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

1656263

Identifier	Торіс	Reference to EIS/EA Report	Summary of Comment	Proponent's Response	Subsequent Comment
			Date: March 2014	Date: June 2015	
EMRB-7	Air Quality, Blasting emissions	EIS/EA §6.1.2.1.1	Blasting emissions were assumed to have occurred over a 1-hour period, twice per day. A 30-minute period (where all of the emissions are released) would have been more realistic, since blast emissions are relatively high for a short duration	 For compounds which have POI Standards with 1-hr averaged concentrations (e.g., NO_x, SO₂), a conservative modelling approach was taken to include blasting emissions. In order to make comparisons against these one hour averaging times, the mass of emissions generated in the worst-case hour must be averaged over a one hour period to produce a g/s emission rate, which is then used in the dispersion model to estimate the maximum POI concentration that will be compared to the appropriate guideline. The mass of a compound emitted from a blast, even if it is emitted instantaneously, is averaged over a one hour period to obtain the appropriate g/s emission rate for use in the model. Furthermore: The g/s emission rate from the largest blast feasible was modelled; This 1-hr averaged emission rate was used by the model for every hour of the day (i.e., once an hour every hour), even though the blast only occurs for 2 hours (i.e., two times) out of the day; and During production, and during the hour that blasting emissions are created, the rest of the operations will likely be scaled back, however, the model assumes peak operations at all times. The modelling results for any compounds that have guidelines with averaging times less than one hour, such as CO, were adjusted using the appropriate averaging time conversion method outline in O. Reg. 419/05. Based on this methodology and assumptions, this approach is considered conservative. 	<u>EMRB-7B</u>