and the rest of the volume of the saturated rock 10 fill will really be more of a -- you know, unreactive 11 volume where -- so that your -- your water takes a 12 torturous path through the -- the media. So, no, I --13 no, I -- I definitely would not agree with that 14 statement.

15 Q Do you think they could be the same size as Teck's 16 facility and achieve the same results with a 10 to 17 20 times higher loading of selenium?

18 Yeah, I would think so. And, again, I have to be a Α little bit careful here. I have good reasons to --19 20 yeah, so we're into the same problem here with -- with the -- the lack of information on the record. 21 So I'll just leave it at that. I'll just say, yes, it's -- it 22 23 is quite conceivable that the same volume could --24 could handle that same load, absolutely. 25 Α MR. HOUSTON: What -- what -- what is on the 26 record, Mr. O'Gorman, is that Teck is planning to

1		double the the throughput in in the existing SRF,
2		so so that is on the record.
3	A	MR. JENSEN: Excuse me, Mr. O'Gorman, my
4		colleague is pointing out that on page 36, if we can
5		if you would, Zoom Host
6		Oh. Steve, do you want to do you want to speak
7		to this? I don't really see
8	A	MR. DAY: Yeah. Mr. Gorman [sic], what
9		I Mr. O'Gorman, what I thought it would be useful
10		to it sounds like you're sort of thinking about the
11		scale and how much of the system you need. And and
12		on what on what this figure shows from the Teck
13		presentation is that they're only using a small portion
14		of the the the backfill kind of area to to
15		operate their system. So it's because a lot of
16		the the a lot of the processes that that
17		Mr. Jensen is speaking about occur very close to the
18		injection points. You don't need a you don't need
19		to kind of you don't need the full full extent of
20		the the the backfill zone to to get anything
21		to happen.
22	Q	Okay. So thank you.
23		Are you saying Teck overdesigned this system?
24	A	No. They just recognized that they could based on
25		modelling that they did, that they could figure out
26		that they needed this part they could use that part

of the backfill to achieve what they needed to achieve. 1 2 And recall that the backfill is not a -- it's not a -it's some legacy feature. It's not something that 3 they -- they set out where they -- they designed the --4 5 the well field for treatment around -- around what they 6 needed. 7 So you believe the same size treatment facility, the 0 volumetric elements of the SBZ are not a core component 8 9 of how effectively they worked -- they work? 10 Α Well, I think that -- sorry. Soren, did you want to --11 Mr. Jensen, did you want to say something? 12 MR. JENSEN: I mean, I'd say at the Α Yeah. 13 magnitude of -- that we are operating within here, I 14 would say yes, it's -- it's not a -- given the volume 15 we have -- we have available is, you know, probably an order of magnitude higher than what we would ever 16 17 conceive of -- of defining in terms of a design. So -so, yeah, I'd -- I'd say volume -- think of it as a 18 reactor volume is -- is the least of our concerns. 19 20 0 Okay. 21 At least, you know, for long term. Α 22 Short term, like, you know, in the initial phases of the project, we might have to be a little bit more 23 24 careful with how we manage that. But certainly long 25 term, yeah, it -- it wouldn't be a serious consideration. 26
1	Q	You haven't really explored that, though, and justified
2		that in any of the materials that you've sent us; is
3		that right?
4	А	MR. HOUSTON: Well, we have talked about
5		retention times, Mr. O'Gorman, and certainly as
6		Mr. Jensen mentioned in in the first phase of the
7		first backfill, retention times are in the scale of one
8		to three months. But, again, once we get full
9		build-out and have the entire three stages of the SBZ,
10		the the retention times go up to the you know, in
11		the range of a year, and that's well more than is
12		required for the reaction.
13	Q	Okay. And we'll and certainly, yeah, I I am
14		aware of that, Mr. Houston. I listened to the
15		conversation you had with Mr. Fitch about the the
16		residence times issue of water flowing through the SBZ,
17		so you you have? Or you have talked about that
18		aspect of it, yes.
19		Okay. So you're saying you're going to get the
20		same result for 10 to 20 times more inflow for the
21		with the same size of a system. Fair enough.
22	А	MR. JENSEN: No. No, not not inflow.
23		Loading. But but
24	Q	Loading.
25	A	in terms of flow, we are, you know, 15 to 30. It's,
26		I'd say, 1-and-a-half to 3 times

1 Q Right.

2 A -- hydraulically.

3 Q Yeah.

4 But -- but I will say, I mean, for -- you know, when we Α go and design other biological treatment systems, for 5 6 example, for -- let's say just for nitrate treatment or 7 for ammonia treatment, it's not -- like, the hydraulic capacity isn't -- isn't necessarily a -- well, for the 8 9 process itself, it's not really a design factor. It 10 comes down to -- to surface area of -- like, surface 11 reaction area.

12 Q Sure.

13 A So that -- that's the design. And -- and so if you 14 start to back out your kinetics based on your surface 15 reaction area, like I said, you're orders of magnitude 16 higher than -- than anything you'd ever design for. 17 Q Okay.

18 A So it's -- it's -- so I -- I wouldn't want to leave 19 it -- you with the impression that somehow we are 20 trying to do ten times the amount of treatment in --21 you know, it -- I think that's -- that's not a -- a 22 fair characterization.

Q Okay. Oh, I'll kind of jump forward, then, a little bit. You know, some of the -- is it -- would you say, Mr. Jensen, that it's -- you can confirm at the very least that your system is larger than the Elkview

1		system, right, even if not 10 to 20 times larger?
2	A	Hydraulically, yes, it is.
3	Q	Okay.
4	A	And and loading and (INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING
5		SPEAKERS)
6	Q	So in a larger system
7	A	also.
8	Q	Also loadings, yes. And I did misspeak myself earlier.
9		I didn't mean 10 to 20 times the flow. I did mean the
10		loadings, but
11		So just with it being larger, just to clarify, I
12		mean, are there greater challenges in design complexity
13		on this what I would suggest might be a key issue of
14		ensuring that the water flows evenly, recognizing,
15		Mr. Houston, you challenged, I think, Mr. Fitch, on him
16		describing flows. But let's let's just say it using
17		those words for now. You do need to ensure that the
18		water flows evenly through the entirety of the larger
19		system compared to one that is smaller. Does that
20		introduce extra complexities?
21	А	Well, first of all, I I would disagree with the
22		notion that you have to ensure that it flows evenly.
23		Again, with this massive excess of of reaction
24		volume that we have in the surface area that we have,
25		we don't have to control that particularly tightly
26		'cause it's again, the it's it's so

1 overdesigned -- not overdesigned, but back to the same point I made earlier. That said, I think it is 2 3 imminently desirable to -- you know, now that we have the opportunity to -- to think about the hydraulics and 4 5 how hydraulically the system will operate -- and, you 6 know, my expectation is that some thought and effort 7 will be put in to design the hydraulics around this. Ι mean, that's -- it's really a luxury we have of a 8 9 system that hasn't been built yet. So, you know, you 10 can think of -- of hydraulic design at different 11 I wouldn't say complexity increases at a scales. 12 greater scale. You know, you can have very large settling ponds, and they're, you know, roughly 13 14 speaking, not much more complex than a small settling 15 It's -- I think it's a matter of, you know, pond. 16 putting the right design parameters together and -- and 17 then see what you can do -- how you can work with the -- the mining material to -- to improve hydraulic 18 19 performance. But on that one point that -- there's --20 there's definitely no need to be too precise or too perfect on that. 21 22 Okay. The spread of the methanol through the system 0 adds a little bit of extra complexity or no? 23 24 I mean, if you compare the -- if you compare to any Α 25 other type of -- or reactor -- reactor op -- operation 26 and dosing system, it's very -- I mean, it really is

1		one of the attractive features about this system
±		one of the attractive reactives about this system,
2		which you know, I see it as far more attractive
3		than than, say, a mechanical treatment plant because
4		it is it's quite robust to even fluctuations in
5		in methanol addition, and it it's got inertia in the
б		system. And it's if you see examples of of the
7		gravel bed systems that I'm having a what are
8		they called the Geosyntec thank you that
9		they put together, I mean, they're they're really
10		simple systems. You have a methanol tank and a
11		metering pump, and then you have a couple of
12		feed-forward control systems. It's from a reactor
13		point of view and from a control point of view, this is
14		a it's certainly is not complex.
14 15	Q	a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got
14 15 16	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your</pre>
14 15 16 17	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition</pre>
14 15 16 17 18	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system to the other?</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q A	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system to the other? Sorry. I'm I'm not trying to be difficult. I just</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system to the other? Sorry. I'm I'm not trying to be difficult. I just want to make sure I understand. When you say one</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system to the other? Sorry. I'm I'm not trying to be difficult. I just want to make sure I understand. When you say one system to another, you mean (INDISCERNIBLE -</pre>
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Q	<pre>a it's certainly is not complex. Okay. There's some other differences that you've got to factor in when you're trying to consider your designs, and I'm thinking about things like composition of the mine water, climatic differences, that sort of thing. And will they have a have an impact on the transferability from the one to the other one system to the other? Sorry. I'm I'm not trying to be difficult. I just want to make sure I understand. When you say one system to another, you mean (INDISCERNIBLE - OVERLAPPING SPEAKERS)</pre>

Dicta Court Reporting Inc. 403-531-0590 Mountain.

2	А	I mean, they're very similar climatic systems, and
3		they're, you know, within and and what we tend to
4		see in in large reservoirs like this is that the
5		swings in terms of temperature and and other
6		factors and and not only that, the range
7		within so if we look at the stoichiometry of dosing
8		carbon so that's one one of the things we looked
9		at in these barrel tests; it was one of the the
10		primary goals of that test. We know that there
11		there's quite a range of you know, again, we don't
12		have to be surgically precise about any of this.
13		Not not that not that we couldn't try to be. But
14		it it it's a fairly forgiving system when it
15		comes to all of the factors you just listed as far as
16		we can tell.
17	Q	Okay. So comparability of Teck's results from Elkview
18		to Grassy Mountain, are you comfortable what's your
19		degree of comfort that they are highly comparable and
20		transferable versus there are a number of unsig you
21		know, important uncertainties in being able to make
22		that comparison of the performance of the one versus
23		the other system?
24	A	I would say both. I would say that in terms of of
25		the performance when it comes to selenium removal, I
26		mean, quite honestly, my expectation is that the

1 Teck -- the Grassy system would be better 'cause you 2 can design it from the ground up. So some of the -- I 3 don't know how much they speak to some of the -- the challenges they had to overcome at -- at Teck, but --4 but, you know, it's -- it's -- again, that's the 5 6 benefit of starting from scratch. 7 On the other hand, there are certainly uncertainties that we want to address. 8 We discussed 9 some earlier today, the potential to mobilize metals 10 from materials at -- at Grassy. That's an important 11 What else can we point to? one. 12 I mean, no, there -- there's -- there's no question there's site-specific questions that have to 13 14 be answered and addressed on-site, but when I -- but on the particular point of selenium and nitrate removal, 15 16 for that matter, I would -- I would express a high 17 degree of confidence. A high degree of confidence in what? 18 0 19 In the performance of removing selenium and nitrate. Α 20 To achieve 99 percent removal? Do you have high degree 0 of confidence in that? 21 22 Yeah. Or to achieve 15 micrograms per litre of Α selenium in the effluent and less than 1 milligram per 23 24 litre of nitrate nitrogen in the effluent, yes. 25 Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jensen. 0 26 You put it at high, not even moderate?

1 I -- I put it at high. Α No. 2 0 Okay. Scanning down. 3 The gravel bed reactors that were discussed Okay. in your proposal -- sorry, in some of your materials --4 5 and I'm not going to haul it up -- you agree that the 6 materials suggested gravel bed reactors would be a -- a 7 consideration for the project? MR. HOUSTON: 8 Α I guess -- I guess I'll jump 9 in here. Mr. Jensen and Mr. Day didn't work on that. 10 The -- the basic work for the gravel bed reactors was 11 done by another -- another consultant. But, yes, 12 certainly it's a -- it's an alternative we've put forward, either as an add-on or to -- to bolster the --13 14 the performance of the -- the SBZ. 15 Okay. But it's -- sorry. It's getting late in the 0 You're not committing to do -- to building one; 16 day. 17 right --We have --18 Α 19 -- or are you? 0 20 We -- we have committed to building one if the SBZ Α 21 doesn't perform as we have expected. So, yes, we have 22 committed to either a gravel bed reactor or, you know, a -- a mechanized treatment facility if -- if the SBZ 23 24 doesn't perform as we expect it will. 25 Okay. Let's say if you get to a point where you don't 0

26 have one of those backup systems in place and you have

1		effluent coming out of your saturated backfill zones
2		that is not meeting your desired performance target of
3		having a 15 microgram per litre of selenium. What
4		do you do?
5	A	Well, first of all, there will be an array of
6		monitoring wells through the SBZ that will be looking
7		at the the parameters, the selenium content, the
8		oxygen content, the nitrate content at various points
9		in the SBZ.
10		As Mr. Jensen mentioned, we expect the bulk of the
11		reaction to happen very close to the inlet, and
12		we're we would expect to see somewhere in the SBZ
13		that the water quality has reached a level that is
14		is is appropriate for discharge into the
15		environment.
16		So this wouldn't happen as a surprise. It would
17		be something that we would see coming. We have talked
18		about diverting water that is off spec to the raw water
19		pond and eventually recycling through the the SBZ,
20		you know, if if need be.
21	Q	Okay. Any chance that you would have to stop
22		operations if you weren't meeting you know, I'm
23		asking you to you discovered the selenium is coming
24		out too high, and you didn't act in time to get your
25		treatment plant built?
26	А	I guess in the in the worst case, Mr. O'Gorman,

1 that's where we could end up. But stopping operations 2 wouldn't necessarily stop the -- the selenium from 3 coming into the system; it's -- it's separate from the 4 actual coal mining. And so we -- we would need to -and -- and I -- I think one of the important things 5 6 here is that these things are -- are developing slowly. 7 We're -- we're not going to have all of the mine -- or the ex-pit dumps formed in the first few years, and so 8 the -- the selenium content in the influent water is 9 10 going to develop slowly. The -- the SBZ has some 11 inertia to it, as Mr. Jensen pointed out. So there are 12 time -- time elements here that kind of mitigate 13 against suddenly waking up one day and finding out 14 you've -- you've got an issue.

But I -- I think that watching those trends 15 develop, we would have to make a decision at some point 16 17 to implement a gravel bed reactor or to take steps to bring in a -- a -- you know, a box treatment plant such 18 as one that Teck has installed at the West Line Creek. 19 20 I did want to bring up one specific number in 0 Okay. 21 your analysis and ask you to speak about it. And it is 22 on page -- just one second. Okay. It is on -- this 23 document -- sorry. Let's go to 251, CIAR 251, and 24 That -- that -- that figure is good. page 43. 25 So one of the two saturated backfill zone examples 26 you gave us -- this was the Biancan study -- you gave

1		us some projected selenium removal rates in that
2		system. Does that look right to you? And you can see
3		the numbers?
4	А	MR. HOUSTON: Yes.
5	А	MR. JENSEN: Yes. Oh, sorry.
6	Q	I'm curious if if you can tell us if those look like
7		reasonable comparisons to transfer over to what you
8		would expect to see?
9	А	Mr. O'Gorman, no, not at all. I mean, these again,
10		these are removal rates from a system where you added
11		nothing. You it it's just passive attenuation,
12		if you will. It's it's there's no attempt to add
13		any kind of accelerant into the system, and, you know,
14		the second you start to do that, these removals rates,
15		they go up by orders of magnitude. So, no, I would not
16		say so.
17	Q	What value did you use
18	А	Well, one we didn't use
19	Q	for projected removal rates?
20	А	One of the difficulties in isn't in calculating
21		the the expected rates is precisely that we
22		probably have to look to the the Geosyntec work to
23		see what they expect. That's probably the best source
24		of information we can point to when it comes to the
25		kinetics and removal 'cause it you know, we like
26		I said before, these reactions tend to go to completion

1		within a relatively small subset of the of the
2		volume of the of the saturated backfill. So it's a
3		long response to say I can't give you an exact number.
4		We'd have to go and calculate it and or maybe derive
5		it from some of Geosyntec's work.
б	Q	Would it be
7		THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Whose work?
8		MR. O'GORMAN: Geosyntec, he said.
9	А	MR. JENSEN: Geosyntec. Yeah. I
10		apologize. I was mumbling.
11	Q	MR. O'GORMAN: Okay. But it would be fair, I
12		think, to get a comparable value from a large-scale,
13		real-life-type system to compare; right?
14	А	Well, so, yes, I mean, that that would be another
15		purpose of of running field-scale tests at Grassy.
16		But I I will say in the same breath that that
17		the the particular kinetics of reducing selenium
18		again, I mean, on the list of things we worry about,
19		that's not really on that list 'cause it's again,
20		because of this order of magnitude consideration in
21		terms of how much available reactor volume we have
22		it compared to what we need. So it's it it's
23		not something we're horribly concerned with, but it
24		it's it's certainly something that will be
25		calculated as part of the development.
26	Q	Okay. I'll move on from there.

1 Let's go to asking you about research and 2 development. First of all, do you want to summarize 3 for us again the R&D plan that you have to get you to this desired level of treatment that you want to see 4 5 your system produce? 6 Α MR. HOUSTON: So we've -- we've talked about 7 the column tests and the barrel tests, and -- and we may -- we may extend some of that laboratory-scale work 8 9 even further. But the next scale up would be to do 10 a -- a field-scale pilot test on-site, and this -- this 11 would be at a scale where we could start to understand 12 a little bit better some of the -- the parameters that 13 we've been discussing, you know, the arsenic, the -the rate of reaction in -- in an in situ situation. 14 So those -- that would be the -- the next significant 15 And -- and I think after that we -- we would 16 step. 17 move to the actual Phase 1 of the SBZ, and -- and as we implement that, of course, we're going to build in the 18 19 information that we gather from the pilot scale. But

I -- I think we would look at that initial phase as an opportunity to build in some optionality in terms of inlet and outlet parameters and other design features if there -- if there remains some uncertainty about what might be required and to allow ourselves in the implementation of that Phase 1 -- and, remember, we're still -- we're not up to the -- the maximum flow rates

1		or the maximum loading rates because the ex-pit dumps
2		are still being formed and and the the massive
3		rock and the surface area to get those maximum loadings
4		aren't there.
5		But so in that first phase of the first SBZ, we
6		could build in some redundancy or optionality to
7		continue to test the process as we operate that first
8		full-scale SBZ, and that would help to drive
9		engineering decisions that we could implement on the
10		subsequent phases of of the SBZ.
11	Q	Okay. And you planned for the first SBZ to start
12		operating when?
13	А	I believe it's it's going to be ready for operation
14		after four years of mining. Yeah, Year 4 of mining.
15		Yeah.
16	Q	Year 4 of mining. A couple of years of construction
17		time
18	А	M-hm.
19	Q	post approval?
20	А	It's
21	Q	Okay.
22	A	Yeah.
23	Q	Okay. I just wanted to wrap up on this sort of theme.
24		So just if you if something happened let's say
25		partway through mine life, you market conditions
26		change with your project, and someone decides, I think

1 we're about done mining coal on Grassy Mountain. You 2 are -- you know, you've been proceeding to develop 3 according to your mine plan, you have a partially 4 constructed -- depends on the year this hypothetical 5 event happened, obviously. You have a partially 6 constructed saturated backfill zone treatment system 7 that was predicated maybe on mining continuing. What happens? What happens with the selenium and the 8 9 continued operation of that saturated backfill zone? 10 My lawyer told me never to answer hypothetical Α 11 questions, Mr. O'Gorman, but as a -- as a thought 12 experiment. Yeah. No. We -- we would --13 MR. IGNASIAK: I'm not objecting. 14 Α MR. HOUSTON: Obviously a lot depends on at 15 what stage everything is at and what -- what are the 16 long-term requirements. As we go through, though, 17 and -- and as we're doing our annual reclamation estimates for the MFSP program, part of that -- part of 18 that estimate is the -- the estimate of costs for 19 20 long-term management, maintenance of -- of an SBZ 21 and -- and the selenium treatment process. So -- so 22 there -- there would be -- you know, there -- there 23 would be some allowance for that in our -- in our annual planning, and that would be part of the 24 25 reclamation liability. 26 Ο MR. O'GORMAN: Fair enough. One Okav.

1 I'm scanning down here. Right. second. 2 I sort of asked this. I -- but I do need to come 3 back just to make sure. Well, no, I did actually -- I put this question to you out of order 'cause it sort of 4 5 seemed to come up. But it is -- you know, the follow-up to that and my hypothetical, as you say, 6 7 about a partially completed saturated backfill zone, 8 does a partially saturated backfill zone produce 9 15 microgram-per-litre effluent, or do you need the 10 full meal deal for it to produce those kinds of 11 results? 12 So you -- you would need to -- I -- I don't know Α Yeah. what you mean by "partially completed", but obviously 13 14 you need the methanol injection, the pumping, the 15 pipes, injection wells, extraction wells, so you would need to complete at least a -- a cell of the SBZ to 16 17 have a -- a reactor and a process that you can manage. Okay. Can I ask you a few questions, please, about 18 0 19 your pilot scale -- your pilot treatment that you are 20 pursuing? You have a column test study; right? Are they ongoing? 21 22 The -- the exact study that we had commissioned is --Α is completed, and the report is written, so that --23 24 that is -- that is completed, but there -- there are 25 other parameters that we may wish to continue to 26 examine through additional column tests.

1	Q	Okay. And you you you are going to proceed with
2		a field scale a field-scale study; is that right?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. When do you see that beginning?
5	А	It would begin with the start of construction, so we
6		we need to, you know, have equipment on on-site,
7		roads built, things like that, and then we would
8		proceed directly to that field-scale trial.
9	Q	How long does a field-scale trial need to run to reduce
10		[sic] results that you're confident to let you inform
11		the design of the the full system?
12	А	MR. JENSEN: Excuse me. I would say that,
13		at a minimum, you'd you'd want to run it for for
14		a year, but I would also say, after a year, you would
15		have a pretty good sense of of you'd have a at
16		least a decent answer to most of the questions
17		you're hoping to to answer at least initially.
18	Q	Okay. So at the end of that year of your pilot study,
19		do you have results that suggest, yes, we're confident
20		that we can achieve 15 micrograms per litre, or would
21		you be able at that point to have a result that
22		convinced you you have been overly optimistic and
23		potentially make a decision, We've got to go another
24		direction here and ask for approval to build a
25		treatment plant of some sort? Does it does does
26		your one-year field-scale study up front answer that

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1		question for you, or is it only a you know, you
2		decide that later?
3	A	No. That would be my expectation. After a year, I
4		think you well, I mean, also I have an expectation
5		that that that that study would replicate,
6		really, what we've seen in many other settings. So
7		it's so I would say after a year, you would well,
8		you always have to be careful when you're talking
9		absolutes; right? It's on the balance of
10		probability, I would say, yes, after a year, you would
11		have enough information to to make that decision on
12		the balance of probability. Just, as an engineer, I
13		don't I never want to talk in absolutes.
14	Q	Okay. There is one thing that's interesting that came
15		up during the hearing I wanted to ask about.
16		Mr. Houston, you talked a number of times about one of
17		the ways you could tweak and refine the operation, not
18		the SBZ well, that you could tweak and refine the
19		operation, adjust it. For example I think this
20		this came up as an example you could potentially
21		change the amount of methanol dosed into the system.
22		Does that sound familiar?
23	A	MR. HOUSTON: I I think we've written
24		about that in in a few IRs about some of the levers
25		we have to pull in in managing the operation, yes.
26	Q	Okay. So, Mr. Jensen, I wanted to get your sense of

1 how much flexibility there is in your SBZ and the 2 operation of it after it's constructed as far as 3 significant changes one way or the other in the amount of methanol dosing you might apply to tweak the results 4 5 in performance. 6 Α MR. JENSEN: Well, I think that's one of 7 the interesting things about -- I mean, again, if -- if we think of an -- an SBZ as a -- as a reactor -- which 8 9 it is; it's a reactor -- there's a couple of -- of 10 control approaches that you commonly look at. One is a 11 feed-forward control where you have some analysis of --12 by the -- and, by the way, selenium isn't really an 13 important factor when it comes to dosing. It really is 14 nitrate that's driving 'cause nitrate and dissolved 15 oxygen in the water are the dominant consumers of electrons. 16 17 And so what you do -- what you typically would do is have a -- a feed-forward control system so you have 18 a measurement of nitrate -- nitrate concentrations that 19 20 enters your system. That would be part of your dosing. 21 Then you would have a secondary measurement -- well, 22 not secondary. Then your feedback control mechanism

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so you can -- you can control ORP at that point.

would be a -- an -- ORP measurements, a measurement

located a suitable distance from your injection site,

then you would have a secondary injection -- you could

And

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24

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even do tertiary -- tertiary injection system that if -- if you get into a situation where your ORP -your oxygen reduction potential, starts to increase, you could then give it a boost, if you will, downstream.

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6 So there's all -- all kinds of -- like, the 7 control is one of these things that -- that is really attractive about the system, is that you -- and -- and 8 I would say as a final point of control, if you get 9 10 halfway through the system and you're not satisfied 11 with the performance, there is some ability -- some 12 limited ability to -- to extract the water and pump it 13 back to the beginning of your saturated zone, but in 14 thinking about that, that would be constrained by season and other things, and we'd have to be conscious 15 of the -- of the need to return water back to the 16 17 creek, so -- but certainly in terms of control, that's -- I -- I think of it as one of the attractive 18 19 part of the systems. Maybe 'cause I'm a chemical 20 engineer turned environmental engineer, but that -yeah, that -- anyways, I'm rambling, so --21 22 Could you -- could you potentially introduce too much 0 methanol? And by "too much", I mean taking it to a 23 24 point where it would be detrimental to selenium 25 removal. 26 Α Absolutely. If you take it too far, you get Oh, veah.

into the realm of -- of sulfate reduction, and at that 1 2 point, it starts to produce sulfide, and, you know, now 3 you're into a situation where you potentially would start to -- to solubilize selenium again. 4 But I would say that there's -- like, to get to 5 6 that point, you have to overdose by quite a bit, and 7 there's also -- there's an iron buffer in -- in there that -- that -- well, actually, no. That doesn't help 8 9 you. 10 I will say I have a past of designing bioreactors 11 specifically for -- for sulphur or, you know, sulphate 12 reduction, so a much more reducing environment, and the 13 control measures for that is -- is if we ended up with 14 conditions that were too reducing, we would add some 15 feragyan [phonetic] to sequester that, but it's -it's -- it would have to be -- you know, you'd really 16 17 have to -- to just really overdose the system consistently for a long period of time, and you would 18 have to ignore some of your early warning signs and --19 20 and some of your ORP measurements. So it's really like 21 any -- any treatment process. You can actually 22 overdose and get into a detrimental range. But I don't see that as -- as a particular challenge in this case. 23 24 Okay. I only have a couple of questions left, so --0 25 and then I think we will be at a close. So I -- I have 26 put you through your test, Mr. Jensen.

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1 On this -- on this -- on this -- to wrap up the 2 potential -- well, okay. I'll -- I'll take you -- you 3 agreed that you could potentially introduce too much 4 methanol.

5 I have one extra question on the SBZs. Mr. Youl, 6 you described yesterday, I think it was -- I'm not 7 going to haul up the transcript, but you described how the SBZ fills up with waste rock. I think if I could 8 9 characterize it, you sort of implied that you'd have 10 trucks of waste rock that'll tip at the edge of the 11 pit, with larger rocks expected to go to the bottom and 12 a finer material left higher up along the edges. Does 13 that sound right?

14 A MR. YOUL: That sounds correct, yeah.

15 Q So can you tell me if the SRF was constructed the same 16 way? Does anyone know?

17 A I may have to defer to someone else on that one.

18 A MR. HOUSTON: So as far as I know,

Mr. O'Gorman, the SRF at Teck, it was an existing pit that had been backfilled and basically reclaimed, and then wells were drilled into it, and they began the -the process. And that -- that's what Mr. Jensen mentioned [sic] by we have the opportunity to actually make this SBZ intentionally instead of using an existing pit.

26 Q Okay.

1	λ	Just just Mr. Dav. do vou
т О	7	MD DNV:
2	A	MR. DAY: No, I have nothing else to
3		add. You covered it well.
4	Q	Okay. My final question was actually not even about
5		the SBZ but about your we've talked just a little
6		about your fallback plan of a a plant excuse
7		me a treatment plant. I did just want to I think
8		you have said to us that you think you can commission,
9		construct, and get into operation a a plant to treat
10		the selenium if the SBZ doesn't work as you planned
11		within three years. I could find that if I needed to,
12		but does that sound like what you've told us,
13		Mr. Houston?
14	A	MR. HOUSTON: I I think that's what we've
15		said, Mr. O'Gorman.
16	Q	Okay. So there are some submissions on the record that
17		suggest that's highly optimistic and that other plants
18		took five years to get up and running, for example, and
19		I just wonder if you can give us some sort of sense of
20		your confidence in the three-year number?
21	А	My understanding when you look at the five-year number
22		that was was discussed, that was another operator
23		we we know all too well, so I'm I'm going from
24		the public documentation, but our understanding is that
25		part of that time frame was due to a I guess, a need
26		to go back to the drawing board and and add a

1		a sustain measure on the back and of that plant
T		a a another process on the back end of that plant
2		to well, advance oxidation process to remove some of
3		the other species of selenium from the water. And so I
4		understand that that took up a year and a half or two
5		years of that that time frame. So
6	Q	Okay.
7	A	Yeah.
8	Q	And remind us: If the SBZ doesn't perform as hoped and
9		even in your optimistic well, I'm sorry. I'll take
10		that back. Even in your suggested case of three years
11		to commission, build, and start up operating the
12		fallback mechanism, what happens to the water that's
13		elevated in selenium? Do you have enough storage
14		capacity on-site to store that amount of water?
15	A	No. And, again, I I think the potential to suddenly
16		be surprised one day and and have to, you know,
17		react in a short time frame is is not a likely
18		scenario. As I've mentioned, the the selenium, the
19		ex-pit rock dumps, the the loading, everything is
20		going to build up over a period of long period of
21		time. We'll be able to look at the the initial
22		results to understand that, you know, we're on track or
23		we're offtrack, and so there will be there will be a
24		buildup. We won't wait till the very last minute to
25		to to make that decision.
26		I I would also suggest that it's more likely

that the first reaction would be to put in a gravel bed 1 2 reactor which would -- would, I think, be an even 3 shorter time frame to -- to get up and running. And -and we have had some discussions with Geosyntec on, you 4 know, what dimensions that might be. 5 In fact, it's 6 in -- it's one of our IRs, what dimensions that might 7 be and -- and how long that might take to -- to get up So it -- it could be done on a shorter 8 and running. 9 time frame. 10 Q Mr. Houston, Mr. Jensen, Mr. Day, it's been a long day. 11 We've talked a lot in this last bit about selenium. Ι 12 feel the need to end with maybe just a little bit of 13 And if our -- my -- our -- our -- our counsel levity. 14 doesn't shoot me for this, I will say that I shared 15 with our subject-matter experts that in 1988, as a third-year chemistry undergrad, I wrote a paper on 16 17 selenium, and I, as I recall, received an 'A' on it. So I might have started out ahead of -- chronologically 18 I started out ahead of all of us here on selenium. 19 T'm 20 going to confess that I remember nothing from that 21 paper beyond that I did well on it a lifetime ago. 22 With that, I do thank you all for your -- for your Much appreciated. And we'll -- I will 23 answers today. 24 have more questions for you. I will say that I have

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worked my way through some of the longest packages of

questions for you. I definitely have a good 'nother

1	couple of hours or three hours to get through, but we
2	can't do it today.
3	So, Mr. Chair, over to you.
4	THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you,
5	Mr. O'Gorman.
6	So the Panel's just going to take a quick break
7	just to talk about the plan for tomorrow. It seems
8	like what we need to do is come back tomorrow to finish
9	the Benga panel and perhaps not go farther than that
10	tomorrow in terms of the other participants. But I
11	just want to confer with my colleagues briefly, and
12	we'll be we'll be back in a moment.
13	(ADJOURNMENT)
14	THE CHAIR: Okay. Yeah. Apologies for
15	the brief delay.
16	So we just talked about, kind of, the game plan.
17	And I think we agree we would like to finish the Benga
18	panel tomorrow to accommodate, you know, the travel
19	needs of the panel. It's been a long week.
20	We'll propose to start at 10 rather than 9. The
21	schedule does say 9, but we have been starting
22	Saturdays at 10. So we don't anticipate a full day,
23	although Mr. O'Gorman does have a few hours of
24	questions, as he tells me. So be prepared for that.
25	We won't start direct from any of the other
26	participants tomorrow. We'll just finish the Benga

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]	panel so that we can release that panel. And so that
7	would mean that on Monday morning, starting at 9 AM, we
7	would start with the Government of Canada panel
á	available well, both direct and available for cross,
ä	and then followed by the order that we have, which
7	would be CPAWS after that and then the Coalition
	starting on Monday.
	Any questions about that?
	Any other business before we break?
	Okay. Thank you, everyone. Have a good evening,
ö	and we'll see you again tomorrow.

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1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT:
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3	I, Angela Porco, certify that the foregoing pages
4	are a complete and accurate transcript of the
5	proceedings, taken down by me in shorthand and
6	transcribed from my shorthand notes to the best of my
7	skill and ability.
8	Dated at the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta,
9	this 20th day of November 2020.
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14	Angela Porco, CSR(A)
15	Official Court Reporter
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