

**Appendix B Wasamac Gold Mining Project - Answers to the summary of questions**

**Forewarning:** The following translation is a complimentary effort to ensure maximum transparency and to favour dialogue with local stakeholders and first nations communities. In case of a discrepancy between the French and English versions, please refer to the French version, as it is the original.

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
1	<b>Social Acceptability</b>	Clarification of the proponent's commitment to work towards citizen social acceptability, particularly through compensation, compliance with agreements, information to citizens, job creation and the right of citizens to influence the project.	<p>The engagement activities carried out with the concerned authorities and citizens, as described in the Initial Project Description, as well as the comments expressed during the consultation on the Initial Project Description, have made it possible to update and improve the company's preliminary commitments to the community.</p> <p>In light of the results obtained through engagement, MGC confirms its commitment to place social acceptability and citizen participation at the heart of the Project and its impact assessment. The company's commitment is centered on (4) priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work upstream to reduce impacts at the source and prevent and avoid them where possible</li> <li>- Maximize positive spin-offs and benefits for citizens</li> <li>- Co-define with the community the project's minimal conditions for a harmonious integration</li> <li>- Address issues of concern or interest to citizens in a collaborative and solution-oriented manner</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Immediate responses to concerns</u></b></p> <p>While the priorities outlined above will guide the company's actions during the planning phase of the Project, some proposals were proactively announced in July 2020 through the company's newsletter and invitations to an open house event, originally scheduled for September 26, 2020, which had to be postponed due to the health context related to COVID-19.</p> <p>Following the concerns expressed by local citizens about the project's potential impact on property values, MGC has committed to implement a Property Value Maintenance Program (PVMP). The PVMP will provide a guarantee to citizens residing in the area that they will be able to sell their property at fair market value in a respectful, transparent and fair manner. This is a first in the Québec mining sector for a project under development.</p> <p>When conditions permit, the proposed Program will be presented to citizens for comments and validation to ensure that its implementation meets their expectations. The Program's appreciation and its contribution in terms of reducing the stress and fears associated with a possible decrease in local property values will be a criterion of the Program's success. This appreciation will be assessed through a virtual event in the fall of 2020. The Program will be adjusted according to citizen contributions.</p> <p>Furthermore, as stated during the citizens' meetings, MGC intends to examine and apply, with the necessary adaptations to the Project's current concept, the measures integrated into an engagement plan that had been defined between the former holder of the mining property and the citizens. The document's main objective is to specify the measures to be put in place that aim to minimize the impacts on local residents or to prevent them when possible. The commitments cover the majority of the concerns expressed by the residents living near the Project's site, namely: groundwater, soil, noise, blasting and vibrations, road traffic, residential acquisitions, as well as the general terms and conditions of application and the proposed means of information and consultation.</p> <p>In terms of a <u>future engagement plan</u>, and to maintain a strong and continuous link with citizens, MGC wishes to set up a Working Group in collaboration with citizens. Although elements remain to be discussed, the group's mandate was presented and validated during the February 2020 "café-rencontre" (coffee meeting), and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying and establishing the conditions of the Wasamac project's acceptability</li> <li>- Developing recommendations to address issues</li> <li>- Maximizing potential benefits</li> </ul> <p>Once established, the Working Group will be called upon to play a central role in the environmental assessment process, in a spirit of collaboration and solution-seeking. Meetings on topics of interest may be organized to address in greater depth elements of concern or interest to citizens.</p>

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			<p>MGC is already engaged in a process of information and exchange with citizens since the acquisition of the property in 2017. This approach includes several tools and activities, including: citizen meetings such as "café-rencontres", the minutes of which are sent to neighbors and stakeholders by mail and email, newsletters distributed in the neighbourhood and to stakeholders, email distribution lists, the company's website, press releases, etc.</p> <p>Citizen input was also solicited during the coffee meetings to identify and prioritize the issues at stake. The goal was to implement measures that respond to issues of significance to citizens.</p>
2	<b>Social Acceptability</b>	Analysis of the social divide that could result from the polarization of opinions on the project and effects on the harmonious cohabitation of residents in the vicinity of the project.	<p>MGC's primary intention in this regard is to avoid, as much as possible, a polarization of opinions regarding the project and a phenomenon of social fracture.</p> <p>The approach aims in particular to establish, with community representatives, the project's conditions for acceptability. The objective is to reach general agreements (consensus) on these conditions, rallying opinions around guiding principles that everyone can live with.</p> <p>At this stage, an analysis of the social divide that could result from the polarization of opinions on the project is not planned, since efforts are currently focused on the development of a constructive social dynamic. From an adaptive management perspective, it is suggested that this item be considered as an optional follow-up measure in the event of confirmed indications of polarization in the population. These hints could be collected through the stakeholder engagement plan.</p>
3	<b>Social Acceptability</b>	Clarification of the potential impacts of an aqueduct on the people living near the project.	This option is the responsibility of the City of Rouyn-Noranda and may be brought to the appropriate authorities, if necessary.
4	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Effects related to the increase in traffic on local roads, including heavy equipment traffic on the rang des Cavaliers, and the risk of incidents. Possibility to plan for transportation on Highway 117 and to put in place a contingency plan.	<p>A traffic and safety study of local roads leading to the project's site will analyze the potential effects on road users.</p> <p>Most of the trucking will be done during the construction period. The surface infrastructure of the mine will be located on land accessible by Highway 117 (Trans-Canada Highway). Access will also be available via Highway 391 and then Rang des Cavaliers and Highway 117, or via Highway 101 and then Highway 117. The Wasamac property (underground mine) can be accessed from the 117, then by a short section (250 m) on the rang des Cavaliers.</p> <p>According to the MTQ (2019), the average annual daily flow on Highway 117 is 3,200 vehicles (3,500 vehicles in summer and 2,900 vehicles in winter).</p> <p>As for the contingency plan, this is not the responsibility of MGC, but rather of the authorities responsible for transportation management, notably the MTQ. However, MGC will contact the MTQ if non-standard equipment needs to be transported. Indeed, the Highway Safety Code provides that the owner or lessee of a vehicle that is out of standard with respect to the load or size or the carrier responsible for such a vehicle may not allow the vehicle to travel unless he obtains a special traffic permit issued for this purpose. The special driving permit is issued by the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) under established conditions and formalities, and upon payment of the fees and charges set out in the Regulation respecting special driving permits.</p> <p>Appropriate signage will likely be required to move these oversized transports along Highway 117, even for heavy equipment.</p> <p>In addition, MGC plans to establish incentives to minimize the potential effects of the transportation of supplies on local traffic, particularly for the rang des Cavaliers. It is thus planned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt a clear policy to favour the use of the Rouyn-Noranda bypass (Osisko road) to avoid deliveries from suppliers who would use the rang des Cavaliers from Highway 391;</li> <li>- Ensure that suppliers are informed of this policy on a regular basis.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Effects related to increased traffic on official off-road vehicle (ORV) trails and the potential for incidents.	<p>According to the Fédération des clubs de motoneigistes du Québec's interactive map, the federated snowmobile trail No. 83 passes south of the deposit site and west of the surface infrastructure site. It follows a section of the access road to the Aldermac mining site and then branches off to the west (which then becomes trail No. 93). This official pathway does not pass through the mining operations planned traffic areas .</p> <p>According to the interactive map of the Fédération québécoise des clubs de Quad, a local trail follows the existing road from the Arntfield neighbourhood towards Lac Arnoux. It is planned to use a section of this road to access the tailings park area.</p>

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			<p>During the construction of the concentrator tailings management and storage structures, traffic will be increased for the duration of the work. During operations, there will be travel by workers operating the filter press plant and the rolling equipment, as well as for the inspection and maintenance of the pipes and equipment. MGC will study, in collaboration with the Rouyn-Noranda local club, the best alternative to maintain a high level of safety, either by relocating the trail or by sharing it, including the installation of adequate markings.</p>
6	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Clarification of the risks related to the transportation of hazardous materials, including the use of Rail Veyor and the railway, and implementation of a contingency plan.	<p>The Rail-Veyor is a light rail-based electrical system that relies on a loop circuit and mobile rail cars that transport ore and waste rock from the mine to the surface unloading point and back to their point of origin. This system does not transport hazardous materials.</p> <p>Delivery of hazardous materials by rail is not currently being considered as a transportation option for the project. In all cases, the transportation of hazardous materials is subject to the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations at the federal level and the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations at the provincial level.</p> <p>On provincial and local roads, the applicable contingency plan is that of government authorities (Transport Canada, MTQ, SQ, MELCC, etc.). For transportation on the mine site, the EMP developed by CAM will be applied.</p> <p>For ore processing, the process will require various reactive agents, such as sodium cyanide, sulphur dioxide, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) and hydrochloric acid. These materials will arrive at the plant by specialized trucks with the appropriate level of security. The risks associated with transportation are thus low. The same is true for the delivery of petroleum products required for some of the equipment.</p>
7	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Need to implement an emergency measures plan in case of accidental spills of toxic products or wastewater, including those from electrical equipment whose mechanics are maintained with petroleum products.	<p>The need to implement an EMP is a legal obligation at both the provincial and federal levels (Environmental Emergency Regulations). MGC will therefore develop and implement an EMP appropriate to its activities to be able to respond promptly and with the required equipment to any incident, regardless of the type and location.</p> <p>Moreover, the reporting of any spill is mandatory to both the MELCC and Environment Canada.</p> <p>In addition to implementing a program to monitor and maintain equipment that may cause such accidental spills, employees and subcontractors will be trained to react and respond to emergencies.</p>
8	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Effects of seismic events and development of a contingency plan.	<p>Seismic events can be caused by natural seismic activity in the region and seismic activity induced by underground mining operations. For the latter, information to date does not indicate whether operations at the Wasamac mine are likely to generate such events. The possibility of generating this phenomenon will be studied during the impact assessment. As for the natural seismic activity in the region, they are weak.</p> <p>The effects of seismic events can lead to soil instability and thus affect the integrity of structures and infrastructures on the surface and even those underground. Thus, the mining facilities' design will be done in such a way as to meet the standards of the Building Code and those of MELCC Directive 019 for retaining structures (dikes and basins) that take seismicity into account. In addition, a monitoring and follow-up program on the integrity of these structures will be implemented.</p> <p>MGC's EMP will take this type of event into consideration in its risk analysis and in the development of appropriate measures to respond to potential incidents.</p>
9	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Details on the manufacture and storage of explosives and hazardous materials, on the risks of cracks in house foundations due to vibrations during blasting and on the contingency plan.	<p>There will be no manufacturing of hazardous materials on site, only storage and use.</p> <p>As for explosives, they will come from outside the site and will be brought in as the ramps are developed. However, a temporary storage site could be set up as needed. Once the underground storage sites have been developed, explosives and detonators will be stored underground. Explosives will be manufactured underground according to the highest safety standards. In addition, all blasting activities are regulated both provincially (Explosives Act) and federally (Explosives Act, Explosives Regulations, 2013). Transportation, manufacturing and storage are therefore legally regulated to ensure the safety of people and buildings.</p> <p>Blasting operations in the mine could induce vibrations perceptible at certain residences. MELCC Directive 019 specifies the maximum permissible ground vibration velocities due to blasting operations. In the presence of a dwelling within 1 km of mining activities, the maximum permitted velocity for an underground installation is between 12.7 and 25 mm/s between 0 and 100 m of mining depth. When mining reaches a depth of 100 m, the maximum permitted velocity is 12.7 mm/s. It is</p>

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			<p>generally accepted that the vibration perception threshold for humans is 2.0 mm/s, but it is possible that more sensitive individuals may perceive vibrations below this threshold.</p> <p>The 12.7 mm/s standard is based on a report entitled <i>RI 8507 Structure Response and Damage Produced by Ground Vibration From Surface Mine Blasting</i> (Siskind et al., 1980) by the <i>United States Bureau of Mines</i> published in 1980. From the information collected in this study, it was determined that aesthetic damage could occur on gypsum houses from vibrations of 12.7 mm/s at frequencies of 3 to 12 Hz. This study is used worldwide as a basis for establishing standards to prevent damage to homes caused by blast vibrations. By complying with the standards established in Directive 019, the risk of cracks in house foundations, although possible, is low.</p> <p>Theoretical calculations will be established on the basis of expected loads and will be related to existing conditions (geological conditions, soil types, possible frequencies, etc.). The criteria of Directive 019 will be taken into account for the conformity assessment, especially at the level of structures. But the exercise will be taken further at the level of human perceptions with the existing literature and according to the degrees of discomfort that may be felt. The exercise will identify possible mitigation measures to reach the expected perception thresholds.</p> <p>Since dwellings are present within 1 km of the mining activity, Directive 019 requires the establishment of a monitoring network for ground vibrations and air pressures in the vicinity of dwellings (between one and three stations at the nearest dwellings). This monitoring network generally includes the installation of seismographs, in addition to having to keep a record of all blasting monitoring data. This data will be used to refine vibration prediction and optimize blast design to minimize perceptible surface effects. In addition to this monitoring, MGC will implement a system to allow citizens to voice their concerns and file complaints where appropriate. MGC will be able to react in the event of a complaint from a citizen regarding a crack in the foundation of his or her residence.</p>
10	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Possibility of infrastructure breakdowns related to project activities.	<p>The possibility of infrastructure failure related to the project activities could be caused by seismic activities induced by underground operations, which could lead to ground instability, blasting operations, ground subsidence following the lowering of the water table, technical failures or human error.</p> <p>As stated in item 8, the information to date does not indicate whether operations at the Wasamac Mine are likely to result in induced seismic events. The possibility of this phenomenon will be studied during the impact assessment. However, the mining installations' design will be done in such a way as to respect the standards of the Building Code, and those of Directive 019 of the MELCC for the retaining structures (dikes and basins) that take into account the seismic aspect. In addition, a monitoring and follow-up program on the integrity of these structures will be implemented.</p> <p>As specified in item 9, since blasting operations must meet the standards of Directive 019 on maximum permissible ground vibration velocities, and since a monitoring network will be set up to adjust vibration prediction and optimize blasting design, the possibility of infrastructure failure related to project activities is low.</p> <p>As specified in item 58, the drawdowns could locally create a drying of glacial till and, consequently, cause consolidation settlement in the overlying fine sediments (clay). It should be noted that the sector was already in operation in the 1980s and as a result, permanent settlement has occurred. This suggests that the settlement subsequent to the new operations will be smaller. Depending on their intensity, these settlements could cause impacts on the surface infrastructures. However, no simulation was produced to determine the anticipated settlements. A complementary characterization program will be carried out as part of the impact study to increase the data density along the rang des Cavaliers, where most of the surface infrastructures likely to be affected by the subsidence are concentrated, and to improve the characterization of the geotechnical properties of the unconsolidated deposits, in particular the clay deposit. The analysis of the data set will allow to determine the anticipated settlements in the zone of influence of the subsidence after dewatering and during mine operation, and to produce a risk map.</p> <p>On the mine site, protective measures will be put in place where necessary (e.g., bollard near the reservoir, appropriate signage, etc.) to avoid collisions or other incidents that could lead to infrastructure failures. All fuel tanks will meet safety standards (double walls and retention basin).</p> <p>Various infrastructures could be temporarily out of service in the event of mechanical or other failures such as the ore processing plant, the tailings filtration plant, the wastewater treatment plant, various pipelines (wastewater, dewatering or pulp with tailings) or the Rail-Veyor. Because of their importance, MGC intends to use proven infrastructures and technologies that will be subject to rigorous follow-up and maintenance to avoid any breakage. Concerning existing infrastructures (residences), the condition of existing structures will be checked to see the evolution of their deterioration, if any, before the start of operations for comparison purposes during operations.</p>

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11	<b>Accidents and malfunctions</b>	Effects of oil spills from mining equipment on groundwater quality and contingency plan.	<p>It should be noted at the outset that most of the equipment in the underground mine will be powered by electrical energy, although some mechanisms may use petroleum hydrocarbon-based products (lubricant, oil). The potential for accidental hydrocarbon spills is therefore essentially limited to surface operations with diesel-powered equipment, including those at the tailing's disposal site and those for road transport, as well as fuel tanks.</p> <p>Such a spill, if it occurs, will saturate the soil with contaminants at the spill site. If the volume spilled is sufficient, the unbound portion of the product will migrate to the groundwater table to leave a pure phase floating or flowing depending on the density of the liquid and partially dissolving in the groundwater. This is why it will be important to react quickly in the event of an accidental spill and to recover contaminated soil. Contaminated groundwater will flow according to the local piezometry. As specified in item 7, MGC will be required to implement an EMP and will implement a monitoring and maintenance program for equipment that may cause such accidental spills.</p> <p>The free phase of the contaminant, if hydrocarbons or light solvents are involved, will float on the groundwater and will flow normally according to the piezometry. In the case of heavy solvents, the product will infiltrate until it is completely absorbed by the soil particles or until it reaches an impermeable horizon. Remember that till, clay, silt and rock are generally of low permeability, which will limit the percolation rate. The effect of an eventual spill will depend, among other things, on the volume of contaminants spilled, the uniqueness (spill) or repetition (leakage) of the problem, the thickness of the loose substrate and its composition, the rate of cracking of the rock roof and the depth of groundwater in the loose substrate. In addition, in the event of a spill, the EMP will be applied quickly, reducing the extent of contamination and preventing groundwater contamination. For this purpose, multiple spill recovery kits will be available to ensure a prompt and effective response.</p> <p>Maintenance of vehicles and other mobile machinery will be performed at the garage. If mobile equipment must be maintained on site, absorbent pads or other types of absorbent material will be put in place to prevent accidental spills.</p> <p>In addition, and as required by MELCC Directive 019, groundwater quality monitoring via a network of observation wells will be implemented and water sampling will be carried out to verify any variation in the concentrations of potential contaminants.</p> <p>Also, as specified in item 42, the 2012 hydrogeological study shows that during mine's lifecycle, the mine will be the outlet of the aquifer. It will therefore not be possible to contaminate the groundwater table that feeds the residential wells inventoried as long as water pumping activities are carried out.</p> <p>The expected effects on groundwater quality in the event of accidental spills from mining equipment are very low.</p>
12	<b>Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	The project's effects on the climate for its entire supply, processing and consumption chain, not limited to activities on the mine site.	<p>A study on the project's GHG emissions will help establish the potential effects on the climate. In addition, a resilience to anticipated climate change study will highlight all the potential problems at the mine site. The supply, processing and consumption chain will be estimated, where possible and relevant.</p> <p>A GHG inventory will be conducted according to the requirements of the Quebec GHG Emissions Quantification Guide and the federal Strategic Climate Change Assessment. Thus, the inventory will include the annual diesel and gasoline consumption of all mining equipment and associated transportation activities, emissions from industrial processes, emissions associated with evacuation, as well as indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity acquired from the network. Depending on the type of explosive (e.g., ANFO), blasting will also be accounted for in the GHG balance.</p> <p>Legally, MGC will be required to report its air emissions, including GHGs, to the MELCC annually in accordance with the Regulation respecting the mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (RDOCÉCA). Thus, all emissions (direct and indirect) will be determined according to the specifics of the RDOCÉCA, but also according to the federal government's Strategic Climate Change Assessment. When the data will allow GHG emissions and removals to be calculated using the equations provided by the Regulations, the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program and the Strategic Climate Change Assessment, the results of emissions by activity and type of GHG, as well as overall emissions in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent will be presented.</p>
13	<b>Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	Details on GHG emissions for each phase of the project and the measures under consideration to reduce GHG and SO <sub>2</sub> emissions on an ongoing basis.	<p>Based on the information available to date, it is only possible to estimate GHG emissions for the operation phase (see section 23 of the detailed project description). Thus, as a preliminary estimate, the Project could emit approximately 764 t CO<sub>2</sub>Eq of GHGs on an annual basis during the operations phase.</p> <p>A study on GHG emissions for all phases of the project will be conducted as part of the impact assessment. Appropriate reduction measures and a GHG management plan will also be proposed. It should be noted that MGC has already implemented GHG reduction measures by selecting mining equipment that operates on electricity and by promoting electrical technology for ore and waste rock transportation.</p>

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			<p>As for the transportation of materials and machinery, much of it is locally available due to the region's important mining sector. It is considered that the local transportation of materials will generate insignificant emissions. The origin, mass and mode of transportation of specialized parts to be imported into the region under the project are currently undefined. These choices depend on the detailed engineering of the project, which will be carried out at a later stage. One hypothesis that can be considered, however, is that the point of origin will be the Montreal region (average distribution point or point of arrival in Quebec territory). In practice, the point of origin will vary depending on the equipment and materials.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation will be estimated according to the equation proposed in the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines; Chapter 4 - Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use. This equation determines a rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (E) per hectare deforested.</p> <p>GHG emissions from the use of explosives in blasting will be included.</p> <p>Indirect GHG emissions from the transportation of reagents in operation will be conservatively estimated by assuming full truck transportation from various sites to be determined based on their type.</p> <p>The transportation of finished products involves the movement of the metals produced annually by the project in operation. These emissions will be associated with the project but will not be attributable to the project facility.</p> <p>Decommissioning and redevelopment activities will depend on the possibility of reusing some of the buildings used during the project and after its completion. In a very conservative manner, the dismantling and redevelopment work should be considered equivalent to one year of fuel use equivalent to that in operation. GHG emissions will be calculated on this basis.</p> <p>It is important to remember that a large part of the equipment will be powered by electricity. From an environmental point of view, electrical equipment has the advantage of using green energy, produced in Quebec, rather than a non-renewable fossil fuel source, which is more polluting and imported from outside. This advantage translates into a significant reduction in GHG emissions (direct and indirect) compared to equivalent fuel-powered equipment. The use of electrical equipment also contributes to improving ambient air quality, in particular by reducing nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) and fine particle emissions from fuel combustion. The study and evaluation of other measures to reduce the Project's GHG emissions will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project. If opportunities for improvement are identified during operations, they will be evaluated and implemented if technically and economically feasible.</p>
14	<b>Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	Description of the activities that would impact carbon sinks and descriptions of the land areas expected to be affected by the project, by ecosystem type.	<p>The negative effect on carbon sinks is mainly caused by deforestation (with or without removal of underground/root biomass, with or without flooding/water reservoir creation) and also for wetland losses. The inventories and analyses of the ecoforestry maps will allow to characterize the types of ecosystems affected by the project, either by encroachment or deforestation for example.</p> <p>However, a positive impact can be created by reforestation. Other possibilities will also be analyzed, such as mineral CO<sub>2</sub> capture.</p>
15	<b>Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	Details on obtaining environmental certification.	MGC confirms its commitment to work upstream to reduce impacts at the source and to prevent and avoid them when possible. Thus, the possibility of obtaining environmental certification as a tool to achieve its environmental performance objectives will be evaluated.
16	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Visual effects of the project infrastructures and tie-in with the Landscape UA 82-51 agreement applied by the Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks (MFFP) for forest management works, mainly for the proposed Kékéko Hills Regional Park.	<p>MGC aims at a proactive application of the AU 82-51 Landscape Agreement in the detailed design of the project and the measures to reduce visual effects at the source.</p> <p>Given that the Landscape Agreement aims to "maintain an acceptable landscape quality for recreational and tourism activities and maintain a predominance of forest cover in the landscape of sites of interest", the visual simulations to be carried out will integrate observation points from the Kékéko Hills.</p> <p>If necessary, a working table could be established with the stakeholders concerned (MFFP, City of Rouyn-Noranda, Friends of the Kékéko, agreement committee, etc.), in order to arrive at viable solutions in terms of visual integration from the Kékéko Hills.</p> <p>A study of the visual effects of the mine's surface infrastructure and associated deforestation will be carried out by a specialist in landscape architecture and visual simulations will incorporate observation points from the Kékéko Hills.</p>

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17	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Effects of changes in the visual environment on human receptors.	<p>Area residents have already mentioned that one of the elements that contribute to the area's quality of life is the presence of a natural environment and the tranquility it brings.</p> <p>A study of the change in the visual environment for fixed observers near the mining facilities or for mobile observers using Highway 117 will be carried out by a specialist in landscape architecture. The sites from which views to the most visible surface infrastructures can be perceived will be the subject of visual simulations. In addition, measures for integration into the landscape may be studied, such as the conservation of strips of shrubby vegetation, lighting or color of certain surface infrastructures.</p> <p>In addition, the effects of changes in the visual environment on human receptors could be discussed during the meetings of the Working Group if it wishes to deepen this theme and validate the results of the impact assessment.</p>
18	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Effects of increased noise and vibration on the health of nearby residents and mitigation measures.	<p>At the outset, it is important to recall that considerations surrounding the effect of increased noise and vibration were proactively considered by CAM when selecting the ore haulage technology that would allow the location of the surface infrastructure to be moved away from the residential core of the rang des Cavaliers and Lakes Helene and Adeline. However, the site considered for the mining facilities is still located near certain residences along Highway 117.</p> <p>In addition, as specified in item 9, MGC will be required to set up a monitoring network for ground vibrations, but also for noise. The noise levels measured must comply with the noise levels set out in Instruction Note 98-01 (Handling of Noise Complaints and Requirements for Noise Generating Companies).</p> <p>MGC will also be reviewing Health Canada's (2017): <i>Guidance for Human Health Impact Assessment in Environmental Assessments</i> (<a href="http://publications.gc.ca/site/fra/9.832515/publication.html">http://publications.gc.ca/site/fra/9.832515/publication.html</a>). With respect to potential sleep disturbance, in case of complaints from citizens, night noise at their residence will be compared to World Health Organization (WHO) criteria.</p> <p>Simulations of sound propagation of noise sources will allow the drawing of noise maps (isophones) indicating the noise levels generated by mining activities over the entire adjacent territory. Based on the results of the simulations, it will be possible to anticipate noise exceedances and, depending on the extent of the exceedance and its origin, the selection of appropriate noise mitigation measures will be possible. These corrections can be at the source (selection of less noisy equipment) or on the transmission paths (acoustic embankment).</p> <p>In the probable hypothesis that the sound contribution of the project can be heard and that blasting vibrations can be felt at these residences specifically, a close dialogue will be proposed with the concerned residents and a specific action plan will be defined in collaboration with them to define appropriate mitigation measures and minimize the potential psychosocial impact. These measures could include the announcement of blasts (automated text messages) to avoid any surprise effect, a protocol for rapid and agreed upon intervention in case of impact felt by residents, etc.</p>
19	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Details on the number of blasting operations planned per day and the daily speed (minimum, maximum, average) of the vibrations caused by the blasting operations in mm/s.	<p>The number of blasts per day has not yet been determined.</p> <p>As specified in item 9, MELCC Directive 019 specifies the maximum permissible ground vibration velocities due to blasting operations. In the presence of a dwelling within 1 km of mining activities, the maximum permitted velocity for an underground installation is between 12.7 and 25 mm/s between 0 and 100 m of mining depth. When mining reaches a depth of 100 m, the maximum permitted velocity is 12.7 mm/s.</p> <p>Theoretical calculations will be established on the basis of expected loads and will be related to existing conditions (geological conditions, soil types, possible frequencies, etc.). The criteria of Directive 019 will be taken into account for the conformity assessment, especially at the level of structures. But the exercise will be taken further at the level of human perceptions with the existing literature and according to the degrees of discomfort that may be felt. The exercise will identify possible mitigation measures to reach the expected perception thresholds.</p> <p>Since dwellings are present within 1 km of the mining activity, Directive 019 requires the establishment of a monitoring network for ground vibrations and air pressures in the vicinity of dwellings (between one and three stations at the nearest dwellings). This monitoring network generally includes the installation of seismographs, in addition to having to keep a record of all blasting monitoring data. This data will be used to refine vibration prediction and optimize blast design to minimize perceptible surface effects. In addition to this monitoring, MGC will implement a system to allow citizens to voice their concerns and file complaints where appropriate.</p>

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20	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Project impacts on air quality and method of mitigation for human health and ecosystems during all phases of the project.	<p>The Clean Air Regulations and the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards set standards for particulate and gaseous emissions, emission opacity standards, air quality standards, and control measures to prevent, eliminate or reduce the emission of contaminants into the atmosphere. Air quality standards have been determined to protect human health and minimize impacts on ecosystems. They allow the assessment of air quality measurements and the study of projects generating emissions of air contaminants that are submitted for approval. Atmospheric quality standards are maximum concentrations (in µg/m<sup>3</sup>) expressed for different time intervals: annual, daily, hourly or 4 minutes. The time intervals are chosen based on the effects of the substances. The annual standards are intended to protect the population against chronic effects of the substances, i.e., effects that appear after long-term exposure. Some effects appear on the contrary after very short exposures (e.g., respiratory function, bad odours). They are then taken into account by standards established at very short intervals, i.e., 4 minutes. The standards and criteria are established over specific periods of time and, in some cases, with specific methods of determination.</p> <p>The effects of the project on air quality will be addressed from modeling that will take into account mining activities to sensitive receptors (residences, camps, wildlife, etc.). It should be noted that the mine site and its activities must comply with emission criteria set by government authorities to ensure that human health is respected.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with federal and provincial standards, appropriate mitigation measures will be presented to ensure that air emissions (particulate matter [PMT and PM<sub>2.5</sub>], gases [CO, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>] and metals) will not impact human health and ecosystems adjacent to mining facilities.</p> <p>It is important to remember that a large number of equipment will be electric, which greatly reduces air quality emissions. In addition to the environmental gains associated with improved ambient air quality, the reduction in air quality impacts is a significant gain for the health of workers who face exposure during their shifts.</p>
21	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Clarification of the current air quality situation at the mine site and beyond.	<p>The current air quality situation has not been established at the mine site. For the moment, the available data comes from the MELCC Air Quality Monitoring Network, which broadcasts an Air Quality Index (AQI) in real time. A summary of the available and publicly accessible information regarding the AQI and contaminant monitoring can be found in section 14-1 of the detailed project description. These stations are not, however, located in a location that is representative of the mine site or the Evain neighbourhood.</p> <p>The current air quality situation will be assessed over a period of at least 6 months using fixed sampling devices placed at locations deemed representative of the area to be studied. These data will then be used as input for atmospheric dispersion modeling. Thus, in order to verify compliance with air quality standards, the concentrations measured under pre-project conditions will be added to the maximum concentrations calculated in the modelling.</p> <p>The modeling results will also allow verification of the contribution of mining activities on ambient air quality to sensitive receptors surrounding the mine site.</p>
22	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Negative effects on the health of nearby residents caused by stress, anxiety and worry about the effects of the project on properties and the environment.	<p>At first glance, it is important to remember that the elements surrounding the negative impacts on health and the stress and anxiety that could be felt by the residents were proactively considered by MGC when selecting the ore hauling technology that would allow the location of the surface infrastructures of the residential core to be moved away from the rang des Cavaliers and Lakes Helene and Adeline. However, the site considered for the mining facilities is still located near certain residences along Highway 117.</p> <p>As mentioned in item 18, a close dialogue will be proposed with concerned residents and a specific action plan will be developed in collaboration with them to define appropriate mitigation measures and minimize potential psychosocial impacts. Specifically, the initiator has committed to deploying an information and consultation process during the impact assessment process to reduce the risk of generating psychosocial impacts through listening, consideration, concrete commitments and feedback.</p> <p>With respect to concerns about the project's effects on properties, MGC is committed to developing and deploying a Property Value Maintenance Program to address these concerns.</p> <p>Various complementary measures could be deployed to minimize psychosocial effects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procedure for managing reports and interventions</li> <li>- Topics for discussion at the Citizen Engagement Working Group</li> <li>- Opening of a community relations office after project approval</li> </ul>

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23	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Effects of accidents or malfunctions on human health and level of preparedness to notify and protect the public.	<p>A study of the most plausible accidents and malfunctions will be carried out. The purpose of this study is to identify the accidents that are likely to occur and to assess their possible consequences for workers and the environment. It also serves to develop protective measures to prevent these credible worst-case accident and malfunction scenarios or to reduce their frequency and consequences.</p> <p>The risk assessment methodology used is based on the MELCC guide entitled <i>Analyse de risques d'accidents technologiques majeurs</i> (Théberge, 2002). The first step consists of determining the sensitive elements of the environment and the external hazards related to the activities, infrastructures or equipment present on the site as well as establishing a history of accidents that have occurred on the site and on similar sites. Subsequently, risk-related accident scenarios are developed. During the subsequent steps, the potential consequences of the scenarios are identified, and the probability of occurrence is estimated. The safety measures to be implemented are also determined to eliminate or reduce the risk of accidents. A risk management plan including an emergency measures plan will also be established to manage residual risks that cannot be eliminated. MGC will tailor its assessment to the CIRA Guidelines.</p> <p>Notification and warning mechanisms in case of accidents or malfunctions will be integrated into the EMP. These mechanisms will be validated with relevant stakeholders to ensure their effectiveness.</p> <p>MGC also plans to hold simulation exercises to ensure the proper application of emergency measures and notification of the population.</p>
24	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Risks to the health and safety of workers and citizens related to the use of new technology (Rail Veyor) to operate the mine.	<p>The use of Rail Veyor technology makes it possible to locate the facilities further from the community and to separate the tracks dedicated to transporting ore and waste rock from those of the workers who go underground.</p> <p>This technology was developed to optimize the transportation of ore in underground galleries, reducing the health and safety risks for workers associated with this activity. The Rail Veyor system is successfully used at Agnico Eagle's Goldex mine in Val-d'Or. The results obtained in terms of reducing risks to worker health and safety could be documented and analyzed.</p>
25	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Clarification of risks considered unacceptable for the health and safety of persons.	<p>In addition to the issue of compliance with health and safety guidelines and standards, conditions for the project's social acceptability will be defined in collaboration with citizens (see item 1 for more information on the mandate of the proposed Working Group). These discussions could lead to the clarification of elements of risk to be avoided, since they are considered unacceptable from the point of view of health and safety.</p>
26	<b>Health conditions, human health and well-being</b>	Analysis of the stress caused by the fear of property value depreciation and adequacy of compensation.	<p>Concerns related to potential depreciation in property values have been proactively addressed by MGC to ensure harmonious cohabitation with the neighbourhood and to reduce the uncertainty and stress that may be caused by this issue. The proposed Property Value Maintenance Program (PVMP) will provide a guarantee to residents that they will be able to sell their property at fair market value in a respectful, transparent and fair manner. This program is proposed in particular with a view to preventing the psychosocial effects related to this issue common to several mining projects located in urban or semi-urban areas. Thus, throughout the deployment of the PMVP, the MGC team is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To conduct all dealings in an equitable manner by ensuring that all neighbors are treated equally.</li> <li>- Ensure transparency by involving the neighborhood in monitoring its implementation.</li> <li>- Work with homeowners and cooperate in good faith and in a reasonable manner with home inspectors, chartered appraisers and real estate brokers to maintain an efficient and independent process</li> <li>- Pay all professional inspection and appraisal fees reasonably incurred</li> <li>- Respect the withdrawal of any owner of the PMVP at any time.</li> </ul> <p>The PMVP proposal will be presented to citizens for comment and validation to ensure that implementation is in line with community expectations. The appreciation of the PMVP and its contribution in terms of reducing the stress and fears associated with a possible decrease in property values will be part of the PMVP's success criteria. Additional measures to monitor fears and/or stress could be considered on a complementary basis.</p>
27	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Effects of the project on the economic environment and impacts on interactions, social structure and maintenance of a good quality of life.	<p>MGC's in-depth understanding of the potential effects of the project in relation to its various activities (construction, operation and decommissioning) on social and economic conditions will be enriched by the views and concerns of potentially affected groups, shared during ongoing consultations with these groups on the project.</p>

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			<p>These themes are also integral to the objectives related to the mandate of the Working Group (see item 1 for more information on the mandate of the proposed Working Group).</p>
28	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Effects of the project on the local and global supply chain.	<p>The economic impact will be assessed on the methodological basis of the Intersectoral Model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (MISQ), which will assess the economic impact of an expenditure made as part of a project or an activity by determining how the additional demand for goods and services spreads between the solicited productive sectors. The distribution of effects is based on a successive redistribution of income and expenditures, a process known as "demand diffusion". This process is based on the principle that any expenditure by one economic agent constitutes income for another agent who, in turn, spends on goods and services. The intersectoral model classifies economic impacts by distinguishing between "direct" and "indirect" effects, generally expressed in terms of employment and value added (payroll paid to workers, net business income, and other income).</p> <p>In the case of the Wasamac gold mining project, the increase in the price of gold on world markets caused by excess global demand represents an investment opportunity. MGC is planning an investment of approximately \$460 million for the construction of infrastructure. This investment will translate, at the first level, into internal and external expenditures (at the first suppliers) for labor, purchase of materials and use of machinery and related taxes. All the effects achieved at this first level are called "direct effects". At a second level, the demand for inputs from the first MGC suppliers will have an impact on the manufacturing sectors of the materials used. All effects realized at these suppliers are called "indirect effects". In addition to capital expenditures, the operating expenditures to process an average of 6,000 t of ore per day over the mine's 11-year lifecycle will generate other economic impacts on mine workers, mining machinery and equipment suppliers, ore haulers, etc.</p> <p>Although the MISQ does not allow for the estimation of economic spinoffs at the regional level, also known as the "induced effect", this will be estimated using regional economic multipliers to estimate the economic spinoffs for the administrative regions concerned.</p>
29	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Positive and negative impacts on the local economy and population, taking into account new economic opportunities, the context of labour shortages and housing accessibility.	<p>The assessment of the positive and negative impacts on the local economy and population will take into account the most recent data on economic opportunities, the evolution of labour shortages and access to housing. According to the most recent data from the Observatoire de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue, the phenomena of labour and housing shortages would still be present in the next few years and are therefore primordial elements to consider in order to establish a fair evaluation.</p> <p>The initiatives of the Conférence des préfets de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Abitibi-Témiscamingue prefects' conference), which for several years now has been developing a concerted approach to issues of common interest to the region, such as the labour shortage, will also be taken into account. The analysis may also benefit from the contributions of local organizations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic Development Department of the City of Rouyn-Noranda</li> <li>- Local Development Center</li> <li>- Community Futures Development Corporation (CFDC) of Rouyn-Noranda</li> <li>- Abitibi-Témiscamingue Observatory</li> <li>- Social economy working groups and businesses</li> <li>- Etc.</li> </ul>
30	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Effects of the project on recreational and family activities in the vicinity of the mine site, including the Kékéko Hills and lakes Hélène, Adéline, Wasa and Wildcat.	<p>MGC's in-depth understanding of the project's potential effects on recreational and family activities (camping, swimming, hunting, fishing, walking, etc.) in the vicinity of the Wasamac property site will be enriched by the views and concerns of groups, families and individuals likely to use the territory for this purpose.</p> <p>During the upcoming engagement activities (online or face-to-face), participants will be invited to contribute to MGC's database of current usages in the project area. This database could be in the form of an interactive map or other format. The details requested could include the type of activities carried out as well as the frequency and time of year in order to make a more detailed assessment of the project's effects and to propose more appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>The area includes several basic shelters and some resort buildings. A communication channel will be established with these users through the City of Rouyn-Noranda and/or the MERN in order to keep them informed of developments and to obtain more precision from them on their use of the territory. The Rouyn-Noranda Hunters and Fishermen's Association may also be involved.</p> <p>Furthermore, as indicated in the Detailed Project Description in section 15-2, an important recreation-conservation zone occupies the territory south of the project, namely the Kékéko Hills. The Kékéko Hills are an area of great ecological and recreotourism wealth. With this in mind, the City of Rouyn-Noranda has begun a</p>

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			<p>participatory process to create a regional park in the Kékéko Hills. This initiative will help clarify expectations and the relevant guidelines in terms of cohabitation between uses. The MBF will be able to take this framework into account, when available, in assessing the effects of the project on recreational and family activities.</p>
31	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Effects of the project on traffic and effects on road users.	<p>A study of traffic and safety on local roads leading to the project site will analyze the potential effects on road users.</p> <p>Most of the trucking will be done during the construction period. The surface infrastructure of the mine will be located on land accessible by Highway 117 (Trans-Canada Highway). Access will also be available via Highway 391 and then rang des Cavaliers and Highway 117, or via Highway 101 and then Highway 117. The Wasamac property (underground mine) can be accessed from the 117, then by a short section (250 m) on the rang des Cavaliers. According to the MTQ (2019), the average annual daily flow on route 117 is 3,200 vehicles (3,500 vehicles in summer and 2,900 vehicles in winter).</p> <p>As for the contingency plan, this is not the responsibility of MGC, but rather of the authorities responsible for transportation management, notably the MTQ. However, MGC will contact the MTQ if non-standard equipment needs to be transported. In addition, MGC plans to put in place incentives to help minimize the potential effects of the transportation of supplies on local traffic, particularly for the rang des Cavaliers. It is thus planned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt a clear policy to favour the use of the Rouyn-Noranda bypass (Osisko road) to avoid deliveries from suppliers who would use the Cavaliers rank from Highway 391;</li> <li>- Ensure that suppliers are informed of this policy on a regular basis.</li> </ul>
32	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Description of a community assessment including the expected number of new jobs, the types of skills and knowledge that might be needed to support project completion, the major economic activities in the study area, and barriers to employment and participation for under-represented local groups.	<p>The expected number of jobs created will be included in the impact study, along with the types of jobs needed, specifying the skills and knowledge required. On a preliminary basis, section 7 of the Detailed Project Description indicates that the workforce required during the construction phase would be, on average, 400 workers, and 300 workers for the operation phase of the mine.</p> <p>The impact assessment will include a section detailing the socio-economic profile and will present a description of the main socio-economic activities in the study area. The planned consultations with stakeholders such as the municipality, socio-economic organizations and community organizations in Rouyn-Noranda, as well as concerned First Nations will allow a better understanding of the barriers to employment and participation of under-represented local groups.</p>
33	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Description of the local and external recruitment strategy.	<p>Our recruiting strategy aims to allow, in the medium and long term, the recruitment of employees in the quality and quantity necessary to ensure that the company's operational needs are met and to ensure the company's sustainability. Strategic recruitment will be carried out on an ongoing basis by remaining on the lookout for potential talent to be able to recruit in a timely manner the skills required by the company and enable it to achieve its objectives with a quality workforce.</p> <p>Monarch Gold Corporation will prioritize and promote local hiring and ensure equal access to employment. We will ensure inclusive human resource management processes to access a larger pool of skilled labour and provide equal access to employment for all. Using the workforce plan, which ensures workforce forecasting and planning (need, departure, retirement, etc.), we will promote proactive local and regional recruitment. Knowing the needs required in advance, the recruitment process will be done proactively to ensure timely and priority local recruitment. An in-house training structure will ensure and provide certain training required as hiring criteria.</p> <p>We will rigorously evaluate the profile of the candidates we are looking for, the opportunities and risks as well as the specificities of our sector in a short-, medium- and long-term perspective in order to adopt the best recruitment and communication strategies (newspapers, radio, social media, job fairs, etc.). For certain specialized positions and during labour shortages, we will encourage training institutions and contribute to succession training. In cases where external recruitment will be required, either in other cities, regions or countries, because of increasing workforce mobility, we will expand the territory in which recruitment will take place.</p>
34	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Possibility of prioritizing local hiring by considering the region's context, the labour shortage, minority groups, women and youth education.	<p>MGC will prioritize and promote local hiring and ensure equal access to employment. The company will deploy inclusive human resource management processes to access a larger pool of skilled labour and provide equal access to employment. A policy to this effect will be developed.</p>

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35	<b>Socio-economic conditions</b>	Details on employee retention over the mine's lifecycle. Details on the placement of employees following the eventual closure of the mine.	<p>MGC will ensure that all parameters are in place to maximize labour retention, quality of life at work, work-family-study balance, and sense of belonging. In addition, the company intends to invest in the development of its workforce through a welcome and integration process, a workforce development policy, training matrices, job progression programs, personalized training plans, and a succession plan.</p> <p>In addition, a mine closure management policy will be put in place that recognizes seniority, age and the held position.</p>
36	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects on water quality due to water regime disruption or accumulation areas for waste rock, tailings and overburden management.	<p>The modelling of changes to the water regime caused by mining activities, accumulation areas for the management of waste rock, tailings and overburden, and their associated infrastructure (ponds, ditches, etc.) will allow the assessment of potential impacts to water quality.</p> <p>An assessment of the effect of effluent discharge rates on the receiving environment's flows will be conducted to determine the induced changes to the water regime.</p> <p>Concerning the quality of surface water, since all mining and domestic water will be treated and controlled to ensure compliance with current standards (Directive 019 and MMERMMD) before being discharge into the environment, the potential negative effects are low. Follow-up studies will be conducted to ensure this.</p> <p>A theoretical characterization of the mine water and the establishment of a predictive water quality model will allow the mine wastewater treatment system to be properly designed to meet discharge standards.</p>
37	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Clarification on the management and treatment of wastewater before discharge to the environment, as well as on the discharge of pumped groundwater.	<p>All mining projects must ensure that mine and domestic wastewater is treated before discharge into the environment. The management and treatment of mining water is governed by Directive 019 and the MMERMWMMR, among others. The preliminary wastewater management and treatment system is described in Section 9-6 of the Detailed Project Description. It will be detailed in the Impact Assessment. The mine water to be managed under the project is primarily dewatering water, mine water (natural recharge from groundwater), water associated with tailings management and contact stormwater.</p> <p>As a preliminary step, two mining wastewater treatment systems will be required. The first will be located in the area of the concentrator tailings accumulation area and will be used primarily to treat contact water. The second treatment system will be located in the surface infrastructure sector and will be used to treat the various water recirculated for the process and excess water.</p> <p>For the time being, since mining waste is considered to be non-acid generating and non-leachable, a conventional sedimentation approach has been chosen to treat suspended solids.</p> <p>Domestic wastewater will be treated according to provincial standards and regulations in order to meet discharge criteria.</p> <p>Discharges will be made via two effluents. An analysis will be performed to determine the discharge point and the flow that can be discharged without negatively affecting the receiving environment.</p>
38	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects on surface water in the area of the mine sometimes used for drinking water supply.	<p>Although residents rely on artesian wells for drinking water, an investigation could determine if surface water is used for drinking water.</p> <p>In all cases, the hydrological studies and the management, treatment and control of the discharged water will ensure that there will be no effects on potential sources of drinking water captured on the surface, even in the post-restoration period.</p>
39	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects on the hydrology of surrounding watersheds and forest environments and mitigation measures.	<p>Modelling of changes to the water regime caused by mining activities, accumulation areas for the management of waste rock, tailings and overburden and their associated infrastructures (ponds, ditches, etc.) will make it possible to assess the potential effects on contiguous watersheds and to evaluate the effects on forest environments. Mitigation measures will be evaluated if the apprehended effects are significant.</p> <p>The evaluation of floods and low flows and modeling with the projected infrastructures will be carried out at the time of the impact study. Level probes, gauges, and water line and thalweg surveys will be carried out in the two streams receiving the final effluents as well as in those that could see their flow significantly reduced. The measurements will cover the different hydrological periods (flood and low water).</p>

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			<p>The largest above-ground infrastructure will be the tailings facility. As the tailings will be stored after dewatering, the volume of runoff recovered is expected to remain similar to the current site precipitation.</p> <p>In addition, the hydrological study will evaluate and determine how to manage the water associated with the initial dewatering of the old drifts and their discharge to the receiving environment. An evaluation of the maximum possible flow rate for dewatering without generating significant effects with respect to the risks of overflow, flooding of adjacent territory and the possibility of generating erosion problems.</p>
40	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Description of the water intakes or outfalls to be constructed in a navigable watercourse(s).	<p>The project does not involve the construction of water intakes in any navigable watercourse(s).</p> <p>The two outfalls (final effluents) will be installed in watercourses. Once their location has been determined, these watercourses will be characterized, which will make it possible to verify if they are navigable (see definition in item 41). If they are, detailed engineering will attempt to minimize the constraints that these outfalls would cause on navigation.</p>
41	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Clarification on the possibility of the deposition or dewatering of any navigable watercourse.	<p>Navigable waters are defined as bodies of water, including canals and other bodies of water created or modified as a result of the construction of a structure, that are used or likely to be used, in whole or in part, by any floating structure designed, used or capable of being used for navigation, during all or part of the year as a means of transportation or travel for commercial or recreational purposes or as a means of transportation or travel for the aboriginal peoples of Canada exercising rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 and who :</p> <p><b>(a)</b> are accessible to the public by land or water;</p> <p><b>(b)</b> are inaccessible to the public and have more than one riparian owner;</p> <p><b>(c)</b> have as their sole riparian owner Her Majesty in right of Canada or a province.</p> <p>Preliminarily, according to the results of the 2012 hydrogeological study, no impact is expected on the sustainability of the lakes and streams located in the area of influence of the drawdown around the underground mine. Indeed, the calculated infiltration flow rate is relatively small compared to the surface water inflow in the lakes located on the periphery of the Wasamac property. These bodies of water, namely Wasa, du Chat Sauvage, Adéline and Hélène lakes as well as their tributaries and outfalls, are considered navigable waters.</p> <p>There is no possibility of dewatering any navigable watercourses provided for in the project.</p>
42	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects of the project on existing or potential sources of drinking water and on the quality and quantity of available drinking water in relation to changes in groundwater and surface water flow.	<p>A hydrogeological study was produced in 2012 as part of the relaunch of the project by the former owner of the site. This study establishes the local hydrogeological context for the area where the former underground mine and the targeted mining areas are located. An assessment of the potential impacts, through numerical flow modeling and simulations, allowed the projection of the piezometry (water table level) and drawdowns around the underground mine. The project, at that time, called for dewatering of the old drifts followed by mining of the main zone and Zones 1, 2 and 3 at depths between 700 and 900 m, which is relatively similar to the planned mining (see section 9-3 of the detailed project description).</p> <p>The hydrogeological study presents the final piezometry and the mine's zone of influence on groundwater users. It is possible to observe that drawdowns greater than 50 cm could affect 16 of the residential wells inventoried and 1 well that was not inventoried (occupant refusal). The drawdown felt by a water catchment structure is not necessarily synonymous with impact. Indeed, the same drawdown can be felt differently for two wells so as to create an impact on one and no impact on the other. The intensity of an impact depends on the type of pump and its position, depth, saturated water level, hydraulic conductivity and induced drawdown.</p> <p>In terms of groundwater quality, the 2012 hydrogeological study shows that over the life of the mine, the mine will be the outlet of the aquifer. It will therefore not be possible to contaminate the groundwater table that feeds the residential wells inventoried as long as water pumping activities are carried out. However, when mining activities cease, the underground openings will gradually fill up. If contaminants (metals, hydrocarbons or others) are present, they will then be put into solution and could migrate through the most permeable units according to the direction of flow interpreted in the absence of mining pumping. It should be noted, however, that the residential wells inventoried are not located downstream of the underground openings.</p> <p>Complementary hydrological and hydrogeological studies will be carried out to update the information regarding the underground mine area and to define a conceptual model describing the hydrogeological context and groundwater flow for the surface infrastructure and accumulation areas sectors. This modeling will also</p>

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			<p>be adapted to the requirements of the CISA Guidelines. This will allow the establishing of hydraulic links between the site and the receiving environments and to assess the project's potential effects on existing or potential sources of drinking water and on the quality and quantity of available drinking water in relation to changes in groundwater and surface water flow. The wells around the mining site will also be monitored, for each phase of the project and also in post-remediation, to avoid potential impacts on residential wells.</p> <p>In addition, as provided for in MELCC Directive 019, a model, signed by an engineer or geologist, establishing that the planned sealing measures of the accumulation areas will prevent the degradation of groundwater quality, failing which a change of site or a new design of the tailings management method is required.</p> <p>Depending on the potential effects identified and quantified, project modifications or alternative solutions may be proposed so that the quality and quantity of drinking water remain available to potential users in the vicinity of the mine site. Thus, if a lack of water is observed with a user and that this lack is caused by the mine's operations, it must be compensated in some way. Examples of compensation include deepening an existing shaft to the same or greater capacity than the original shaft; building a new shaft with a capacity that meets the user's needs; and temporary measures, such as a water truck, to provide water while longer-term measurements are taken.</p>
43	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects on the potability of well water and the water supply of citizens living nearby.	The effects on the potability of well water and the water supply of citizens living nearby are described in the response to item 42.
44	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Effects on groundwater and description of mitigation measures.	<p>Preliminary potential effects based on data available to date on groundwater are described in the response to item 42.</p> <p>The applicable mitigation measures will depend on the intensity and magnitude of the potential effect that will be defined following the complementary characterization, modeling and simulations that will be carried out during the impact study.</p>
45	<b>Surface water, drinking water and groundwater</b>	Description of the nature of the surface formations and the depth within the boundaries of the project.	<p>According to the hydrogeological study produced in 2012 as part of the project re-launch by the former owner of the site, the unconsolidated deposits in the area where the former underground mine is located and the targeted mining areas consist of a sequence of glacial till, which uniformly covers the bedrock, followed by deep-water glaciolacustrine sediments (clay/silt) at the location of buried valleys. There are also a few organic deposits and also fluvio-glacial deposits a few kilometers on either side of the study site.</p> <p>A database of 403 drill holes compiled allowed an assessment of the thickness of the unconsolidated deposits, without however knowing the stratigraphy intersected. The site under study is located in the middle of a buried valley where the thickness of unconsolidated deposits can reach 20 m. Drilling carried out as part of this study allowed the hydrostratigraphic sequence of the area to be determined. Thus, on a local scale, the following hydrogeological units were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Aquitard made of clayey silt whose thickness can vary from 1.5 to 9.4 m in the drill holes;</li> <li>— Aquifer constituted by granular unconsolidated deposits composed at the base by a till that varies from silty to sandy. The thickness of this aquifer varies from 0.4 m to 13.6 m;</li> <li>— Bedrock: aquifer usually exploited by individual water catchment works, despite its low productivity. Volcanic rocks that form an aquifer of low productivity due to their low fracture rate can be distinguished from shear zones that form a more permeable aquifer due to the presence of a greater number of cracks. It is also assumed that the conductivity of the bedrock gradually decreases from the surface of the rock downwards.</li> </ul> <p>The areas targeted for the surface mining facilities and the waste rock and mill tailings accumulation areas have not been characterized in order to establish the geomorphological and hydrostratigraphic context. However, according to available surficial deposit data (MFFP ecoforestry data), the surface infrastructure and accumulation areas are composed of a lacustrine / glaciolacustrine deposit of deep-water facies and a glacial deposit with no particular morphology of undifferentiated till with an average thickness of 0 to 50 cm with frequent rock outcrops. Lacustrine / glaciolacustrine deposits are generally composed of fine materials (silt/clay).</p> <p>A geotechnical and hydrogeological characterization program of these areas will be carried out and will describe the nature of the surficial formations and their depth within the boundaries of the project.</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
46	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarification on the establishment of a transparent, inclusive consultation process with reasonable timelines and tools to facilitate public participation in the context of the pandemic.	<p>To maintain a strong and continuous link with the community, MGC intends to optimize the information and consultation tools in place and develop new ones to facilitate dialogue with citizens and project stakeholders in the context of the pandemic. The consultation process will combine digital and face-to-face tools, as the constraints related to the pandemic evolve, in order to maintain an accessible and inclusive approach.</p> <p><u>Tools to inform the population:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newsletter</li> <li>- Sending coffee meeting (<i>café-rencontre</i>) reports by mail and email</li> <li>- Personalized meetings with selected stakeholders</li> <li>- Resident email news distribution list</li> <li>- Online information platform (under development)</li> </ul> <p><u>Consultation mechanisms:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting cafés for area residents open to everyone</li> <li>- Online consultation platform (under development)</li> <li>- Socially representative working group (under development)</li> </ul> <p>Thus, all relevant and available information related to the Wasamac project is disseminated through various means and channels throughout the consultation process. Meetings are held in locations and at times designed to ensure maximum participation, and invitations are issued through a variety of means, combining mailings, the use of email lists, and telephone reminders.</p> <p>In addition, the consultation process and its adjustments in the context of the pandemic are presented and discussed with representatives of the City of Rouyn-Noranda at each stage. This collaboration will ensure that the concerns of the City of Rouyn-Noranda in terms of accessibility, inclusion and adaptation in the context of the pandemic can be well integrated.</p>
47	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarifications on the treatment of the comments collected, on the establishment of a monitoring committee and on the budget allocated to this committee.	<p>The comments collected so far (during the coffee meetings and consultations with government authorities) have been processed and taken into account in the planning of the information and consultation process for the project and MGC's commitments to the community. As illustrated in the response to item 1, these comments are already reflected in various initiatives voluntarily proposed by MGC (Property Value Maintenance Program, Working Group, consideration of past commitments, etc.).</p> <p>Once the proposed Task Force is established, all comments, suggestions and ideas from citizens will be duly reported and disseminated through public meeting minutes. Systematic follow-up points at the meetings will allow the MGC team to provide feedback on the consideration of comments.</p> <p>With regards to the establishment and budget allocated to the Working Group, which is a voluntary measure by MGC during the project development phase and the preparation of the impact assessment, the principle remains that all operating costs are assumed by MGC. The precise budget will depend on various terms and conditions, including the frequency of meetings agreed upon with members.</p> <p>See the response to item 1 for more details on the mandate of the proposed Working Group. Concerning the establishment of a regulatory monitoring committee, this will be put in place at the beginning of operations. The modalities of operation and budget will be inspired by the mining industry's best practices and the framework established with the Working Group.</p>
48	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarification on the consultation planned in the case of a mine life extension and the conduct of another impact assessment.	In the case of a mine life extension, consideration will be given to maintaining, improving or redesigning the consultation mechanisms to be offered to citizens in a timely manner. In all cases, MGC will ensure the sustainability of its commitments by renewing them during the eventual development or life extension phases of the mine.
49	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarifications on the means available to citizens to participate in the process, including legal issues, and	<p>In relation to the means available to citizens to participate in the process, refer to item 46.</p> <p>In establishing the Working Group, a variety of measures and means are being considered to enhance meaningful citizen engagement, including:</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
		ways to maximize their participation, particularly through support from specialists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transparently shared information on the characteristics of the project, its impacts, and the preferred measures to prevent or mitigate them.</li> <li>- Resource persons available to participate in the work, answer questions from members and provide expertise, including legal issues.</li> <li>- Diligent responses to questions, comments and suggestions expressed by members</li> <li>- Operating costs entirely assumed by MGC</li> </ul> <p>With the agreement of the Working Group, independent specialists may be invited to take part in meetings in order to provide their opinion on presentations, studies, etc., including the legal aspects of a mining development project. The assumption of certain costs associated with this participation could be discussed at the time of the constitution of the group.</p>
50	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Effects of a possible change of operator on the process and citizens.	To mitigate the effects of a possible change of operator, MGC will ensure that commitments (to process and citizens) are part of the transaction, where appropriate.
51	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarification of the conditions for having or not having an impact assessment, according to the Impact Assessment Act.	The conditions for whether or not an impact assessment is required are determined by government authorities through their respective laws and regulations.
52	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarification of the expected timing of the construction, operation, decommissioning and closure of the project, including any planned expansion of the project.	<p>The following is the preliminary construction, operation, decommissioning and closure schedule for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of 2023 until January 2025 - Preparation and construction work</li> <li>- 2025 to 2035 - Mining</li> <li>- 2036 to 2038 - Decommissioning, rehabilitation and final site remediation</li> <li>- 2039 to 2044 - Post-restoration period</li> </ul> <p>At the moment no expansion of the mine is planned.</p>
53	<b>Timelines, consultation method and evaluation process</b>	Clarification on the expected date for decision making by the regulatory authorities (2023), whereas the proponent's schedule foresees 3 months for decision making following the review of the conformity of the impact study and the LEI foresees 300 days (impact assessment) + 30 days (decision making).	<p>The 3-month (180 days) timeframe corresponds to that of the decision by the CEAA to determine whether an impact assessment is required for the project (Phase 1- Planning of the new federal procedure). The CEAA guidelines will be available on day 180.</p> <p>Then the promoter has a maximum of three years to submit its studies (Phase 2- Impact Assessment), followed by an impact assessment of up to 300 days (Phase 3- Impact Assessment). Following this period, the impact assessment report, the consultation report and its recommendations on potential conditions are submitted to the Minister. The Minister then has 30 days to issue his decision statement (Phase 4- Decision Making).</p>
54	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	Cumulative and regional impacts due to the location of the project in a region of high natural resource exploitation.	<p>The cumulative impacts will therefore take into account projects of all types in the area near the Wasamac project and particularly projects that exploit natural resources (water, ore, wood, etc.). The cumulative impacts will affect the valued components that would be likely to add to the potential effects of other regional projects. These impacts could also address aspects such as the availability of housing and workers, as well as health.</p> <p>There is also a possibility to initiate a consultation exercise. For example, a presentation and discussion at the Integrated Resource and Land Management table could be useful to validate the data taken into account in the assessment of cumulative impacts.</p>
55	<b>Species at Risk</b>	Effects on species at risk, including caribou (fragmentation and loss of habitat area and quality, population disturbance and changes in predator movements), and description of mitigation measures.	<p>Species at risk are valued components that will automatically be subject to an impact analysis as part of the impact assessment.</p> <p>The potential effects on endangered species and their habitats depend on several factors. A summary description is given in item 56.</p> <p>Thus, depending on the potential effects that will be identified, appropriate mitigation measures will reduce or eliminate the apprehended potential effects. These measures are, for example, deforestation outside sensitive periods (bird nesting or the calving and rearing of bat young), reducing or relocating the footprint of</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
			<p>surface infrastructures, or reducing the intensity of lighting. All possible measures will be taken to minimize the negative consequences of the activity on the species, its critical habitat or the residences of its individuals; and if the activity does not compromise the survival or recovery of the species.</p> <p>Preliminary inventories were conducted in 2018 and additional surveys will also be conducted during the impact assessment. These additional surveys will be conducted to better document the presence and/or use of critical habitat on the territory covered by project activities. This will make it possible to assess whether the activities will affect a listed wildlife species or the residences of these individuals.</p> <p>Section 14-8 of the Detailed Project Description summarizes the data available to date regarding the confirmed or potential presence of species at risk in the project area.</p> <p>The Val-d'Or population of woodland caribou, or any other population of woodland caribou at risk, does not occur in the project area (MFFP: <a href="https://www3.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/faune/especes/menacees/fiche.asp?noEsp=53">https://www3.mffp.gouv.qc.ca/faune/especes/menacees/fiche.asp?noEsp=53</a>).</p>
56	<b>Terrestrial wildlife and its habitat</b>	Effects on flora and fauna (fragmentation, habitat loss, population disturbance).	<p>After further characterization of vegetation and wildlife at the mine site, potential effects will be identified for the construction, operation and closure phases. At the flora level, the plant groups that will be affected will be characterized, as well as the wetlands for which their function and ecological value will be determined. For wildlife species, after conducting complementary inventories to confirm the species frequenting the project area, the direct and indirect impacts will be defined based on the project's stages and activities.</p> <p>The nature of the impacts on wildlife and habitat (including residences and critical habitat as defined under SARA) may vary depending on a number of factors, including: the location, duration, scale and configuration of the project; activities incidental to the project (e.g., construction, operation, maintenance, maintenance, etc.); and the nature of the project itself, These include: the location, duration, scale and configuration of the project; activities incidental to the project (e.g., construction of infrastructure to provide power, road transportation); baseline conditions that take into account the types of habitat that may be disturbed; and the sensitivity of species in the project area and past and existing sources of impact and how they have influenced the current status of wildlife species and their habitat on a regional scale. Potential effects will depend on the terrestrial, airborne and aquatic components associated with the site, as well as the behavioural adaptability, presence and interaction with species limiting factors (e.g., habitat for aggregation, nesting, roosting or foraging) and population resilience. A detailed description and quantification of the anticipated effects will be carried out as part of the project impact assessment.</p> <p>If necessary, appropriate mitigation measures will reduce or eliminate the potential effects feared. These measures include periods of activity and the reduction of disturbances (light, noise, vibration, dust, etc.).</p>
57	<b>Geology, geochemistry and geological hazards</b>	Effects of Acid Mine Drainage and Metal Leaching from Mine Waste on the Project.	<p>A geochemical characterization carried out by Ecometrix in 2020 on the concentrator residues shows that they are non-acid generating and even have some excess neutralizing capacity. However, no leaching tests were performed during this study. As for the waste rock, additional testing is required to determine the potential for acid generation and leaching. A geochemical characterization will be performed according to the new MELCC's Guide de caractérisation des résidus miniers et minerais published in June 2020.</p> <p>Depending on the geochemical characteristics, the effects of acid mine drainage and leaching may be further analyzed during the impact study.</p> <p>In all cases, water from the mining waste accumulation areas will be captured, treated and controlled before discharge to the environment. In addition, a progressive restoration of the tailings facility is planned.</p>
58	<b>Geology, geochemistry and geological hazards</b>	Effects of pit dewatering and groundwater pumping on soil compaction at certain locations around the mine (private property).	<p>A hydrogeological study was produced in 2012 as part of the relaunch of the project by the former owner of the site. This study establishes the local hydrogeological context for the area where the former underground mine and the target mining areas are located. An assessment of the potential impacts, through numerical flow modeling and simulations, allowed the projection of the piezometry (water table level) and drawdowns around the underground mine. The project, at that time, called for dewatering of the old drifts followed by mining of the main zone and Zones 1, 2 and 3 at depths between 700 and 900 m, which is relatively similar to the planned mining (see section 9-3 of the detailed project description).</p> <p>This study indicates that the drawdowns could create localized drying of glacial till and, consequently, cause consolidation settlement in the overlying fine sediments (clay). Depending on their intensity, these setbacks could cause impacts on surface infrastructures. However, no simulation was produced to determine the</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
			<p>anticipated settlements. The study also mentions that the old mine's main area has been dewatered twice in the past and therefore settlements may have already been created in this sector.</p> <p>A complementary characterization program will be carried out in the context of the impact assessment to increase the data density along the rang des Cavaliers where most of the surface infrastructure likely to be affected by the drawdown is concentrated and to improve the characterization of the geotechnical properties of the unconsolidated deposits, in particular the clay deposit. The data set analysis will allow an assessment of the anticipated settlements in the subsidence zone of influence after dewatering and during the mine's operation, and to produce a risk map.</p> <p>Depending on the intensity of the anticipated settlement, damage to the surface infrastructure could be caused or already observed. Depending on the results of the data analysis and the risk map that will be established, MGC could, for example, complete an assessment of the buildings and surrounding infrastructure to identify vulnerabilities prior to the start of mine operations and then proceed to minimize these vulnerabilities. In all cases, a monitoring program will be set up and instrumentation will be put in place accordingly, as well as a mechanism for receiving and analyzing complaints from citizens regarding material damage allegedly caused by the project's activities, with the ultimate goal of finding a solution.</p>
59	General	Accuracy on the maximum daily production capacity, in case the maximum production is reached before what was planned.	<p>Further details on the maximum daily production capacity have been provided in Section 10 of the Detailed Project Description.</p> <p>The maximum daily production capacity of the ore processing plant will remain the same throughout the mine's lifecycle, unless an application is made to amend the mine's and plant operations issued authorizations.</p> <p>There will be no impact on the project's completion schedule, nor on the daily production capacity, in the event that maximum production is reached before what was planned.</p>
60	Vulnerable population groups (GBA+)	Basic information on the community potentially affected by the project and details on the health context, including the demographic profile, the health status of the population, access to health and social care centers, health-related behaviors, types of stress experienced and the existence of sensitive receptors such as schools, daycare centers, retirement homes, nearby health care centers.	<p><u>Demographic profile from a GBA+ perspective</u></p> <p>The basic information on the potentially affected community (District of Évain, Rouyn-Noranda), taken from the 2016 census, allows us to draw some conclusions in relation to the Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+), namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A marked population growth (up 17% from 2011 to 2016, from 2073 to 2426 inhabitants) in a regional demographic context mainly characterized by low population growth.</li> <li>- No marked distinction between the population of men (1240) and women (1185) present at Evain.</li> <li>- The average age of Evain's population is 35 years old and is characterized by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A low presence of people aged 65 and over in the area (9.7 per cent), and potentially more vulnerable to some of the potential impacts of the Project. This rate may be related to the observed absence of a seniors' residence in Évain and the fact that the offer of services and adapted residences is located closer to downtown Rouyn-Noranda.</li> <li>• Nearly half of the local population of Evain is between the ages of 0 and 14, which is a significant age range to be considered in the analyses.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Average household size was 2.7 persons, mostly couples without children and families with one or two children.</li> <li>- Homogeneous population in terms of mother tongue, almost all of which is French, although a few people reported English as their mother tongue, and some (5) speak only English.</li> <li>- Relatively stable population: More than half reported that they had not moved in the past five years. Those who moved between 2011 and 2016 were overwhelmingly non-migrants, that is, those who were already residing in the area or in Rouyn-Noranda. For this period, only a few individuals (10) mentioned that they came from outside Quebec.</li> <li>- The household income data in Evain shows a wide range of household incomes, from low to very high. Overall, according to data from the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ), the median employment income of workers aged 25 to 64 years in Abitibi-Témiscamingue remains, however, 10% higher than the median income of this population in Québec as a whole.</li> <li>- In the MRC of Rouyn-Noranda, the ratio of economic dependence on government transfers (family allowances, employment insurance, etc.) is more than twice as high among women (2016).</li> </ul>

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			<p>In sum, from the perspective of the GBA+ analysis, the sector surrounding the Project does not appear to present excessively high demographic stakes. It is possible, however, to identify a significant presence of potentially more vulnerable or sensitive subgroups, such as children (0 to 14 years of age) and low-income households. Furthermore, based on summary research, it is possible to observe that a few community and institutional public services are present in relative proximity to the Project (more than 5 kilometers away) and serve, among other things, vulnerable populations (mainly school and daycare services). This portrait will be further developed by applying the GBA+ analysis framework.</p> <p><u>Health status of the population</u></p> <p>The health and social indicators selected for the region are drawn from Statistics Canada data for 2018 and are intended to provide a snapshot of the population's well-being and perceptions of health. The indicators presented do not differentiate between gender, age, ethnicity, etc. The indicators presented do not distinguish between gender, age, ethnicity, etc. These data are intended to provide a baseline picture that can be further refined for the purposes of the GBA+ analysis.</p> <p><b>Table: Overview of social health indicators (%) for Abitibi-Témiscamingue</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Social Indicator</th> <th>Definitions</th> <th>Classification</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Perceived Health</td> <td rowspan="2">Refers to a person's perception of his or her overall health, i.e., not only the absence of illness or injury, but also physical, mental and social well-being.</td> <td>Very good or excellent</td> <td>55,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair or poor</td> <td>12,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Perceived Mental Health</td> <td rowspan="2">Refers to a person's perception of his or her mental health in general. This indicator provides a general overview of the population suffering from some form of psychological disorder or mental or emotional distress.</td> <td>Very good or excellent</td> <td>71,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair or poor</td> <td>4,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satisfaction with life</td> <td>Refers to people's general level of satisfaction with their lifestyles and livelihoods.</td> <td>Satisfied or very satisfied</td> <td>92,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perceived stress</td> <td>Refers to the level of daily stress experienced by a person. This indicator represents the percentage of people whose perception of the level of stress is relatively intense for most of their days.</td> <td>Quite intense</td> <td>18,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sense of Belonging to the Local Community</td> <td>Refers to the level of attachment and sentimental pride in the community of the people who adopt it. This indicator is highly correlated with good mental and physical health, according to the Statistics Canada study.</td> <td>Rather strong or very strong</td> <td>66,0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These data provide a preliminary, positive picture, but also highlight the existence of difficulties, experienced and perceived, by a minority segment of the regional population.</p> <p><u>Health Behaviours</u></p> <p>According to data collected in the 2019 edition of the Portrait de santé de la population de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue (CISSAT, 2019), various indicators show that the promotion of healthy lifestyle habits remains relevant in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The region has a significant proportion of smokers in its population, a proportion that is higher than that of Quebec. Among 25- to 64-year-olds, one person out of 4 smokes.</li> <li>– Physical inactivity affects both physical and mental health and well-being. It is a risk factor for obesity. Nearly one-third of the population is completely sedentary for both recreation and transportation, both men and women.</li> <li>– As far as healthy eating is concerned, it is recommended, among other things, to reduce the consumption of salt, sugar, fat and to eat at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables per day. However, the consumption of fruits and vegetables remains insufficient for more than half of the population and nearly one person in four drinks sweetened beverages every day.</li> </ul>	Social Indicator	Definitions	Classification	%	Perceived Health	Refers to a person's perception of his or her overall health, i.e., not only the absence of illness or injury, but also physical, mental and social well-being.	Very good or excellent	55,7	Fair or poor	12,2	Perceived Mental Health	Refers to a person's perception of his or her mental health in general. 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			<p>– Excessive alcohol consumption is a risk factor for various acute or chronic conditions (gastrointestinal diseases, nervous disorders, cardiovascular diseases, foetal alcohol syndrome, etc.). It is present in about 1 in 5 people and more in men than in women.</p> <p><u>Access to Health Services</u></p> <p>Compared to other regions of Quebec, Abitibi-Témiscamingue was in 2010 the region with the lowest proportion of the population aged 15 years and older with a family doctor. About three-quarters of this population (75.3%) had a family doctor, a percentage that was statistically lower than that of Quebec (78.7%) and far behind that of some regions.</p> <p>Even though a quarter of the population of Abitibi-Témiscamingue was without a family doctor in 2010-2011, it appears that the people most at risk of requiring follow-up and those with the most unfavourable health-related characteristics were more likely in percentage to have a general practitioner.</p> <p>Given the limitations in the availability of recent, sector-specific data in the area surrounding the Project, the understanding of the health context will be developed in consultation with regional bodies specializing in these issues so as to highlight the more specific characteristics of the environment.</p>
61	<b>Vulnerable population groups (ACS+)</b>	Details on the information used to understand the differential impact of the project on the health of women, children, other vulnerable groups and First Nations.	The differential impact of the project on the health of women, children, any other vulnerable groups and First Nations will be assessed using data from primary and secondary sources, focusing on what explains the diversity of the groups involved. Thus, consultations with specific groups, including those previously mentioned, will be undertaken and statistical or other data collected from research institutes or government health authorities, such as the Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ) or the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (FNQLHSSC) will be collected. This will make it possible to present a detailed socio-economic profile including qualitative and quantitative data broken down according to the vulnerable subgroups involved.
62	<b>Vulnerable population groups (ACS+)</b>	Need to integrate the elements required to conduct the informed analysis of GBA+, including an examination of the broader social, legal and economic environment and power systems that present barriers to certain individuals or groups.	As recommended by the draft guidance document, Gender-Based Analysis Plus in Impact Assessment (Government of Canada, 2019), a portrait of the historical, social, legal, and economic context, as well as power structures, will be drawn during the impact assessment to highlight why certain groups or individuals are better positioned to benefit from the project.
63	<b>Vulnerable population groups (ACS+)</b>	Need to assess intersectional factors to understand the reality of those most marginalized due to overlapping identity factors and to identify potential impacts on various individuals or groups, including the uneven distribution of the project's impacts and how it might reinforce or challenge existing inequalities.	As mentioned in the response to item 62, the detailed portrait of the social, legal and economic environment in the study area will make it possible to identify the factors that work in favour or against certain groups or individuals with regard to the distribution of the project's impacts and the situation of inequalities.
64	<b>Vulnerable population groups (ACS+)</b>	Importance of the engagement of groups and individuals in the GBA+ process.	<p>MGC is committed to taking into account the comments, concerns and recommendations of its stakeholders at each phase of the project's development. In the organization of each activity of the engagement plan, MGC offers groups and individuals likely to be directly affected by the project to participate in the exchange processes and its development, notably by ensuring that opportunities for sharing are publicly disseminated (through press releases, invitations, etc.).</p> <p>Various measures are also in place to promote the inclusion of under-represented communities of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Solicitation of socio-community organizations working with more vulnerable clientele and representatives of Indigenous peoples concerned by the Project to take part in consultation activities (e.g., working group).</li> <li>– Public validation of proposals for consultation and consultation mechanisms to ensure that they meet the needs of communities of interest.</li> <li>– Establishing a direct channel of communication with Indigenous peoples</li> </ul> <p>This approach will also help perfect the GBA+ analysis.</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
65	<b>Wetlands and forests</b>	Effects of the project on wetlands and their ecological functions, including in relation to the possible filling of certain wetlands.	<p>All wetlands in the area covering the mining facilities will be characterized, their ecological functions determined and assigned an ecological value. Based on surface developments and hydrological changes, potential effects will be analyzed, and direct and indirect losses will be quantified. Ecological functions will be determined using, among other things, the guide by Hanson et al (2008).</p> <p>As provided for in the Environment Quality Act and the Regulation respecting compensation for damage to wetlands and watercourses, losses caused by the project will have to be compensated.</p>
66	<b>Wetlands and forests</b>	Effects of potential soil changes, including loss, compaction, and erosion on soil productivity for forest vegetation and biodiversity.	<p>Surface development work will impact the soil through excavation and backfilling, compaction and possible erosion from surface runoff. The effects of these potential changes on soil productivity for forest vegetation and biodiversity will be addressed in the impact study.</p> <p>It should be noted that at the end of mining operations, the application of the restoration plan will minimize these effects by providing for the revegetation of all areas affected by mining activities. Soil excavated at the time of site development will be conserved for reuse during the remediation work.</p>
67	<b>Wetlands and forests</b>	Description of the methods used and effects of tree clearing on species with cultural values and on biodiversity.	<p>Following complementary vegetation inventories, based on the region's biodiversity characteristics and also through consultations with First Nations and local communities, the methods used, and effects of tree clearing will be described at the time of the impact study. When the time comes, the clearing will be done by companies specialized in this type of work.</p> <p>As much as possible, wood cutting will be done outside of sensitive periods for wildlife (e.g., nesting). Merchantable wood will be recovered and managed according to the Sustainable Forest Management Act and its regulations.</p>
68	<b>Wetlands and forests</b>	Effects of land-use change and recovery of forest land, mitigation measures and description of their rehabilitation.	<p>Deforestation required for the development of surface infrastructure will result in a change in the use of forested land for the mine's lifecycle. It should be noted that the tailings facility is partly located in an area that has been logged.</p> <p>The detailed engineering will aim to design a mine site as compact as possible to minimize the required deforestation. The remediation plan will detail the redevelopment measures that will allow the site to return as much as possible to a natural appearance and in a state compatible with future use, including forestry. The effects of changes in use and recovery will be documented in the impact study.</p>
69	<b>Migratory Birds</b>	Project impacts on migratory birds during construction, operation and decommissioning caused by land clearing activities, road infrastructure, road traffic, contact with toxic substances and sensory disturbances.	<p>Prior to the project, additional inventories specific to breeding and migratory birds will be carried out. Potential effects will be caused by habitat loss and fragmentation (construction phase), disturbance of populations (all phases), risk of collisions or mortality (all phases), alteration of habitat quality (construction and operation phase) and finally, improvement of habitat quality (closure phase).</p> <p>The effects of the project will be measured (number of breeding pairs affected, risk of disturbance by noise and light, risk of collision) and mitigation measures will be proposed to keep migratory birds away from the basins if toxic substances are present. In addition, deforestation will be carried out as much as possible outside nesting periods.</p>
70	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Project impacts of the project on the health of first nations Peoples, particularly in relation to their use of the territory.	<p>The health, social and economic conditions of first nations Peoples groups likely to be affected will be taken into account in the preparation of the impact assessment and the development of the project. MGC has begun to solicit comments and feedback from first nations Peoples potentially affected by the project's potential impacts on their health, social or economic conditions. These groups are obviously in the best position to identify the project's potential impacts related to these conditions.</p> <p>Preliminary discussions to date indicate <sup>1</sup>that the Project could lead to changes in the health, social and economic conditions of first nations groups, mainly due to the arrival of workers and their potential use of traditional territory for hunting, fishing or other purposes that may increase pressure on resources and the practice of</p>

<sup>1</sup> A working meeting on issues specific to first nations peoples was held on October 8 with representatives of the Abitibiwinni First Nation. Other meetings are planned in the short to medium term.

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
			<p>activities carried out by Indigenous groups for traditional purposes. These impacts (increased presence on the territory and disruption of livelihoods) could be further explored in the impact assessment and lead to proposals for measures such as worker awareness.</p> <p>Although the project is located on or near lands that some First Nations consider to be their traditional territory, as is the case for Timiskaming First Nation, Wahgoshig First Nation and Abitibiwinni First Nation, the project site is of little interest for the current use of the territory and resources by first nations peoples. In fact, part of the project site is in a disturbed environment that has been subject to mining operations for nearly a century. In fact, MGC already holds mining concessions that have been mined in the past. The project site is also located near a built environment and private land within the perimeter of the City of Rouyn-Noranda.</p> <p>According to preliminary discussions held to date with the Abitibiwinni First Nation, the fact that the project is located within an area disturbed by past mining activities is a factor that, in the opinion of the Abitibiwinni First Nation, may indeed diminish the potential for land use by first nations groups.</p> <p>The in-depth understanding of the potential effects of the project on health, social and economic conditions will be enriched by the views and concerns of potentially affected groups, shared during ongoing consultations with these groups during the project's development.</p> <p>MGC is also in discussion with first nations groups interested obtaining more details on their current use of the land and resources and their interests in the vicinity of the project. This information will be provided at a later date when it becomes available.</p>
71	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Description of th.	<p>As indicated in item 70, the project site is of little interest to current land and resource use by first nations groups.</p> <p>According to preliminary discussions held to date with the Abitibiwinni First Nation, little research has been conducted in the project area, with efforts focused mainly on the area further north of the traditional territory (beaver reserve). However, the proximity of the Kékéko Regional Park project's boundaries is a component that will be taken into account, particularly when considering Indigenous participation in this project.</p> <p>MGC is in discussion with concerned first nations groups to obtain more details on their current use of the land and resources and their interests in the project's vicinity. This information will be provided at a later date when it becomes available.</p>
72	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Effects of the construction of temporary worker camps and description of socio-economic impacts that may affect health, including the safety of first nations girls and women.	<p>No temporary work camp is planned for the project due to its proximity to the urban areas of the City of Rouyn-Noranda.</p>
73	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Description of the areas that would be used by first nations communities for traditional activities around the Wasamac property that could be contaminated and where contaminants could be found in food trapped, fished, hunted, harvested or cultivated for subsistence or medicinal purposes.	<p>As indicated in items 70 and 71, the project's site is of little interest to current land and resource use by first nations groups.</p> <p>MGC is in discussion with the Indigenous groups concerned to obtain more details on their current use of the land and resources and their interests in the vicinity of the project. This information will be provided at a later date when it becomes available.</p> <p>The results of these discussions will be used to improve the assessment of the zones that could be affected by the project's mining activities.</p>
74	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Details on economic and financial benefits for first nations Peoples and their future generations.	<p>As a first step, MGC intends to sign a pre-development agreement with first nations groups that are directly concerned and affected by the project, to establish a long-term relationship that will enable them to derive real benefits from the project. For the time being, no monetary support is planned for the completion of the impact assessment.</p> <p>As part of the upcoming discussions on a pre-development agreement, MGC is committed to putting in place certain measures to encourage the participation of Algonquin community members in training and employment opportunities with respect to any activities related to the project. Any call for tenders will also be shared directly with Algonquin businesses. Specific terms and conditions will be addressed as part of the discussions on the pre-development agreement.</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
75	First Nations Peoples	Clarification on how the proponent will involve first nations Peoples in the preparation of its impact assessment.	<p>MGC intends to encourage the full and effective participation of first nations groups affected by the Project in the planning, design and execution phases of the Project, including the incorporation of the cultural, environmental and social concerns and interests of the communities in relation to the Project. This will apply particularly to the impact and environmental assessment processes for the project. If necessary, summaries of certain studies or specific presentations may be translated into English to facilitate understanding.</p> <p>In June 2020, the CEAA issued a list of first nations groups potentially affected by the project. During this period, MGC initiated correspondence with first nations groups identified by the CEAA with whom the company had not yet had discussions. These groups are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council of Anicinapek of Kitcisakik</li> <li>- Kebaowek First Nation</li> <li>- Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg</li> <li>- Long Point First Nation</li> <li>- Council of the Anishnabe Nation of Lac-Simon</li> <li>- Timiskaming First Nation</li> <li>- Wolf Lake First Nation</li> <li>- Algonquins of Barriere Lake</li> <li>- Wahgoshig First Nation</li> <li>- Grand Council of the James Bay Crees</li> </ul> <p>Correspondence included a short project description, an overview of the current phase, and an invitation to participate in the project.</p> <p>Three Nations (Timiskaming First Nation, Abitibiwinni First Nation and Wahgoshig First Nation), have expressed an interest to be informed and involved to MGC regarding the project's development because of the anticipated impacts on their traditional territory. Meetings or communications are underway or planned with these groups in order to better identify their interests and expectations as to how to involve them in the preparation of the impact assessment.</p> <p>Opportunities for the involvement of Indigenous groups in the preparation of the impact assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An active presence on the Working Group, whose mandate includes identifying the conditions for the project's social acceptability and participating in discussions on the topics of interest to be covered in the impact study.</li> <li>- The establishment of a specific environmental committee with first nations groups could be set up.</li> </ul> <p>As a preliminary step, the Abitibiwinni First Nation has indicated that it is interested in participating in a possible Working Group and also wishes to establish a privileged communication channel to discuss the studies and the environment. This channel would also be used to agree on the terms and conditions of resource and land use study.</p> <p>In every case, MGC agrees to provide interested or affected first nations communities in a timely manner with all available information regarding the project's impacts, including all studies and data relating to the environment, subject to confidentiality obligations. The language needs of these groups will also be considered and the information shared will be prepared accordingly.</p>
76	First Nations Peoples	Clarification of how the proponent plans to build a relationship of trust with first nations Peoples.	<p>In the conduct of its consultations with first nations communities, MGC intends to respect, apply and embody the guiding principles of the most recent Quebec First Nations Consultation Policy for the Mining Sector. These principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Transparency</u>: While respecting the applicable legal framework, make available to the concerned Indigenous communities, as early as possible in the decision-making process and throughout the consultation and accommodation process, all relevant and available information in relation to the requests for rights, permits or authorizations required in the framework of the Wasamac project.</li> <li>- <u>Respect</u>: Demonstrate respect for first nations cultures, their distinctive values, and the customs and traditions of community members.</li> <li>- <u>Flexibility</u>: Adapt to the specific realities of each first nations community consulted, particularly in terms of information sharing and setting deadlines, while taking into account the imperatives related to the authorizations to be obtained.</li> </ul>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Cooperation</u>: Foster a climate of good communication, healthy relations and constructive collaboration between Quebec, first nations communities and promoters during the mining development process.</li> <li>- <u>Innovation</u>: Drawing inspiration from innovative consultation practices, exploring new, effective and dynamic communication mechanisms, seeking new avenues to take into account the concerns of communities and improve the way things are done.</li> </ul> <p>As previously indicated, MGC also intends to sign a pre-development agreement with the first nations groups that are directly concerned and affected by the project, to establish a long-term relationship that will allow them to gain real benefits from the project.</p>
77	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Clarifications reflecting the concerns raised by first nations Peoples in their discussions with the proponent on the Initial Project Description, including the existence of first nations rights in the region and the project's potential to affect the exercise of those rights.	<p>At this time, MGC acknowledges the clarifications provided by the first nations peoples, through letters and comments, regarding the nature of their concerns regarding the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- impacts deemed significant on the exercise of first nations rights</li> <li>- impacts on the claimed traditional territory</li> <li>- the importance of providing appropriate accommodation measures prior to any authorization of the project, including real spinoffs and benefits for first nations groups</li> <li>- the importance of collaboration in the preparation of the impact assessment, particularly with regard to the description of the anticipated negative impacts on the rights of first nations peoples</li> <li>- importance of establishing a working relationship based on trust</li> <li>- the importance of site restoration that allows a return to traditional land use</li> </ul> <p>These concerns will be clarified in future discussions with the communities concerned.</p>
78	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Clarification of the proponent's willingness to redevelop the site in an acceptable way to first nations Peoples, in collaboration with them, so that they and future generations can use it to practice their rights.	MGC wishes to involve stakeholders and first nations groups in the definition of an acceptable closure and remediation plan, i.e., with a site restored to modern standards and in a manner that would allow the site to be used for traditional purposes. The remediation plan will also have to comply with the requirements established by the competent government authorities.
79	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Description of a plan to engage first nations people and measures to proactively and continuously involve them.	<p>MGC has sent correspondence to all of the Indigenous groups targeted by the CEAI and has held three meetings with the Abitibiwinni First Nation since 2018 to share information and discuss the project.</p> <p>The first nations Engagement Plan will be refined through ongoing and future communications with Indigenous groups who have requested to be consulted by MGC. As a guide, this plan may include clarification with respect to the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engagement Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaningful upstream consultation to assess the project's impacts on the exercise of Aboriginal rights, to take them into consideration and, if necessary, to implement accommodation measures.</li> <li>• Clear description of potential negative impacts to the natural environment</li> <li>• Evidence that project design incorporates input from first nations groups</li> <li>• Project decisions based on community input in the impact assessment</li> </ul> </li> <li>- A list of tools and methods identified by first nations groups during the project planning stage that will ensure meaningful engagement and consultation during the Impact Assessment Process. A few general measures are envisaged by MGC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The timely sharing of all available information on the impacts of the project, including all studies and data related to the environment, subject to confidentiality obligations.</li> <li>• Communicating with affected Indigenous groups in a routine, open and transparent manner</li> <li>• Determining reasonable timelines based on the capacities of first nations groups</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of cultural needs, including seasonal issues (such as harvesting and hunting), in planning consultation activities</li> <li>• Facilitated access to meetings (such as accessibility of meeting locations, timing of meetings, transportation, childcare)</li> <li>• Consideration of and adherence to community consultation protocols during consultation or engagement activities</li> </ul> <p>With the agreement of the Indigenous groups involved, MGC will ensure that the details of the engagement and consultation methods that will result from these discussions are shared with CACS.</p>																																												
80	First Nations Peoples	Clarification of the communities in the vicinity of the project and verification of the (approximate) bird's-eye distance between the project site and the community of Long Point First Nation.	<p>The table below outlines the distances (as the crow flies and by road) between the project and the communities targeted by the CEAA for consultation on the initial project description.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1252 637 2641 983"> <thead> <tr> <th>First Nations</th> <th>Land Statutes</th> <th>Distance as the crow flies (km)</th> <th>Distance by road (km)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Council of Anicinapek of Kitcisakik</td> <td>Provincial Crown Lands</td> <td>150</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Council of the Abitibiwinni First Nation</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>91</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kebaowek First Nation</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>159</td> <td>215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>317</td> <td>408</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long Point First Nation</td> <td>Indian Settlement</td> <td>84</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Council of the Anishnabe Nation of Lac-Simon</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>138</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timiskaming First Nation</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>69</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wolf Lake First Nation</td> <td>No land base</td> <td>139</td> <td>174</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Algonquins of Barriere Lake</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>214</td> <td>282</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wahgoshig First Nation</td> <td>Indian Reserve</td> <td>73</td> <td>127</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First Nations	Land Statutes	Distance as the crow flies (km)	Distance by road (km)	Council of Anicinapek of Kitcisakik	Provincial Crown Lands	150	250	Council of the Abitibiwinni First Nation	Indian Reserve	91	123	Kebaowek First Nation	Indian Reserve	159	215	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	Indian Reserve	317	408	Long Point First Nation	Indian Settlement	84	176	Council of the Anishnabe Nation of Lac-Simon	Indian Reserve	138	160	Timiskaming First Nation	Indian Reserve	69	90	Wolf Lake First Nation	No land base	139	174	Algonquins of Barriere Lake	Indian Reserve	214	282	Wahgoshig First Nation	Indian Reserve	73	127
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81	First Nations Peoples	Clarifications on the inclusion of Wahgoshig First Nation in the communities consulted.	<p>Representatives of the Wahgoshig First Nation contacted MGC on September 2, 2020 to confirm their interest in being kept informed and involved in the next phases of development of the Wasamac project.</p> <p>Subject to future discussions, MGC's intention is to include Wahgoshig First Nation in the consulted communities, to better identify their interests and expectations in relation to the project.</p>																																												
82	First Nations Peoples	Clarifications on the names of the communities used alternately (for example, the community of Pikogan is also the Abitibiwinni First Nation).	<p>Pikogan is the name of the reserve, while the name "Abitibiwinni First Nation" refers to the Indigenous group, some of whose members live on the Pikogan reserve. These names are those used by Crown- first nations Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CANANC).</p>																																												
83	First Nations Peoples	Clarification regarding the proximity of the project to: lands used for traditional purposes by the first nations peoples of Canada; lands forming part of a reserve as defined in subsection 2(1) of the Indian Act; First Nation lands as defined in subsection 2(1) of the First Nations Land Management Act; lands that are subject to a comprehensive land claim agreement or self-government agreement; and any other lands set apart for the use and benefit of the first nations peoples of Canada.	<p>The response to item 80 identifies the distance between the project and the reserve, settlement or village closest to or occupied by the first nations groups targeted by CEAA for consultation on the initial project description.</p> <p>There are currently no active comprehensive land claim negotiations or self-government agreements in the project area.</p> <p>There are also no lands covered by a comprehensive land claim agreement. However, some Project infrastructure would be located on or near the southern portion of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). This zone does not include any Cree traplines and the northern project assessment and review regime does not apply. Furthermore, the territory covered by the Project is located south of the large Harricana watershed recognized as Algonquin territory. The Grand Council of the Crees has not indicated or confirmed any interest in connection with the Project, which is consistent with their positioning in previous mining files in Abitibi.</p> <p>With respect to the use of land for traditional purposes by First Nations, although the project is located on or near lands that some first nations groups consider to be their traditional territory, as is the case for Timiskaming First Nation, Wahgoshig First Nation and Abitibiwinni First Nation, the project site is of little interest for current use of the territory and resources by first nations groups. In fact, part of the project site is in a disturbed environment that has been subject to mining operations for</p>																																												

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			<p>nearly a century. In fact, the MBF already holds mining concessions that have been the subject of past mining operations. The project site is also located near a built environment and private land within the perimeter of the City of Rouyn-Noranda.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the MGC is in discussion with concerned Indigenous groups to have more details on their current use of the territory and resources as well as their interests in the vicinity of the project. These data will be provided later when they become available.</p>
84	<b>First Nations Peoples</b>	Details of any structure, site or thing of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance. If the proponent considers that this point is not applicable in the context of Wasamac, mention it.	<p>At present, as mentioned in section 15-7 of the PID, there are areas of archaeological potential in or near the Project area.</p> <p>It is planned to document this component as part of the impact assessment.</p> <p>The concern gathered during preliminary discussions with the Abitibiwinni First Nation is that the archaeological potential be considered during the project's studies and development work and that good practices in terms of monitoring and intervention in the event of artifact discoveries be applied. These elements will be taken into account and integrated into the impact assessment.</p>
85	<b>Fish and Fish Habitat</b>	Description of all watercourses and water bodies affected or likely to be affected by the project and the resulting effects on fish and fish habitat.	<p>Fish inventories were conducted in the project area in 2013 and again in 2018. In addition, these inventories coupled with existing data show the presence of some 22 species of fish including smallmouth bass, brown bullhead, rock bass, sunfish, yellow walleye, five-spine stickleback and zebra rock bass, rock darter, northern pike, bighead minnow, silver shiner, emerald shiner, yellow shiner, white sucker, lake mullet, pearl mule, blacknose minnow, lemon belly minnow, undetermined minnow, yellow perch, fathead minnow and northern redbreast minnow. In general, the species listed are fairly common and relatively tolerant of habitat degradation. Streams in the northern portion of the Study Area do not support a high diversity of fish. The presence of smallmouth bass in Arnoux Lake suggests that it provides better habitat quality than other lakes and streams in the Study Area.</p> <p>Prior to the completion of the project, complementary inventories will be conducted to determine the composition and density of the fish population in lakes and streams in the mining infrastructure sector. Based on habitat losses and possible disturbances due to changes in hydrology and hydrogeology caused by the infrastructures and outfalls, the effects on fish and fish habitat will be detailed in the impact study.</p> <p>The potential effects of the project on fish relate to the disruption, degradation and loss of fish habitat (construction phase), potential alteration of surface water quality (TSS and accidental spills, during all phases), modification of the natural flow pattern of surface water (all phases), improvement of surface water quality (closure phase). Measures to mitigate these potential effects will be defined in the impact assessment.</p>
86	<b>Fish and Fish Habitat</b>	Effects on fish habitat resulting from changes in the hydrological and hydrogeological regime, encroachment of infrastructure on streams and water bodies, and erosion and sedimentation resulting from dewatering of drifts.	<p>Complementary inventories to characterize the watercourses and to specify the composition and density of the fish population in them will make it possible to define an area of fish habitat that will be encroached upon by infrastructures.</p> <p>Modelling of changes to the water regime caused by mining activities, accumulation areas for waste rock, tailings and overburden management and their associated infrastructure (ponds, ditches, etc.) will allow the potential effects on fish habitats to be assessed. Mitigation measures will be evaluated if the anticipated effects are significant.</p> <p>The evaluation of floods and low flows and modeling with the projected infrastructures will be carried out during the impact assessment. Level probes, gauges and surveys of the water line and the thalweg will be carried out in the two streams receiving the final effluents as well as in those that could see their flow significantly reduced. The measurements will cover the different hydrological periods (flood and low water).</p> <p>In addition, the hydrological study will evaluate and determine how to manage the water associated with the initial dewatering of the old drifts and their discharge to the receiving environment. An evaluation of the maximum possible flow rate for dewatering without generating significant effects with respect to the risks of overflow, flooding of adjacent territory and the possibility of generating erosion problems.</p> <p>Finally, according to the results of the 2012 hydrogeological study, no impact is expected on the sustainability of the lakes and streams located in the area of influence of the drawdown around the underground mine. Indeed, the calculated infiltration flow rate is relatively low compared to the surface water inflow in the lakes located on the periphery of the Wasamac property.</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
87	<b>Fish and Fish Habitat</b>	Effects on fish passage resulting from the establishment of stream crossings, changes to stream flows, and changes to the hydrogeological regime and groundwater supply to streams.	<p>Based on the 2019 baseline study and the surface development plan, the planned watercourse crossings are not fish habitat.</p> <p>Further studies will better document the potential presence, or absence, of fish in these streams.</p> <p>In all cases, if fish are present, the free passage of fish will be ensured by proper design of watercourse crossings. To this effect, various government guides provide designs to maintain the free movement of fish, including the document entitled "Guidelines for Water Crossings in Quebec" by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (2016).</p> <p>Based on changes in the water and hydrogeological regime, the effects on fish will be analyzed and the design of water crossings will take these changes into consideration.</p>
88	<b>Rationale for the project</b>	Precisions on the project's raison d'être in relation to sustainable development and the preponderance of mining and forestry activity in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which creates economic fragility due to the volatility of these fields of activity.	<p>In terms of sustainable development, the Wasamac project will be able to contribute to the socio-economic well-being of the region's population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintaining a pool of specialized workers and developing the many technological sectors directly or indirectly associated with mining;</li> <li>- by relying on responsible and innovative mining practices through multiple partnerships with the environmental technology research and development sector, as well as with Indigenous peoples;</li> <li>- by maximizing the positive spin-offs and benefits for the neighbourhood and the community (in particular through a policy that encourages local purchasing and local hiring, as well as through programs such as the Property Value Maintenance Program, which specifically targets the area surrounding the project);</li> <li>- by respecting the health and quality of life of citizens (for example, by co-defining with the community the minimum conditions to be put in place for the project's harmonious integration);</li> <li>- by developing an approach based on active listening to citizens and the community.</li> </ul> <p>With respect to the ability to protect the environment in a way that benefits current and future generations, MGC intends to work upstream to reduce impacts at the source and prevent and avoid them where possible. This approach is reflected in particular by the desire to operate with a high level of energy efficiency, and by integrating models and work methods, transportation, etc. that are consistent with the context of the fight against climate change. Finally, the approach to site remediation also aims to ensure that the site will be suitable for future use in a variety of ways for the community and indigenous peoples.</p>
89	<b>Rationale for the project</b>	Project rationale in relation to the importance of developing projects that bring more than just jobs to society.	<p>In addition to the contributions in terms of sustainable development mentioned in item 88, a recent study on the economic impact of the mining industry in Quebec (EcoTec, 2020) indicates that the total expenditures of the mining industry reached \$11.1 billion in 2018, of which \$10.3 billion was spent on mining and mineral exploration. Abitibi-Témiscamingue dominates all other regions with 30.7% of expenditures, depreciation and amortization expenses and operating revenues.</p> <p>According to the study, the operating and exploration activities of mining companies active in Quebec generated, in 2018, a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$8.5 billion for the province as a whole and \$1.4 billion for the other provinces and territories, for a Canadian total estimated at \$9.9 billion. Quebec's GDP is concentrated in four regions, which together account for 66.3% of the total. Three resource regions are part of this group: Abitibi-Témiscamingue dominates with \$2.7 billion (27.4%).</p> <p>More than 3,800 companies in Quebec were suppliers to the mining industry. This network of suppliers extends to all regions of Quebec but is particularly important in Abitibi-Témiscamingue. The number of suppliers used by mining companies in the region was 1,097, which is equivalent to nearly a quarter of all suppliers to the industry.</p> <p>Finally, the activities of the mining industry generate significant fiscal and parafiscal revenues for the two main levels of government. They total more than \$1.8 billion, including more than \$1.3 billion for the Québec government alone.</p> <p>Thus, based on this recent study, it appears that the mining industry provides many more jobs and that the importance of the economic benefits it generates radiates provincially and nationally.</p>
90	<b>Rationale for the project</b>	Clarification of the rationale for the project in relation to the usefulness of the resource being exploited.	<p>The gold that will be extracted from the Wasamac mine could have multiple applications in nearly ten sectors of activity. One of the main industrial uses of gold is in the electronics sector, where it is appreciated especially for its electrical conductivity. Nearly all electronic components contain a small amount of gold: smart phones,</p>

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			computers, televisions, etc. Gold is also used as a component in medical equipment (appreciated for its non-chemical reactivity) and aerospace. It is also a reserve currency (safe-haven value) and is obviously omnipresent in the jewelry sector.
91	<b>Rationale for the project</b>	Clarification of the project's rationale in relation to the project's life based on the quantity of mineable ore.	<p>The mine life is based, in part, on the mineral reserves established in the feasibility study. The evaluation of mineral resources and mineral reserves is governed by Regulation 43-01 respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The mineral reserve refers to the economically mineable portion of the mineral resources.</p> <p>The life of the mine could extend beyond what is currently planned if, through further exploration and definition of the mineralized zone, resources are converted into reserves.</p>
92	<b>Site restoration and monitoring committee</b>	Details on the final remediation plan, the timing of its development, the assessment of the costs of remediation, the dismantling of infrastructure, planting, the effects on the environment and citizens, the potential future uses of the site and the developer's liability following closure.	<p>The remediation plan will be developed at the same time as the impact assessment and filed in Quebec prior to the start of construction. The construction phase of the project will not be able to begin if the remediation plan has not been approved by MERN's Direction de la restauration des sites miniers.</p> <p>Pursuant to section 101 of the Mining Act and the MELCC directive under section 31.3 of the Environment Quality Act (EQA), the proponent must file a preliminary version of the restoration plan for the project in order for the impact study to be deemed admissible. Subsequently, as provided for in section 232.6 of the Mining Act, the restoration plan must be revised and submitted for approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) every 5 years, unless the Minister, when approving the plan or revising it, sets a shorter time limit;</li> <li>(2) where changes in mining activities justify an amendment to the plan;</li> <li>(3) when it intends to modify the plan;</li> <li>(4) where the Minister has deemed it necessary to request one.</li> </ul> <p>Redevelopment and restoration work must begin within three years of ceasing operations. However, the Minister may exceptionally require work to begin before this time limit or authorize an extension.</p> <p>Once the restoration work is completed, the proponent must ensure post-restoration follow-up and maintenance according to the frequency established by MELCC Directive 019. The objective of implementing the follow-up and maintenance program is to verify the progress of the environmental performance of the carried-out restoration work. It also aims to ensure the durability of the structures and plant cover and to evaluate the attainment of a satisfactory state of the mine site. This program must include environmental monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the restoration techniques implemented, monitoring and maintenance of the integrity of structures presenting associated risks, and agronomic monitoring. The post-restoration follow-up and maintenance program, developed when the restoration plan is submitted, is to be refined during revisions.</p> <p>The post-remediation monitoring program is tailored to the sites to be remediated, the remediation techniques in place and the contaminants present. It must also be carried out according to the provisions mentioned in section 2.11 of Directive 019 (duration and frequency of effluent, groundwater and surface water sampling).</p> <p>Consequently, a financial guarantee in an amount corresponding to the total cost of carrying out all the work provided for in its rehabilitation and restoration plan. Payment must be made in three instalments representing 50%, 25% and 25% of the total restoration costs. The first payment must be made within 90 days of receiving approval of the restoration plan. The second and third payments (25%) are due on the anniversary date of the approval of the restoration plan. The total cost of the remediation (and security) is estimated at this stage to be \$6.06 million.</p> <p>After the end of operations, residents will return to conditions similar to those that currently prevail. Potential future uses of the site will be defined according to recommendations for public lands (MERN) and MGC will be responsible for the site after closure (remediation, and post-remediation) until government authorities (MELCC, MERN) release it from its obligations.</p>
93	<b>Site restoration and monitoring committee</b>	Details on the establishment of a monitoring committee and its mandate, including the power to challenge, the budget allocated for studies, its accountability, the	Regarding the establishment and budget allocated to the Working Group, which is a voluntary measure by MGC in the project development and impact assessment preparation phase, the principle remains that all operating costs are assumed by MGC. The precise budget will depend on various modalities, including the frequency of meetings agreed upon with members. Concerning the establishment of a regulatory monitoring committee, it will be set up at the beginning of operations. The modalities of operation and budget will be inspired by the mining industry's best practices and the framework established with the Working Group.

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		rehabilitation at project closure, technical and financial support for the use of experts.	<p>Although elements remain to be discussed with the community, the mandate of this group was presented and validated at the February 2020 coffee meeting, and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying and establishing the Wasamac's project conditions for acceptability</li> <li>- Make recommendations to address issues (up to and including site reclamation/remediation)</li> <li>- Maximizing potential benefits</li> </ul> <p>Once established, the Working Group will be called upon to play a central role in the impact assessment process, in a spirit of collaboration and solution-seeking. Meetings on topics of interest may be organized to address in greater depth elements of concern or interest to the community.</p> <p>Although it is too early to specify the allocated budget, four main measures are planned to support and strengthen the role of the Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information shared in full transparency on the project's characteristics, its expected impacts, and the preferred measures to prevent or mitigate them.</li> <li>- Available representatives to participate in the work, answer questions from members and provide expertise</li> <li>- Diligent responses to questions, comments and suggestions expressed by members (accountability and reporting)</li> <li>- Operating costs entirely assumed by Monarques Gold Corporation</li> </ul> <p>With the agreement of the Working Group, independent specialists may be invited to take part in meetings to share their expertise regarding presentations, studies, etc., including the legal aspects of a mining development project. The assumption of certain costs associated with this participation could be discussed at the time of the constitution of the group.</p>
94	<b>Site restoration and monitoring committee</b>	Possibility of applying an impermeable membrane on the tailings pond to reduce leaching to zero at the end of the operation.	<p>A geochemical characterization carried out by Ecometrix in 2020 on the concentrator residues shows that they are non-acid generating and even have some excess neutralizing capacity. However, no leaching tests were performed during this study. Additional geochemical characterization will be performed according to the new MELCC's Guide de caractérisation des résidus miniers et minerais published in June 2020 in order to rule on the leaching potential.</p> <p>Based on the currently available information, the conceptual methods for reclamation of the tailings facility do not include the use of impermeable membranes. Following the additional geochemical characterization, it will be possible to determine the geochemical behaviour of these mining materials and to adjust the remediation technique, if necessary, to meet MELCC requirements for long-term chemical stability at the end of mining operations.</p> <p>In addition, there are other covering methods than the waterproof membrane to prevent leaching.</p>
95	<b>Site restoration and monitoring committee</b>	Clarification of the criteria to be used for the rehabilitation of the site to an acceptable state.	<p>Protection measures and measures for the rehabilitation and restoration of mining sites are governed by Section III of Chapter IV of the Mining Act. Section II of Chapter IX of the Regulation respecting mineral substances other than petroleum, natural gas and brine sets out the security measures to be put in place upon cessation of mining activities, while Section III sets out the requirements regarding the financial security to be provided. See also Section 9-8 of the RFP.</p> <p>In 2017, the MERN published the Guide de préparation du plan de réaménagement et de restauration des sites miniers au Québec. This work tool sets out the general requirements for redevelopment and reclamation and the elements to be included in the reclamation plan submitted to the MERN. <u>Satisfactory condition is defined as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eliminate unacceptable health risks and ensure the safety of people;</li> <li>- Limit the production and spread of contaminants that could harm the receiving environment and, in the long term, aim to eliminate all forms of maintenance and monitoring;</li> <li>- Restore the site to a visually acceptable condition;</li> <li>- Return the site of the infrastructures (excluding the tailings and waste rock accumulation areas) to a condition compatible with future use.</li> </ul> <p>In general, all land affected by mining activity (for example, the location of buildings and tailings and waste rock accumulation areas, road surfaces and shoulders) must be vegetated to control erosion and restore the site to a natural appearance in harmony with the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Specific provisions of the Environment Quality Act also apply, notably concerning the characterization and remediation of contaminated land, including the soil, groundwater and surface water found on it. If the characterization study reveals the presence of contaminants whose concentration exceeds the regulatory limit</p>

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			<p>values, an application for approval of the land rehabilitation plan must be submitted to the MELCC. The same applies, where applicable, to the dismantling plan for the facilities and equipment located on the site.</p> <p>All buildings and all surface infrastructures, including electrical and support infrastructures, must be dismantled unless the applicant demonstrates that they are necessary for the achievement and maintenance of the satisfactory condition, the monitoring and maintenance of the works or the socio-economic development of the territory. Openings and accesses to underground infrastructures (service tunnels, pipes, etc.) as well as support infrastructures (waterworks, gutters, etc.) that will remain in place must be plugged and decontaminated. The main road access to the mine site must be maintained in good condition, as well as all secondary access roads for the monitoring and maintenance of structures on the mine site.</p> <p>Finally, mining equipment, ore processing equipment and heavy machinery on the surface must be removed from the site. Underground equipment must be removed from the site unless it can be demonstrated that it does not present any potential source of contamination.</p> <p>The restoration of accumulation areas must meet technical, environmental and social objectives. Containment structures, mine waste rock accumulation areas, tailings accumulation areas and all retaining structures associated with the mine site must be stable. Accumulation areas must be reclaimed to ensure that effluent meets the post-reclamation criteria of applicable provincial and federal legislation and regulations. Finally, the site must be reclaimed with consideration of possible future uses and allow for integration into the landscape.</p> <p>The choice of restoration techniques must be made among proven methods adapted to the site conditions. If necessary, several restoration techniques can be presented to take into account the particularities of the areas to be restored.</p> <p>The design must be based on the best available restoration techniques and be technically and economically feasible. Reviews by laboratory and field tests are sometimes required to confirm certain elements of the design. In some cases, modelling may be useful to evaluate the effectiveness of certain parameters in the proposed method under various exposure conditions. For example, it may be required to simulate climate change, geochemical behaviour or conditions of geotechnical stability in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>Under the terms of the remediation work, a Certificate of Release is issued by the MERN when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the redevelopment and restoration work has been carried out, in the opinion of the Minister, in accordance with the redevelopment and restoration plan approved by the Minister and no monies are owed to the Minister as a result of the completion of the work;</li> <li>– where the condition of the land affected by the mining activities no longer presents, in the opinion of the Minister, a risk to the environment and to the health and safety of persons, in particular does not present a risk of acid mine drainage;</li> <li>– after obtaining the favourable opinion of the Minister of MELCC.</li> </ul>
96	<b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b>	Description of the interface between the "Rail-Veyor" and the Ontario National Railway.	There is no interface between the Rail Veyor and the railway. The Rail Veyor is only used to transport the ore and waste rock above ground to their disposal site before being transported to either the ore processing plant, or the waste rock pile in the case of waste rock.
97	<b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b>	Description of the persons or entities legally responsible for the processing of ore at an existing mill in Ontario, the anticipated changes in responsibilities and control over time and the geographic extent of responsibilities and control for the proposed activity.	<p>Contract machining is, at this stage, only an alternative under consideration.</p> <p>It is not, for the time being, considered for the realization of the project submitted to the CIAA. In the event that there are any changes in this regard, MGC will take the necessary steps with the authorities concerned for all purposes.</p>
98	<b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b>	In the event that Monarch Gold Corporation is not responsible for processing ore at an existing mill in Ontario, a description of any non-arm's length relationship between the proponent and the third party; the current or anticipated contractual relationship between the proponents; the legal responsibilities of each	<p>Contract machining is, at this stage, only an alternative under consideration.</p> <p>It is not, for the time being, considered for the realization of the project submitted to the CIAA. In the event that there are any changes in this regard, MGC will take the necessary steps with the authorities concerned for all purposes.</p>

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		<p>person or entity involved; any partnerships or agreements; and any shared relationship with shareholders, a parent or affiliate; any legal entities in both businesses; the manner in which the nature of the relationship between the proponent or the designated activity and the entity proposing the activity may influence or direct the carrying out of the proposed activity and any limitations on such influence or direction; anticipated changes in the ability of the proponent of the designated activity to influence and direct the carrying out of the proposed activity over time.</p>	
99	<p><b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b></p>	<p>Clarification of the regulatory requirements for processing ore in an existing mill in Ontario including a description : whether the proposed activity is in areas of federal jurisdiction; the potential effects of the proposed activity in areas of federal jurisdiction; the applicable federal regulatory processes that will assess the potential effects of the activity; the legislative and regulatory requirements of the provincial government with respect to the proposed activity; and the legislative and regulatory requirements of the provincial government with respect to the potential effects in areas of federal jurisdiction of the regulatory requirements of other jurisdictions with respect to the proposed activity, and its potential effects in areas of federal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Contract machining is, at this stage, only an alternative under consideration.</p> <p>It is not, for the time being, considered for the realization of the project submitted to the CIAA. In the event that there are any changes in this regard, MGC will take the necessary steps with the authorities concerned for all purposes.</p>
100	<p><b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b></p>	<p>Description of the persons or entities legally responsible for the transportation of ore by rail from the Wasamac Property to the mill in Timmins, Ontario, the anticipated changes in responsibility and control over time, and the geographic extent of responsibility and control for the proposed activity.</p>	<p>Contract machining is, at this stage, only an alternative under consideration.</p> <p>It is not, for the time being, considered for the realization of the project submitted to the CIAA. In the event that there are any changes in this regard, MGC will take the necessary steps with the authorities concerned for all purposes.</p>
101	<p><b>Alternatives to ore processing and transportation</b></p>	<p>Clarification on the regulatory requirements for the transportation of ore by rail from the Wasamac property to the mill in Timmins, Ontario including a description : whether the proposed activity is within federal jurisdiction; the potential effects of the proposed activity within federal jurisdiction; the applicable federal regulatory processes that will assess the potential effects of the activity; the legislative and regulatory requirements of the provincial government in relation to the proposed activity, and the legislative and regulatory requirements of the provincial government in relation to the potential effects within federal jurisdiction; and the regulatory requirements of other jurisdictions in relation to the proposed activity, and its potential effects within federal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Contract machining is, at this stage, only an alternative under consideration.</p> <p>It is not, for the time being, considered for the realization of the project submitted to the CIAA. In the event that there are any changes in this regard, MGC will take the necessary steps with the authorities concerned for all purposes.</p>

No	Topic	Summary of Questions	Response from Monarch Gold Corporation (MGC)
102	<b>Land and Resource Use and Land Tenure</b>	Effects on the value of the real estate properties of residents in the vicinity of the project.	<p>In the context of the proposed establishment of the Property Value Maintenance Program (PVMP) and considering that this initiative will provide a guarantee that residents will be able to sell their property at fair market value, MGC does not feel it necessary to include in the guidelines an assessment of the effects of the project on property values.</p> <p>The PMVP aims to ensure harmonious cohabitation with the neighbourhood by establishing a respectful, transparent and equitable framework. The Program proposal will be presented to citizens for comment and validation to ensure that implementation is in line with community expectations.</p>
103	<b>Land and Resource Use and Land Tenure</b>	Clarification on the establishment of a buffer zone around the mill and mine where the properties will be purchased.	<p>The establishment of a buffer zone is not being considered since MGC is committed to respecting the conditions of the environmental authorization at the boundary of its property and the project submitted for environmental assessment does not require the acquisition of residences.</p> <p>The proponent further undertakes to develop and implement a Property Value Maintenance Program (PVMP) to address the concerns expressed.</p>
104	<b>Land and Resource Use and Land Tenure</b>	Clarifications on the possibility of expropriation and the need for citizens to relocate, as well as on property buybacks, price, the possibility of relocation and the dispute resolution process.	<p>The project submitted for environmental assessment does not require the acquisition of residences.</p>
105	<b>Land and Resource Use and Land Tenure</b>	Clarification of the protocol for assuming the damages caused by the operation of the mine and the compensation of the citizens, including the budget for the compensations.	<p>The issue of protocol for dealing with potential breakdowns through mining and compensation to citizens could be part of the Working Group's discussions.</p> <p>Furthermore, as stated during the citizens' meetings, MGC intends to examine and apply, with the necessary adaptations to the current concept of the Project, the measures integrated into a commitment project that had been defined between the former holder of the mining property and the community. The main objective of this document is to specify the measures to be put in place in order to minimize the impacts for the residents of the area or to prevent them when possible.</p> <p>With respect to the management of potential breakdowns caused by mining activities, the draft commitment includes a protocol to "react with diligence in the event of abnormal impacts felt by residents". This protocol would be triggered upon receipt of a resident's notice and includes: an analysis of the situation by an independent expert, a follow-up on the results and recommendations of the analysis, the assumption of responsibility for the work by the company, with the owner's agreement, and if there are indications that the situation is attributable to mining activities.</p>
106	<b>Land and Resource Use and Land Tenure</b>	Clarification on the protection of the integrity of homes and drinking water supply facilities (individual wells).	<p>The issue of protecting home integrity and drinking water supply (individual wells) could be part of the Working Group's discussions.</p> <p>Furthermore, as stated during the citizens' meetings, MGC intends to examine and apply, with the necessary adaptations to the current project concept, the measures integrated into a commitment project that had been defined between the former holder of the mining property and the community. The main objective of this document is to specify the measures to be put in place to minimize impacts to local residents or to prevent them when possible.</p> <p>In terms of protecting home integrity and drinking water facilities, protocols are proposed for preventive measures, monitoring and intervention in the event that alert thresholds are reached, or an impact is felt by a resident.</p>