

## 7.6 POTENTIAL RESOURCE CONFLICTS

Resource conflicts can arise when multiple users are present in the same area or if the exploitation of a resource in an area affects the quantity or quality of resources in another area. According to traditional knowledge of land-use, depending on the season, the main activities practiced by the Innu are caribou hunting, waterfowl hunting, trapping, fishing, small game hunting and plant harvesting. Irony Mountain or Kauteitnat is also an important landmark, having cultural and spiritual significance for the Innu. Few other groups and no other companies currently use the resources of the study area. Table 7-148 presents the resources available in the Project area and the potential conflicts among users.

Most of the camps in the area are now abandoned or are very small since the access roads left after IOCC operations and by exploration campaigns allows people to easily access the area and return to town in one day.

**Table 7-148 Potential Conflicts over Resources Present in the Study Area**

RESOURCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS
Surface Water	The surface water of the Project area is mainly used for recreational fishing, which is further discussed in this table under "Aquatic Fauna". Since surface water is not yet utilized by anyone for other uses, no resource conflict is expected.
Groundwater	The groundwater of the Project area is not yet utilized by anyone and no resource conflict is expected.
Caribou	Noise disturbance and loss of habitat may create a resource conflict for caribou hunting (Section 7.4.3.2). The Project and its surrounding area will be less suitable for the caribou and in the worse-case scenario, they might not use it anymore. The most direct consequence would be for migratory caribou to avoid the Project and decrease the hunting success of Aboriginals in this sector. Although it has to be noted that presence of caribou in the sector has been very low for the past five years, most probably due to the plummeting numbers of the George River herd due to as-yet unknown reasons.
Waterfowl	Goose hunting is mainly performed at the bottom of the Howells valley (around Rosemary Lake) and at Pinette Lake (Figure 4-1). The distance between the Project footprint and Rosemary Lake should prevent any adverse effects on goose hunting in that area. There is a slight chance that geese might be scared away from Pinette Lake, but since they still use it with the ongoing DSO project, no significant change in resource availability is expected. Other waterfowls are also harvested in the study area and their situation should be similar.
Trapped Animals	Not much trapping is carried out in the study area (Section 7.5.3.5) and resource conflicts are not expected for this resource.
Fish	The aquatic fauna potentially affected by the Project is not substantial enough to create important resource conflicts with other biophysical or socioeconomic components. Fish species found within the Project area are only sparsely used by locals for recreational fishing and are not subject to commercial fishing. Moreover, special efforts were made to virtually eliminate effects on Pinette Lake so as to preserve its quality and fauna. Still, some effects on the fish community of Triangle Lake are possible (Section 7.4.9.2), but resource conflicts should be minimal as fishing is more important in Rosemary Lake, which is removed from Project effects.
Small Game	Small game hunting is mostly practiced opportunistically while carrying out other activities (Section 7.5.3.5). Since other activities are conducted in the study area, some small game hunting is likely to occasionally occur at the Project site. However, small game populations in the study area are small (Section 7.4.5) and, apart from the footprint of the Project and its immediate surroundings, no significant changes to the community are expected and resource conflicts should be negligible, although the roads through the projected footprint are currently used as partridge harvesting roads (Figure 4-1) and some conflicts regarding passage might occur.
Plant and Fruit	Fruits like blueberries, cloudberries and alpine cranberries are the plants most harvested by the locals. They used to be harvested in the Project area but locals already avoid the area because of proximity of mining activities. Activities are now concentrated closer to Rosemary Lake (Figure 4-1). Some resource conflict has therefore already occurred, but it should not intensify as few environmental effects are expected in the Rosemary Lake area.

RESOURCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS
Irony Mountain or Kauteitnat	Since the mountain is considered sacred by the Innus and is used to locate caribou and other hunted species from afar, free access to the site will be maintained and the informal agreement that it should be by non-locals only for scientific purposes will be respected. Therefore, no conflict is expected for this resource.

## 7.7 SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

The effects assessment on the valued components is summarized in Table 7-149. For a full list of the specific mitigation measures listed in this table, please refer to the respective sections of Chapter 7 or to Volume 1 Appendix XVI. Details concerning the areas of federal jurisdiction are presented in Volume 1 Appendix III.

**Table 7-149 Summary of the Effects Assessment**

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
<b>Physical</b>											
Air Quality	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Mineral processing Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Solid waste disposal Ongoing site restoration	Decrease in air quality (-)	Develop a prevention plan to manage blasts generating NOx based on the Code of Good Practice prepared by the Australian Explosives Industry and Safety Group Inc. (Volume 1 Appendix XIX)	UNFAVORABLE TIMING	LOCAL	LONG	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE	INTERMITTENT	HIGH	HIGH
Noise	All activities (without blasting)	Increase in the ambient noise level (-)	Construct a berm west of the Howse crusher area Conduct four initial test blasts by a specialist in blast monitoring Review blast design continually to ensure compliance with regulations Maintain detailed blast records Implement a noise complaint process	UNFAVORABLE TIMING	SITE SPECIFIC	LONG	REVERSIBLE	LOW	CONTINUAL	MODERATE	HIGH
Noise	Blasting	Ground vibration and overpressure	Monitor a minimum of an initial four blasts with a charge per delay restricted to below 700 kg per delay	UNFAVORABLE	SITE SPECIFIC	LONG	REVERSIBLE	LOW	INTERMITTENT	MODERATE	HIGH

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Hydrography and Hydrology: Water Budget	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Ongoing site restoration Final site restoration	Modification of water budget (-)	Riprap will be installed on both sides of Burnetta Creek from the discharge point to 600 m downstream	INCONSEQUENTIAL	LOCAL	LONG	PARTIAL	LOW	INTERMITTENT	MODERATE	.
Water Quality	All activities	Water contamination by SS, color, blasting residues and fuel/oil (-)	Riprap will be installed on both sides of Burnetta Creek from the discharge point to 600 m downstream. Divert road ditch to an infiltration pond in the surrounding ecosystems	MODERATE	LOCAL	LONG	REVERSIBLE	MODERATE	INTERMITTENT	MODERATE	.
<b>Biological</b>											
Terrestrial Ecosystem, Wetlands and Vegetation: Wetlands	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Ongoing site restoration Final site restoration	Loss of wetlands (-)	Carry out stripping all at once instead of progressively Preserve stripped organic matter for restoration Use temporary protection mats or limit activities to winter for the work needed on Burnetta Creek	MODERATE	LOCAL	LONG	NOT REVERSIBLE	LOW	CONTINUAL	MODERATE	.

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Migratory Tundra Caribou	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Transportation and traffic Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Mineral processing Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Anthropogenic disturbance (-) Loss of habitat (-)	Avoid areas of wildlife concentrations Monitor satellite-collared caribou around the Howse Project, and cease activities if caribou are present within 20 km of the active pit or processing complex and contact the NLDEC Wildlife Division for further instructions Reschedule work activities to avoid wildlife encounters if necessary Yield the right-of-way to wildlife	UNFAVORABLE	LOCAL	LONG	REVERSIBLE	LOW	CONTINUAL	MODERATE	.
Avifauna	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Transportation and traffic Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Mineral processing Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Anthropogenic disturbance (-) Loss of habitat (-)	Avoid nesting period as much as possible during the construction phase Do all vegetation stripping for areas where activities are planned in a specific year before the month of May of that year so that birds will not breed in those area Respect the Rusty Blackbird mitigation plan developed for the DSO project Reduce light intensity when weather forecasts are extreme during migration periods to minimize light attraction	MODERATE	SITE SPECIFIC TO LOCAL DEPENDING ON SPECIES	LONG	REVERSIBLE	LOW TO MODERATE DEPENDING ON SPECIES	INTERMITTENT	LOW TO MODERATE DEPENDING ON SPECIES	.

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Aquatic Fauna: Fish	All activities	Sublethal and lethal effect of water contamination (-) Degradation of habitat quality by sedimentation (-) Sublethal and lethal effect of blasting (-)	Limit maximum charges of explosives to 4,500 kg between August and January and to 29,000 kg for the rest of the year	MODERATE	LOCAL	LONG	PARTIAL	LOW	CONTINUAL	MODERATE	-
<b>Socioeconomic</b>											
Human Health	All activities	Negative effects on human health through contamination of water, air, soil, and traditional food if consumed or inhaled (-)	None	INCONSEQUENTIAL	SITE SPECIFIC	SHORT	REVERSIBLE	LOW	ONCE	VERY LOW	-
Infrastructure and Services: Access to the Local Transportation Network, Access to Land, and Road Safety	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Limitation to road access, land access and safety issues (-)	Complete the alternative road in collaboration with Aboriginal groups In the meantime, find a way for land users to have an escort for return travel, or install a traffic management system Reduce speed limits to 50 km/h between the Timmins camp and Schefferville Increase the numbers and visibility of road signs	INCONSEQUENTIAL	LOCAL	SHORT LONG LONG	REVERSIBLE	LOW LOW MODERATE	INTERMITTENT	VERY LOW LOW MODERATE	-

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Economy: Local Employment and Training	All activities	Maintenance or increase in current levels of local Aboriginal employment in the LSA (+)  Decrease in local Aboriginal employment after decommissioning and reclamation (-)	Continue supporting training initiatives, especially for future planned activities Offer English language instruction for Innus Continue inter-cultural training  Ensure that all new employees have their beginner's handbook and appropriate health and safety training  Disseminate more information on the employment opportunities available  Prepare a decommissioning and reclamation plan to relocate workers when possible	INCONSEQUENTIAL	LOCAL	SHORT MEDIUM SHORT	REVERSIBLE	LOW MODERATE LOW	CONTINUAL CONTINUAL INTERMITTENT	LOW (+) MODERATE (+) VERY LOW (+)	-
Economy: Local Contracting	All activities	Maintenance of current levels of contracts for the local businesses (+)  Decrease in the number of contracts for local businesses after decommissioning and reclamation (-)	Continue to give priority to Aboriginal and local contractors  Adapt the bidding process to the size of local businesses  Support the creation of local businesses  Provide training for new businesses and cultural training for contractors hired by TSMC  Support economic diversification to secure a future for local businesses	CONSIDERABLE	LOCAL	SHORT LONG SHORT	REVERSIBLE	LOW MODERATE LOW	CONTINUAL CONTINUAL INTERMITTENT	MODERATE (+) HIGH (+) LOW (+)	HIGH

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Land-use and ATK: Subsistence and Traditional Caribou Hunting	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Mineral processing Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Reduction in the availability of caribou for subsistence hunting (-)	TSMC contributes to a specific compensation fund for subsistence activities through certain IBAs.  HML/TSMC will pursue its financial participation in the Université Laval Caribou Research Initiative for advance research on caribou  Report sighting to the HSE Committee and cease activity if caribou is nearby (details in the section on the caribou VC)	INCONSEQUENTIAL	LOCAL	SHORT LONG SHORT	REVERSIBLE	LOW	INTERMITTENT	VERY LOW LOW VERY LOW	-
Land-use and ATK: Subsistence and Traditional Activities	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Mineral processing Dewatering Operation of waste rock dumps Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Decrease in accessible subsistence activities and traditional pursuits (-)  Increased costs for families' subsistence (-)	Timmins-Kivivik bypass road completed  Mandate the HSE Committee to do environmental monitoring and oversee and assess the effectiveness of the relevant mitigation measures  Report sightings of wildlife to the HSE Committee  TSMC contributes to a specific compensation fund for subsistence activities through certain IBAs.	MODERATE	LOCAL	SHORT LONG SHORT	REVERSIBLE	LOW	CONTINUAL	LOW MODERATE LOW	-

VALUED COMPONENT AFFECTED	PROJECT ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL EFFECT AND DIRECTION OF EFFECT (+/-)	PROPOSED SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURE	TIMING	SPATIAL EXTENT	DURATION	REVERSIBILITY	MAGNITUDE	FREQUENCY	EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE	LIKELIHOOD
				Construction Operation Decommissioning and Reclamation							
Land-use and ATK: Preservation of and Access to Kauteitnat	Upgrading/construction of the Howse haul road and upgrade of the bypass road Pit development Removal and storage of remaining overburden and topsoil Blasting and ore extraction Transportation of ore and other traffic Ongoing site restoration Demobilization of the Howse facilities and heavy machinery Final site restoration	Destruction of the access road to Kauteitnat (-)  Alteration of the landscape around Kauteitnat (-)  Kauteitnat cultural symbol affected (-)	Facilitate and support the creation of a protected area for Kauteitnat	INCONSEQUENTIAL	SITE SPECIFIC	SHORT LONG LONG	PARTIAL	MODERATE	CONTINUAL	LOW MODERATE MODERATE	.