1656263

		Reference		Proponent's Response to Previous	Follow-up comment/		Subsequent
Identifier	Topic	to EIS/EA Report	Summary of Previous Comment	Comment	Request for Information	New Proponent Response	Comment
			Date: March 2014	Date: June 2015	Date: August 2015		
MOE SW-7B	Pit lake filling		MOE SW-7 Plan for filling the pit lakes at closure during	Canadian Malartic is committed to working with the	The estimated extended	Acknowledged	N/A
	The lake Illing		acceptable timelines so that potential	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to develop	filling time for the final pit	Teme weaged	
			impacts are dealt with appropriately by the	and submit a detailed closure plan that meets the	lake remains a challenge		
			responsible parties and are not deferred	requirements of the <i>Mining Act</i> . The Closure Phase for the	in regards to the post-		
			into the future with a high level of	Project as outlined in the Final EIS/EA Report is conceptual	closure monitoring		
			uncertainty and risk to the Crown.	in nature and will be further refined through ongoing	requirements and final		
			Although the conceptual closure plan	consultation with public, government and Aboriginal	discharge criteria after		
			indicates that the estimated filling time for	communities.	218 years. It will be very		
			the pit lakes at the Hammond Reef Gold Mine site is 218 years, the proponent needs	Accelerated pit flooding was considered as a closure	difficult to determine		
			to be aware that this is not an acceptable	alternative. Although it would be possible to accelerate	appropriate approval conditions given this		
			approach to closure.	the flooding of the open pits by actively pumping water	estimated time frame for		
				from the Upper Marmion Reservoir into the open pits, this	pit lake filling.		
				was not the preferred alternative. There has been no			
				indication that bedrock exposed on the walls of the open	No additional data		
				pits would be susceptible to generating acid; therefore	requirements at this		
				accelerated flooding of the open pits does not present an	stage.		
				advantage from a geochemical perspective. Active			
				flooding would involve the abstraction of a relatively large			
				volume of water from the Upper Marmion Reservoir,			
				which would have an impact on the generation of hydropower. Active flooding would mean that overflow			
				from the open pits into the Upper Marmion Reservoir			
				would occur at a much earlier date than the passive			
				flooding scenario that has been selected. This is a			
				disadvantage in that the receiver would be subject to			
				possible impacts sooner. It is expected that active flooding			
				would result in a greater degree of mixing; in other words			
				the benefits of stratification of water in the flooded open			
				pits would be greater with the passive flooding scenario.			
				The filling time for the open pits is currently estimated to			
				occur over a long time frame, which will increase the			
				amount of financial assurance required as part of the			
				Certified Closure Plan for the Project. The risk to the			
				environment of this long term filling and eventual			
				overflow is predicted to be low, because of the Project's			
				geochemistry results and the anticipated stratification of the water within the open pits. Canadian Malartic is			
				committed to long term water quality monitoring and			
				management as part of the Closure Phase of the Project.			