Identifier	Topic	Reference to EIS/EA Report	Summary of Previous Comment	Proponent's Response to Previous Comment	Follow-up comment/ Request for Information	New Proponent Response	Subsequent Comment
			Date: March 2014 MNR-Terrestrial 4	Date: June 2015	Date: August 2015	Date: October 2016	
MNRF-13	Socio economics		There is no record in the TSD or the appendices, of interviews with local naturalists, trappers, or hunters. There is one interview with a tourist outfitter and concerns around impacts to tourism were raised. The EA report needs to better describe the impacts to these users.	Local naturalists, trappers, hunters and tourist outfitters were engaged throughout the Project planning process. Individuals attended meetings and open house events, presentations were provided to the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and the Atikokan Sportsmen's Club and workshops were held with local tourism operators. Impacts to land users are assessed in the Final EIS/EA Report. The outdoor tourism and recreation is an identified VEC for the socioeconomic environment. The outdoor tourism and recreation VEC is assessed using three indicators: tourism activities, number and type of visitors, and tourism revenues. The aboriginal interest assessment also considered impacts to land use through the traditional use of land and resources VEC. The Project could result in effects to hunting because of loss of habitat. The magnitude of the effect is low because the amount of land removed is less than 5% of the wildlife management unit. The frequency and reversibility are both high since the effect occurs continuously and is reversible; therefore, the overall assessment of significance of this effect is assessed as low. Outdoor tourism and recreation could be affected by the Project because of changes in perception caused by effects to the visual landscape. This is a permanent change that will be mitigated through ongoing consultation with tourism operators and Canadian Malartic's commitment to invest in advertising to promote the local industry. Effects on Traditional Use of Land and Resources, specifically loss of fishing opportunities, hunting opportunities and plant harvesting opportunities were assessed as being negligible because any effects would be limited to the Aboriginal Interests LSA and would not measurably reduce the overall land use opportunities provided within the RSA. Effects on the consumption of country foods was determined to be unlikely since neither their source nor safety would be affected. The removal of land base within traplines in the Aboriginal Interests LSA, will be mitigated th	The EA also needs to consider impacts to hunting and fishing pressure. For example, the statement on pg 107 of the Socio-economic Environment TSD where it states: "Further pressure on hunting may result from recreational hunting by project workers residing at the Accommodation Camp. These effects represent an adverse effect of the project and additional assessment and identification of practicable mitigation measures are required to reduce or avoid entirely the effects of reduced hunting opportunities". This needs to be identified for the project in the EA, to address this potential impact.	In response to comments from the MNRF, CMC has completed a more detailed assessment of the potential impacts of a 1,200 person camp on fishing and hunting pressure and opportunities in the Local and Regional study areas. The results of this assessment are provided in the attached memorandum which will be submitted as part of a formal addendum to the Final EIS/EA. Attachment: Technical Memorandum: Assessment of Potential Impacts to Fishing and Hunting Pressure and Opportunities - Hammond Reef Gold Project	MNRF- 13B