#### HAMMOND REEF GOLD PROJECT

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT / ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT VERSION 3 – AMENDED

#### Submitted to:

#### **Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency**

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#### Submitted to:

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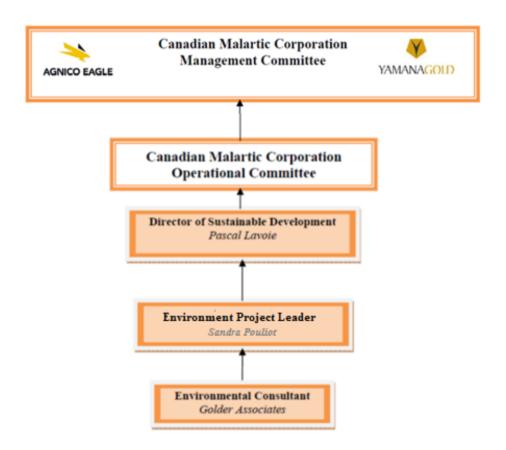
#### EIS/EA REPORT VERSION 3 – AMENDED



In June 2014, Yamana Gold Inc. and Agnico Eagle Mines Limited formed a partnership to acquire all issued and outstanding common shares of Osisko. This acquisition included the Canadian Malartic Mine, the Kirkland Lake Gold Project and the Hammond Reef Gold Project.

The Canadian Malartic Corporation was formed as the successor of Osisko Mining Corporation. All agreements and commitments made by Osisko have been transferred to the Canadian Malartic Corporation, who is now the owner of the Hammond Reef Gold Project.

Management of the Hammond Reef Gold Project is now subject to the following organizational structure.



All references to the Osisko Mining Corporation or Osisko Hammond Reef Gold (OHRG) within this Version 3 EIS/EA Report and its appendices and Technical Supporting Documents (TSDs) should be considered references to the Canadian Malartic Corporation.

Canadian Malartic is committed to enhancing and creating value for all stakeholders by conducting business while respecting the following principles: ensuring the safety of our employees; respecting the environment; contributing to the community; developing our personnel; realize the growth potential; and enhancing the value of the Partnership.

#### EIS/EA REPORT VERSION 3 – AMENDED



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#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Term	Definition
Abiotic	The absence of living organisms. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Aeolian	Materials carried, deposited, produced, or eroded by the wind. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Aggregate	Crushed rock or gravel screened to sizes for use in road surfaces, concrete, or bituminous mixes. A mass or cluster of soil particles, often having a characteristic shape. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Alkaline	Having a pH of 7.0 or above. The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient amount of alkali substances to raise the pH above 7.0. The quality of being bitter due to alkaline content. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Ambient	Surrounding natural conditions or environment at a given place and time. Environmental or surrounding conditions. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Anoxic	Without oxygen. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Anthropogenic	Generated by humans. Used to indicate soil conditions, disturbances, or stresses that are created by people. (USDA 2012)
Baseline	Conditions that would prevail if no actions were taken. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)
Basin	An area having a common outlet for its surface runoff. (NOAA 2012)
Bedrock	The solid rock at the surface or underlying other surface materials. Rock of relatively great thickness and extent in its native location. A general term for any solid rock, not exhibiting soil-like properties, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated surficial materials. As distinguished from boulders. The consolidated body of natural solid mineral matter which underlies the overburden soils. The solid rock that underlies all soil, sand, clay, gravel, and other loose materials on the earth's surface. Any sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic material represented as a unit in geology; being a sound and solid mass, layer, or ledge of mineral matter; and with shear wave velocities greater than 2500 feet per second. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Bench	A working level or step in a cut. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Benthic	Bottom of rivers, lakes, or oceans; organisms that live on the bottom of water bodies. Bottom- or depth-inhabiting. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Berm	A horizontal strip or shelf built into an embankment or cut to break the continuity of the slope, usually for the purpose of reducing erosion or to increase the thickness of the embankment at a point of change in a slope or defined water surface elevation. A horizontal step in the sloping profile of an embankment dam. A shelf that breaks the continuity of a slope, or artificial ridge of earth. A ledge or shoulder, as along the edge of a road or canal. An artificial ridge of earth. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)
Biophysics	A branch of biology that applies the methods of physics to the study of biological structures and processes
Biota	Plant and animal life of a region. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Carcinogen	A substance capable of inducing cancer in an organism. (FAO 2012)
Carnivore	Any flesh-eating or predatory organism. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)





#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Term	Definition
Catchment	Unit watershed; an area from which all the drainage water passes into one stream or other body of water. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Channel	Natural or artificial watercourse of perceptible extent, with a definite bed and banks to confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water. Rivers and streams. A general term for any natural or artificial facility for conveying water. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Conifer	Cone-bearing trees or shrubs, mostly evergreens such as pine, cedar, and spruce. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Cyanidation	A method of extracting exposed gold or silver grains from crushed or ground ore by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium- or calcium cyanide. Also known as cyanide leaching. May be carried out in tanks inside a mill or in heaps of ore outdoors. (INAP 2012)
Dam	A barrier built across a watercourse to impound or divert water. A barrier that obstructs, directs, retards, or stores the flow of water. Usually built across a stream. A structure built to hold back a flow of water. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)
Delta	An alluvial sediment deposit normally formed where a river or stream enters a lake or estuary. Flat land mass of sediment deposit formed at the mouths of streams where they enter larger bodies of water. Sediment deltas are usually triangular in plan view, narrow at the upstream end and relatively wide at the downstream end. The sediment particles deposit because the river velocity and gradient are too low to keep the particles in motion. Active deltas contain diverging multiple channels that continually deposit sediment and migrate back and forth across the delta surface. The sediment particles of the delta deposit are usually well sorted such that the coarser particles (gravel and sand) deposit first at the upstream end, while finer particles (silt and clay) deposit farther downstream. A fan-shaped area at the mouth of a river. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Discharge	The release or extraction of water from an aquifer. Typical mechanisms of natural discharge are evapotranspiration by phreatophytes, springs, and drains to surface water bodies. Pumping is a man-caused discharge. (University of Idaho 2012)
Drawdown	Lowering of a reservoir's water level; process of depleting a reservoir or ground water storage. The drop in the water table or level of water in the ground when water is being pumped from a well. Vertical distance the free water surface elevation is lowered or the reduction of the pressure head due to the removal of free water. The difference between a water level and a lower water level in a reservoir within a particular time. The amount of water used from a reservoir. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Dyke (Dike)	A low embankment, usually constructed to close up low areas of the reservoir rim and thus limit the extent of the reservoir. Embankment for restraining a river or a stream. Embankments which contain water within a given course. Usually applied to dams built to protect land from flooding. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Effluent	Partially or completely treated wastewater flowing out of a treatment facility, reservoir, or basin. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)





#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Term	Definition
Erosion	A gradual wearing away of soil or rock by running water, waves, or wind. Concrete surface disturbance caused by cavitation, abrasion from moving particles in water, impact of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or impact of ice floes. Surface displacement of soil caused by weathering, dissolution, abrasion, or other transporting. The gradual wearing away of material as a result of abrasive action. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)
Evaporation	Water vapor losses from water surfaces, sprinkler irrigation, and other related factors. Loss of water to the atmosphere. The process by which water is changed from a liquid into a vapor. Water from land areas, bodies of water, and all other moist surfaces is absorbed into the atmosphere as a vapor. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Faulting	The movement which produces relative displacement along a fracture in rock. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Flocculant	A chemical agent that causes small particles to aggregate. (FAO 2012)
Flotation	A milling process using surface active chemicals to selectively modify some mineral surfaces causing them to become attached to air bubbles and float, while others do not and sink. This process allows the selective concentration and recovery of the valuable minerals. Pre-treatments include grinding and addition of the reagents. (INAP 2012)
Fluvial	Pertains to streams and stream processes. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Forage	Vegetation used for animal consumption. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Geochemistry	A science that deals with the chemical composition of and chemical changes in the solid matter of the earth.
Grubbing	Removal of stumps, roots, and vegetable matter from the ground surface after clearing and prior to excavation. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)
Headwater	The source and upper part of a stream; water upstream of a dam or powerhouse. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Herbivore	Animal that feeds on plants. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Hummock	A hillock of broken ice which has been forced upward by pressure. (NOAA 2012)
Hydraulic Conductivity	A quantitative measure of how easily water flows through soil. (USDA 2012)
Hydrogeology	The geology of ground water, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Hydrograph	A graphical representation of the stage or discharge as a function of time at a particular point on a watercourse; a time-discharge curve of the unsteady flow of water. A graph showing, for a given point on a stream, river, or conduit, the discharge, stage, velocity, available power, rate of runoff, or other property of water with respect to time. This can be measured or modeled. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)
Impermeable	Having a texture that does not permit water to move through quickly. Not easily penetrated. The property of a material or soil that does not allow, or allows only with great difficulty, the movement or passage of water. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)





Term Definition		
Inflow	Water that flows into a body of water. The amount of water entering a reservoir expressed in acre-feet per day or cubic feet per second. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Invertebrate	All animals without a vertebral column. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Leach	To remove components from the soil by the action of water trickling through. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Leachate	A liquid that results from water collecting contaminants as it trickles through wastes, agricultural pesticides or fertilizers. Leachate may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, ground water, or soil. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Leaching	Removal of soluble material from soil or other permeable material by the passage of water through it. The removal of soluble soil material and colloids by percolating water. The process by which soluble substances are dissolved and transported down through the soil by recharge. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Lentic	Standing waters, such as lakes, ponds, and marshes. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Lichen	A composite of fungi and algae or cyanobacteria. The fungi capture and cultivate photosynthetic organisms which together provide themselves needed water and nutrients. Lichen species occur in many colors including black, brown, dark olive green, red, yellow and white. (USDA 2012)	
Lineament	A rectilinear topographic feature. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Littoral	Pertaining to the shore. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Lotic	Flowing water, such as rivers and streams. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Low-grade ore	Extracted ore with a lower gold content.	
Mineralization	The process by which minerals of interest are geologically or organically formed.	
Mulch	Material spread on the ground to reduce soil erosion and evaporation of water. Any substance spread or allowed to remain on the soil surface to conserve soil moisture and shield soil particles from the erosive forces of raindrops and runoff. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	
Oligotrophic	Reservoirs and lakes which are nutrient poor and contain little aquatic plant or animal life. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Ore	Rock or earth containing workable quantities of a mineral or minerals of commercial value. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Overburden	Soil or other unconsolidated materials overlying bedrock.	
Pathogenic	A disease-causing organism (generally microbial: bacteria, fungi, viruses; but can extend to other organisms: e.g. nematodes etc.). (FAO 2012)	
Peat	A fibrous mass of organic matter in various stages of decomposition, generally dark brown to black in color and of spongy consistency. A soft light swamp soil consisting mostly of decayed vegetation. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Perennial	A plant that flowers continuously for several years. (FAO 2012)	





Term Definition		
Permeability	The measure of the flow of water through soil. The ease (or measurable rate) with which gasses, liquids, or plant roots penetrate or pass through a layer of soil or porous media. The capacity or ability of a porous rock, sediment, or soil to allow the movement of water through its pores. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Permeable	Having pores or openings that permit liquids or gasses to pass through. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Potable water	Water that is safe and satisfactory for drinking and cooking. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	
Precipitation	As used in hydrology, precipitation is the discharge of water, in a liquid or solid state, out of the atmosphere, generally onto a land or water surface. It is the common process by which atmospheric water becomes surface, or subsurface water. The term "precipitation" is also commonly used to designate the quantity of water that is precipitated. Precipitation includes rainfall, snow, hail, and sleet, and is therefore a more general term than rainfall. (NOAA 2012)	
Profundal	Deepest part of the ocean or lake where light does not penetrate. This layer usually has fewer nutrients, more silt, and fewer organisms than the surface. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Propane farm	A designated area used for the storage of propane tanks	
Recharge	Mechanisms of inflow to the aquifer. Typical sources of recharge are precipitation, applied irrigation water, underflow from tributary basins and seepage from surface water bodies. (University of Idaho 2012)	
Reservoir	A body of water impounded by a dam and in which water can be stored.  Artificially impounded body of water. Any natural or artificial holding area used to store, regulate, or control water. Body of water, such as a natural or constructed lake, in which water is collected and stored for use. Dam design and reservoir operation utilize reservoir capacity and water surface elevation data. To ensure uniformity in the establishment, use, and publication of these data, the following standard definitions of water surface elevations shall be used. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Runoff	The portion of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation that flows over the soil, eventually making its way to surface water supplies. Liquid water that travels over the surface of the Earth, moving downward due to the law of gravity; runoff is one way in which water that falls as precipitation returns to the ocean. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	
Sedimentation	Deposition of waterborne sediments due to a decrease in velocity and corresponding reduction in the size and amount of sediment which can be carried. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Seep	A spot where ground water oozes slowly to the surface, usually forming a pool. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	





Term	Definition	
Seepage	The slow movement or percolation of water through soil or rock.  Movement of water through soil without formation of definite channels.  The movement of water into and through the soil from unlined canals, ditches, and water storage facilities. The slow movement or percolation of water through small cracks, pores, interstices, etc., from an embankment, abutment, or foundation. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Sluiceway	An opening in a diversion dam used to discharge heavy floating debris safely past the dam. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Slurry	Watery mixture of insoluble matter which is pumped beneath a dam to form an impervious barrier. Cement grout. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	
Spawning	To lay eggs, refers mostly to fish. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Spillway	A structure that passes normal and/or flood flows in a manner that protects the structural integrity of the dam. Overflow channel of a dam or impoundment structure. A structure over or through which flow is discharged from a reservoir. If the rate of flow is controlled by mechanical means such as gates, it is considered a controlled spillway. If the geometry of the spillway is the only control, it is considered an uncontrolled spillway. Any passageway, channel, or structure designed to discharge surplus water from a reservoir. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	
Stratification	Thermal layering of water in lakes and streams. Lakes usually have three zones of varying temperature, the epilimnion, the metalimnion, and the hypolimnion. The formation of separate layers (of temperature, plant, or animal life) in a lake or reservoir. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Substrate	Surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached. The base on which an organism lives; a substance acted upon. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Tailings	Second grade or waste material separated from pay material during screening or processing. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Thermocline	The middle layer of a lake, separating the upper, warmer portion (epilimnion) from the lower, colder portion (hypolimnion). The middle layer in a thermally stratified lake or reservoir. In this layer there is a rapid decrease in temperature with depth. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Till	A deposit of sediment formed under a glacier, consisting of an unlayered mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel ranging widely in size and shape.  (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Topsoil	The topmost layer of soil, usually containing organic matter. Usually refers to soil containing humus which is capable of supporting plant growth. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Transmissivity	The ability of an aquifer to transmit water. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Tributary	River or stream flowing into a larger river or stream. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Trophic Level	Levels of the food chain. The first trophic level includes photosynthesizers that get energy from the sun. Organisms that eat photosynthesizers make up the second trophic level. Third trophic level organisms eat those in the second level, and so on. It is a simplified way of thinking of the food web. In fact, some organisms eat members of several trophic levels. (USDA 2012)	





Term	Definition	
Vascular	Plant tissue specialized for the conduction of water or nutrients. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Waste rock	Rock that does not contain economically recoverable gold that must be fractured and removed in order to gain access to ore.	
Watercourse	An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically, or continuously contains moving water, or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. (NOAA 2012)	
Watershed	Surface drainage area above a specified point on a stream. Area which drains into or past a point. A geographical portion of the Earth's surface from which water drains or runs off to a single place like a river. The area of land that drains its water into a stream or river. All the land and water within the confines of a certain drainage area. Vertically, it extends from the top of the vegetation to the underlying rock layers that confine water movement. An area of land that contributes runoff to one specific delivery point. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012)	
Wetland	Lands including swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as wet meadows, river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds. An area characterized by periodic inundation or saturation, hydric soils, and vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Any number of tidal and nontidal areas characterized by saturated or nearly saturated soils most of the year that form an interface between terrestrial and aquatic environments; including freshwater marshes around ponds and channels, and brackish and salt marshes. (U.S. Department of Interior 2012)	





Acronym	Definition	
AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada	
ABA	Acid-Base Accounting	
ADMGO	Air Dispersion Modelling Guideline for Ontario	
AEDC	Atikokan Economic Development Corporation	
AERMOD	An Air Emissions Dispersion Modeling Software	
AGS	Atikokan Generating Station	
ALS	ALS Environmental	
AMIRA	AMIRA International Ltd	
ANFO	Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil	
AP	Acid Potential	
API	Area of Potential Impact	
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage	
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle	
AUT	Atikokan ON Airport	
BCR	Bird Conservation Region	
BIC	Benthic Invertebrate Community	
BLM	Biotia Ligand Model	
BRH	Borehole	
BSC	Bird Studies Canada	
CAA Process	Connection Assessment and Approval Process	
CAMA	Canadian Aboriginal Minerals Association	
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment	
CDA	Canadian Dam Association	
CEA Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	
CEAC	Cooperative Environmental Assessment Committee	
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report	
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining	
CIP	Carbon in Pulp	
CIPRP	Critical Incident Preparedness and Response Plan	
СО	Carbon Monoxide	
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada	
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario	
CPP	Canadian Pension Plan	
CWQG	Canadian Water Quality Guidelines	
DEM	Digital Elevation Model	





Acronym	Definition	
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter	
EA	Environmental Assessment	
EAA	Ontario Environmental Assessment Act	
EAB	Environmental Approvals Branch	
EC	Environment Canada (now ECCC)	
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada	
ECA	Environmental Compliance Approval	
EDS	Environmental Storm Design	
EEM	Environment Effects Monitoring	
EH&S	Environmental Health and Safety	
El	Employment Insurance	
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	
ELC	Ecological Land Classification	
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	
END	Endangered	
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency	
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	
EPT	Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera	
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment	
ESA	Electrical Safety Authority	
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan	
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant	
EW	Electrowinning	
FFCS	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	
FMP	Forest Management Plans	
FN	First Nations	
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act	
GIS	Geographical Information System	
GMS	G Mining Services Inc.	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
GNP	Gross National Product	
GPS	Global Positioning System	





Acronym	Definition	
GRT	Government Review Team	
GS	Generating Station	
HA	Highly Annoyed	
HADD	Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (now 'Serious Harm' under current Fisheries Act)	
HC	Hydrocarbons	
HCII	Specific Critical Noise Level	
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide	
HCS	Highway Capacity Software	
HHERA	Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment	
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment	
HQ	Hazard Quotient	
HRWQ	Hammond Reef Gold Project surface water/sediment stations	
HRWQP	Hammond Reef Gold Project water column profile stations	
HS&E	Health, Safety and Environment	
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry	
IESNA	Illuminating Engineering Society of North America	
IESO	Independent Electricity System Operator	
ILCR	Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risks	
IR	Information Request	
IRS	Internal Responsibility System	
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	
ITIS	Integrated Taxonomic Information System	
JHSC	Joint Health and Safety Committees	
ISQG	Interim Sediment Quality Guideline	
LDMLFN	Lac de Milles Lacs First Nations	
LEL	Lowest Effect Level	
LIO	Land Information Ontario	
LISA	Linear Infrastructure Study Area	
LOS	Level of Service	
LP	Limited Partnership	
LSA	Local Study Area	
MAC	Mining Association of Canada	
MDC	Marmion Deformation Corridor	
MDL	Minimum Detection Limit	
MIBC	Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol	
MISA	Municipal Information Systems Association	
ML	Metal Leaching	





Acronym	Definition	
MMER	Metal Mining Effluent Regulation	
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	
MNDMF	Mines and Forestry's Project Definition Template for Advanced Exploration and Mine Development Projects	
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario	
MNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (now MNRF)	
MODFLOW	3d Groundwater Flow Modelling System	
MNRF	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	
MOE	Ontario Ministry of the Environment (now MOECC)	
MOEE	Ministry of Energy and the Environment (now MOECC)	
MOECC	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	
MOL	Ontario Ministry of Labour	
MPMO	Major Projects Management Office	
MSA	Mine Study Area	
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets	
MTC	Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport (now MTCS)	
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport	
MTO	Ministry of Transportation of Ontario	
NAG	Net Acid Generation	
NAPS	National Air Pollutant Surveillance	
NNLP	No Net Loss Plan (now Offsetting Plan under current Fisheries Act)	
NOX	Oxides of Nitrogen	
NP	Neutralization Potential	
NPR	Neutralization Potential Ratio	
NRVIS	Natural Resources and Values Information System	
NWHU	Northwest Health Unit	
NWTAB	Northwest Training and Adjustment Board	
OBBA	Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas	
OCAP	Ontario Coalition of Aboriginal People	
ODWS	Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards	
OFAH	Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters	
OHRG	Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Ltd	
OMA	Ontario Mining Association	
OMEDG	Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Growth	
OMNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (now MNRF)	
OMOE	Ontario Ministry of the Environment (now MOECC)	
OMS	Operations Management and Surveillance	
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police	





Acronym	Definition	
ORP	Oxygen-Reduction Potential	
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Act	
OSK	Osisko Mining Corporation	
Osisko	Osisko Mining Corporation	
OTR	Ontario Typical Range	
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	
PAX	Potassium Amyl Xanthate	
PDAC	Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada	
PEL	Probable effect level	
PIF	Partners in Flight	
POI	Point of Impingement	
POR	Points of Reception	
PPCP	Process Plant Collection Pond	
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity	
Project	Hammond Reef Gold Project	
PSQG	Ontario Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines	
PTTW	Permit to Take Water	
PWQO	Provincial Water Quality Objectives	
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control	
RRDSB	Rainy River District School Board	
RRDSSAB	Rainy River District Social Services Administration Board	
RRSA	Resource Sharing Agreement	
RSA	Regional Study Area	
SAG	Semi-autogenous Grinding	
SAR	Species at Risk	
SARA	Canada Species at Risk Act	
SDI	Simpsons Diversity Index	
SEI	Simpsons Evenness Index	
SEL	Severe Effect Level	
SFE	Shake Flask Extraction	
SMP	Social Management Plan	
SOCC	Species Of Conservation Concern	
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter	
SSWQO	Site-Specific Water Quality Objective	
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant	
TBRHSC	Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre	
TGS	Thermal Generating Station	





Acronym	Definition	
TIA	Tailings Impoundment Area	
TIS	Traffic Impact Study	
TKN	Total Kjehldahl Nitrogen	
TMF	Tailings Management Facility	
TOC	Total Organic Carbon	
TSD	Technical Support Document	
TSE	Toronto Stock Exchange	
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates	
TSS	Total Suspended Solids	
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange	
TUS	Traditional Use Study	
ULR	Upward Light Ratio	
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)	
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component	
VSC	Valued Social Component	
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	
WHO	World Health Organization	
WMU	Wildlife Management Unit	
WQ	Water Quality	
WRMF	Waste Rock Management Facility	
WRS	Waste Rock Stockpile	
WTF	Water Treatment Facility	
YOY	Young of the Year	





### **LIST OF UNITS**

Unit	Abbreviation
centimetre	cm
cubic megametre	Mm <sup>3</sup>
cubic megametres per year	Mm³/yr
cubic metre	m³
cubic metres per day	m³/day
cubic metres per day	m³/d
cubic metres per hour	m³/hr
cubic metres per second	m³/s
cubic metres per year	m³/y
days per year	d/y
decibel	dB
decibel A	dBA
degrees Celsius	°C
grams	g
grams per cubic centimetre	g/cm <sup>3</sup>
grams per cubic metre	g/m³
grams per second	g/s
grams per square metre per year	g/m²/y
grams per tonne	g/t
hectare	ha
horsepower	hp
Hounsfield Unit	HU
hour	hr
hours per day	h/d
kilogram	kg
kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m³
kilograms per tonne	kg/t
kilometre	km
kilometres per hour	km/hr
kilopascal	kPa
kilovolt	kV
kilowatt	kW
linear decibel	dBL
litres per day	L/day





### **LIST OF UNITS**

Unit	Abbreviation
litres per second	L/s
litres per second per square kilometre	L/s/km <sup>2</sup>
megatonne	Mt
megawatt	MW
metre	m
metres above sea level	masl
metres below ground surface	mbgs
metres per kilometre	m/km
metres per second	m/s
micrograms per cubic metre	μg/m³
micrograms per gram	μg/g
micrograms per litre	μg/L
micrometre	μm
microSiemens per centimetre	μS/cm
milligrams	mg
milligrams per cubic metre	mg/m³
milligrams per kilogram	mg/kg
milligrams per kilogram per day	mg/kg/d
milligrams per litre	mg/L
milligrams per litre as calcium carbonate	mg(CaCO₃)/L
millilitre	mL
millimetre	mm
millimetres per second	mm/s
ounce	oz
parts per million	ppm
percent	%
square kilometres	km²
square metre	m <sup>2</sup>
square metres per day	m²/d
thousand	k
thousand per year	K/yr
tonne	t
tonnes of calcium carbonate equivalent per thousand tonnes	t CaCO <sub>3</sub> /1000t
tonnes per cubic metre	t/m³





### **LIST OF UNITS**

Unit	Abbreviation
tonnes per day	tpd
Tonnes per year	t/y
volt	V
weight percent	wt %
weight percentage	wt %
year	у
year	yr
years	yrs

