

Annex A4: Note to Readers

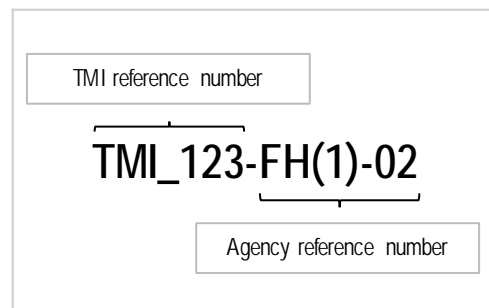
Introduction

In April 2015, Treasury Metals Inc. (Treasury Metals) submitted an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Goliath Gold Project (the Project) to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) for consideration under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA), 2012. The Agency reviewed the submission and informed Treasury Metals that the requirements of the EIS Guidelines for the Project were met and that the Agency would begin its technical review of the submission. In June 2015, the Agency issued a series of information requests to Treasury Metals regarding the EIS and supporting appendices (referred to herein as the Round 1 information requests). The Round 1 information requests included questions from the Agency, other federal and provincial reviewers, First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples, as well as interested stakeholders. As part of the Round 1 information request process, at the request of the Agency, Treasury Metals has consolidated the responses to the information requests into a revised EIS for the Project.

In total, there were 859 questions and comments divided into 4 annexes:

- Annex 1: Questions and comments for the Agency and other government reviewers.
- Annex 2: Questions and comments from government reviewers regarding the permitting process for the Project. Treasury Metals have yet to start the formal permitting process for the Project.
- Annex 3: Questions and comments from First Nations and other Aboriginal peoples.
- Annex 4: Questions and comments from interested stakeholders.

The enclosed document provides the final responses to the 90 Round 1 information requests included as Annex A4. For ease of cross-referencing, each information request response has been provided a unique identifier comprised of a sequential TMI reference number (from 687 to 776 of the 859 information requests) and the IR reference number provided in the packages forwarded to Treasury Metals by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency). The naming convention is illustrated below.



On October 5, 2017, The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency indicated that 287 of the 859 questions raised as part of the Round #1 Information Request process (contained in Annexes A1 to A4 of IR#1) were found to be incomplete. The enclosed document provides the original responses to the 572 responses deemed complete, and revised responses for the 287 information requests requiring additional information to be considered complete. The responses are provided in a tabular form, with each response including the original "Summary of Comment / Rationale" and the "Information Request", for reference. Those responses initially identified as complete are

indicated with “Response”, while the expanded responses for the 287 identified by the Agency are indicated by “Revised Response”. In preparing the response package, there were some requests that require the provision of figures, tables and attachments that did not lend themselves to inclusion in the response tables. This information is appended to this response package, with the information presented in the order it is cited.

Index for Annex A1 Information Request Responses

To guide the users in locating specific responses, the next section of this document provides an index of where each of the responses are located, or where the response is referenced in another response. The index makes use of the unique identifier described above.

Annex A4 Index

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TMI #	Agency Reference #	Parties Asking Questions	Reference to EIS	Reference to EIS Guideline	Comment / Information Request / Response
687	PC(1)-02	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Identified fish and fish habitat are important to the community, including a large fish industry. Questions and comments about potential impacts to fish and fish habitat including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerns with the fish studies, asked TMI to explain the methodology for the collection of fish data; • identify if there will be compensatory fish habitat; • impacts of effluent quality discharging into Blackwater Creek; • identify the mitigation measures that will protect fish habitat; • clarify whether fish habitat in Thunder and Wabigoon Lakes, and provincial baseline data has been considered; and • potential long term effects on aquatic life due to blasting and vibrations. <p>Response: The original EIS relied on baseline fisheries data from two sources. Fisheries field investigations conducted in 2010 and 2011 were presented in Appendix G of the original EIS. The fisheries field investigations conducted in 2012 and 2013 were presented in Appendix Q of the original EIS. The 2012-2013 field investigations focused on areas where it was felt that additional baseline information would be helpful in assessing potential effects of the Project, or potential offsetting measures.</p> <p>Since submission of the EIS, Treasury Metals has been refining their understanding of fish and fish habitat in the study area. Treasury Metals has prepared a Summary Fisheries Baseline Report (2011–2016) to replace Appendix G and Q in the revised EIS . This report provides a well-organized summary of the baseline fish and fish habitat investigations that were presented in Appendix G and Appendix Q of the original EIS, as well as new information that has been acquired since the filing of the original EIS. All relevant provincial information at the time of reporting has been included as part of the summary report.</p> <p>As outlined in the revised EIS (see also response TMI_139-FH(1)-18), the Project will result in the unavoidable loss of fish habitat that will require Treasury Metals to seek authorization under Section 35(2) of the Fisheries Act. This authorization will likely require offsetting of the lost habitat. Compensation offsets would also be required under Section 2 of the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER). Appendix II to the revised EIS provided a preliminary conceptual plan for offsetting and compensation requirements.</p> <p>Treasury Metals has committed (Table 10.0.1 of the revised EIS) that discharges from the Project during operations will meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) at the point of discharge. As the PWQO were established to protect sensitive aquatic receptors, maintaining the quality of these discharges will ensure that there will be no impacts downstream in Blackwater Creek.</p>

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					<p>An expanded evaluation of potential effects of the Project on fish and fish habitat, as well as a discussion about the mitigation measures to address those potential effects has been provided in Section 6.14 of the revised EIS</p> <p>Treasury Metals will continue to engage the appropriate agencies (Fisheries and Oceans Canada [DFO], Environment Canada [EC], Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry [MNRF]) in defining the offsetting strategy as part of the Fish Management Plan (see Section 12.10 of the revised EIS). This may include evaluating the feasibility of re-establishing connectivity between Thunder and Wabigoon Lakes, should this action be appropriate to the scale of residual effects identified.</p> <p>The potential effects of the Project on noise and vibration are presented in Section 6.4 of the revised EIS, and includes an evaluation of the noise and vibration associated with blasting. The potential linkages between the noise and vibration associated with blasting and the potential effects on fish and fish habitat is explored in Sections 6.4 and 6.4 of the revised EIS.</p>
688	PC(1)-03	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: More information is needed regarding impact on fisheries. The fisheries baseline studies in the EIS state no spawning fish were found in Kelpyn's Bay. While that may be the case, it is known to locals and MNRF that Christie Island is fish spawning habitat which is very close to Kelpyn's Bay. Explain why there is no spawning studies conducted around Christie Island and will fish studies be redone.</p> <p>Response: Based on the effects assessment presented in the revised EIS, Treasury Metals is satisfied they have sufficient baseline information to understand and characterize the potential effects of the Project. Treasury Metals has been refining their understanding of fish and fish habitat in the study area since the submission of the original EIS and an updated fish and fish habitat report (Summary Fisheries Baseline Report (2011–2016)) has been provided as Appendix Q of the revised EIS. However, water quality modelling indicates there would be no direct impact on fish habitat around Christie's as a result of the Project and therefore no spawning studies are proposed at that location.</p>
689	PC(1)-04	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Asked whether there are toxins are in the mud and rock.</p> <p>Response: As part of the baseline study, Treasury Metals has done a full assessment of the geochemical characteristics of the mine rock. In general, much of the rock has been classified as potentially acid generating (PAG). See Appendix K – Section 3.1.1.1 of the revised EIS for a general description of the metals contained within the mine rock. However, as part of the Project design and</p>

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					<p>requirements to meet approval requirements (such as the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER) and filing of a Provincial closure plan with financial assurance), the Project is committed to ensuring the proper mitigation that will safeguard the environment from significant adverse effects that could be caused by PAG rock materials.</p>
690	PC(1)-05	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment:</p> <p>Questions and comments about the design of the tailings storage facility and potential impacts to fish and fish habitat due to seepage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of soil composition and the depth of the tailings pond is needed; • will the tailings stay in Blackwater Creek basin permanently; • concerns about leakage from tailings storage facility of 20 000 gallons/ day into open pit, Thunder Lake and Blackwater Creek. Explain why there is an abundant amount of seepage from tailing storage facility and how seepage will be controlled; • the decrease and contamination of fish; and • what is the predicted water quality of seepage, and will it meet water quality guidelines. <p>Response:</p> <p>A description of the tailings storage facility (TSF), including its construction and design was presented in Section 3.7 of the original EIS, and remains in the same location in the revised EIS. The proposed location of the TSF, within the basin of Blackwater Creek Tributary 2, places it on top of a "sand-clay/silts" unit identified in the revised EIS (see Figure 5.5.2-2). This type of soil will help to limit seepage from the TSF. The TSF will be equipped with a seepage control system that will collect the majority of the volume of seepage, which will be returned to the TSF. During operations, any seepage that escapes the collection system will be captured by the drawdown zone created by open pit and underground mine dewatering, and ultimately will report to the open pit. This seepage will become part of the managed water that will be used in the process, treated and ultimately discharged into Blackwater Creek. Treasury Metals has committed (Table 10.0.1 of the revised EIS) that the effluent discharged from the Project to Blackwater Creek will meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) levels, or Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) levels for those compounds without PWQO criteria. Effluent discharge quality will meet, or be less than, the average background water quality concentrations in Blackwater Creek.</p> <p>There are currently no quality guidelines specific to seepage. Water quality guidelines are established for surface water (e.g., PWQO and CCME) and drinking water. The PWQO are set at a level of water quality which is protective of all forms of aquatic life and all aspects of the aquatic life cycles during indefinite exposure to the water. These guidelines apply within watercourses (e.g., Blackwater Creek) or within water supply sources (e.g., withdrawals from domestic water wells). As described in the revised EIS, seepage from the site is not predicted to adversely affect surface or drinking water to the point where guidelines are exceeded, and therefore is not expected to</p>

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					<p>decrease or contaminate fish populations. An expanded evaluation of the effects of seepage on surface water and domestic wells is provided in Appendix JJ of the revised EIS(the Water Report). The Water Report incorporates changes in the design of the Project and water balance since the submissions of the original EIS, and to reflect changes suggested by the responses to the Round 1 IRs.</p>
691	PC(1)-06	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: The topic of seepage from the tailings catchment pond at the site of the proposed Goliath Gold Mine Project is just one of the many concerns that the landowners on Thunder Lake are considering. It would appear from the information and proposed evidence provided by Goliath that they have everything in hand, and that the damage to the surrounding tailings catchment pond area will be minimized by their safeguards that will be in place at that time. It is of great concern that due to the information given by Goliath at the public meetings, that every eight weeks of operation approximately 2.5 million liters of seepage (equivalent to that of total fluid capacity in an Olympic sized swimming pool) will escape and leach into the ground and area around the tailings pond.</p> <p>Response: During operations, a small quantity of seepage that may originate from the toe of the tailings storage facility (TSF) dam will be captured via a perimeter collection ditch and pond, and returned to the tailings pond on the TSF surface. Any seepage from the TSF that escapes the seepage collection system will be captured within the drawdown cone caused by the open pit and underground mine dewatering and will ultimately report to the open pit. This seepage water will be collected as part of the dewatering activities and transferred from the open pit to the water management system, where it will either be recycled for use in the process plant or treated prior to discharge to the environment. The open pit will be virtually free of water during operations, and will not be a source of seepage during operations. Ultimately, any seepage captured within the drawdown cone caused by dewatering will end up within the open pit. As a result, the off-site migration of seepage waters during operations is expected to be negligible. Following closure and the flooding of the open pit, groundwater modelling indicates seepage from the TSF will ultimately reach surface watercourses (see Figure 24 of Appendix M to the revised EIS). The majority of this seepage is expected to drain to the open pit (10m³/d) and Blackwater Creek (30m³/d), with the remaining seepage (approximately 10 m³/d) draining to Thunder Lake Tributary 3, eventually reaching Thunder Lake.</p> <p>The arithmetic provided by the reviewer is not consistent with the information presented in the original EIS, nor does it put these volumes into perspective with the existing conditions. During the operations of the Project, the drawdown cone caused by open pit and underground mine dewatering will capture any seepage that escapes the seepage collection systems. No seepage is expected to reach Thunder Lake during operations. During the post-closure phase, once the open</p>

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					<p>pit has flooded, a nominal volume (10 m³/d, Figure 24, Appendix M of the revised EIS) will report to tributaries to Thunder Lake, or the lake directly. This represents approximately 0.02% of the average net inflow (i.e., runoff and seepage) to Thunder Lake of 42,373 m³/d (MNRF, 2017).</p> <p>Reference Cited</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2017 Ontario Flow Assessment Tool (OFAT) for the Mean Annual Flow in Thunder Creek. Available at https://www.ontario.ca/page/watershed-flow-assessment-tool.</p>
692	PC(1)-07	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Comments and questions about the decommissioning and abandonment of the pit and tailings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who is liable 10-20 years down for the tailing pond; • concerns about the water quality of the pit lake after closure, and whether it will be contaminated; • Identified potential for accidents if people sneak into mine once it is closed, and asked what security provisions will be set in place to prevent accidents. <p>Response: As part of the provincial permitting process, Treasury Metals will file a closure plan that is certified in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00 (as amended) and compliant with the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario (“Code”). The Code is prescriptive and states the rehabilitation requirements for the various components of a mine development.</p> <p>As stated in the original EIS, and reiterated in responses to the Round 1 questions and revised EIS, Treasury Metals will withdraw the water from the tailings storage facility (TSF) as part of the closure activities. This water will be treated and used to help fill the open pit. The tailings will then be physically isolated by placing a granular cover over the TSF. Finally, the tailings will be isolated from oxygen using either a low-permeability dry cover or a wet cover using non-process water to prevent acid rock drainage (ARD).</p> <p>This closure plan will outline the short-term measures to prevent unauthorized access prior to mine openings being sealed and safety hazards being eliminated. Measures will include but not be limited to site security and surveillance, locked buildings and fencing. The requirements of the closure plan will ensure the rehabilitation of all components of the Project, including pit lake water quality. The requirements will also limit access to prevent accidents until such a time as the Project is closed out (defined in Part VII of the Mining Act), this term means that the final stage of closure has been reached and that all the requirements of a closure plan have been complied with.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the filing of the closure plan will require the provision of financial assurance by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) for the full costs to close</p>

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					<p>out the site should Treasury Metals not be able complete this work. The financial assurance will not be returned until Treasury Metals can demonstrate that the site has been closed out in accordance with the requirements of the closure plan.</p>
693	PC(1)-08	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: Comments and questions about waste rock management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for acid generation, including what is the sulphide content and iron pyrite in ore and waste rock, • impacts of acid generating potential of waste rock pile on fish habitat; • will waste rock will be separated based on acid generating potential; • with regards to the waste pile what will be done to mitigate the potential large amounts of acidic rock that will end up in Thunder Lake; and • will potentially acid generating rock be removed, or will it go into nearby water ways. <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the ore (and resulting tailings) and the waste rock are considered potentially acid generating (PAG) for most material expected to be mined. The Project has specific measures in place to manage these materials. The mineralized zone including ore grade material contains sulphides (predominantly pyrite) generally in the range of 3 to 5% by volume. The sulphide content of the waste rock is generally much lower (typically <1% sulphide). • Drainage from the waste rock pile will be directed to the open pit throughout the Project. During operations, the water from the open pit will be collected, used in the process and ultimately treated prior to discharge to Blackwater Creek. Treasury Metals has committed to treat effluent during operations to meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) at the point of discharge. The PWQO were developed to be protective of the most sensitive aquatic receptors. • Characterization of acid generating potentials has focused on the mineralized rocks. This work identified that most of the waste rock is considered to be PAG. Based on current information, segregation of the waste rock on the basis of PAG may not be feasible. • All of the waste rock generated by the Project will be managed on-site. None of the waste rock will be placed in Thunder Lake, or any other water body. • At closure, the waste rock will be managed on site. None of the waste rock will be placed in Thunder Lake, or any other water body. <p>Waste rock generated at the Project will initially be placed in the waste rock storage area (WRSA), located adjacent to the open pit. Runoff from the WRSA will be directed to the open pit. As the mining progresses, waste rock will start to be placed in the mined out pit 1, and then into the mined out pit 2. A portion of waste rock will also be used as a backfill material in the underground mine. At closure, the WRSA will be covered with a low-permeability layer to isolate the waste rock from</p>

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					oxygen and prevent acid rock drainage (ARD). The waste rock in the open pit and underground mine will be covered with water to isolate it from oxygen and prevent ARD.
694	PC(1)-09	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Clarify if cyanide can be quantified in pH not PPM and whether the treatment is similar to the treatment used at Red Lake. Describe the methods of cyanide destruction that have been proposed.</p> <p>Response: Cyanide is a chemical compound that can be quantified as a concentration. The standard and accepted method of quantifying cyanide concentrations is in units of parts per million, or ppm. The term pH is used for describing the level of acidity.</p> <p>The treatment of cyanide – or cyanide destruction as is it is commonly referred to – is similar to methods used in the Red Lake mining area. The treatment process Treasury Metals is proposing for the Project is the “INCO SO₂” method.</p> <p>Using the “INCO SO₂” method to process the discharges from the processing plant to the tailings storage facility (TSF) will keep the cyanide at concentrations below 1 ppm.</p>
695	PC(1)-10	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Asked where the water samples are taken from and if groundwater samples are amongst the samples taken. Community members expressed interest in providing samples.</p> <p>Response: In preparing the original EIS, there were samples taken from both surface water and groundwater sources. The baseline water quality sampling program was described in Section 5.8.1 of the original EIS (Section 5.6 of the revised EIS), and corresponding sampling locations were presented in Figure 5.8.1 of the original EIS (Figure 5.6.2.1-1 of the revised EIS. The baseline groundwater quality information was summarized in Section 5.6.2.4 of the EIS (Section 5.6.2.4 of the revised EIS), and presented more fully in Appendix E of Appendix M of the revised EIS. Figure 10 in Appendix M of the revised EIS shows the locations of the monitoring wells used for collecting baseline groundwater quality data.</p> <p>New groundwater monitoring wells will be installed as part of the groundwater monitoring program, which is presented in Section 13.10 of the revised EIS. Treasury Metals has had discussions with nearby local residents who have expressed concerns about their wells. Private wells may be incorporated in the groundwater monitoring program if consent is received from well owners (see responses TMI_78-GW(10-15).</p>

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696	PC(1)-11	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: The proponent lists the ability for upstream wetlands to retain water will be compromised but later says that this ecological service will be required to buffer impacts of high water and high rain events on the TSF. Please explain this discrepancy.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals and their wetlands consultants do not agree with the blanket opinion that the "...ability of upstream wetlands to retain water will be compromised". The statement is difficult to discuss meaningfully as the comment has been provided without reference to the EIS or appendices. There would appear to be no technical reason why the Project would have any effect on the upstream wetlands or their ability to retain water.</p>
697	PC(1)-12	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: · Comments and questions on the water supply for the Project, including: will the water be recycled or is new water being retrieved; how often the water will be discharged; why can't all the water be recycled; how many gallons of water will the mine use; where will water come from during the winter (everything frozen); and will water be taken from the tributary ponds to Thunder Lake.</p> <p>Revised Response: Since the submission of the original EIS, Treasury Metals has been advancing their engineering for the Project. One area that has been refined is the water balance for the Project. A summary of the refined water balance is provided in Section 3.8 of the revised EIS, which describes the overall water management strategy for the Project. The refined water balance was included as Appendix F to the revised EIS, and is also described further in Section 2 of Appendix JJ to the revised EIS. The following addresses each of the specific questions asked: Will the water be recycled or is new water being retrieved? It is anticipated that an average of 3,044 m³/day of water is required in the process plant, with approximately 2,226 m³/day of recycled process water and 818 m³/day will comprise of raw/fresh water. The fresh water will be supplied primarily by the runoff captured in the collection ponds, with water from the minewater used to offset the water available for reclaim from the tailings storage facility (TSF). In addition, a relatively small volume of fresh water will be required from the irrigation ponds at the former MNRF tree nursery.</p>

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					<p>The amounts of water required in the process will remain relatively constant throughout the life of the Project, but the sources of water will vary based on the time of the year and the weather conditions. As part of the revised EIS, the water balances have been calculated for a average meteorological year, a 1 in 20 (95th percentile) wet meteorological year and a 1 in 20 (95th percentile) dry meteorological year.</p> <p>How often the water will be discharged?</p> <p>It is expected that water will be released to the environment daily in varying quantities, depending on the time of year and the climatic conditions. The exception is from May to October during a 1 in 20 (95th percentile) dry year. This is shown in Table 3.8.6-1 of the revised EIS, and Table 1 of Appendix F to the revised EIS. The design of the Project also provides Treasury Metals a degree of flexibility to manage the releases from the Project in a manner to mitigate potential effects to the environment.</p> <p>Why can't all the water be recycled?</p> <p>The current design of the Project uses a conventional slurry tailings process. A portion of the water in these tailings will remain bound in the TSF, and will not be available for re-use in the process. Additionally, the availability of water will vary during the year given the climatic conditions. Finally, a quantity of fresh water will be required in the process plant for mixing the chemicals used in the gold separation process.</p> <p>How many gallons of water will the mine use?</p> <p>It is anticipated that approximately 3,044 m³/day of water is required in the process, which equates to 670×10³ gallons (Imperial) per day. Of this water, 2,226 m³/day (490×10³ gal/day) of recycled process water and 818 m³/day (180×10³ gal/day) will comprise of raw/fresh water. The raw/fresh water will come primarily from the runoff captured in the collection ponds on site.</p> <p>There will also be a relatively small amount of water taken from the irrigation ponds at the former MNRF tree nursery. The amount from these ponds will vary depending on the time of year and climatic conditions. During an average climatic year, an average of 58 m³/day (12.8×10³ gal/day) would be required from the irrigation ponds.</p> <p>Where will water come from during the winter (everything frozen)?</p> <p>During the winter month, the same general sources of water used during the warmer months will be utilized, with the exception that the amounts will differ. Water intakes will occur below the surface in each of the water sources, avoiding the surface ice that may be present. Additionally, the various water sources will be designed with sufficient depth to ensure there is adequate water available beneath the ice during the winter months. In addition, it is expected that the portions of the minewater pond and pond on the tailings storage facility (TSF) will remain clear of ice as these ponds will experience a consistent inflow throughout the year. The same is true for the irrigation ponds at the former MNRF tree nursery, which have been shown to have some flow throughout the winter months.</p>

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					<p>A summary of the refined water balance for the Project showing the monthly volumes of water is provided in Section 3.8 of the revised EIS, and the numbers are set out in Table 3.8.6-1 (average year), Table 3.8.6-2 (1 in 20 dry year) and Table 3.8.6-3 (1 in 20 wet year). The refined water balance was included as Appendix F to the revised EIS.</p> <p>Will water be taken from the tributary ponds to Thunder Lake?</p> <p>The refined water balances for the Project include a provision for taking a limited amount of water from the irrigation ponds in the former MNRF tree nursery. These ponds are situated on Thunder Lake Tributary 2 and Thunder Lake Tributary 3. No more than 5% of the daily inflows into the irrigation ponds on Thunder Lake Tributaries 2 and 3 will be withdrawn. There will be no water taken from Thunder Lake.</p> <p>The amounts of water taken from the irrigation ponds will vary by the time of year and the climatic conditions. A summary of the refined water balance for the Project showing the monthly volumes of water is provided in Section 3.8 of the revised EIS, and the numbers are set out in Table 3.8.6-1 (average year), Table 3.8.6-2 (1 in 20 dry year) and Table 3.8.6-3 (1 in 20 wet year). The refined water balance was included as Appendix F to the revised EIS.</p>
698	PC(1)-13	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u></p> <p>Questions and comments about the reverse osmosis treatment process, including: will waste from reverse osmosis go back into the tailing storage facility that will be seeping; concerns about the impacts of discharging purified water into the aquatic environment; and is distillation a better treatment option versus reverse osmosis.</p> <p><u>Response:</u></p> <p>The process selected for treating the final effluent from the Project was described in Section 3 of the original EIS. An update of the Project has been provided in the Section 3.16 of the revised EIS, which describes the refinements to the Project since the submission of the original EIS. The plan for the treatment facility is to use of reverse osmosis technology, with remineralization included. With this technology, there is a waste stream, which is currently planned for discharge to the tailings storage facility (TSF). Although there will be small amounts of seepage from the TSF, the facility is designed to minimize the amount of seepage occurring. The TSF will also be equipped with a seepage collection system to capture most of the seepage and return it to the TSF. During operations, any seepage escaping the seepage collection system will be captured by the drawdown cone created by dewatering, and will report to the open pit.</p> <p>The effluent from the Project will be treated to meet PWQO using reverse osmosis, and discharged into Blackwater Creek. As part of the reverse osmosis water treatment system, effluent will undergo remineralization before being discharges. The treated effluent will combine with the existing flows and runoff before reporting to Wabigoon Lake. There would be no concerns to aquatic life from the discharge of water treated using reverse osmosis and re-mineralization.</p>

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					Reverse osmosis was identified by the engineering team as the water treatment technology best suited for the Project. Distillation was not considered feasible for the Project given the very high energy demands.
699	PC(1)-14	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Identified that there is a dam on the reservoir from MNRF that goes to Hoffstrom's Bay.</p> <p>Response: The only dam structure controlled and monitored by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) in the vicinity of the Project is located on Thunder Creek, and is used for maintaining water levels within Thunder Lake. Two other former MNRF dams are located on Thunder Lake Tributary 2 and Thunder Lake Tributary 3. These two dams were part of the former tree nursery facility, now owned by Treasury Metals. These dams currently hold water back within the pond systems located on the south and north sides of the former facility and were used for irrigation purposes.</p> <p>The watercourse that feeds into Hoffstrom's Bay (Hoffstrom's Bay Tributary) is not fed by the ponds at the former tree nursery.</p>
700	PC(1)-15	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Asked what mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that water levels in Thunder Lake are not affected due to drawdown. Question raised about whether Thunder Lake could drain into the open pit due to an unanticipated geological crack caused by blasting.</p> <p>Revised Response: Thunder Lake and Wabigoon Lake will not be emptied into the proposed Goliath open pit as the ability of the bedrock to transmit water (i.e., its permeability) is simply too low. The drawdown cone associated with the dewatering of the open pit does not extend to Thunder Lake. The effects of the Project on groundwater seepage from Thunder Lake towards the dewatered open pit will be negligible and will not affect water levels in Thunder Lake. The controlled blasting that will be employed in the mining activities will only have a localized effect, which could not result in cracks or faults that would extent to Thunder Lake.</p> <p>The effects of existing faults in the area on the movement of groundwater and the drawdown resulting from the Project were considered in Section 6.10 of the revised EIS, and assessed in detail in Appendix M of the revised EIS. The groundwater modelling (Section 5 of Appendix M to the revised EIS) considered the effects of the Wabigoon Fault, the NW Fault and the east-west trending deformation zone. The modelling demonstrated that these faults would result in the drainage of Thunder Lake.</p> <p>A groundwater monitoring program to detect changes in the groundwater drawdown has been described in Section 13.10 of the revised EIS. In the highly unlikely situations that unanticipated flows from Thunder Lake do occur, these would be detected in the groundwater monitoring wells</p>

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					<p>before any effects would be noticeable in the water levels within the lake. In the event that unexpected adverse groundwater level drawdown is recorded from the groundwater monitoring network, this may trigger investigations, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalibration of the groundwater model and update of predictions incorporating any changes to the mine plan. • Installation of new monitoring wells and/or increase of frequency of monitoring (e.g. installation. • Other investigations. <p>No specific mitigation measures have been proposed at this time as the modelling and predictions all indicated the water levels in Thunder Lake will not be affected by drawdown as a result of the Project.</p>
701	PC(1)-16	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment:</p> <p>What about the moratorium on no more new construction residences on Thunder Lake due to septic leaching. What is the difference between that and leaching from mining processes?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>The reviewer may be referring to the policy of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to only consider disposing of Crown land for cottage lots when the Crown land falls within municipal boundaries. The reasoning given by Minister Catherine McGarry was that "...the government prefers working with municipalities that have Crown land within their boundaries in part so they can guide developments and oversee services such as sewage disposal" (tbnewswatch, 2016: website). The sewage disposal systems for cottages typically use septic tanks and weeping tile systems that provide primary treatment, and then dispose of domestic sewage within the shallow groundwater regime. The seepage from the septic systems will be reporting directly to Thunder Lake, given the close proximity of cottages to Thunder Lake. The seepage from septic systems to Thunder Lake would add a significant organic load, which could promote phenomena such as algae blooms, which would decrease the available oxygen, reduce light penetration and directly affect aquatic life.</p> <p>In contrast, the on-site structures at the Project (e.g., waste rock storage area [WRSA], tailings storage facility [TSF]) are designed to limit seepage into the groundwater. These structures are also designed to include perimeter ditches to capture the majority of seepage that does occur. Finally, during operations, the seepage that escapes the collection systems will be captured by the drawdown cone caused by dewatering, and will be collected in the open pit where it will be incorporated into the water management system, treated and either used in the process or discharged to Blackwater Creek.</p> <p>It is only in the post-closure phase of the Project, when the open pit has been filled, that seepage from the on-site structures could travel off-site. To mitigate this, Treasury Metals has developed a conceptual closure plan (see Section 3.14 of the revised EIS). Once operations cease at the mine,</p>

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					<p>Treasury Metals will reclaim and cover the WRSA. The cover will serve multiple purposes, including isolating the waste rock from oxygen to prevent acid rock drainage (ARD), and to limit the amount of infiltration and ultimately seepage. The TSF will be drained as part of the closure activities, with the water treated and used to help fill the pit. The TSF will then be covered to physically isolate the tailings. Finally, the tailings will be isolated from oxygen using either a low-permeability dry cover, or possibly a water cover using non-process water.</p> <p>Websites Cited tbnewswatch. 2016. Cottage development restrictions likely to stay. Article written by Gary Rinne on October 23, 2016. https://www.tbnewswatch.com/local-news/cottage-development-restrictions-likely-to-stay-441581</p>
702	PC(1)-17	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: In section 6.4.1.1, there is this statement: "At closure the TSF will be covered and vegetated and the surrounding forest is expected to colonize the surface." I have heard that tree roots compromise the clay cover, so wouldn't allowing trees to grow on the surface cause the "water shedding cap" to fail? If this is true, how will trees be kept off the site over the long term?</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals will control the type of vegetation that will be re-established on the rehabilitated tailings storage facility (TSF) and waste rock storage area (WRSA). As part of the certified closure plan, it can be specified that none of the species planted on the TSF or WRSA will be species that are likely to compromise the integrity of the covers. Further details surrounding the species will be reviewed as part of the closure plan filing in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00 (as amended). The public and aboriginal stakeholders will have the opportunity to present additional comments or concerns during this review period.</p>
703	PC(1)-18	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: What happens if the closure plan fails? For example, if the "water shedding cap" breaks down over time, or the clay lining under the tailings storage area or waste rock area deteriorate, won't acid rock drainage get into the groundwater and surface water? If this happens far into the future (20 years, 200 years, etc.) what will the impacts be to people's wells, and the nearby lakes, and who will be responsible for cleaning it up?</p> <p>Response: As part of the provincial permitting process Treasury Metals will file a closure plan that is certified in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00 (as amended) and compliant with the Mine Rehabilitation Code of Ontario ("Code"). The Code is prescriptive and states the rehabilitation requirements for the various components of a mine development, including standards for the proper and effective lining and capping of tailings and waste rock storage facilities.</p>

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					<p>This closure plan will outline the methods used to ensure a safe closure and reclamation of all aspects of the Project to be returned to a natural state over a long-term basis. Treasury Metals will remain responsible for the closure and maintained until such time that the applicable authorities confirm that there is no remaining long-term effects or danger.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the filing of the closure plan will require the provision of financial assurance by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) for the full costs to close out the site should Treasury Metals not be able complete this work. The financial assurance will not be returned until Treasury Metals can demonstrate that the site has been closed out in accordance with the requirements of the closure plan.</p>
704	PC(1)-19	Thunder Lake residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> How can this mine not negatively impact and affect Thunder Lake or the surrounding waterways; it is not possible. There are many “maybes about water being pulled from the lake”. We would like a clear and definite answer on this.</p> <p><u>Response:</u> The Project has been designed to minimize impacts to Thunder Lake and the surrounding waterways. Major project infrastructure such as the open pit, plant site, and waste rock storage area (WRSA) have all been placed within the Blackwater Creek watershed boundary to limit the impact on Thunder Lake and the contributing drainage area.</p> <p>A relatively small runoff collection pond for the WRSA will be located within the drainage boundary to Little Creek, which ultimately drains to Thunder Lake. Additionally, a small section of the tailings storage facility (TSF) extends into the drainage boundary for the Hoffstrom’s Bay Tributary, which also drains into Thunder Lake. Both of these facilities will collect water and redirect it to the on-site treatment system. This will result in a small decrease in the watershed that drains to Thunder Lake.</p> <p>During the life of the Project, there will be a need for freshwater to support the processing. As stated in the original EIS (Section 3.8.3) and restated in revised EIS (Section 3.8.3, the freshwater needed for processing will be taken from the irrigation ponds at the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) tree nursery. One irrigation pond is located on Thunder Lake Tributary 2, with the other two ponds located on Thunder Lake Tributary 3. Water taking from these locations will not occur on a continuous basis, and will not exceed 5% of the available flow. No water will be taken directly from Thunder Lake.</p> <p>Since the submission of the original EIS, Treasury Metals has been advancing their engineering for the Project, including refining the water balance for the site. This refined water balance will modify some of the water related predictions. To capture these changes, and to reflect changes suggested by the responses to the Round 1 IRs, Treasury Metals has prepared a Water which has been appended as Appendix JJ to the revised EIS. Section 2 of the Appendix JJ provides the updated water balance for the Project, and provides details on the quantities of water required by</p>

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					<p>the Project, and released from the Project into the receiving environment. Section 4 of the Appendix JJ provides an estimate of changes in surface water quantities as a result of the Project, while changes in surface water quality are presented in Section 6.</p> <p>The effects of the Project on surface water includes the potential for effects on both quantity and quality. These are described in Sections 4 and 6, respectively, of the Appendix JJ, and are discussed more fully in the Section 6.8 and 6.9 of the revised EIS.</p>
705	PC(1)-20	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Asked whether the tailings pond will be lit and concerns about 24/7 light pollution from the project site.</p> <p>Response: To mitigate potential light-related effects, Treasury Metals will limit Project lighting to areas required for safe operations, orient Project lighting towards the interior of the Project area and, where possible, use down-shaded lighting on Project buildings and infrastructure (the tailings storage facility (TSF) will not be lit). With the application of appropriate mitigation and monitoring strategies, the potential light-related residual effects of the Project (see also the response to TMI_178-AE(1)-16) are restricted to an area that does not extend more than 100 to 200 m from the process plant infrastructure. There would be no measurable effect on the light trespass at the nearest residential dwellings selected as sensitive receptor locations for the light assessment.</p> <p>An expanded evaluation of the potential effects of the Project on light levels is provided in Section 6.5 of the revised EIS.</p>
706	PC(1)-21	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Bird bangers are known to be used to keep birds away from tailings ponds. These are extremely noisy and need to be constantly used to be effective. What is going to be used at this project?</p> <p>Response: As detailed in the EIS, the processing facility will treat the tailings to recover and destroy cyanide prior to discharge to the tailings storage facility (TSF). As described in Appendix W of the revised EIS, the water in the TSF does not pose an immediate risk to wildlife. While the use of the TSF by wildlife will not be encouraged, Treasury Metals does not currently foresee the need for deterrents such as "bird bangers". A description of the planned mitigation measures to reduce potential effects on wildlife are provided in Section 6.12 of the revised EIS.</p>
707	PC(1)-22				<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns about potential impacts to drinking water from seepage from the tailings storage facility.</p>

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		City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Response: During operations, only a limited quantity of seepage is expected to originate from the tailings storage facility (TSF) which will be designed to minimize seepage. Seepage that may originate from the toe of the TSF dam will be captured via a perimeter collection ditch and pond, and returned to the tailings pond on the TSF surface. Any seepage from the TSF that escapes the seepage collection system will be captured within the drawdown cone caused by mine dewatering, and will ultimately report to the open pit. This seepage water will be collected as part of the dewatering activities and transferred to the water management system, whereby it will either be recycled for use in the process plant or treated prior to discharge to the environment.</p> <p>At closure, the tailings water will be withdrawn from the TSF, treated and used to aid in the flooding of the open pit. The tailings will then be covered with granular material to physically isolate the tailings, and capped to prevent acid rock drainage (ARD) by isolating the tailings from oxygen. The tailings cap will consist of either a low-permeability dry cover, or a water cover comprised of non-process water.</p> <p>Under closed (flooded) conditions, groundwater modelling shows that seepage from the TSF will ultimately drain to surface watercourses. Updated surface water modelling, to reflect the potential effects of this seepage on receiving water quality, is provided in Appendix JJ (the Water Report) of the revised EIS.. An updated water quality model (which includes seepage) for the post-closure and abandonment phase is provided in Section 6 of Appendix JJ</p>
708	PC(1)-23	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 9.2 Appendix DD, Page 20, Section 5.1.4.6 - The response to the comment submitted has not been fully realized. Concerns over the drinking water and mortgaged home concerns are not included in the response provided in Appendix DD page 20, Section 5.1.4.6.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals recognizes that there may be a potential Project-related effect on real estate pricing within the study area, which may vary by community and be influenced by factors including, but not limited to: Project phase (site preparation and construction, operations, closure) location, availability of housing, personal decision-making, population changes and location of origin of members of the workforce. Through its commitment to ongoing engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous communities throughout the life of the Project, Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Indigenous communities to develop a socio-economic management plan. This management plan will be designed to address potential Project-related socio- economic effects identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project. The issue of property values is addressed more fully in Section 6.17 of the revised EIS, which outlines potential socio-economic effects of the Project to local communities along with proposed mitigation measures to limit effects.</p>

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					The issue of water quality is also addressed Section 6.10 of the revised EIS.
709	PC(1)-24	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: · Asked how potential impacts to human health were identified, including whether the following indicators were considered: exposure to carcinogens and toxins; percent highly annoyed; and quality of life.</p> <p>Response: As part of the original EIS, Treasury Metals included a human health risk assessment (Appendix W to the revised EIS), which evaluated the effects of both carcinogenic, and non-carcinogenic compounds. The original EIS also included consideration of the percent highly annoyed as part of the Environmental Noise Assessment included as part of Appendix H to the revised EIS. The percent highly annoyed is a noise effects indicator described by Health Canada (also see responses TMI_185-AE(1)-23 and TMI_189-AE(1)-27). Section 6 of the revised EIS provides an expanded evaluation of the potential effects of the Project on the environment, and sets out the assessment of those effects and impacts in a clear and traceable manner. Section 6 of the revised EIS includes a separate human health component that captures all of the aspects discussed in the questions. The predicted health effects as a result of the Project are described in Section 6.19 of the revised EIS.</p>
710	PC(1)-25	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: There is also concern that the air quality around this site will exceed the provincial limits; yet it is unclear how much it will exceed. We are almost positive that this concern is going to directly impact our lifestyle and our health. Not to mention our animals; that have no voice. Will Treasury Metals cover the cost of our veterinary bills, as well as our health expenses when this should affect us?</p> <p>Response: The Project will be subject to Federal and Provincial permitting requirements and be required to operate in compliance with a number of Federal and Provincial regulations, all of which are designed to protect health risk to human health and the environment. The Air Quality Study (Appendix J to the revised EIS) and Screening Level Risk Assessment (Appendix W to the revised EIS) did not identify any concerns related to air quality so there should be no concerns about human health nor the health of animals.</p>

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711	PC(1)-26	Member of the public, City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Questions and concerns about visual impacts of the mine on local landscape. Certain concerns include the height of the rock piles and whether or not they will be seen as part of the northwest view of Thunder Lake. Another concern would be the revegetation of caps and the impacts roots will have on their ability to retain the tailings. The caps can't be fully re vegetated (i.e. with trees) because the roots will compromise their ability to retain the tailings. How will this impact aesthetics to Thunder Lake residents?</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals has endeavored to minimize the visual disturbance caused by the Project such that it blends with the local landscape. The waste rock storage area (WRSA) will be kept to the minimum height possible with an estimated design height of approximately 30 m above the current surface. Treasury Metals has also proposed to limit the design of rock piles to a 3 horizontal to 1 vertical slope. This will create a more natural appearance for a long term and closure basis.</p> <p>In addition to this mitigation method, Treasury Metals has also proposed to begin the western edge of the WRSA initially to create a visual barrier as soon as possible while construction of the waste rock storage area continues towards the east. As part of the design process, Treasury Metals is evaluating the option of using overburden material cleared during the site preparation and construction phase to cover the far western edge of the open pit area to create a further visual barrier.</p> <p>As part of the provincial permitting process, specifically Regulation 240 of the Ontario Mining Act, Treasury Metals will be required to file a fully detailed closure plan that outlines all closure methods and costs prior to construction of the Project. As part of the filing of the closure plan, the Province requires financial assurance for the costs of any eventual reclamation work in the form of a bond or letter of credit.</p>
712	PC(1)-27	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: There is an argument that Red Lake, Kirkland Lake and Sudbury have residences around sites. They built the towns around these sites. People moved there knowing about the existing mine operations. We purchased our property on East Thunder Lake Road away from the mill sounds and smells from Dryden. Not to have a mine open up in our back yard.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals is committed to develop the Project with consideration to the potential effects to local residents on East Thunder Lake Road, and all nearby communities. Treasury Metals will meet all Federal and Provincial regulations. Treasury Metals will take into consideration all comments provided by public stakeholders, Indigenous communities, and engage groups in regards to design and operational aspects of the development.</p>

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713	PC(1)-28	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: The mine is close to residential areas as well as recreational and aquatic areas. Comments and questions about potential air quality impacts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential odors from the tailings; • Blastomycosis fungus is well known to be in the area. There have been many documented cases found within dogs on our road. This fungus is prevalent in the soil and will be stirred up/exposed with the mine project; ; • concerns of air pollution from road and air traffic, including helicopters that have increased at early morning hours; • compressed air release from plants and equipment. There was no mention of any dangerous gas releases during emergency situations; how air quality will be tested with regards to prevailing winds; • concerns about impacts from dust and blasting; and • clarification of the methodology for the dust assessment modelling, including area modelled, and how potential changes in wind direction were taken into consideration. <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tailings from a CIL process, the process proposed as part of the Project, are not considered odorous. • Blastomycosis is a fungal infection caused by the Blastomyces dermatitidis fungus. The infectious form of the organism is most likely to be found in sandy, acidic soils near bodies of fresh water (Gaunt et al., 2009). The disease is endemic across south central Ontario, as well as in the northwest of the province. Generally the prevalence of blastomycosis in the canine population appears to be low (Rudman et al., 1992), but were shown to be higher in areas where the fungus is more prevalent (Baumgardner et al, 1995). Dogs identified to be at the greatest risk are un-neutered males of sporting or hound breeds, 2- to 4-years-old, living in endemic regions. Living near a river or lake and access to excavated areas has also been demonstrated to increase the risk of infection (Gaunt et al., 2009; Baumgardner et al, 1995). The literature does not suggest an increased risk from living near an excavation, only when there is access to an excavation. Treasury Metals indicated in the EIS that access to the site will be restricted for safety and security reasons throughout the operating life of the Project. This restriction would apply to both dog owners and their dogs. • Emissions from haul route traffic were considered in the air assessment. However, on-road traffic and aircraft emissions were determined to be negligible and were not included in the assessment. • Compressed air will be used within the processing plant, and would not cause any air quality effects if released to the atmosphere. The original EIS did identify potential upset conditions (Section 4.4 of the original EIS) that could result in the releases of hydrogen cyanide gas (HCN) within the process plant. This information has been restated in Section 4.3.4 of the

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					<p>revised EIS. However, the release gases would be restricted to the ore processing areas and dealt with in accordance with the emergency response plans. Additionally, there will be multiple fail-safes to manage the release of potentially dangerous gases within the plant during emergency situations. Although not yet finalized, the monitoring plans for the Project would include workplace air quality monitoring in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act to protect personnel on-site and the protection of workers on-site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of dust from blasting were included as part of the air quality assessment for the Project. Modern blasting methods used in mining are designed to direct the energy from the blasts into the rock. This reduces the amount of blasting agents required to achieve the desired blast objectives, and ultimately reduces the amount of dust generated. The dust generated from modern blasting result primarily from the physical impact of the displaced rock. The proposed blasting at the Project will likely be restricted to once per day, and only a few days during each week. For the purposes of the air modelling, conservative assumptions with regard to large blast sizes and other parameters were used throughout the assessment. • The methodology used for assessing air quality, including a description of the modelling approach was presented in Section 3 of Appendix J to the EIS. The modelling analysis is completed using five years of hourly meteorology (42,824 hours), as recommended by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC). Five years of hourly data is sufficient to consider the full range of wind directions that could be experienced at the Project. <p>References Cited</p> <p>Baumgardner, D.J., D.P. Paretsky and A.C. Yopp A.C. 1995. The epidemiology of blastomycosis in dogs: north central Wisconsin, USA. J Med Vet Mycol. 1995 May-Jun;33(3):171-6. PubMed PMID: 7666297.</p> <p>Gaunt, M. Casey, Susan M. Taylor, and Moira E. Kerr. 2009. Central nervous system blastomycosis in a dog. Can Vet J. 2009 Sep; 50(9): 959–962. PMID: PMC2726023</p> <p>Rudmann, D.G., B.R. Coolman, C.M. Perez, L.T. Glickman. 1992. Evaluation of risk factors for blastomycosis in dogs: 857 cases (1980-1990). J Am Vet Med Assoc. 1992 Dec 1;201(11):1754-9.</p>
714	PC(1)-29	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Additional comments and questions on potential impacts from dust include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of dust that is expected; • how toxic the dust will be; • concerns about dust pollution, acid rain as a result of dust, and possible carcinogens. <p>Carcinogenic dust will be air borne and settle all over everything. Other remote mine sites are required to have dust monitoring stations that record the dust produced from a plant. There was no mention of this in the report. Illnesses will develop– its inevitable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who and how will this be monitored;

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how often will it be monitored; and • will the monitoring results be made available for the public. <p>Response: The Project will be subject to Federal and Provincial permitting requirements and be required to operate in compliance with a number of Federal and Provincial regulations, all of which are designed to protect health risk to human health and the environment. The Air Quality Assessment (Appendix J-2 to the revised EIS) and the Screening Level Risk Assessment (Appendix W to the revised EIS) did not identify any concerns related to health impacts associated with emissions of dust or any other airborne contaminants.</p> <p>As described in the response to TMI_164-AE(1)-02, the requirement to undertake air monitoring and the comprehensive air monitoring plans are usually developed as part of the Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) process with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC). Although regulatory air monitoring does not appear to be warranted by the results of the air modelling to support the ECA process, Section 13.6 of the revised EIS outlines the air monitoring program that will be implemented to verify the effects assessment of the revised EIS (Section 6.6) and determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented (Section 6.6.5 of the revised EIS). The air monitoring program is planned for both the construction and operations phases of the Project. Treasury Metals would consider extending this into the closure phase if deemed appropriate. However, there are no expected sources of air emissions from the Project in the post-closure phase, therefore monitoring during this phase would not be necessary. Treasury Metals expects to work with the MOECC and other agencies to finalize the air monitoring requirements for the Project as a component of the permitting process.</p>
715	PC(1)-30	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Page 9 of the Acoustic Environment Study describes forty-two noise-sensitive receptors that are houses. Was the cottage, located at Parcel 24750 SEC DKF Part of Broken Lot 9, Concession 4, Part 4 Plan KR764 considered in the Acoustic Environment Study as one of the forty-two houses? This is important because Treasury Metals considers any area with surface mining rights secured as a non-sensitive noise receptor and Treasury Metals has yet to acknowledge the cottage inside the mine boundary.</p> <p>Response: The representative noise receptors evaluated in the original EIS and carried forward into the revised EIS, were chosen because of their proximity to the Project. Since noise effects decrease with distance from the source, the nearest receptors to the Project are considered the worst-case, and were used in the assessment. Noise effects for the other 42 identified receptors were not evaluated explicitly, but the predicted noise levels can be seen on the noise contour maps. Because the cottage in question was is located further from the Project noise sources, it was not</p>

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					<p>included as one of the 42 noise sensitive noise receptors. However, that decision was strictly technical, based on the relative location of the receptor to sources of noise at the Project. However, since the cottage in question is further from the Project than the worst-case receptors, the predicted noise levels would be less than the levels presented in Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS.</p>
716	PC(1)-31	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Community expressed concerns with noise and vibration levels associated with blasting and machinery, including the following comments and questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thunder Lake is a serene environment that may be affected by noise travelling across the lake from the mine; 2. current noise levels very low; 3. what are the noise level associated with and the timing of blasting; 4. Would Treasury Metals consider setting up an email notification system to alert those interested of blasting activities on a weekly or monthly schedule; 5. what are the noise regulations, including the decibel range for day vs. night; 6. how was annoyance from noise considered; 7. how were noise impacts determined, including whether the model included road and rail noise; 8. how many pieces of equipment will be operating at once; 9. vibrations from several packers. Because of the rock it will radiate; 10. there was no mention of the 24/7 bird deterrent cannon noise; 11. how will potential impacts from back-up beeping of trucks that are exempt from the noise regulations (at least 120 dB) be mitigated; 12. identified potential impacts to real estate values from noise and blasting; 13. with a 24/7 365 operation, what noise will be heard at all hours of the day; 14. what recourse will there be if the noise is found to be unacceptable; 15. identified potential impacts to house foundations and groundwater wells from blasting, and asked who will pay for any damages; and 16. will there be blasting in a ramped shaft underground that can be felt on the surface; and how will noise levels be monitored. <p>Response: 1. Thunder Lake itself is not classified as a noise sensitive receptor as per the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) and Health Canada definitions. The lake and its surrounding area was not explicitly assessed. However, residences on Thunder Lake Rd were</p>

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					<p>identified as noise sensitive receptors and assessed. Sound levels were found to be well below the limits during all periods and for all phases.</p> <p>2. Correct, current noise levels are consistent with a remote rural area where sounds of nature dominate. See the Environmental Noise Baseline Report (included as part of Appendix H to the revised EIS) or Section 5 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS) for information and results on the baseline noise study.</p> <p>3. Blasting can occur once per day, typically during the daytime hours (07:00 to 19:00 hours). Noise levels due to blasting activities are outlined in Sections 6.3.1.2, 7.3.1.2 & 8.3.1.2 for each respective Project phase in the Environmental Noise Baseline (included as part of Appendix H-2 to the revised EIS).</p> <p>4. Treasury Metals has had discussions with local stakeholders regarding concerns associated with blasting and the associated noise and vibration. Treasury Metals is willing to continue these discussions to identify ways that these potential issues can be managed. One of the items to consider as part of this process would be some form of notification process for the planned schedule of blasting activities, which Treasury Metals would endeavor to follow, to the extent possible.</p> <p>5. Section 4 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS) outlines the regulatory criteria used in the Environmental Noise Assessment. Section 4.1.1.2 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS) outlines the sound level limits as per MOECC NPC-300.</p> <p>6. Annoyance due to the increase of noise as result of the Treasury Metals mine was assessed as per Health Canada guidelines. The Health Canada guidelines utilizes the change in Percent Highly Annoyed metric, which aims to predict change in the proportion of people that would be highly annoyed due to the elevated noise levels. See section 6.3.2, 7.3.2 & 8.3.2 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS) for results for each respective Project phase.</p> <p>7. Noise from on-site roads is included in the analysis; noise on public roads was not considered as there is no significant shipping or receiving associated with the Project. There is no rail noise associated with the Project. The study methodology is outlined in Section 3 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS). This section will contain information regarding how noise impacts were determined.</p> <p>8. Noise effects from the Project were modelled assuming all relevant sources will be operating at the same time during each phase. This was considered to be the predictable worst case scenario. For information regarding types of equipment operating in each phase please refer to sections 6.2, 7.2 & 8.2 of the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS).</p> <p>9. Vibration levels were assessed only for blasting activities. All other sources of vibration such as rock drops and heavy mine vehicle passbys are considered insignificant. Ground borne vibration</p>

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					<p>from mine equipment is not commonly perceptible very far from the mine. The distances between the mine and points of reception are more than sufficient to ensure that no vibration will be perceptible at the points of reception. For information regarding the vibration levels See Section 6.2, Table 3D and Appendix B of the Acoustic Assessment Report (included as part of Appendix H-3 to the revised EIS).</p> <p>10. With the current design of the Project, the need for continuous bird deterrents on the tailings storage facility (TSF) were not identified as a requirement. The processing plant will include a cyanide recovery and destruction process designed to effectively eliminate high levels of cyanide reaching the TSF. The ecological risk assessment (Appendix W to the revised EIS) considered the use of the TSF by wildlife during operations and determined there would be no unacceptable risks.</p> <p>11. As these sources are classified as safety equipment they are exempt from the noise regulations and mitigation is not required. However, Treasury Metals is willing to evaluate the potential for using spread spectrum beepers on their heavy equipment.</p> <p>12. Please refer to response TML_590-AC(1)-264.</p> <p>13. The daytime evening and nighttime sound levels at the noise sensitive receptors are outlined in the Environmental Noise Assessment (included as part of Appendix H-4 to the revised EIS) in Sections 6, 7 & 8 for each of the respective Project phases. Specific sounds that form part of these levels maybe more audible than others at nearby receptors (e.g., the hum of heavy machinery as well as the tonal noise associated with back up beepers).</p> <p>14. As part of the environmental compliance approval process, a noise management plan will be developed. The noise management plan will outline the process established by Treasury Metals for recording and investigating noise complaints.</p> <p>15. Vibration levels due to blasting are well below the prescribed limits outlined within NPC 119. Therefore, it is not expected that any damages will occur due to blasting.</p> <p>16. Blasting onsite is expected to occur above and below ground. Vibration levels due to blasting are well below the prescribed limits outlined within NPC 119. However, the vibration limits do not account for perceptibility. Perception at nearby sensitive receptors is primarily dependent on how sensitive a particular inhabitant is to vibrations. Noise and vibrations from blasting will be monitored as a part of the environmental compliance approval process and normal operating procedures.</p>
717	PC(1)-32	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Community members expressed concern over the potential impacts to water quantity in private wells from the project, including the following questions and comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concerns over potential for wells to be dewatered due to drawdown from the open pit, lack of notification of possibly affected residents, and likelihood that dewatering will happen; • will the results from water quantity monitoring be made available to public; • identified that potentially affected wells in East Thunder Lake are not included in the assessment provided in the EIS;

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will there be insurance or compensations for private wells; • what are the mitigation measures to ensure that wells do not run dry; • offering to drill a new well would not suffice as the time frame that we would be out of water would be life altering; • is there a possibility the well water will return, and if yes in what time frame; and • would the open pit fill with water before affected wells. It was mentioned at the meeting that groundwater moves slowly and could take 20 years for it to come back. Will Treasury Metals provide water if this becomes a reality? <p><u>Revised Response:</u></p> <p><u>Potential Effects of Dewatering on Wells, Notification of Owners and Likelihood of Impacts</u></p> <p>At the start of operations, Treasury Metals will need to dewater the open pit and underground mine to ensure a safe working environment. The dewatering activities will result in a drawdown of the local groundwater levels, which could have potential effects on the productivity of private water wells in the vicinity of the Project. The predicted effects of the Project on groundwater quantities, including the effects on private wells in the vicinity of the Project are described in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS. A total of 77 private wells were identified as falling within the zone of influence (ZOI) for groundwater drawdown. Of these, 22 wells were identified as falling within the area where 5 m of drawdown is predicted, and there is the greatest potential for private wells to be affected.</p> <p>Although the dewatering of the open pit mine will commence at the start of operations, it will take several years before the drawdown of the groundwater reaches the full extent predicted in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS. As part of the follow-up for the EIS, Treasury Metals will expand its current groundwater monitoring network to be able to measure changes in the groundwater levels long before private wells are impacted. Additionally, Treasury Metals plans to work with the potentially affected well owners in the area to establish a system for monitoring private wells to help identify and notify owners of wells that may be impacted in sufficient time to allow for mitigation measures, should they be required, to be implemented so the property owners would not be without water.</p> <p>The potentially for the dewatering activities to affect private water wells depends on the distance from the Project, the level of predicted groundwater drawdown, and the depth to which the wells are drilled. A total of 77 private wells were identified in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS as falling within the zone of influence (ZOI) for groundwater drawdown. Of these wells, 55 are located in areas where drawdown of less than 5 m is predicted. The risk for effects in these wells were classified as ranging from “Low to very low” to “Low to moderate”, depending on their location and the nearby geology. Of the 22 wells with predicted drawdowns of more than 5 m, the risk for effects on private wells were identified as follows in Table 6.11.4.2-1 of the revised EIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five (5) of these wells fall within the Project and would belong to Treasury Metals;

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five (5) wells are drilled to depths of more than 30 m and were classified as having a “low” risk; and • twelve (12) wells are drilled to depths of less than 25 m, and were classified as having a “moderate to high” risk. <p>Although potential risks were identified to the wells affected by the drawdown caused by the dewatering of the open pit, the mitigation measures to remedy the impacts, should they occur are well known. As detailed in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS, Treasury Metals will be required to provide financial assurances to the Ministry of Mines Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) as part of the start-up approvals to deepen residential water wells impacted by the Project.</p> <p><u>Will the results from water quantity monitoring be made available to public?</u></p> <p>Yes, the water quantity monitoring results will be presented in the Annual Follow-up Monitoring Report (described in Section 13.11.3 of the revised EIS), which will be made publically available by Treasury Metals as requested.</p> <p><u>Potentially affected wells in East Thunder Lake were not included in EIS</u></p> <p>The potentially affected wells in East Thunder Lake are included in the description of Project effects on groundwater quantity presented in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS. A total of 77 private wells were identified as falling within the zone of influence (ZOI) for groundwater drawdown. Of these, 22 wells (including those wells along East Thunder Lake Road) were identified as falling within the area where 5 m of drawdown is predicted. As outlined in Table 6.11.4.2-1 of the revised EIS, five (5) of these wells fall within the Project. Of remaining private wells, five (5) are drilled to depths of more than 30 m and should be unaffected by the drawdown caused by the Project. The risk for effects in these wells were classified as “low” in Table 6.11.4.2-1 of the revised EIS. The remaining twelve (12) private wells are drilled to depths of less than 25 m. The risk for effects in these “shallow” wells were classified as “moderate to high” in Table 6.11.4.2-1 of the revised EIS.</p> <p><u>Insurance or compensations for private wells</u></p> <p>As detailed in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS, Treasury Metals will be required to develop comprehensive set of mitigation measures for domestic wells that will be included in the Contingency Plan required by MOECC as part of the provincial permitting process. The provincial permits would require Treasury Metals to mitigate effects to domestic wells during operations as a condition to continue to operate. Once mining operations finish, dewatering activities will cease and the groundwater levels will gradually return to near pre-development levels.</p> <p><u>What mitigation measures will be used to ensure that wells do not run dry?</u></p> <p>As part of the provincial permitting process to dewater the open pit and underground mine, Treasury Metals will be required to develop comprehensive set of mitigation measures for domestic wells that will be included in the Contingency Plan required by MOECC. The provincial permits would require Treasury Metals to mitigate effects to domestic wells during operations as a condition to continue to operate. In the event that the Project impacts the ability of private wells is</p>

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					<p>to provide the required supply of water, Treasury Metals would be required to mitigate the effects. This could include deepening existing wells, replacing the wells, or providing a suitable alternative supply of water. Once mining operations finish, dewatering activities will cease and the groundwater levels will gradually return to near pre-development levels.</p> <p><u>Drilling a new well would not mitigate the impacts as it would take too long</u></p> <p>Although the dewatering of the open pit mine will commence at the start of operations, it will take several years before the drawdown of the groundwater reaches the full extent predicted in Section 6.11 of the revised EIS. As part of the follow-up for the EIS, Treasury Metals will expand its current groundwater monitoring network to be able to measure changes in the groundwater levels long before private wells are impacted. Additionally, Treasury Metals plans to work with the potentially affected well owners in the area to establish a system for monitoring private wells to help identify wells that may be affected in sufficient time to allow for new wells, should they be required, to be drilled such that residents would not be without water. As part of the provincial permitting process to dewater the open pit and underground mine, Treasury Metals will be required to develop comprehensive set of mitigation measures for domestic wells that will be included in the Contingency Plan required by MOECC. The provincial permits would require Treasury Metals to mitigate effects to domestic wells during operations as a condition to continue to operate.</p> <p><u>Will the well water return and how long will it take?</u></p> <p>As part of the provincial permitting process to dewater the open pit and underground mine, Treasury Metals will be required to develop comprehensive set of mitigation measures for domestic wells that will be included in the Contingency Plan required by MOECC. The provincial permits would require Treasury Metals to mitigate effects to domestic wells (e.g., deepening existing wells, replacing the wells, or providing a suitable alternative supply of water) during operations as a condition to continue to operate. With that mitigation in place for those domestic water wells impacted by the Project, local stakeholders ability to access the required supply of groundwater throughout the life of the Project, and beyond. Once mining activities stop, the dewatering activities will cease and the open pit and underground mine will be allowed to fill with water. The groundwater levels will also gradually recover, eventually returning to near pre-development levels within 20 to 30 years following the end of operations.</p> <p><u>Would the open pit fill with water before affected wells?</u></p> <p>As part of the provincial permitting process to dewater the open pit and underground mine, Treasury Metals will be required to develop comprehensive set of mitigation measures for domestic wells that will be included in the Contingency Plan required by MOECC. The provincial permits would require Treasury Metals to mitigate effects to domestic wells (e.g., deepening existing wells, replacing the wells, or providing a suitable alternative supply of water) during operations as a condition to continue to operate. Therefore, effects to any domestic wells impacted by the Project will have been mitigated during the operations.</p>

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					<p>Once mining activities stop, the dewatering activities will cease and the open pit and underground mine will be allowed to fill with water. It is expected that it will take between 6 to 8 years for the pit lake to fill with water, depending on the climatic conditions. Once the dewatering ceases, the groundwater levels will also gradually recover, eventually returning to near pre-development levels within 20 to 30 years following the end of operations.</p>
718	PC(1)-33	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Community members expressed concern over the potential impacts to water quality in private wells from the project, including the following questions and comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide details of the groundwater monitoring program, specifically, what parameters will be sampled and tested, the reporting frequency and how to access the reports. This is especially important given the 70 m³/d to 90 m³/d seepage that is expected to migrate away from the tailings storage facility; • where were water samples taken from; • how often the samples will be taken from private wells; • who will pay for sampling private wells; • concerns about water table and quality of well water; • should home owners should sample their own wells to create a baseline; • if private well water quality is affected by the mine what will be done; and • will the results from water quality monitoring be made available to public <p>Revised Response:</p> <p>During operations, dewatering activity will be required to keep both the open pit and underground mine workings free of water and to provide a safe working environment. As described in Appendix M to the revised EIS, these dewatering activities will lower the groundwater table around the perimeter of the open pit and mine workings, creating what is referred to as a drawdown cone. Within this drawdown cone, groundwater will migrate towards the open pit. During operations, only a limited quantity of seepage is expected to originate from the tailings storage facility (TSF). The seepage will be captured largely by the perimeter collection ditches around each structure. Seepage that escapes the seepage collection systems will be captured within the drawdown cone caused by dewatering and will ultimately go to the open pit where it will be collected as part of the dewatering activities and transferred to the water management system.</p> <p>Following closure, there will be a period while the open pit fills and the groundwater table returns to near its pre-disturbance levels when the drawdown cone will continue to collect the seepage from the site and direct it to the open pit.</p> <p>Once the open pit is flooded, the groundwater table returns to the pre-disturbance levels, the groundwater modelling identified that seepage from the TSF will leave the site and interact with the groundwater. However, the quality of the groundwater is expected to remain largely unchanged</p>

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					<p>once it reaches the nearest private groundwater drinking wells. The relatively small quantity of seepage coming from the TSF will undergo many chemical reactions as it travels through the bedrock (i.e., adsorption) as well as dilution with the large quantity of groundwater. The effects of the Project on groundwater quality, including the effects on the quality in nearby private wells is described further in Section 6.10 of the revised EIS.</p> <p><u>Groundwater monitoring program</u></p> <p>The follow-up program groundwater quality, including a description of the conceptual monitoring program, are provided in Section 13.10 of the revised EIS. The follow-up groundwater quality programs are designed to confirm the findings of the EIS and identify issues early to ensure that remedial actions can be implemented timely manner. The proposed groundwater monitoring program is designed to identify changes in groundwater quality that may indicate the presence of seepage leaving the site, long before the groundwater reaches any drinking water wells.</p> <p>Treasury Metals believes that the proposed groundwater monitoring network described in Section 13.10 of the revised EIS that is currently sampled is sufficient to characterize the baseline groundwater quality conditions. A map of the location of these wells can be found in Figure 13.10.3.2-1 of the revised EIS. These wells have been strategically placed in locations that would capture changes in groundwater quality as a result of and seepage from the TSF and WRSA have been modelled to travel before water quality effects would reach private wells used for drinking water.</p> <p>Treasury Metals also plans to approach well owners in the area to arrange for permission from well owners to include a selection of private wells into the groundwater monitoring program. This will further ensure that effects from the Project do not impact the groundwater quality at these wells. Any monitoring of private wells conducted by Treasury Metals would be at the expense of Treasury Metals. The frequency of private well sampling would be determined following consultation with the well owner; however, it is anticipated that monitoring of these wells would be infrequent. It is likely that if groundwater monitoring wells within the Treasury Metals groundwater monitoring program showed indication of water quality effects from the Project, the frequency of sampling private wells would increase with the permission of the well owner.</p> <p>As described in Section 13.10.3 of the revised EIS, the groundwater quality monitoring will be presented in the Annual Follow-up Monitoring Report, which will be made publically as required.</p> <p>In addition to monitoring groundwater quality, Treasury Metals will monitor groundwater quantity and levels to ensure that private wells continue to have sufficient water to meet the current requirements of the well owners.</p> <p>Any potential effects of the Project on groundwater would take several years before they reach the private wells in the area. An important aspect of the groundwater monitoring program design are the monitoring wells located close to the onsite features such as the waste rock storage area (WRSA) and tailings storage facility (TSF) so that potential issues with groundwater can be</p>

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					<p>identified, and additional mitigation measures can be implemented before any of the private wells are impacted.</p>
719	PC(1)-34	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Is the water quality and quantity of Thunder Lake going to be affected in such that our health and lifestyle may change or are in jeopardy?</p> <p>Response: No, there will be no measurable effects of the Project on Thunder Lake. As described in the revised EIS, there will be no direct water discharges to Thunder Lake, nor any direct withdrawals from Thunder Lake.. The only direct discharges from the Project will be from the effluent treatment plant to Blackwater Creek. Blackwater Creek flows into Wabigoon Lake, which is downstream of Thunder Lake. To ensure the protection of the environment during the operations of the Project, Treasury Metals has committed (Table 10.0-1of the revised EIS) that, during operations, all effluent from the Project will be treated to a concentration that meets Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) prior to discharge. The PWQO are designed to protect sensitive aquatic receptors.</p>
720	PC(1)-35	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Research on cyanide destruction process show an increase in bio-availability of mercury. Aware that Grassy Narrows First Nation is concerned about mercury exposure because of previous exposure.</p> <p>Revised Response: Treasury Metals is aware of the importance of mercury exposure to the City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents and all communities further downstream. As stated in the original EIS in Table 9.0.1 (and restated in Table 10.1-1 of the revised EIS), Treasury Metals highlights that they are committed to ensuring all receiving waters surrounding the project are protected and have made the following commitments/ mitigation as described in Section 10 of the revised EIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During operations, effluent discharged from the Project to Blackwater Creek will meet the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) or background concentrations if background levels are above the PWQO. Where there is no PWQO for a parameter, the commitment will be to meet the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG). For total mercury, the commitment will be that effluent discharged to Blackwater Creek will meet background concentrations for that watercourse. Background concentrations for Blackwater Creek are defined as the 75th percentile in accordance MOECC receiving water assessment policy. Detailed parameters will be determined through engagement with appropriate Provincial and Federal regulatory bodies. [Cmt_034]

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pit lake will be monitored as it is filling to determine whether batch treatment will be required to ensure the water meets PWQO, or background if background levels exceed the PWQO, prior to the discharge from the pit lake to a tributary of Blackwater Creek. [Mit_024] During operations, excess water not required in the process will be treated to concentrations that meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) or Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the protection of aquatic life, or background if background levels exceed the PWQO, prior to discharging to Blackwater Creek. In the case of mercury, effluent will be treated to meet the background concentrations in Blackwater Creek. [Mit_053] <p>The technology selected for treatment of the effluent has been demonstrated to be capable of achieving the committed mercury discharge concentrations.</p> <p>Most mercury in the environment occurs in the divalent form Hg²⁺, with lesser amounts occurring as elemental mercury (Hgo), and methyl mercury. With respect to the effect of the cyanide destruction process on mercury bio-availability, sulphur dioxide (or equivalent) used in the cyanide destruction process is an oxidizing agent and therefore has the potential to oxidize elemental mercury to divalent mercury. Divalent mercury, under anaerobic conditions, can be converted to methyl mercury (principally by sulphur reducing bacteria) more easily compared with elemental mercury. Divalent mercury can also be precipitated by lime used in the cyanide destruction process. Therefore, while there is some potential to convert elemental mercury to divalent mercury through the cyanide destruction process, most mercury is already in this state. Moreover, a portion of the divalent mercury present during the cyanide destruction process would be precipitated by lime added as part of the process. Use of the cyanide destruction process is therefore not expected to appreciably alter the availability of mercury for methylation, and could in fact reduce its availability through the precipitation of divalent mercury by lime addition used in the cyanide destruction process.</p>
721	PC(1)-36	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Community member was trapping minnows in the irrigation pond on the site and was kicked off the property.</p> <p>Response: During the planning stages of the Project, Treasury Metals encourages sustainable resource use within its private property, and is supportive of minnow trapping. All inquiries for trapping, hunting, and fishing within the Project property package can be directed to the local Project office for clarification.</p> <p>Once the Project commences, access to the active areas of the Project site will be restricted for safety and security reasons. Again, inquiries can be directed to the local Project office.</p>

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722	PC(1)-37	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 9.1.3 EIS Section Table 6.4.7, page 6-86 - Impacts to local real estate pricing are not considered in socio-economic discussion–this is a major concern for many residents.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals recognizes that potential Project-related effects on real estate pricing within the socio-economic study area may vary by community and be influenced by factors including, but not limited to: Project phase (site preparation and construction, operations, closure, post-closure), location, availability of housing, personal decision-making, population changes and location of origin of members of the workforce. Through its commitment to ongoing engagement with stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples throughout the life of the Project, Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples to develop a socio-economic management plan designed to address potential Project-related socio-economic effects identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project.</p> <p>Although not addressed explicitly in the original EIS, an evaluation of the potential effects of the Project on property values has been included in Section 6.____ of the revised EIS. Treasury Metals acknowledges that there are a number of questions from the Agency and other reviewers related to the approach used in the original EIS for organizing and presenting the relevant information regarding the potential effects of the Project.</p>
723	PC(1)-38	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: The proponent at the information sessions (which should be on the public record) responded to a concerned citizen regarding her property value of a lakefront home in eye sight of the waste rock piles. The proponent endorsed that their local research was that property values would increase. Where is this research available? How robust is the information? Why did the proponent respond with an answer of increasing values which is a contradiction to their documents regarding Local residents and recreational users - Effect on property values: “Advantages: None Apparent. Disadvantages: Elevated Noise and visual disturbances over initial open pit mine life. Disadvantages: Some visual and audible disturbances during mining operations could potentially lower property values.”(Goliath Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix X). The statements made at the information session are interpreted to be conveniently misleading especially at an open session regarding what is contained in the EIS.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals recognizes that there may be a potential Project-related effect on real estate pricing within the study area, which may vary by community and be influenced by factors including, but not limited to: Project phase (site preparation and construction, operations, closure, post-closure), location, availability of housing, personal decision-making, population changes and</p>

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					<p>location of origin of members of the workforce. Through its commitment to ongoing engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous communities throughout the life of the Project, Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Indigenous communities to develop a socio-economic management plan. This plan will be designed to address potential Project-related socio-economic effects identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project. The issue of property values is addressed more fully in Section 6.18 of the revised EIS.</p>
724	PC(1)-39	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> Comments and questions about potential impacts to property values during mine operation and abandonment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential decrease in property values due to the proximity of the mine; • identify if there is an assurance or legal recourse if property values become valueless; • will there be financial compensation for the depreciation of homes/farms; • clarify if there will be insurance in case of property damage; and <p>A local homeowner was required by his mortgage company to purchase insurance on his property for damage caused by the mine. This is very concerning to us who do not hold this type of insurance.</p> <p><u>Response:</u> Treasury Metals recognizes that there may be a potential Project-related effect on real estate pricing within the study area, which may vary by community and be influenced by factors including, but not limited to: Project phase (site preparation and construction, operations, closure, post-closure), location, availability of housing, personal decision-making, population changes and location of origin of members of the workforce. Through its commitment to ongoing engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous communities throughout the life of the Project, Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Indigenous communities to develop a socio-economic management plan. This plan will be designed to address potential Project-related socio-economic effects identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project. The issue of property values is addressed more fully under the “economic factors” component in Section 6.18 of the revised EIS.</p>
725	PC(1)-40				<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u></p>

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		City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Comments and questions about who will be paying for new roads and the wear and tear on existing roads that vehicles from the mine will use. State the number of vehicles that would be travelling down the road and the possibility of re-routing access roads.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals will engage the Local Services Board based in Wabigoon, Ontario to acquire Tree Nursery Road in its entirety from north of Normans Road. This road will be owned and controlled by Treasury Metals, with limited access to the public for safety and security reasons. The current projected traffic volume will peak during the construction period totaling approximately 469 daily trips down Anderson Road and Tree Nursery Road. Based on the results of the model analysis for total traffic conditions, Section 11.1 of Appendix E to the revised EIS states the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Highway 17 traffic lanes maintain a level of service of 'A' during all horizons; and - Anderson Road maintains a level of service of 'B' or better during all horizons. <p>Treasury Metals will work with the Local Services Board and the Ministry of Transport to complete the recommendations as defined within Appendix E. In addition to working with the Local Services Board to ensure the road is maintained for local users.</p> <p>Treasury Metals does not currently plan to build or re-route the access road to the Project.</p>
726	PC(1)-41	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns about the quiet country road will become mayhem (especially at shift change.) The road is also quite narrow, barely allowing two vehicles to pass each other, explain how a smaller vehicle and an oversized transport truck going to accommodate each other. Want to know how many vehicles would be travelling down the road, and how much cyanide would be hauled past homes. Is it was possible to reroute the access road by making a road behind existing homes extending Norman Road to Hwy 17?</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals commissioned a comprehensive Traffic Impact Study (included as Appendix E to the revised EIS). This study contained baseline traffic information as well as an assessment of the Project's potential effects on traffic. The Study determined that the peak hours for traffic to/from the Project site will not overlap with existing baseline peak hours for Highway 17 traffic flows; and with the additional anticipated Project-related traffic the existing level of service (LOS) will be maintained on Highway 17 and Anderson Road. Appendix E also includes a model analysis for total traffic conditions for anticipated levels of Project-related traffic during site preparation and</p>

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					<p>construction and operations phases considering the volume to capacity ratio for both Highway 17 and Anderson Road.</p> <p>The detailed Traffic Impact Study (Appendix E to the revised EIS) demonstrates that the Project will not measurably affect travel times along Highway 17. Treasury Metals has committed to develop and implement a Transportation and Access Management Plan, which will address potential Project traffic-related effects. Treasury will also establish and enforce traffic safety protocols, regulatory and cautionary signage, road maintenance and emergency response plans on all Project roads to prevent collisions and accidents. The detailed Traffic Impact Study (Appendix E to the EIS) also demonstrated that the daily traffic volumes associated with the Project are relatively small when compared to the existing volumes along Highway 17. These volumes are not expected to change the air quality or noise levels along the highway to an extent that would be noticeable or affect current or traditional uses of the land.</p> <p>Treasury Metals is committed to working with local public and Indigenous stakeholders to ensure that the LOS of both Anderson Road and Tree Nursery Road are maintained for local stakeholder use.</p> <p>All aspects of the Project associated with the handling, use and treatment of cyanide are designed to operate and comply with the International Cyanide Code. Cyanide that will be used in the process will be delivered by truck in the preferred form of dry (solid) sodium cyanide pellets or briquettes, to avoid the possibility of liquid spills during transport. Three to five days' worth of cyanide pellets will be stored in the processing plant, with additional storage (two to four days' worth) provided at the existing warehouse at the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) tree nursery. All deliveries of cyanide to the site would be done by regulated transport companies, who would be required to comply with relevant federal regulations such as the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act. All carriers would be required under the Act to have detailed emergency response and contingency plans in place in the unlikely event of an accident during transport.</p> <p>Within the Project site, Treasury Metals has committed to develop detailed emergency response and contingency measures in the event of an accident or spill involving cyanide. These plans and safeguards would be consistent with the International Cyanide Code, and would, at the most fundamental level, be focused on procedures and safeguards to avoiding accidents.</p> <p>Currently the proposed design of the Project does not call for the construction of a new road connecting Norman Road with Highway 17, and has not been considered within the design due to potential impacts to the environment, socio-economic concerns, and potential impacts to Aboriginal peoples.</p>

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727	PC(1)-42	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Identify if the city will get revenue from the project.</p> <p>Response: The Project is located outside the City of Dryden's municipal boundary; therefore, the City of Dryden will likely not receive any direct revenue from the Project as it is currently proposed. However, it is estimated that the City of Dryden will see numerous indirect benefits due to the Project. The indirect benefits include, but are not limited to, increased employment, increased commercial opportunities for support to local industries such as stores and restaurants. Treasury Metals has committed to maintain both a local hiring protocol and local purchasing protocol (see Table 10.0-1 of the revised EIS) to the extent possible.</p>
728	PC(1)-43	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Believe the mine will be a definite economic boom to the area and will provide much needed jobs and spin off. Comments and questions about the economic benefits to the area. Provide the number of local workers hired and the number of out of workers hired in the future.</p> <p>Response: The Project will provide employment and business opportunities throughout the life of the Project through both direct and indirect opportunities resultant from Project activities. During the two-year site preparation and construction phase, it is estimated that a workforce of 450 will be required. Project operations will require a workforce of approximately 250 individuals for a 10 to 12-year period. During the closure phase of the Project, a reduced workforce will be required to carry out remediation and reclamation efforts.</p> <p>To date, the Project has employed 49 people, 32 of whom are from the local socio-economic study area communities. Treasury Metals has committed to develop and implement employment practices that give preference to local and regional labour to the extent possible (see Table 10.0-1 of the revised EIS for commitments).</p>
729	PC(1)-44	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns about potential impacts to local and regional tourism, particularly operations on Wabigoon Lake. Identified that changes in perception should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals acknowledges that there are a number of questions from the Agency and other reviewers related to the approach used in the original EIS for organizing and presenting information regarding the potential effects of the Project. In order to effectively address these issues, and to address issues raised through the responses to Round 1 questions, Treasury Metals has provided an comprehensive effects assessment in Section 6.0 of the revised EIS. This Section sets out the assessment of effects and impacts associated with the Project in a clear and traceable</p>

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					<p>manner. The effects assessment includes an expanded description of potential Project-related effects, including potential effects on tourism in the region.</p>
730	PC(1)-45	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns regarding potential impacts to water quality and country foods. Community member from Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation concerned with impacts to water quality. Has fished Wabigoon Lake and surrounding area. Basic needs for water should not be taken away.</p> <p>Revised Response:</p> <p>A human health risk assessment was completed for the project and assessed potential risk to indigenous communities via water (surface and groundwater) pathways as well as ingestion of country foods. The human health risk assessment was completed following accepted Health Canada practices and determined that the project would not contribute meaningfully to potential risks associated with water quality or country foods. The human health risk assessment report is provided in Appendix X and summarized in Section 6.19 of the Revised EIS. As stated in the Human Health Risk Assessment (Section 6.19), no potential human health risks were identified as a result of changes to ground or surface water quality as part of the project and as such this also applies to country foods that rely on the associated aquatic resources.</p> <p>The potential effects of the project on water quantity are discussed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6.9 Surface Water Quantity of the Revised EIS • Section 6.10 Groundwater Quality (which includes an assessment of Quantity) <p>The potential effects of the project on water quality have been modelled and are presented in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6.8- Surface Water Quality • Section 6.10- Groundwater Quality <p>Treasury Metals recognizes that water quality is of great important to people in the vicinity of the Project and that use Wabigoon Lake and Thunder Lake for both recreation and sustenance. Treasury Metals highlights that they are committed to ensuring all receiving waters surrounding the project are protected and have made the following commitments/ mitigation as described in Section 10 of the revised EIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During operations, effluent discharged from the Project to Blackwater Creek will meet the Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) or background concentrations if background levels are above the PWQO. Where there is no PWQO for a parameter, the commitment will be to meet the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG). For total mercury, the commitment will be that effluent discharged to Blackwater Creek will meet background concentrations for that watercourse. Background concentrations for

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					<p>Blackwater Creek are defined as the 75th percentile in accordance MOECC receiving water assessment policy. Detailed parameters will be determined through engagement with appropriate Provincial and Federal regulatory bodies. [Cmt_034]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pit lake will be monitored as it is filling to determine whether batch treatment will be required to ensure the water meets PWQO, or background if background levels exceed the PWQO, prior to the discharge from the pit lake to a tributary of Blackwater Creek.[Mit_024] • During operations, excess water not required in the process will be treated to concentrations that meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) or Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the protection of aquatic life, or background if background levels exceed the PWQO, prior to discharging to Blackwater Creek. In the case of mercury, effluent will be treated to meet the background concentrations in Blackwater Creek. [Mit_053] <p>The adverse effects to surface water quality during operations for a 1 in 20 climatic dry year, 1 in 20 climatic wet year and average climatic year is presented in Table 6.8.6-1 of the revised EIS, which show very minor changes that are not anticipated to effect country foods. The adverse effects to surface water quality during post-closure for a 1 in 20 climatic dry year, 1 in 20 climatic wet year and average climatic year is presented in Table 6.8.6-2 of the revised EIS and shows minimal changes to all waterbodies that will have effects. The predictions show that water quality will remain relatively unchanged as a result of the Project.</p> <p>Country Foods</p> <p>As stated in Section 6.19 of the revised EIS, no potential human health risks were identified via minor changes to potential contaminant loadings in country foods (including plants / berries, wildlife, and fish) as a result of the project.</p> <p>Section 6.14.6-1 specifically discusses potentially residual adverse effects to fish, a revised assessment of the consumption of fish is included in Section 6.19 of the EIS. The results indicated that background concentrations of mercury in the area in fish pose risk to some human receptors, however the effects of the Project do not.</p>
731	PC(1)-46	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment:</p> <p>Section 10.2 Appendix EE, Page 23, Section 5.2.2.2 - "Chanterelle mushroom picking activity has been documented within the LSA (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). These areas will not be directly affected though Project development, although they will not be available to the public due to safety concerns. Upon closure of the Project this site will be available to the public and First Nation communities."</p> <p>Chanterelle mushrooms will be cut off for the project duration, how close are the sites to the project</p>

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					<p>site? Are they close enough that perception of their safety to eat will be questioned? More discussion about this with the community is required.</p> <p><u>Response:</u> As shown on Figure 5.1 of Appendix EE to the revised EIS, there was a single area identified as “known Chantrelle mushroom harvest area” in the vicinity of the Project. This area is located to the east of Tree Nursery Road, within the footprint of the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) tree nursery, and within the catchment area of Thunder Lake Tributary 3. The “known harvest area” is located approximately 0.75 km to the north of the tailings storage facility (TSF), but in a different watershed (see Figure 5.1 of Appendix EE to the revised EIS). The TSF will be located within the basin of Blackwater Creek Tributary 2. The “known harvest area” is also located approximately 2.5 km from the open pit mine.</p> <p>Access to this “known harvest area” will be restricted during the site preparation and construction, operations and closure phases of the Project due to concerns over safety associated with members of the public entering an active industrial operation. However, there were no safety concerns associated with consumption of the mushrooms themselves, either during the active life of the Project, or into the post-closure phase. The screening level risk assessment did not identify any concerns associated with the uptake of contaminants into vegetation grown and harvested from the waste rock storage area (WRSA) or the TSF during the post-closure scenario. Therefore, there would be no basis for concerns over the safety of consuming chanterelle mushrooms once the mining operations cease.</p>
732	PC(1)-47	City of Dryden resident			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> Section 10.2 Appendix EE, Page 23, Section 5.2.2.3 - “Two locations of wild rice are documented with the regional area. Data on these locations was provided by the OMNRF (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). These locations of wild rice fall within the discharge area of the Goliath Project. As detailed within Section 5.3 the Goliath Gold Project has been designed to discharge all effluent at PWQO guidelines. These guidelines are designed to protect aquatic life at all exposure levels. Therefore, it will not adversely impact the gathering of wild rice within the local and regional area.”</p> <p>Same comment as above only with wild rice. Will perception of harvesting wild rice near a mining effluent discharge point source alter perception of whether it’s safe to eat?</p> <p><u>Response:</u> The two areas identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) as having wild rice are both located in and around Wabigoon Lake. The first area is located at the mouth of Nugget Creek, where it flows into Wabigoon Lake. This area is adjacent to the community of Wabigoon. The second area is on the south shore of Wabigoon Lake, adjacent to Butler Lake Provincial Park. As noted in the questions, and committed to in the revised EIS (Table 10.1-1 of the revised EIS), effluent from the Project will be discharged at a concentration that meets Provincial</p>

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					Water Quality Objectives (PWOO), which are designed to protect sensitive aquatic receptors. Therefore, there would be no basis for concerns over the safety of consuming wild rice.
733	PC(1)-48	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 10.2 Appendix EE - Are blueberries, chanterelles, wild rice, game and furbearers the only country food with concerns expressed? Should any traditional medicines be considered in Appendix EE?</p> <p>Response: Appendix EE to the EIS listed the information that was available regarding the use of country foods in the vicinity of the Project. Traditional medicines would not typically be referred to as country foods, but Treasury Metals recognizes the importance of traditional medicines to Aboriginal people. Treasury Metals has provided an effects assessment for the Project in Section 6.0 of the revised EIS. The potential environmental effects on the identified resources are described in Section 6.0. Additionally, the effects assessment presents the linkage between Project-related effects on components of the environment and effect on the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Aboriginal peoples in Section 6.21 of the revised EIS.</p>
734	PC(1)-49	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Information on land clearing and utilization of trees and soil is needed. The Dryden Forest Management Co. would like to work with Treasury Metals to ensure trees are properly utilized.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals will strive to work with the Dryden Forest Management Company to provide the best option for the utilization of trees. Further details regarding the speculation for harvest will be provided as part of the development process.</p>
735	PC(1)-50	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Proposed mine site is in service area (including fire services) of Wabigoon. Describe how TMI will provide fire suppression.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals will provide specific onsite fire suppression for the plant and infrastructure facilities. Please refer to response to TMI_259-EE(1)-02 for a more detailed description of fire suppression design and mitigation methodologies.</p>
736	PC(1)-51	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: The impact on Aaron Provincial Park needs to be investigated further.</p> <p>Response: Aaron Provincial Park is located within the Local Study Area (LSA) used in the original EIS and revised EIS, therefore the effects of the Project on the park were fully evaluated in both the original</p>

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					<p>and revised EIS. All of the water discharges from the Project will go into Blackwater Creek, and will not affect the water quality in Thunder Lake. Furthermore, Treasury Metals has committed to treat all effluent from the site to meet Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) established to protect aquatic life. The predicted levels of noise and air quality will meet all of the regulatory limits, and levels of light will be comparable to existing background levels. Potential effects on wildlife will be restricted to the area in the immediate Project footprint, while effects of fisheries will be restricted to those loss of sections of Blackwater Creek tributaries that will be within the footprint of the Project. Treasury Metals has committed to offset the loss of fish habitat as required under the Fisheries Act and the federal Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER).</p> <p>While Aaron Provincial Park is located on the shores of Thunder Lake, the park also straddles the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17), abuts to the main CP rail line and straddles the main Trans-Canada gas pipeline. The Project will not be apparent to visitors at the park, or materially change the character of the park.</p>
737	PC(1)-52	Thunder Lake residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> There is already the issue of excessive throwing of garbage out of vehicles onto our property alongside the road, being negligent of human and animal safety by driving at high speeds and completely disregarding homes.</p> <p><u>Response:</u> As defined within Appendix Z (Section 2.21 – Traffic Control) Treasury Metals currently enforces the traffic control policy within the site. This policy applies to all employees, suppliers, contractors, and visitors to the Project area. As part of the traffic and site control policy, Treasury Metals will continue to evolve its current practices and take into consideration all comments from the public, Aboriginal peoples and stakeholders. If employees, suppliers, contractors, and visitors failure to comply within this policy, it will result in corrective action. This includes both the throwing of garbage from vehicles and driving at high speeds. Safety is an issue that Treasury Metals takes seriously. Animal interactions will be monitored and recorded as part of the Wildlife Management Plan. Such incidents will be monitored though life of Project and, if warranted, guide changes to procedures and policies.</p>
738	PC(1)-53	Member of the public			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> For Section 6.2.1.6 on climate, I think it would make more sense to compare the amount of carbon that would be emitted by the mine to a scenario where there is no mine, because I think this is a more accurate way of determining the effect on climate. Section 6.4.1.6 suggests that the duration will go away at closure (level 2), while GHG's emitted stay in the atmosphere and continue to cause climate impacts for much longer than that. It also says that the effects on climate will be</p>

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					<p>readily reversible (level 1), which again, is not true because the GHG's stay in the atmosphere for a very long time.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>The Round 1 questions information requests included feedback from CEAA and other technical reviewers related to the approach used in the original EIS for organizing and presenting the relevant information regarding the potential effects of the Project. To effectively address this feedback, Treasury Metals has provided a comprehensive effects assessment in Section 6.0 of the revised EIS. The effects assessment is organized in a manner that corresponds with the requirements described in the EIS Guidelines, and provides an expanded evaluation of the potential effects of the Project on climate.</p> <p>The first step in understanding the potential for the Project to affect the climate is to put the Project emissions into context with the emissions contributing to changes in climate. Based on the peak level of activity and GHG emissions (i.e., during operations), the Project would represent 0.002% increase in the Canadian GHG emission levels, a 0.18% increase in the GHG emissions levels for the mining sector in Canada, and a 0.009% increase in the GHG emissions for Ontario. It should be clear that the effects of the relatively minor amount of Project GHG emissions on climate would not be measurable. This is consistent with the current federal guidance for incorporating climate impacts in environmental assessments (FPTCCCEA 2003), which states that "...unlike most project-related environmental effects, the contribution of an individual project to climate change cannot be measured."</p>
739	PC(1)-54	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment:</p> <p>Is concerned about the potential for archeological findings and indicated that they have found evidence of indigenous habitation on their property and would assume it would be in the surrounding area as well.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>The comment reflects a concern held by a member of the public that archaeological resources may be present within the Project area, based on local knowledge of archaeological resources from their own property.</p> <p>As reflected in the original EIS, the revised EIS, and the archaeological assessment reports prepared for the Project, northwestern Ontario has a long history of Aboriginal occupation. This is expressed, in part, by archaeological resources, sites and artifacts left behind by earlier inhabitants. The patterning of archaeological sites across a given landscape reflects places where habitations were established for longer and shorter durations, and where material traces of this</p>

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					<p>habitation remain. Some activities, such as traversing an area for travel or hunting purposes will not usually be reflected in the archaeological record if no material traces remain. Other areas, while they may be part of a traditional use area, may not have been physically occupied, and the potential for archaeological resources to be present will be nil.</p> <p>The archaeological assessment focused on the parts of the property that will be directly impacted by the construction of the open pit mine and associated infrastructure. It followed the methodology prescribed by Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), and is based on common archaeological practice. Evaluation of archaeological potential considers a range of variables, including the topographic conditions of the subject property, presence and distribution of registered archaeological sites in the region, archaeological reports, local knowledge and the experience of the archaeological consultant, as well as a detailed property inspection. Based on the local terrain at the development site, including low topographic relief, small, unnavigable seasonal streams and high water table, the archaeologist arrived at the conclusion that the area holds low archaeological potential, and recommended that no further archaeological assessment would be required. The MTCS have reviewed the reports, and expressed satisfaction at the recommendations made. The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan will set out processes for addressing archaeological or cultural heritage resources uncovered during the course of site preparation and construction, operations and closure phases of the Project.</p> <p>All evaluations of archaeological potential consider areas adjacent to the subject property to confirm the accuracy of evaluations made. For example, high archaeological potential exists adjacent to Thunder Lake and Wabigoon Lake. These areas would have been the preferred locations for settlement, and this settlement would have been related to available food resources (fish, rice), and access (travel routes) among other variables. It is expected that archaeological resources are present in these areas, and they are important to our understanding of the past occupation of the region, but may not affect the outcome of the archaeological assessment of the development area.</p> <p>Treasury Metals advises any person finding archaeological resources to make the location of the find and nature of the resource known to MTCS.</p>
740	PC(1)-55	City of Dryden residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 9.2 Appendix DD, Page 34, Section 5.5.1 - "As Naoakamegwanning is situated on Lake of the Woods, there is no direct link by water to the vicinity of the Goliath Site. Any traditional travel between Naoakamegwanning and the area near the Goliath site would have involved a complex series of lakes and portages to connect with Eagle Lake. Similar routes as used by aboriginal living in the Eagle Lake area would then have been used to reach the Wabigoon Lake area and the vicinity of the Goliath site." Travel did occur historically by means of complex series of portages. Communities traditionally met at Rice Lake which is just north of the Goliath site, historical travel routes could very likely have</p>

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					<p>been via Thunder Creek, Thunder Lake and Blackwater Creek all of which fall within the area of impact.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals has made efforts to engage and elicit input from Aboriginal peoples regarding the Project. Treasury Metals also recognizes that engagement does not stop with the filing of the EIS and will continue throughout the life of the Project. Treasury Metals will continue to try to engage the Aboriginal peoples meaningfully with respect to the Project. The engagement activities prior to filing the original EIS were summarized in Section 8, and more fully documented in Appendix DD to the original EIS. As part of the Round 1 IRs, the Agency has requested that Treasury Metals expand and update the information presented in Appendix DD to the original EIS. This information is provided as Section 9.0 of the revised EIS</p> <p>Treasury Metals thanks the writer for providing the new information regarding the Naotkamegwaning First Nation, which has been added to Section 9.0 of the revised EIS and acts as a point of discussion going forward with this Indigenous community.</p>
741	PC(1)-56	City of Dryden residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 9.2 Appendix DD, Page 29, Section 5.4.1 - "Travelling by road (Highway 17 - Highway 105) Wabauskang First Nation is located approximately 135 km from the Goliath Gold site. Traditional travel between Wabauskang and the Goliath site would have been much more difficult. Wabauskang is not located on the Wabigoon River system. In order to travel between Wabauskang and Wabigoon Lake, it would have been necessary to canoe upstream through Perrault, Cedar and Cliff Lakes, and then follow the route through a series of smaller lakes and portages (Mystery, Evening, and Twilight) and then portage overland to reach the Wabigoon system at Clay Lake. From Clay Lake to Wabigoon Lake would still involve a long paddle upstream and portages around a number of rapids and waterfalls."</p> <p>Traditional travel routes shouldn't be considered from the mine site to present day community sites, the travel distances from the modern-day community to the project site are not altogether relevant in historical context. Community members from Wabauskang, Naotkamegwaning, etc. likely travelled far beyond the modern-day community sites. This comment could be applied to many other community sections in the document.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals has made efforts to engage and elicit input from Aboriginal peoples regarding the Project. Treasury Metals also recognizes that engagement does not stop with the filing of the EIS and will continue throughout the life of the Project. Treasury Metals will continue to try to engage the Aboriginal peoples meaningfully with respect to the Project. The engagement activities prior to</p>

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					<p>filing the original EIS were summarized in Section 8, and more fully documented in Appendix DD to the original EIS. As part of the Round 1 IRs, the Agency has requested that Treasury Metals expand and update the information presented in Appendix DD to the original EIS. This information is provided in Section 9.0 of the revised EIS.</p> <p>Treasury Metals thanks the writer for providing the new information regarding the Wabauskang First Nation and Naotkamegwanning First Nation, which has been added to Section 9.0 of the revised EIS and acts as a point of discussion going forward with these Indigenous community.</p>
742	PC(1)-57	City of Dryden resident			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> Section 9.2 Appendix DD, Page 19, Section 5.1.4.8.1.3 - "Although not specified by WLON, it may be assumed that in times past, a route may have existed between Wabigoon Lake, Thunder Lake, Mavis Lake, Ghost Lake, and the wild rice gathering areas on Rice Lake. As there is no water connection between Mavis and Thunder Lakes, travel would have required lengthy overland portages between Thunder and Mavis Lake and Ghost and Rice Lake, with a shorter portage between Mavis and Ghost." Nothing is included to address whether there are potential impacts to historical travel routes to Mavis Lake and if so how those will be addressed.</p> <p><u>Revised Response:</u> Since the time of the original EIS submission, Treasury Metals has participated in a number of meaningful engagement activities. Treasury Metals as revised the EIS substantially to reflect the traditional knowledge and traditional land and resource use information shared since the original EIS submission. One example of this is that in the revised EIS, the importance of traditional travel routes was considered in the assessment of the effects of the project on Aboriginal peoples (Section 6.21 of the revised EIS) and Indigenous communities (Section 6.22 of the revised EIS). Cultural and sites of spiritual significance including travel routes have been identified proximal to the Project area. This is highlighted by the communication from Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation that community members historically passed through Thunder Lake as part of gathering efforts on Rice Lake. This portage also included a stop at what is now considered Johnsons Beach, located within the City of Dryden and in proximity of the Project. This area is noted for its beach, and gathering activities including plant harvest occurred within the area. Communications have indicated that Rice Lake was an active site for wild rice gathering. As it relates directly to the Project this canoe and travel route lies beyond the area anticipated to be directly affected by the Project and will not be compromised. Cultural heritage and site of significant have been captured within Section 5.13 as it relates to each community including Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation. In the revised EIS, the effects of the project on travel routes are assessed using the VC "cultural and spiritual".</p>

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					<p>Further to this Treasury Metals has made overtures to each community including Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, and collated all biophysical and traditional values/land and recourse use information within the EIS to date. This information in turn has been sourced from engagement with Indigenous communities (open houses, presentations, meetings, calls, discussions), and secondary source information. All information received via engagement has been formally captured within the Stakeholder Engagement Report which is included in the revised EIS as appendix DD and summarized in Section 9 of the revised EIS.</p> <p>Treasury Metals has revised the EIS to include the following key changes with respect to traditional knowledge and traditional land and resource use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional knowledge obtained from various Indigenous communities including Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation has been incorporated into each subsection of Section 5 (Existing Environment(i.e. 5.1 Climate, 5.2 Air Quality, 5.3 Noise and Light, 5.4 Geology, 5.5 Terrain and Soil, 5.6 Hydrogeology, 5.7 Surface Hydrology, 5.8 Aquatic Resources, 5.9 Terrestrial Resources, 5.10 Migratory Birds,5.11 Species at Risk, and 5.12 Human Environment); • Traditional land and resource use is discussed for each Indigenous community including Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation in Section 5.13; • The information presented in Section 5 of the revised EIS was essential to the effects assessment completed for Indigenous peoples in Section 6.21 and specifically for each community in Section 6.22 of the revised EIS. It was also essential as part of the Valued Component selection process outlined in Section 6.1.3 of the revised EIS. <p>Treasury Metals continues outreach with all communities in the identification of historical, cultural, heritage, and ceremonial sites and is committed to design and mitigation efforts that reflect the values within or proximal to the Project footprint.</p>
743	PC(1)-58	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 12.2 EIS Table 6.4.6, page 6-83 - Suggest working with communities as they maintain that there are sites of historical and archaeological significance within project site boundaries.</p> <p>Response: The comment suggests that local communities should be engaged to ensure that all sites of archaeological or cultural significance are addressed in planning. Planning for the protection and mitigation of impacts to archaeological and cultural heritage resources can involve a wide range of local participants. Long-term, positive relationships with local community members and local First Nation and Métis communities will provide mutual benefits in a range of areas. Treasury Metals will continue to engage with local communities to advance traditional knowledge (TK) studies for the Project area that accurately map and develop</p>

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					<p>mitigation protocols for any archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the Project area that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p> <p>As part of the planning for the development, an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resources Management Plan will be prepared to guide work at the development site and other parts of the Project area during site preparation and construction, operations and closure of the mine. This plan will set out the process for notification and engagement of Aboriginal community members on archaeology and cultural heritage issues, including planning for cultural heritage resource protection and management of accidental discoveries. The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan will include direction for active involvement of local Aboriginal communities regarding archaeological and cultural heritage. The plan will also identify steps that local community members not formally engaged in planning and mitigation of impacts to heritage resources can provide information or otherwise participate.</p>
744	PC(1)-59	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: For the cultural heritage assessment that is done to assess aboriginal values, is this shared with the aboriginal communities?</p> <p>Response: All documentation that is presented within the original and revised EIS is shared with Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>Treasury Metals continues to be committed to working with Aboriginal peoples in the Project area collect traditional knowledge and land use (TK/TLU) information. That TK/TLU information could include information about physical and cultural heritage resources in the local study area. Treasury Metals also seeks to engage with the Project area Aboriginal peoples to discuss measures to minimize impacts on physical and cultural heritage resources. Should additional information be received from Aboriginal peoples regarding potential physical or cultural heritage resources within the local study area, Treasury Metals will review and consider any potential effects, and develop and implement necessary mitigation measures, as appropriate.</p> <p>The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resources Management Plan will also address Treasury Metals legal obligations under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, <i>Coroners Act</i> and the <i>Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act</i> to provide for ongoing protection to archaeological or cultural heritage resources. The obligations concerning accidental discovery of human remains or archaeological resources continue to apply throughout the duration of Treasury Metals activities at the property.</p>
745	PC(1)-60	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: Is concerned about the effects on medicinal plants growing in the area and the historical area called "Blueberry Camp" where people harvest blueberries for food and income.</p>

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					<p><u>Revised Response:</u></p> <p>Treasury Metals recognizes that both the public and Indigenous peoples rely on the lands for the purposes of gathering recognizes the importance of assessing any impact as it relates to traditional land use activities and practices. Treasury Metals acknowledges that the Project may impact these availability or practices within the Project area, and is committed to working with all communities to identify, mitigate, and avoid these respective aspects. Treasury Metals has made overtures to both public and Indigenous communities designated and collated all biophysical and traditional values/land use information within the EIS to date. This information in turn has been sourced from engagement with Indigenous communities (open houses, presentations, meetings, calls, discussions), and secondary source information.</p> <p>The blueberry camp identified is that located directly north of the TSF, located on the former Tree Nursery grounds. Treasury Metals has spoken to access concerns to this resource use as a primary concern as part of engagement efforts for the Goliath Project. Mitigation current proposed is the establishment of a communication and access protocol to ensure access to traditional land and resources use for Indigenous peoples. This mitigation will be in place to ensure the safety of not only resource users, but also the safety of Treasury Metals, and associates staff. Treasury Metals has presented this information to all Indigenous communities and the public. Further to this Treasury Metals is open to dialogue regarding resource use as part of the EA process, to define the best solution to access those resources proximal to Tree Nursery Road.</p> <p>Treasury Metals has revised the EIS to include the following key changes with respect to traditional knowledge and traditional land and resource use, including that of wild edible consumption and use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional knowledge obtained from various communities has been incorporated into each subsection of Section 5 (Existing Environment(i.e. 5.1 Climate, 5.2 Air Quality, 5.3 Noise and Light, 5.4 Geology, 5.5 Terrain and Soil, 5.6 Hydrogeology, 5.7 Surface Hydrology, 5.8 Aquatic Resources, 5.9 Terrestrial Resources, 5.10 Migratory Birds,5.11 Species at Risk, and 5.12 Human Environment); • Traditional land and resource use is discussed for each Indigenous community including Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation in Section 5.13; • The information presented in Section 5 of the revised EIS was essential to the effects assessment completed for Indigenous peoples in Section 6.21 and specifically for each community in Section 6.22 of the revised EIS. It was also essential as part of the Valued Component selection process outlined in Section 6.1.3 of the revised EIS. <p>Treasury Metals has revised the EIS to reflect the valued traditional knowledge and traditional land use information shared by all Stakeholders to date and will continue to work with this community to ensure that any potential impacts of the project on their traditional land and resource use are properly mitigated.</p>

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746	PC(1)-61	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 10.2 Appendix DD, page 11, Section 5.1.2.1 - "No specific areas associated with the Goliath Mine Project have been identified as areas from which blueberries have been gathered... Other plant species may require different conditions to thrive than do blueberries, but virtually all plant species have particular conditions (eco-site and stage of forest development) under which their abundance is optimal and other conditions where they may be absent from the site." Country food discussion in Appendix DD section 5.1.2.1 is too narrow – only blueberries are considered.</p> <p>Response: In addition to the section of Appendix DD described above, the original EIS included a review of country foods availability and use (Appendix EE), which was restated in revised EIS. The country foods assessment provided in Appendix EE describes all country foods identified such as: surface water use, blueberries, mushrooms, wild rice, land mammals and fishing and aquatic species. Further to this, Treasury Metals continues to be committed to working with both public stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples in the Project area to collect traditional knowledge and land use (TK/TLU) information. That TK/TLU information could include information about physical, biological, and cultural heritage resources in the local study area. Should additional information be received from public and Aboriginal stakeholders, or Aboriginal peoples regarding potential physical, biological, or cultural heritage resources within the local study area, Treasury Metals will review and consider any potential effects, and develop and implement necessary mitigation measures, as appropriate.</p>
747	PC(1)-62	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 12.2 EIS Table 6.4.2, page 6-68 - Wild rice is only considered in the tables, blueberries and chanterelles are discussed in the associated text.</p> <p>Response: Aboriginal communities have expressed concern that the Project could adversely affect their ability to gather plants and berries. Specific types or plants and berries that are of interest have not been shared with Treasury Metals, nor have any specific locations of traditional gathering been identified for these plants and berries. Blueberry patches within the regional study area (RSA) that are known to Treasury have been identified (Appendix EE of the revised EIS). As locations have not been identified within the Project site, Treasury has identified additional areas of the property that provide the natural conditions for blueberry occurrence. This has been determined via Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) compiled by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), and quantifying area via suitable ecosite area as defined by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. In addition to this, Treasury Metals has identified known sources of blueberries within the RSA. These sites have been</p>

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					<p>documented through observations on site, and communications with public stakeholders. Potential effects to blueberry sites are minimal within the context of the RSA. The FRI inventory data indicates a large amount of land that supports potential blueberry habitat and that project construction will only result in the loss of 0.8% of potential blueberry habitat (Appendix EE to the revised EIS). In addition to this, the Dryden Forest Management Plan has harvested a number of sites in proximity to the Project site within 2012 to 2016. It is expected that blueberries will continue to be available on these harvested areas for the next few years, until crown closure of the regenerating forest occurs. Future logging in this area will result in ongoing picking opportunity.</p> <p>Existing chanterelle picking areas will not be directly affected though project development, although they will not be available to the public due to safety concerns. Upon closure of the Project, this site will be available to the public and Indigenous communities. Known sites within RSA and LSA have been documented through observations on site and communications with public stakeholders.</p> <p>Some of the documented wild rice locations fall within the discharge area of the Project. However, the Project has been designed to discharge all effluent at Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) guidelines. These guidelines are designed to protect aquatic life at all exposure levels. Therefore, it will not adversely affect downstream water quality and thus should not hinder the gathering of wild rice within the local and regional study areas.</p> <p>An update of the potential for the Project to affect the collection of country foods is provided in Appendix EE of the revised EIS.</p>
748	PC(1)-63	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: What about the pack of wolves living in the area in question? It wasn't mentioned in the environmental report. It does mention wildlife mortality.</p> <p>Response: Extensive wildlife surveys were carried out throughout the Project study area. Wolves are known to inhabit the forest in the Dryden area, however, very little sign of wolves was seen in the Project area. The signs observed included occasional tracks and some instances of scat. Given the low number of signs observed, combined with the existing highly fragmented landscape of the study area, it is assumed that this area is little used by wolves. Wolf habitat is largely defined by prey distribution and prey diversity in conjunction with overall habitat connectivity. Managing ungulate populations, beaver populations and centralizing the overall development footprint, will all benefit wolves and reduce the overall impact on populations in the area.</p>

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					<p>Furthermore, Treasury Metals will implement a Wildlife Management Plan to ensure that the effects on wildlife are mitigated. A description of the proposed wildlife monitoring plans can be found in Section 13.12 of the revised EIS</p>
749	PC(1)-64	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns about potential for tailings dam breach (like Mount Polley), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guarantee that accidental dam break won't occur; • whether TMI has insurance to cover all the costs associated with clean up; • where will the tailings go in the event of a tailings breach (i.e., Thunder lake or Blackwater Creek/Wabigoon Lake); and • insurance fund for compensating residents. <p>Response:</p> <p>A. The tailings storage facility (TSF) will be designed in accordance with the latest version (2007) of the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Best Management Practices (2011) and the Provincial Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. Treasury Metals will ensure appropriate engineering designs are completed for the TSF, and that monitoring is conducted to ensure that such an event is extremely unlikely. However, it is not possible to guarantee that accidental dam break will not occur.</p> <p>B. Treasury Metals will ensure that all appropriate insurance policies are place prior to the construction of the Goliath Project. Treasury Metals would be wholly and legally responsible for the clean-up associated with a tailings pond breach.</p> <p>C. The majority of the tailings solids are anticipated to remain on the mine site and near the TSF resulting from the high viscosity of the material. Appendix GG of the revised EIS identifies that the tailings would occupy an approximate area of 0.39 km² if released from the facility. The occurrence of the dam breach would most likely happen during operations and mine staff would be on-site to provide short-term containment of tailings solids as well as initiate rehabilitation activities. The impact to fish or wildlife habitat would therefore be short-term with restoration likely and low likelihood of negatively affecting the natural environment.</p> <p>Supernatant and tailings pore water would also be released and, if the water managed to also breach the mine site perimeter ditch and berm containment system, would flow into Wabigoon Lake. The water would enter Wabigoon Lake at Kelpyn Bay.</p> <p>D. Treasury Metals will ensure that all appropriate insurance policies are place prior to the construction of the Goliath Project. As stated in the response to part B, Treasury Metals will be wholly responsible for the costs associated with a tailings pond breach.</p>

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750	PC(1)-65	Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Provide details on the potential effects of a tailings storage facility failure on Thunder Lake. Failure modeling is limited to Wabigoon Lake, while long term seepage estimates of the tailings storage facility mainly focus on Thunder Lake and its tributaries.</p> <p>Response: Although highly unlikely, the revised EIS includes an evaluation of the potential consequences of a failure of the tailings storage facility (TSF). A summary of the analysis of a failure of the TSF is provided in Section 4.3.2 of the revised EIS, while Appendix GG to the revised EIS provides the detailed modelling results. In the highly unlikely event of a failure of the TSF, the released tailings and water would follow the topography down the channel of Blackwater Creek into Wabigoon Lake. There would be no releases from the TSF into Thunder Lake.</p> <p>Following closure and the flooding of the open pit, groundwater flows will return to conditions comparable to the pre-development conditions. The predictions of groundwater flows presented in Appendix W of the revised EIS show that the majority (70% to 90%) of the long-term seepage from the TSF will be captured in the perimeter ditches. The seepage from the TSF that escapes the perimeter ditches were predicted to migrate to Thunder Lake Tributary 3, Hoffstrom's Bay Tributary, Thunder Lake and Blackwater Creek (Figure 22, Appendix M of the revised EIS).</p>
751	PC(1)-66	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: The Cumulative Effects section of the EIS does not discuss the Domtar pulp mill. It only looks at future proposed projects. Comments and concerns about the air and water quality impacts from the mill to which the mine will be adding. The mine will add to the environmental burden due to the pulp mill and there is virtually nothing in the EIS about this.</p> <p>Response: Based on the feedback from CEAA and other technical reviewers provided in IR Round 1 questions related to the approach used in the original EIS for organizing and presenting the relevant information regarding the potential effects of the Project, including cumulative effects, Treasury Metals has provided a cumulative effects assessment in Section 7.0 of the revised EIS . This Section is organized in a manner that corresponds with the requirements described in the EIS Guidelines, and specifically addresses issues identified in the IR Round 1 relating to the evaluation of cumulative effects. The cumulative effects assessment follows the process recommended in the operation policy statement for cumulative effects (CEAA, 2014). The Domtar facility is considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment within Section 7.0 of the revised EIS</p>
752	PC(1)-67				<p>Information Request / Comment:</p>

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		Member of the public			<p>The EIS discussed possible tailings options, including solid and slurry tailings options. Provide an explanation on whether solid tailings are safer than slurry. Perception is that cost is the deciding factor rather than the safety of people.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Revised Response:</u></p> <p>It appears the perception of the reviewer is that filtered stack tailings deposition is safer as there are no containment dams that could result in a catastrophic TSF failure. The perception also appears that Treasury Metals is not utilizing this form of tailings deposition technology due to the large associated cost as opposed to looking at the safety to the surrounding environment and public safety.</p> <p>Selection of a preferred approach to tailings deposition inclusive of safety aspects, needs to be made in a holistic manner with consideration of environmental, socio-economic, technical and economic (cost) factors, such as through a Multiple Accounts Analysis as required by Environment and Climate Change Canada and as completed for the Goliath Gold Project.</p> <p>A revised Alternatives Assessment for the TSF was prepared for the revised EIS which followed the MMER Schedule 2 guidance for the deposition of deleterious mine substance in waters frequented by fish (revised Appendix D-2). The revised Alternatives Assessment for the TSF considered nine candidate locations and three potential tailings disposal technologies consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventional slurry tailings; • Thickened tailings (paste); and • Filtered tailings (dry stack); <p>A list of the identified advantages and disadvantages for each candidate location and disposal technology included in the assessment is presented in Table 6-1 and a figure of the candidate locations is provided in Figure 5-1 of Appendix D-2.</p> <p>The result of the detailed analysis of the four final alternatives (shown in Table 9-11 of Appendix D-2) indicates that the filtered stack alternative (Alternative C) was given the second lowest score for environmental and socio-economic factors, and the lowest score for technical and economic (cost) factors.</p> <p>Treasury Metals believes (and as demonstrated by the Multiple Alternatives Assessment completed, Appendix D-2) that for the Goliath Gold Project, conventional slurry deposition is safer to the environment and local people, than filtered tailings deposition. It should also be noted that conventional slurry deposition is a well understood methodology used to great success in many other operations around the world. By using a strict design standard, third party reviews of the design and operation and strict operational procedures the company is very confident that a</p>

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					conventional slurry tailings deposition will create a safe and practical process for the life of the Project.
753	PC(1)-68	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Explain whether plastic or clay liner is the best option for tailings management.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals continues to advance the engineering design of the Project such that it can be constructed in a safe and efficient manner. Part of this advancement is further geotechnical studies that will help to supplement a final feasibility study. These geotechnical studies will delineate the suitability of using a HDPE or clay based liner and present the most suitable option. Subsequent to the feasibility study, Treasury Metals will complete an engineered design for all components of the Project, including: the waste rock storage area (WRSA), overburden storage, and tailings storage facility (TSF). Each of the aforementioned components will take into account the most current engineering practices and will require the approval of a professionally designated engineer prior to construction, and approval from appropriate authorities.</p>
754	PC(1)-69	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: The proponent makes numerous references to using best practices. At the information sessions the proponent clarified that their concept of best practices and best available technologies were those that are meeting minimum standards and that they have to be based on cost. Engineering staff explained why they are proposing to use century old technology known to fail because they are cost effective and they were unclear of benefits of using best available technology. The proponent is proposing a project that is not of acceptable expectation of the people in the community. Why is the proponent not being a leader and heading the call of world renowned geotechnical engineering experts Dr. Norbert R. Morgenstern, CM, AOE, FRSC, FCAE, Ph.D., P.Eng., Mr. Steven G . Vick, M.Sc., P.E, Dr. Dirk Van Zyl, Ph.D ., P.E., P.Eng? These experts released their Independent Expert Engineering Investigation and Review Panel Report (IEIRPR) on Mount Polley Tailings Storage Facility Breach on January 30, 2015. The proponents are not providing the citizens and the environment the best technologies or practices. The proponent published “Stakeholders have identified concerns regarding the plans to store mine rock (waste rock), and tailings specifically related to acid rock drainage, water quality, location, and size. As part of the alternatives assessment required for the Project, Treasury considered multiple locations for mine rock areas and tailings management facilities. Based on technical suitability, cost, and environmental effects, locations were narrowed down and selected (section 8.4). This method is unacceptable, nor is it explained well, and in opposition of far more experienced geotechnical engineers’ opinions: “There are no overriding technical impediments to more widespread adoption of filtered tailings technology.”(IEIRPR, section 9.3.2), “While economic factors cannot be neglected, neither can they continue to pre-empt best technology.” (IEIRPR, section 9.3.2). The</p>

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					<p>proponent's entire tailings storage facility is a tried-and-true design of inevitable failure, "In risk-based dam safety practice for conventional water dams, some particular level of tolerable risk is often specified that, in turn, implies some tolerable failure rate. The Panel does not accept the concept of a tolerable failure rate for tailings dams. To do so, no matter how small, would institutionalize failure. ... best practices can only go so far in improving the safety of tailings technology that has not fundamentally changed in the past hundred years. ... Improving technology to ensure against failures requires eliminating water both on and in the tailings: water on the surface and water contained in the interparticle voids. Only this can provide the kind of failsafe redundancy that prevents releases no matter what. ... Simply put, dam failures are reduced by reducing the number of dams that can fail." (IEIRPR, section 9.2).</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals is committed to implementation of environmental protection measures as part of the mining operations at the Project. As part of that commitment, mitigation measures were identified to contain and mitigate potential environmental effects. All containment or holding ponds, including the tailings storage facility (TSF), will be designed with contingency containment that will include allowance for the EDS. A comprehensive water balance analysis will be completed as part of detailed design that will be used to assess average, and 1:20 year wet and dry precipitation conditions. The tailings pond design will be conducted in accordance with the latest version (2007) of the Canadian Dam Association Dam Safety Guidelines, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Best Management Practices (2011) and the Provincial Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. These guidance documents still represent best practices in Ontario that Treasury Metals and the professional engineers retained by them will need comply with. Treasury Metals will also comply with any changes to the guidance documents that arise as a consequence of the evidence and professional opinions provide through the investigations into the occurrences at Mount Polley. Those experts and engineers identifies in the question will certainly be providing input to groups such as the Canadian Dam Association regarding any changes they feel are appropriate to the current guidance and procedures.</p>
755	PC(1)-70	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden, and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: In the event of a flood, clarify if the tailings will get washed out.</p> <p>Response: Section 4.4.1 of the original EIS discusses the environmental impact of extreme floods on the tailings storage facility (TSF), and has been restated in Section 4.3.2 of the revised EIS. Impacts to seepage collection and containment are as follows. Treasury Metals is committed to implementation of environmental protection measures as part of the mining operations at the Project. As part of that commitment, mitigation measures were identified to contain and mitigate potential environmental effects. The mitigation includes use of</p>

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					<p>seepage collection ditches as part of the TSF. Treasury Metals, as part of on-going engineering refinements has included a mine dewatering pond, surface water runoff collection ponds and also a perimeter site containment ditch/berm system to provide additional contingency containment of mine contact water to prevent unintended releases to Blackwater Creek. Design of the seepage collection ditch, holding ponds and perimeter site containment system will be advanced to the detailed level of design that will include site investigation data that is planned for completion in the near future. All ditches and ponds will be designed to accommodate the Environmental Design Storm (EDS) for the site and will be submitted for Provincial Approval with Plans and Specifications. All containment or holding ponds, including the TSF, will be designed with contingency containment that will include allowance for the EDS. A comprehensive water balance analysis will be completed as part of detailed design that will be used to assess average, and 1:20 year wet and dry precipitation conditions. The assessment will be used to ensure that all facilities can be operated within the prescribed pond limits.</p> <p>The following Planning, Design and Construction Strategies will be applied to the Project to minimize the potential effects from extreme flood events on the seepage collection system,</p> <p><u>Planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a site perimeter ditch/berm to provide additional containment and prevent the release of mine contact water to the environment in the unlikely event that the seepage collection ditches are breached. Ditches will be designed to accommodate the EDS for the site. • Use excavated material from the ditch construction to construct a containment berm, on the downstream site of the seepage collection ditch, to provide additional containment during high flows resulting from significant storm events. • Runoff can be routed to the open pit for containment if the capacity of the seepage collection ditches is exceeded. • Complete detailed site investigations to collect site data for use in the design of the ditches and also for construction planning. • Site surveys along ditch alignments to provide accurate field data for use in the design. • Collect field information on the culvert at Tree Nursery Road. • Preparation of a site Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual after completion of detailed engineering for use during operations. <p><u>Design:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ditches will be designed to accommodate peak flows resulting from the EDS. The EDS will use station data for the area to accurately identify significant storm rainfall events. • Include freeboard allowances for all ditches. • Include contingency storage to accommodate the volume of water generated from the EDS in all holding ponds. The EDS allowance will be included in addition to allowances for the operating pond

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete detailed water balance analysis for all containment facilities. • Include riprap erosion protection to prevent scour and damage to ditches. • Include non-woven geotextile under riprap to aid in prevention of scour. • Check capacity of culvert on Tree Nursery Road and design upgrade/improvement, as required. <p><u>Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare design drawings with technical specifications for use during construction. • Provide full time construction monitoring during construction to ensure that work is being completed in accordance with the design intent and technical specifications. <p>Implement a construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) program for testing to ensure that construction materials meet the technical specifications.</p>
756	PC(1)-71	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> Asked whether the tailings storage facility has been designed with the capacity to adapt to climate change. Describe what will be done to handle storms.</p> <p><u>Response:</u> The operating life of the mine is expected to last approximately 12 years. Therefore, there would only be minimal concerns regarding the effects of climate change on the Project during operations. The tailings storage facility (TSF) detailed design will include suitable freeboard for containment of operational, stormwater and freeboard. Design for freeboard is completed in accordance with the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act for Provincial approval by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR). Freeboard is determined for each embankment stage to ensure that overtopping from wave run-up is prevented. Determination of required freeboard utilizes computations of wind-generated wave height, set-up and run-up that incorporate a selection of reasonable combined occurrences of reservoir level, wind velocity, wind direction and wind duration based on site specific studies.</p> <p>Further analysis regarding sensitivities to the Project and climate change are described in TMI_263-EE(1)-06, in addition further comment regarding high-wind events such as tornadoes can be referenced within TMI_261-EE(1)-04.</p>
757	PC(1)-72	Member of the public			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> If the waste rock pile is potentially acid generating like the proponent claims it likely will be to some degree, why can it not be planned to be further from the lake? The current design shows the waste rock pile being very close to the lake. It could be moved much farther away for safety.</p>



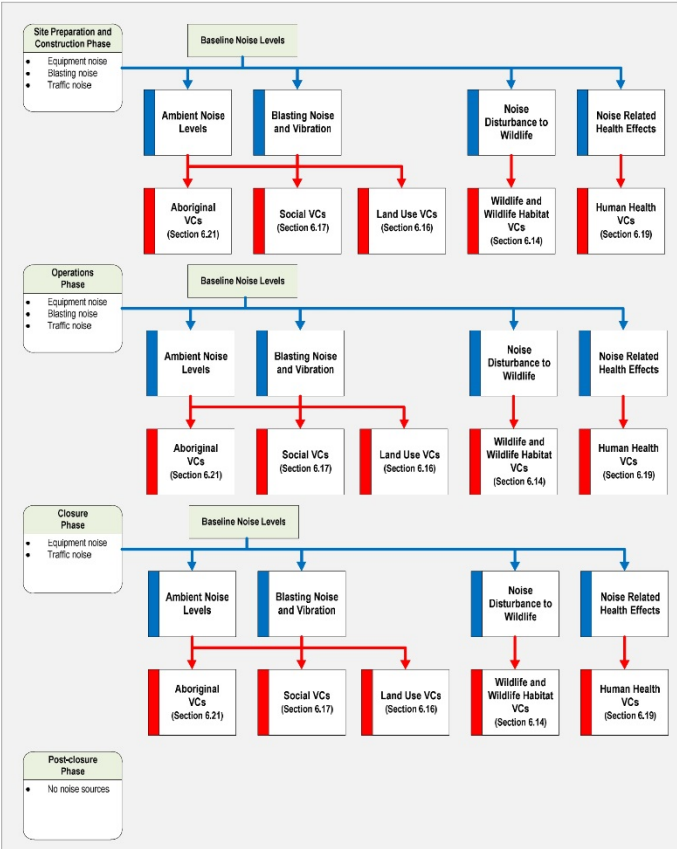
TMI #	Agency Reference #	Parties Asking Questions	Reference to EIS	Reference to EIS Guideline	Comment / Information Request / Response
					<p>Response: The siting of the waste rock storage area (WRSA) was considered in the Alternatives Assessment summarized in Section 2 of the revised EIS and presented in Appendix X. The WRSA is located adjacent to the open pit, which reduces the haul distances and associated air and noise emissions. It is also located generally up slope from the open pit so that the runoff from the WRSA can be directed to the open pit where it will be collected and conveyed to the on-site water management system.</p> <p>Since the submission of the original EIS, Treasury Metals has been advancing their engineering for the Project. A summary of the refinements to the Project since the completion of the original EIS is presented in Section 3.16 of the revised EIS. One of the refinements presented in the Project Update Report is a change to the slope of the WRSA. As a result of these changes, the entire footprint of the WRSA is now located within the Blackwater Creek catchment area. None of the WRSA footprint is within the catchment area for Thunder Lake.</p>
758	PC(1)-73	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: The Project has been identified to be close to residential areas. Clarify how far the mine is from the town of Wabigoon. Additional comments and concerns have been expressed about irrigation ponds being used as mixing facility is a concern.</p> <p>Response: The Project development area is located approximately three km from the town of Wabigoon. The former tree nursery irrigation ponds have been identified as a potential source of freshwater for use in the process. There are no plans to use these ponds as a mixing facility.</p>
759	PC(1)-74	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Comments and questions about the open pit include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is the exposure area; • how big is the open pit; • the depth and width of the pit; • how long will it take to fill the pit; • what is the potential that rock will be simultaneously exposed to water and air and will acidify the man-made lake over that time period? • explain whether there will be an open pit and underground shaft at the same time; and • comment and questions about possible mine expansion. <p>Response: The total footprint needed for the open pit and waste rock storage area (WRSA) is approximately 32 hectares with an estimated extent of approximately 500 m and a total length of approximately</p>

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					<p>1,500 m. The depth of the pit can range across its length, but has been estimated to be between 130 and 180 m deep at its deepest. As described in Section 3.5.1 of the revised EIS, waste rock will be placed in the mined out areas of the open pit to reduce the footprint and height of the waste rock storage area. As a result, the west basin will be nearly full of waste rock and the pit lake will be approximately 2 to 3 m deep, on average. In contrast, there will be no waste rock in the eastern basin and that portion of the pit lake will be approximately 140 m deep.</p> <p>The filling of the open pit will rely on several sources of water. At the end of mining operations, dewatering activities will stop and the pit will be allowed to start filling. The drawdown zone created by dewatering activities will remain after the dewatering stops, and groundwater will continue to inflow to the open pit. As part of the closure activities, the site will be graded such that all of the runoff from the operations area will be directed towards the open pit. Finally, the process water present in the TSF will be withdrawn, treated and used to help fill the open pit. Refined estimates for the time expected to fill the open pit were developed as part of the analyses completed since the filing of the original EIS. As described in Section 5 of Appendix JJ to the revised EIS, it is expected to take 6.7 years for the pit to fill, on average. However, the time to fill the open pit could range from 5 to 9 years, based on the weather conditions.</p> <p>As it will take time to fill the pit, there is a potential for the rock to be exposed to both water and air, which could result in acid rock drainage (ARD) that would affect the quality of water in the pit lake. The potential water quality within the pit lake has been re-evaluated to reflect the refined Project engineering and responses to the Round 1 IRs. The updated water quality model for the pit lake can be found in Section 5 of Appendix JJ to the revised EIS. Treasury Metals realize they will need to monitor the quality of the water within the pit lake implement batch treatment, if necessary, in order to meet PWQO prior to it being released into Blackwater Creek.</p> <p>The current proposal is to begin with open pit mining in the initial years and begin underground development once open pit production has commenced. It is estimated that there will be a short period of one to two years when both the open pit and underground mines are operating simultaneously.</p> <p>Treasury Metals has only defined gold resources to allow for approximately 10 years of mine life. There is no reasonable method to estimate any future possible gold resources or future metal prices and Treasury Metals is not in a position to speculate on any further mine plans.</p>
760	PC(1)-75	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p><u>Information Request / Comment:</u> The meeting in Wabigoon noted that the mine has no claims under Thunder Lake, and then, at the Dryden meeting it was mentioned that the mine does indeed have claims under Thunder Lake. This needs to be clarified. The information being presented is misleading. Justify what right does that give TMI to water and identify who owns mining claims next to the site.</p>

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					<p>Response: Treasury Metals does have claims that extend into Thunder Lake, but has no current plans to explore or mine from these claims. As part of the design process, Treasury Metals has endeavored to ensure that the footprint of the Project area remains outside of the Thunder Lake watershed to the maximum extent possible and has no plans to take water from Thunder Lake.</p>
761	PC(1)-76	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Identify the capacity of the crusher. Identify the capacity of the mill and whether it is based on starting up slow with shaft on.</p> <p>Response: The design capacity of the processing plant as proposed is 2,700 tonnes per day. This is based on a full production capacity and the mine will require a period of time to ramp up to this production rate (likely between 6 and 18 months). There will be a period of time when open pit and underground operations are running simultaneously, but the processing plant is designed to remain at the stated production rate. This will be achieved by feeding less ore material from the open pit and supplementing this reduced input with ore material from the underground to maintain the processing plant of the design capacity.</p>
762	PC(1)-77	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden, and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Comments and questions about the project timelines and design include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • could the project last longer than 15-17 years; • impacts if the mine goes beyond the proposed size; • potential for mill use after the stated life of the mine and how will that impact the environment; and • what will be the projected start of construction and proven reserves. <p>Response: The Project is currently planned with a 10 to 12 year mine life. There is no reasonable or justifiable method to predict whether there will be the economic viability to continue to operate past this planned timeline or Project size/footprint. As such, the impacts of additional mining have not been studied. Should Treasury Metals decide that, in the future, there is an economic justification for further mining, the appropriate assessment of impacts would be undertaken. This would include the preparation of any required environmental assessment, undertaking consultation activities and obtaining the necessary permits and approvals. There are currently no plans to use the mill after the stated timeline and no reasonable or justifiable means to estimate such a use. Additionally, it is difficult to estimate the start of construction activities, as it is dependent on a number of factors including the regulatory permitting process, economic factors, or other delays due to unforeseen reasons.</p>

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763	PC(1)-78	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents and other members of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: Very thoroughly thought out. Extremely cautious regarding the environmental impact.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals is committed to developing the Project with consideration to the potential effects that the Project may have on the biological, physical, and human environment.</p>
764	PC(1)-79	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 12.2 EIS Table 6.4.1-6 - Unclear on how the effects for this VC were determined. Are these concerns specifically brought forward by Aboriginal communities?</p> <p>Revised Response:</p> <p>For clarification, Section 12.2 of the original EIS was the Objectives and Context of the Safety, Health and Environmental Management Plan, and included no discussion of effects on valued components (VCs). The reviewer may have been referring to Section 12.2 of the Executive Summary, which summarized the predicted effects of the Project on VCs. Additionally, there was no Table 6.4.1-6 found in original EIS. The reviewer may have been referring to Tables 6.4.1 through 6.4.6 of the original EIS, which summarize the predicted effects and significance for all of the VCs.</p> <p>In response to the Round 1 information requests, Treasury Metals has prepared a revised EIS which sets out the assessment of effects and impacts associated with the Project, including a discussion and justification for selection of VCs, in a clear and traceable manner. The description of the predicted Project effects are set out within Section 6 of the revised EIS, and are organized into the following disciplines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and soils (Section 6.2); • Geology and geochemistry (Section 6.3); • Noise (Section 6.4); • Light (Section 6.5); • Air quality (Section 6.6); • Climate (Section 6.7); • Surface water quality (Section 6.8); • Surface water quantity (Section 6.9); • Groundwater quality (Section 6.10); • Groundwater quantity (Section 6.11); • Wildlife and wildlife habitat (Section 6.12);

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory birds (Section 6.13); • Fish and fish habitat *Section 6.14); • Wetlands and vegetation (Section 6.15); • Land use (Section 6.16); • Social (Section 6.17); • Economic Factors (Section 6.18); • Human health (Section 6.19); • Heritage resources (Section 6.20); and • Aboriginal peoples (Section 6.21). • Indigenous communities (current use of the land and resources for traditional purposes) (6.22) <p>For each of the above disciplines, the revised EIS includes each of the following subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential effects of the project on the environment; • Effects prediction methods; • Project effects avoidance measures used in predictions; • Predicted effects; • Identified mitigation; • Residual adverse effects; • Information to address round 1 information requests. <p>The “potential effects of the project on the environment” subsections within each discipline describes the likely effects of the Project for each of the Project phases, and describes the linkages between the predicted effects for the VC for that discipline and potential effects to VCs for other disciplines. These linkages are illustrated using linkage diagrams. For example, Figure 6.4.1-1 (replicated below) illustrates the linkages between the VCs used for describing the effects of the Project on noise, and VCs for other disciplines, such as the Aboriginal peoples VCs.</p>

TMI #	Agency Reference #	Parties Asking Questions	Reference to EIS	Reference to EIS Guideline	Comment / Information Request / Response
					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="1050 284 1144 381">  </div> <div data-bbox="1144 300 1281 381"> <p>Treasury Metals Revised EIS Report Goliath Gold Project August 2017</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1711 284 1816 389">  </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>The diagram illustrates the noise linkage process across three main phases: Site Preparation and Construction, Operations, and Closure. Each phase starts with 'Baseline Noise Levels' and identifies noise sources (Equipment, Blasting, Traffic). These sources lead to 'Ambient Noise Levels' and 'Blasting Noise and Vibration'. These, in turn, impact various Value Categories (VCs): Aboriginal VCs (Section 6.21), Social VCs (Section 6.17), Land Use VCs (Section 6.16), Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat VCs (Section 6.14), and Human Health VCs (Section 6.19). The 'Noise Disturbance to Wildlife' category also leads to Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat VCs. The 'Noise Related Health Effects' category leads to Human Health VCs. The 'Post-closure Phase' is noted as having 'No noise sources'.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Figure 6.4.1-1: Noise Linkage Diagram</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> TC160516 Page 6-129 </div>

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					<p>The “effects prediction methods” subsections within each discipline describes exactly how the effects of the Project on the VCs for a particular discipline were determined. For example, Section 6.3.2 of the revised EIS describes the methods used for predicting the effects of the Project on the geology and geochemistry VCs, including a listing of the assumptions used and the reasoning for their use. A range of methods were used for determining the effects of the Project depending on the discipline and VC. In many cases, numerical or geographic information system (GIS) modelling was used to predict effects that would occur in the future.</p>
765	PC(1)-80	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: In section 10.1.2 of Appendix EE, I felt that this should include a map of Treaty #3 for reference.</p> <p>Response: A map of all Ontario treaties is attached to this response as TMI_765-PC(1)-80_Figure_1.pdf. The information on the figure has been sourced via the following Government of Ontario website: https://files.ontario.ca/firstnationsandtreaties.pdf</p>
766	PC(1)-81	Member of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: In Appendix DD, Section 2.1, page 5, there is a lengthy description of the land claim between Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation and MNRF. Why was this information included? It doesn't seem relevant to the consultation discussion.</p> <p>Revised Response: Appendix DD was revised as part of the process to respond to the Round 1 information requests. Appendix DD to the revised EIS, which is now referred to as the Aboriginal Engagement Report, does not include any discussion of the land claim between Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation and MNRF. This information, which was included as part of Appendix DD to the original EIS, was originally provided to give context to the history of area around the Goliath Gold Project. In revising Appendix DD, Treasury Metals agreed that the information was not relevant to describing the engagement activities associated with the Goliath Gold Project.</p>
767	PC(1)-82	City of Dryden, Thunder Lake, and Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns that potentially affected homeowners, in particular those whose wells may be impacted and those that live on East Thunder Lake Road, have not been notified of potential impacts or consulted by TMI. Questions and comments about the lack of consultation with community, including lack of responsiveness to questions submitted to the proponent.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals has taken efforts to respond to all questions and concerns submitted outside of the environmental assessment process. Treasury Metals will continue to engage public</p>

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					<p>stakeholders as part of the continued development of the Project. Treasury Metals will ensure that stakeholders are provided suitable notice for future meetings.</p> <p>An expanded evaluation of potential effects of the Project on local wells has been presented in Section 6.0 of the revised EIS. .</p>
768	PC(1)-83	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 12.2 EIS Table 6.4.6, page 6-83 - Baseline studies are mentioned but there is no mention of consultation. Is it worth noting that consultation for this project is ongoing and not complete?</p> <p>Response: Section 12 of the EIS describes the follow-up monitoring programs that Treasury Metals proposes to support the Project, and would not be expected to describe the engagement activities for the Project.</p> <p>Treasury Metals is committed to engaging the local communities, stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples on the continued development of the Project. Engagement activities for the Project are ongoing, and are expected to continue throughout the life of the Project. Section 9 of the revised EIS provides a summary of the engagement activities to date with Indigenous communities, Aboriginal peoples and stakeholders in the region.</p>
769	PC(1)-84	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns that nearby residents were not notified prior to commencement of drilling program.</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals commences all exploration activities under the authority of Section 78.3 of the <i>Mining Act</i> and the Exploration Plans and Exploration Permits Regulation (O. Reg. 308/12). It is subject to the provisions of the Act and regulation as well as the terms and conditions included as part of the permit as designated by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Treasury Metals is committed to performing all activities in a manner that is suitable to all stakeholders and will provide notice to concerned residents on request, beyond the current notification requirements of the permit.</p>
770	PC(1)-85	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Identified that more information is received during question and answer sessions, and identified that this format should be available for future meetings. Questions and comments about if TMI will be holding additional meetings.</p> <p>Response: As part of the mine development process, Treasury Metals is committed to working with the local communities and stakeholders to keep each group informed as the Project progresses. As</p>

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					<p>additional information is available, Treasury Metals will continue to hold annual public forums for comments and questions.</p> <p>Treasury Metals would also like to note that it has in the past and will continue in the future to maintain an “open door policy” in that any member of the public, stakeholder, regulator or community member is welcome at any time to request additional information or ask questions via traditional methods such as phone, email or in person.</p>
771	PC(1)-86	Village of Wabigoon, City of Dryden, Thunder Lake residents and other members of the public			<p>Information Request / Comment: The public would appreciate more time for the comment period, as this is a whole lot of information that one could not possibly make sense of by May 24, 2015.</p> <p>Response: This comment is noted. Treasury Metals also recognizes that engagement does not stop with the filing of the EIS and will continue throughout the life of the Project. Treasury Metals will continue to engage both public stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples meaningfully with respect to the Project. Treasury Metals feels that the level of engagement has met the requirements of the EIS guidelines and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA).</p>
772	PC(1)-87	Village of Wabigoon resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Comments and questions about the baseline studies not reflecting the impacts on the environment. The town site should be included as a stakeholder.</p> <p>Response: The baseline studies conducted to support the assessment are summarized in Section 5 of the revised EIS, and the full documents included as appendices to the revised EIS. The assessment of effects are presented in Section 6 of the revised EIS. The town of Wabigoon does fall within the Local Study Area (LSA) used in the revised EIS, and those effects were evaluated. The effects assessment did not identify any significant adverse effects of the Project in the Town of Wabigoon.</p> <p>The community of Wabigoon was considered as part of the stakeholder groups and was engaged as part of the engagement process. The community meeting was held on May 6, 2015. Comments and concerns of that meeting have been reflected within the information request documents that the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency presented to Treasury Metals.</p>
773	PC(1)-88	City of Dryden and Thunder Lake residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: A petition has been launched for a provincial EA because the community feels the federal process does not require TMI to consult with property owners. Asked why TMI has not volunteered for provincial EA and if a provincial EA is still possible.</p> <p>Response:</p>

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					<p>Prior to the submission of the Federal EIS, Treasury Metals consulted with all applicable provincial authorities regarding the Project description and permitting process. As the Provincial authorities have been involved in the review of the Project from a very early stage and continue to be included in technical reviews of the Project as part of Federal EA process, Treasury Metals feels that the most appropriate and efficient path forward is within the current Federal EA process, combined with the corresponding Class EA process used by the provincial authorities.</p> <p>The Federal EA process, combined with the corresponding provincial Class EA processes provides ample consultation opportunities to stakeholders to identify and resolve concerns. The proposed Project is conventional, involving well known processes with predictable impacts and mitigation measures. Undertaking an individual Provincial EA would not reduce residual adverse effects or resolve concerns beyond what would be achieved by the Federal EA and Provincial Class EA processes.</p>
774	PC(1)-89	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Concerns about the economic viability of the project (only \$140 million).</p> <p>Response: Treasury Metals will only proceed with a decision to construct the Project when sufficient gold resources and economic factors allow the company to design, build, operate and complete the closure phase of the Project in a responsible manner. Any decision to proceed with the Project will also depend on the successful completion of the EA and regulatory permitting processes.</p>
775	PC(1)-90	Village of Wabigoon residents			<p>Information Request / Comment: Describe the stock options available for community development (i.e. stock options for village of Wabigoon).</p> <p>Response: There are no stock options available for community development. As a company policy, Treasury Metals is committed to the combined benefit of the local communities from the Project and is interested to continued discussions as to how Treasury Metals can help support local initiatives.</p>
776	PC(1)-91	City of Dryden resident			<p>Information Request / Comment: Section 9.1.3 EIS Table 6.4.6, page 6-83 - How will Treasury Metals support their surrounding communities? Is community support a part of the company's vision statement?</p> <p>Response: As noted in the original EIS (Section 6.4.2.3 Economic Factors) and restated in the revised EIS (Section 10.0), Treasury Metals is committed to developing and implementing preferential hiring within the local and regional area, where possible. Treasury Metals has been very active in the area since its first year as an exploration company in 2008. One of Treasury Metals' goals is to be</p>

TMI #	Agency Reference #	Parties Asking Questions	Reference to EIS	Reference to EIS Guideline	Comment / Information Request / Response
					<p>Partners in Economic Development with the local municipalities and First Nations and Aboriginal communities. Treasury Metals has committed to maintain both a local hiring and local purchasing policy (Section 10.0 of the revised EIS) as appropriate.</p> <p>Treasury Metals follows the PDAC Framework for Responsible Mining (see www.pdac.ca). Within that framework, the World Council for Sustainable Development states, "Corporate social responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and to contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large." Treasury Metals works in a number of areas to achieve these goals. Treasury Metals early on adopted a hire locally, purchase locally philosophy. To date, Treasury Metals has purchased goods and services from over 70 area businesses.</p> <p>Treasury Metals has participated in several First Nations conferences and symposiums on job opportunities in the mining and exploration businesses. Treasury Metals has also conducted an Earth Science and Mineral Resources camp in conjunction with PDAC "Mining Matters" directed towards the youth in several First Nations.</p>