14.0 FEDERAL CONSIDERATIONS

14.1 Changes to the Environment

14.1.1 Changes to Components of the Environment within Federal Jurisdiction

Components of the environment where changes are anticipated, which are within the Federal jurisdiction, include fish and fish habitat, migratory birds, and species at risk. Effects to fish and fish habitat, including applicable mitigation measures, are detailed in Sections 6.14.4 through 6.14.6. Effects to migratory birds, including applicable mitigation measures, are detailed in Sections 6.13.4 through 6.13.6. Effects to avian SAR (Common Nighthawk and Barn Swallow), and to mammalian SAR (Northern Myotis and Little Brown Myotis), including applicable mitigation measures, are detailed in Sections 6.12.4 through 6.12.6. There are no fish SAR in the regional study area (RSA)

Summary effects and mitigation measures, and applicable Federal jurisdictions involving components of the environment are provided in Table 14.1.1-1.

The Project activities including overprinting watercourses and altering flows in watercourses, which may interfere with navigation in non-scheduled waters under the *Navigation Protection Act* may be subject to the common law right of navigation. Treasury Metals has received a letter from the Navigation Protection Program of Transport Canada (2017) indicating that the Project would not require an exemption under the *Navigation Protection Act*.

14.1.2 Changes to the Environment on Federal or Transboundary Lands

There are no changes to the environment as a result of the project that may occur on federal lands or lands outside the province in which the project is to be located.

The Project is not anticipated to cause any changes to the environment on federal lands. The Project is located about 120 km from the border between Canada and the United States, which is beyond the 100 km range where notification may be required under the 1991 Canada-United States Air Quality Agreement. There are no other transboundary effects of the Project.

Table 14.1.1-1: Summary Residual Adverse Effects, Mitigation Measures, and Applicable Federal Jurisdictions

Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator	Residual Adverse Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Applicable Federal Jurisdiction
Wildlife and wildlife habitat	Upland birds (Section 6.12)	Upland birds	Habitat loss – 95 ha of coniferous forest, 43 hectares of deciduous forest and 70 ha of successional areas Habitat alteration or disruption (ha)- 4.3 Potential for Mortality (%)- medium	Efforts to develop a compact site, with avoidance of sensitive habitats to the extent practicable; major tree and land clearing to take place outside of the bird nesting season; habitat rehabilitation at closure; sound abatement; ; pre-treatment of processing tailings to reduce cyanide levels in the TSF below potentially toxic thresholds; reduced vehicular speed limits	Protection of migratory birds under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
		Marsh birds	Habitat loss – 33 ha of wetland habitat Habitat alteration or disruption (ha)- 7.5 Potential for Mortality (%)-low	Efforts to develop a compact site, with avoidance of sensitive habitats to the extent practicable; major tree and land clearing to take place outside of the bird nesting season; habitat rehabilitation at closure; pre-treatment of processing tailings to reduce cyanide levels in the TSF below potentially toxic thresholds; reduced vehicular speed limits	Protection of migratory birds under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
		Common Nighthawk	Habitat loss – 300 ha Habitat alteration or disruption (ha)- 198 Potential for Mortality (%)- medium	Efforts to develop a compact site, with avoidance of sensitive habitats to the extent practicable; major tree and land clearing to take place outside of the bird nesting season; habitat rehabilitation at closure; SAR awareness training; light pollution reduction;	Species and habitat protection under *Species at Risk Act*

Table 14.1.1-1: Summary Residual Adverse Effects, Mitigation Measures, and Applicable Federal Jurisdictions (continued)

Discipline	Valued Component (VC)	Indicator	Residual Adverse Effect	Proposed Mitigation	Applicable Federal Jurisdiction
Wildlife and wildlife habitat (cont'd)	Wildlife SAR (Section 6.12) (cont'd)	Northern Myotis/ Little Brown Myotis	Habitat loss – 15.85 ha Habitat alteration or disruption (ha) - NA Potential for Mortality (%)-low	Efforts to develop a compact site, with avoidance of sensitive habitats to the extent practicable; major tree clearing to take place outside of the bat roosting season; habitat rehabilitation at closure; SAR awareness training; Major tree clearing outside of the bat roosting season; light pollution reduction; SAR awareness training	Species and habitat protection under *Species at Risk Act*
		Barn Swallow	Habitat loss – several locations Habitat alteration or disruption (ha) - 198 Potential for Mortality (%) – medium	Efforts to develop a compact site, with avoidance of sensitive habitats to the extent practicable; major land clearing to take place outside of the bird nesting season; habitat rehabilitation at closure; SAR awareness training; sound abatement; Major land clearing outside of the bird nesting season; reduced speed limits;	Species and habitat protection under *Species at Risk Act*
Fish and Fish Habitat	Stream-resident fish populations (Section 6.14)	Direct loss or alteration of habitat	Habitat Loss – 7.01 km of portions of Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2 Habitat Alteration or Disruption – 4.5 km of Blackwater Creek Mainstem; 2.58 km of Hoffstom's Bay Tributary; 1.94 km of Little Creek	Efforts to develop a compact site; fish removal prior to habitat destruction; site rehabilitation at closure; provision of fish habitat offsets	Fish, fish habitat, fisheries and waters frequented by fish considered under the *Fisheries Act*, and MMER Schedule 2 provisions

14.1.3 Changes to the Environment Directly Linked or Necessarily Incidental to Federal Decisions

This section describes environmental effects linked to a federal authority's exercise of a power or performance of a duty or function, in relation to subsection 5(2) of the Act. Subsection 5(2) of the Act specifies that effects to be considered pursuant to subsection (5(2) are in "addition to" those considered pursuant to subsection 5(1). Section 6 of the EIS considers environmental effects linked to Project development and operation for a broad list of VCs, including several VCs that are beyond the scope of subsection 5(1) requirements, where subsection 5(1) requirements are defined specifically as those related to the following acts:

- Fisheries Act;
- Species at Risk Act;
- Migratory Birds Convention Act; and
- Those related to Aboriginal peoples as defined in subsection 5(1)(c) of the Act.

The exercise of a power or performance of a duty by a federal authority, in relation to the Project, as this could apply to subsection 5(2) of the Act, is limited that potentially associated with application of the:

- Fisheries Act;
- Species at Risk Act;
- Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- Navigation Protection Act; and
- Explosives Act.

Fisheries Act

With respect to the exercise of powers under the *Fisheries Act,* Section 6 of the EIS considers effects to the following VCs:

- Stream-resident fish populations;
- Migratory fish populations;
- Lake-resident fish populations; and
- Fish species-at-risk.

The assessment of effects in this regard, considers effects defined by habitat loss habitat adversely affected, and fish mortality (Section 6.14), including aspects relating to water quality (Section 6.8) and surface water flows (Section 6.9). Relative to habitat loss and alteration, an

estimated total permanent habitat losses as a result of the Project are predicted to be 3,597 m of watercourse. A temporary loss of 717 m of watercourse (Blackwater Creek Tributary 1, reach 1) will also occur from early in the construction phase through to post-closure. Once the open pit fills with water, passive discharges to watercourse would re-establish flows and the ability to support fish. A new watercourse will be constructed to convey flow from the portions of the Blackwater Creek Tributary 2 catchment that are upstream from the containment berm and ditch around the tailings storage facility. The total length of watercourses that will be connected to Blackwater Creek via this new watercourse is 2,686 m. The reaches that drain to this new watercourse will not be directly altered and it has been assumed that they will continue to function as they did prior to the downstream diversion.

The new watercourse will be approximately 1,260 m long and will be constructed using natural channel design principles to emulate, to the extent possible, the existing Blackwater Creek Tributary 2. It is possible that a habitat gain will be realized in the new watercourse that connects the upper portion of the Blackwater Creek Tributary 2 catchment to Blackwater Creek but, for the present, it has been conservatively assumed that no habitat gains will occur as a result of the construction of this watercourse.

In providing authorizations (or performing other functions) pursuant to or linked to the *Fisheries Act*, other aspects of the environment dependent upon, or linked to, the aquatic environment could also potentially be affected by any such decision. These other aspects potentially include the following groups of organisms that might use the relevant aquatic habitats:

- Reptiles and amphibians;
- Aquatic furbearers;
- Ungulates (moose aquatic feeding areas);
- Aquatic and riparian plant communities (including wild rice communities);
- Migratory and non-migratory birds that use wetland habitats; and
- Aquatic-related species-at-risk.

Any use of these organisms could also potentially result in an associated additional indirect effect on human health or socio-economic conditions, depending on the mode of use, if any.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Potential effects to reptiles and amphibians are considered in subsections 6.12.4.1 through 6.12.4.4 of the EIS, corresponding to the various Project stages. For reptiles and amphibians, potential habitat was considered to include wetlands and 120 m around all wetlands surrounded by forests. An estimated 162 ha of potential reptile and amphibian habitat will be displaced as a result of Project development, with virtually all of this occurring during the site preparation and construction phase. The majority of reptile and amphibian habitat use occurs in association with

wetland habitats, a portion of which is linked to fish bearing waters that will be displaced or altered as a result of Project development, namely habitat losses associated with Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2. This linkage ties back to potential effects associated with a *Fisheries Act* authorization for the Project.

A map of wetland habitats, and associated watercourses that could potentially be displaced by Project development is shown in Figure 6.15.6-1. Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to reptiles and amphibians are described in Section 6.12.5. The key measure is development of a wetland clearing strategy with the local MNRF to reduce effects to overwintering frogs (e.g., draining wetlands to discourage hibernation). Fish habitat offset measures, as provided for in Section 6.14.5, will also serve, at least in part, to provide new habitat for reptiles and amphibians. Residual effects to reptiles and amphibians, along with other wildlife species, are described in Section 6.12.6. Follow-up and monitoring measures are described in Section 13.12.

Potential adverse effects to reptiles and amphibians are described in Section 6.14, and were determined to be not significant (Section 8.12).

Aquatic Furbearers

Aquatic furbearers that could potentially be affected by Project development, though the loss or alteration of habitat, or through direct disturbance include American Beaver, River Otter, American Mink, and Muskrat. All four species have been observed in the LSA, with American Beaver being common, and the other species observed on occasion (Appendix R). Potential adverse effects to these species relating to *Fisheries Act* functions are expected to be limited to the direct removal, and/or isolation of portions of Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2. American Beaver is defined as an indicator representative of aquatic furbearers for the furbearer VC. Current and past American Beaver activities in the LSA are shown on Figure 5.9.4-1.

The frequency of beaver pond occurrences on Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2 varies from year to year, with the most extensive representation being observed for 2012, in which three beaver ponds were noted for Blackwater Creek Tributary 1 and one pond on Blackwater Creek Tributary 2 (Section 5.8). Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2 creek channels and beaver ponds, and their associated riparian zones, are expected to provide habitat for American Beaver, American Mink and Muskrat, but are unlikely to provide usable habitat for River Otter as only small fish (minnow species) were found in Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2 (Table 5.8.4.3-1). Otter typically feed on larger fish and shellfish. American Beaver, American Mink and Muskrat are all common and widespread species throughout Ontario, such that minor habitat losses or alterations affecting these species, are not considered to be significant (Section 8.12), irrespective of the provision of fish habitat offsets (Appendix II).

All traditional knowledge regarding the American Beaver is provided in Section 5.9. A discussion of the selection on the inclusion of the American Beaver as an indicator of the furbearer VC is

provided in Section 6.1.3, and an assessment of the effects of the project on the American Beaver is provided in Section 6.12. Follow-up and monitoring measures are described in Section 13.12.

Moose Aquatic Feeding Areas

Moose Aquatic Feeding Area (MAFA) surveys were performed within the local study area in 2012 and 2016. The MAFA surveys located one potential high quality (Category 4) MAFA in wetland WLD9. This wetland, which is situated on Thunder Lake Tributary 3, upstream from the irrigation ponds at the former MNRF tree nursery, is highlighted on Figure 5.9.4-2. Areas of Blackwater Creek that could reasonably be expected to be affected by Project development, and therefore to require a *Fisheries Act* authorization, show no evidence for the potential occurrence of Moose aquatic feeding areas.

All traditional knowledge regarding moose is provided in Section 5.9. A discussion regarding the inclusion of moose in the VC section provided in Section 6.1.3. An assessment of the effects of the Project on moose is provided in Section 6.12, and a discussion of the significance in 8.12.

Aquatic and Riparian Plant Communities

Traditional knowledge regarding aquatic and riparian plant communities is provided in Sections 5.8 and 5.9. Potential effects to aquatic and riparian plant communities are considered in subsections 6.15.4. 1 through 6.15.4.4 of the EIS, corresponding to the various Project stages. An estimated 33 ha of wetland habitat will be lost in association with Project development, with the majority of the loss being swamp habitat. Wetland habitats of the type that would be displaced are common in both the LSR and RSA, and their removal is not considered to be significant (Section 8.15). A map of wetland habitats that could potentially be displaced is shown in Figure 6.15.6-1. A substantial portion of the 33 ha wetland area that would be lost is associated with portions of Blackwater Creek Tributaries 1 and 2, the displacement of which is linked to *Fisheries Act* authorization requirements.

Wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) stands occur at the mouths of Thunder Creek, Blackwater Creek, Nugget Creek and at Hughes Creek Pond. These locations are outside of Blackwater Creek reaches that would experience adverse effects requiring fish habitat offsets, and would therefore not be influenced by the Federal exercise of a power or performance of a duty linked to *Fisheries Act* functions. These stands occupy an estimated area of 12.8 ha within the LSA (Section 5.11.3.1). No adverse effects to wild rice stands are predicted as a result of Project development (Section 6.15).

Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to aquatic and riparian plant communities are described in Section 6.12.5. Residual effects are described in Section 6.12.6. Follow-up and monitoring measures area described in Section 13.5.

Migratory and Non-Migratory Birds that Use Wetland Habitats

Potential effects to migratory birds that could be expected to utilize wetland habitats are described in subsections 6.12.4.1 through 6.12.4.4, and in subsections 6.13.4.1 through 6.13.4.4. An estimated 33 ha of wetland bird habitat will be displaced, a substantial portion of which is associated with sections of Tributaries 1 and 2 linked to *Fisheries Act* authorizations. Waterfowl use of these areas is expected to be limited to beaver pond areas. A total of 35 migratory bird species were identified as being associated with LSA wetland habitats (Appendix R), but with very few of these species being principally associated with or confined to wetland habitats. Exceptions include species such as Wilson's Snipe and Red-winged Blackbirds. Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to migratory birds are described in Sections 6.13.5 and 6.12.5. Residual effects are described in Sections 6.13.6 and 6.12.6. Adverse effects to migratory birds are considered to be not significant (Section 8.12). Follow-up and monitoring measures area described in Section 13.12.

Aquatic Related Species at Risk

There are no known aquatic species of risk in the Project area that are dependent on aquatic habitats that are potentially or likely to be adversely affected by the Project. This aspect notwithstanding, it is recognized that Common Nighthawk, Barn Swallow, Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis may, to a small extent, feed on flying insects that emerge from or utilize such habitats. While residual adverse effects to these species are predicted as a result of the Project (Section 6.12), none of these adverse effects are not anticipated (Section 8.12).

Non-Traditional Resource Use

Relative to any human use, or the potential use, of the above groups of organisms, outside of those that pertain to use by Aboriginal peoples (addressed in Sections 6.21 and 6.22), are those limited to the harvesting of moose and waterfowl for consumptive purposes (i.e., hunting). These aspects are addressed in Section 6.16 of the EIS. Significant adverse effects are not anticipated (Section 8.16).

Species at Risk Act

There are no Federal lands associated with areas where Project related, potential adverse effects to Species at Risk could potentially occur. There is consequently no expectation of an effect relating to subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 involving the exercise of a power or performance of a duty by a federal authority in relation to the *Species of Risk Act*.

That being said, Section 6 of the EIS considers effects to the following VCs: wildlife SAR, fish species SAR, and vegetation SAR. The only SAR species that have been identified as occurring at the site and having the potential to be adversely affected by Project development are Common Nighthawk, Barn Swallow, Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis.Traditional knowledge with respect to species at risk is provided in Section 5.11. Effects to these species are discussed in

subsections 6.12.4.1 through 6.12.4.4. Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to SAR are described in Section 6.12.5. Residual effects are described in Section 6.12.6. Follow-up measures area described in Section 13.12.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

With respect to the exercise of powers under the Migratory Birds Convention, effects to migratory birds are considered in subsections 6.13.4.1 through 6.13.4.4. Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to migratory birds are described in Section 6.13.5. Residual effects are described in Section 6.13.6. Follow-up measures are described in Section 13.12. There are no other additional effects to migratory birds that could reasonably be expected to result from a consideration of subsection 5(2) of the Act from the exercise of a power or performance of a duty by a federal authority in relation to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.

Navigation Protection Act

The Project activities including overprinting watercourses and altering flows in watercourses, which may interfere with navigation in non-scheduled waters under the *Navigation Protection Act* may be subject to the common law right of navigation. Treasury Metals has received a letter from the Navigation Protection Program of Transport Canada (2017) indicating that the Project would not require an exemption under the *Navigation Protection Act*.

Explosive Act

The development of explosives facilities has the potential to displace terrestrial habitats (and their associated wildlife) associated with facility construction. The detonation of explosives for mineral extraction also has the potential to disturb wildlife that are sensitive to noise disturbance. Potential effects to vegetation communities are discussed in subsections 6.15.4.1 through 6.15.4.4. Potential effects to wildlife and migratory birds are discussed in subsections 6.12.4.1 through 6.12.4.4 and 6.13.4.1 through 6.13.4.4, respectively. Mitigation measures designed to limit adverse effects to vegetation communities, wildlife and migratory birds are described in Sections 6.15.5, 6.12.5 and 6.13.5, respectively; and residual effects are described in Sections 6.15.6, 6.12.6 and 6.13.6, respectively. Follow-up measures are described in Sections 13.15 and 13.12. The location selected for construction of explosives facilities is within currently disturbed commercial nursey habitat. There are no other additional effects to vegetation or wildlife that could reasonably be expected to result from a consideration of subsection 5(2) of the Act from the exercise of a power or performance of a duty by a federal authority in relation to the *Explosives Act*.

14.2 Effects of Changes to the Environment

14.2.1 Effects of Changes to the Environment on Aboriginal (Indigenous) Peoples

Participants in the EA process include Indigenous (formally referred to by the Government of Canada as Aboriginal) communities. The following Indigenous communities were identified around the project area to be included as stakeholders in the EA process for the Goliath Gold Project:

- First Nations
  - Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation.
  - Eagle Lake First Nation.
  - Wabauskang First Nation.
  - Lac Seul First Nation.
  - Whitefish Bay First Nation (Naotkamegwanning First Nation).
  - Grassy Narrows First Nation.
  - Lacs des Milles Lacs First Nation.
  - Grand Council Treaty #3.
- Métis Nation of Ontario
  - Northwest Métis Council.
  - Kenora Métis Council.
  - Sunset Country Métis Council.
  - Atikokan Métis Council.
- The Aboriginal People of Wabigoon.

Treasury Metals recognizes that Indigenous people live, work, hunt, fish, trap, collect water, and harvest throughout their lands and rely on them for their individual as well as their communities' overall cultural, social, spiritual, physical, and economic well-being. Further to this, Treasury Metals recognizes that these traditional lands are inextricably connected to a community's identity and culture, inclusive of ceremonial and spiritual recognition. Treasury in respect to this recognizes the importance of assessing any Project-related impacts as these relate to traditional land and resource use activities and practices; and Treasury Metals acknowledges that the Project may impact these activities or practices within the Project area, and is committed to working with all communities to identify, mitigate, and avoid or minimize any such related impacts.

As stated in the EIS guidelines (Appendix Y), the EIS will describe the effects of changes the Project may cause to the environment, with respect to Aboriginal Peoples, on health and socio-

economic conditions, physical, cultural heritage, the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, or any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archeological, paleontological, or architectural significance.

In order to perform a comprehensive investigation of the effects of the project on Aboriginal peoples, meaningful engagement activities were required between Treasury Metals and the Indigenous communities identified above. Details of the engagement activities are summarized in Section 9 of the EIS, and full details including engagement logs are provided in Appendix DD. During the engagement activities, traditional knowledge was shared on each of the disciplines assessed in the EIS. Additionally, information regarding the current use of land and resources for traditional purposes was shared and is summarized in Section 5.13.3 in the EIS. The information acquired during engagement with respect to traditional knowledge and current uses of lands and sources for traditional purposes was then considered in selecting the valued components and indicators for the effects assessment.

The VCs and indicators were grouped into the following 20 disciplines:

- Terrain and soils
- Geology and geochemistry
- Noise
- Light
- Air quality
- Climate
- Surface water quality
- Surface water quantity
- Groundwater quality
- Groundwater quantity
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat
- Migratory birds
- Fish and fish habitat
- Wetlands and vegetation
- Land use
- Social
- Economic
- Human health
- Heritage resources
- Aboriginal Peoples

The effects of the Project on each of the above disciplines were described in Sections 6.2 through 6.21. The effects of the project on Aboriginal peoples is specifically assessed in Section 6.21 of the EIS.

In the EIS the effects of changes the Project may cause to the environment, with respect to Aboriginal peoples was performed using the following valued components:

- Health effects;
- Harvesting and gathering of plant material;
- Hunting;
- Trapping;
- Fishing;
- Cultural and spiritual; and
- Socio-economic factors.

A summary of residual effects of changes to the environment on Aboriginal Peoples is provided in Table 14.2.1-1.

14.2.2 Changes to the Environment Directly Linked or Necessarily Incidental to Federal Decisions

Section 14.1.3 (above) describes environmental effects linked to a federal authority's exercise of a power or performance of a duty or function, in relation to subsection 5(2) of the Act. Subsection 5(2) of the Act specifies that effects to be considered pursuant to subsection (5(2) are in "addition to" those considered pursuant to subsection 5(1). Section 6 of the EIS considers environmental effects linked to Project development and operation for a broad list of VCs, including several VCs that are beyond the scope of subsection 5(1) requirements, where subsection 5(1) requirements are defined specifically as those related to the following acts:

- Fisheries Act;
- Species at Risk Act;
- Migratory Birds Convention Act; and
- Those related to Aboriginal peoples as defined in subsection 5(1)(c) of the Act.

The exercise of a power or performance of a duty by a federal authority, in relation to the Project, as this could apply to subsection 5(2) of the Act, is limited that potentially associated with application of the:

- Fisheries Act;
- Species at Risk Act;
- Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- Navigation Protection Act; and
- Explosives Act.

Full descriptions of each Act under Federal jurisdiction are provided above in Section 14.1.3 above.

Effects of changes to the environment as a result of the Project that are directly linked or necessarily incidental to federal decisions "other than as they pertain to Aboriginal peoples" were described in Section 14.1.1. The identified effects of the Project on Aboriginal Peoples is described in Section 12.2.1.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Human Health	Risk Assessment for Indigenous Human Health	Potential risk relative to Health Canada risk benchmarks	No residual effect: No potential human health risks were identified via any of the exposure pathways as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No potential human health risks were identified via any of the exposure pathways as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No potential human health risks were identified via any of the exposure pathways as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No potential human health risks were identified via any of the exposure pathways as a result of the Project.
Harvesting and Gathering of Plant Material	Wild Rice	Loss of wild rice areas	No residual effect: There will be no loss in wild rice area as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no loss in wild rice area as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no loss in wild rice area as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no loss in wild rice area as a result of the Project.
		Change in water quality	No residual effect: Water quality in the receiving environment will not exceed PWQO or background concentrations as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: Water quality in the receiving environment will not exceed PWQO or background concentrations as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: Water quality in the receiving environment will not exceed PWQO or background concentrations as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: Water quality in the receiving environment will not exceed PWQO or background concentrations as a result of the Project.
		Changes in water levels	No residual effect: There will be no measurable changes to water levels in Wabigoon Lake or Thunder Lake as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no measurable changes to water levels in Wabigoon Lake or Thunder Lake as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no measurable changes to water levels in Wabigoon Lake or Thunder Lake as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: There will be no measurable changes to water levels in Wabigoon Lake or Thunder Lake as a result of the Project.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Harvesting and Gathering of Plant Material (cont'd)	Berry Harvesting	Loss of potential harvest areas	Residual effect: 260 ha of berry habitat loss. Constitutes 8.7% of the available berry habitat in the terrestrial LSA.	Residual effect: 260 ha of berry habitat loss. Constitutes 8.7% of the available berry habitat in the terrestrial LSA.	Residual effect: 260 ha of berry habitat loss. Constitutes 8.7% of the available berry habitat in the terrestrial LSA.	Residual effect: 168 ha of berry habitat loss in perpetuity due to the WRSA, open pit and TSF. Constitutes 5.6% of the available berry habitat in the terrestrial LSA.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.
	Medicinal Plant Harvesting	Loss of forest	Residual effect: 208 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 7.8% of forest habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 208 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 7.8% of forest habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 208 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 7.8% of forest habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 168 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting in perpetuity due to the open pit, WRSA and TSF. Constitutes 6.3% of forest habitat in the LSA.
		Loss of wetland	Residual effect: 32.6 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 2.3% of wetland habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 47.0 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 3.2% of wetland habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 47.0 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 3.2% of wetland habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 47.0 ha loss for potential medicinal plant harvesting. Constitutes 3.2% of forest habitat in the LSA.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Harvesting and Gathering of Plant Material (cont'd)	Changes in Access	Land where access is controlled	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase.
		Land removed from access	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase
	Diminished on-the-land Experience	Changed views	No residual effect: Project features will not be visible off-site	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable
		Noticeable changes in noise	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	No residual effect: There will be no source of noise from the Project
Hunting	Ungulates	Habitat Loss	Residual effect: 141 ha of ungulate habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 0.6% of the available ungulate habitat in the RSA.	Residual effect: 141 ha of ungulate habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 0.6% of the available ungulate habitat in the RSA.	Residual effect: 141 ha of ungulate habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 0.6% of the available ungulate habitat in the RSA.	No residual effect: Habitat in the post-closure phase will return.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Hunting (cont'd)	Furbearers	Habitat Loss	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	No residual effect: Habitat in the post-closure phase will return.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.
	Waterfowl	Habitat Loss	Residual effect: 54.5 ha of waterfowl habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 3.8% of the available waterfowl habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 54.5 ha of waterfowl habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 3.8% of the available waterfowl habitat in the LSA.	Residual effect: 54.5 ha of waterfowl habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 3.8% of the available waterfowl habitat in the LSA.	No residual effect: Habitat in the post-closure phase will return.
		Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Hunting (cont'd)	Changes in Access	Land where access is controlled	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase.
		Land removed from access	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase
	Diminished on-the-land Experience	Change views	No residual effect: Project features will not be visible off-site	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable
		Noticeable changes in noise	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	No residual effect: There will be no source of noise from the Project
Trapping	Furbearers	Habitat Loss	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	Residual effect: 96 ha of American martin habitat will be lost to hunting. Constitutes 7.4% of the available American martin habitat in the LSA. No residual effect: Ample beaver habitat in the LSA not a meaningful amount of habitat removed.	No residual effect: The operations area will be reclaimed to productive habitat available for trapping.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Trapping (cont'd)	Changes in Access	Land where access is controlled	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase.
		Land removed from access	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase
	Diminished on-the-land Experience	Change views	No residual effect: Project features will not be visible off-site	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable
		Noticeable changes in noise	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	No residual effect: There will be no source of noise from the Project
Fishing	Sport Fish	Change in abundance	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Fishing (cont'd)	Sportfish (cont'd)	Quality for consumption	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.	No residual effect: No residual effects via ingestion of country foods identified in human health risk assessment as a result of the Project.
	Baitfish	Change in abundance	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.
	Commercial Fishing	Fish for consumption (sport fish)	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.	No residual effect: Change in water quality and quantity as a result of the Project will not affect sport fish abundance in Thunder Lake or Wabigoon Lake.
		Bait fishing	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.	No residual effect Baitfish habitat loss as a result of the Project will be offset by constructing new fish habitat. Project effects will not affect the abundance of baitfish in surrounding creeks and tributaries.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Fishing (cont'd)	Changes in Access	Land where access is controlled	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons. The irrigation ponds at the former MNRF Tree Nursery will still be accessible.	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons. The irrigation ponds at the former MNRF Tree Nursery will still be accessible.	Residual effect: 379 ha where access will require a Treasury escort for safety and security reasons. The irrigation ponds at the former MNRF Tree Nursery will still be accessible.	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase.
		Land removed from access	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	Residual effect: 364 ha where access will be removed for safety and security reasons	No residual effect: No access restrictions in the post-closure phase
	Diminished on-the-land Experience	Change views	No residual effect: Project features will not be visible off-site	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable
		Noticeable changes in noise	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	No residual effect: There will be no source of noise from the Project

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Cultural and Spiritual	Cultural and Spiritual Sites	Loss or disturbance to known sites	No residual effect: No identified cultural or spiritual site will be affected by the Project	No residual effect: No identified cultural or spiritual site will be affected by the Project	No residual effect: No identified cultural or spiritual site will be affected by the Project	No residual effect: No identified cultural or spiritual site will be affected by the Project
		Restriction to access	No residual effect: There will be no restriction to access to any identified cultural or spiritual sites due to the Project	No residual effect: There will be no restriction to access to any identified cultural or spiritual sites due to the Project	No residual effect: There will be no restriction to access to any identified cultural or spiritual sites due to the Project	No residual effect: There will be no restriction to access to any identified cultural or spiritual sites due to the Project
	Traditional Travel Routes	Interruption – discontinued	No residual effect: There are no known traditional travel routes through the immediate Project site.	No residual effect: There are no known traditional travel routes through the immediate Project site.	No residual effect: There are no known traditional travel routes through the immediate Project site.	No residual effect: There are no known traditional travel routes through the immediate Project site.
		Interference – close to Project	No residual effect: Traditional travel routes to Rice Lake via Thunder Lake will not be affected.	No residual effect: Traditional travel routes to Rice Lake via Thunder Lake will not be affected.	No residual effect: Traditional travel routes to Rice Lake via Thunder Lake will not be affected.	No residual effect: Traditional travel routes to Rice Lake via Thunder Lake will not be affected.
	Diminished on-the-land Experience	Change views	No residual effect: Project features will not be visible off-site	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable	Residual effect: The WRSA will be visible from 852 ha of Thunder Lake, but likely will not be discernable
		Noticeable changes in noise	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	Residual effect: The Project will be audible from 171 ha around the operations area	No residual effect: There will be no source of noise from the Project

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Socio-economic Factors	Economic Effects	Aboriginal employment opportunities	Residual positive effect: The Project will create job opportunities for Aboriginal peoples with varying levels of educational requirements (Table 6.18.4.2-1)	Residual positive effect: The Project will create job opportunities for Aboriginal peoples with varying levels of educational requirements (Table 6.18.4.2-1)	Residual positive effect: The Project will create job opportunities for Aboriginal peoples with varying levels of educational requirements (Table 6.18.4.2-1)	Residual neutral effect: Although the jobs from the Project will no longer exist in the post-closure phase, the experience and training that Aboriginal peoples received can easily transfer to jobs in industry.
		Cost of living	Residual positive effect: Demand for labour, goods, and services by the Project and by workers moving into the Project area will increase the cost of living.	Residual positive effect: Demand for labour, goods, and services by the Project and by workers moving into the Project area will increase the cost of living.	Residual adverse effect: The demand for labour, goods, and services by the Project will decline and reduce the cost of living.	Residual adverse effect: The demand for labour, goods, and services by the Project will decline and reduce the cost of living.
		Project purchases from Aboriginal Businesses	Residual positive effect: Treasury Metals has committed to a local purchasing policy, which will provide business to Aboriginal people owned businesses.	Residual positive effect: Treasury Metals has committed to a local purchasing policy, which will provide business to Aboriginal people owned businesses.	Residual neutral effect: The benefits of purchases made by Treasury Metals in the local communities will cease.	Residual neutral effect: The benefits of purchases made by Treasury Metals in the local communities will cease.
	Social Effects	In- and out-migration	Residual positive effect: The Project could result in an in-migration of workers to could help reverse the pattern of out-migration in the socio-economic study area.	Residual positive effect: The Project could result in an in-migration of workers to could help reverse the pattern of out-migration in the socio-economic study area.	Residual adverse effect: The out-migration of workers leaving the area would be most prominent during this phase.	Residual adverse effect: The pattern of out-migration of the area would return to pre-project conditions.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Socio-economic Factors (cont'd)	Social Effects (cont'd)	Capacity of education services	Residual adverse effect: Potential increased demand on education services. It is anticipated that any increase in enrollment could be accommodated within the existing education system	Residual adverse effect: Potential increased demand on education services. It is anticipated that any increase in enrollment could be accommodated within the existing education system	Residual adverse effect: Potential increased demand on education services. It is anticipated that any increase in enrollment could be accommodated within the existing education system	No residual effect: The demand on education services will return to pre-project conditions.
		Education attainment	Residual positive effect: The Project will provide on-the-job training for individual with limited education, and provide opportunities to encourage others to attain higher levels of education	Residual positive effect: The Project will provide on-the-job training for individual with limited education, and provide opportunities to encourage others to attain higher levels of education	Residual positive effect: The Project will provide on-the-job training for individual with limited education, and provide opportunities to encourage others to attain higher levels of education	Residual neutral effect: Although the jobs from the Project will no longer exist in the post-closure phase, the education, experience and training that Aboriginal peoples received can easily transfer to jobs in industry.
		Project-specific Training	Residual positive effect: There will be increased training and education opportunities for unemployed and under-employed residents and non-resident workers	Residual positive effect: There will be increased training and education opportunities for unemployed and under-employed residents and non-resident workers	Residual positive effect: There will be increased training and education opportunities for unemployed and under-employed residents and non-resident workers	No residual effect: There will be no training opportunities following closure from the Project
		Housing availability	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on community housing due to in-migration of workers.	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on community housing due to in-migration of workers.	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on community housing due to in-migration of workers.	No residual effect: Housing availability will return to pre-project levels.

Table 14.2.1-1 Summary of Residual Adverse Effects to the Environment Aboriginal Peoples (continued)

Valued Component	Indicators	Measures	Predicted Aboriginal Residual Effects			
			Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-Closure
Socio-economic Factors (cont'd)	Social Effects (cont'd)	Property values (off-reserve)	Residual neutral effect: There could be an increase in property values as a result of the Project. This is a positive effect to people trying to sell their property and a negative effect to people trying to buy property.	Residual neutral effect: There could be an increase in property values as a result of the Project. This is a positive effect to people trying to sell their property and a negative effect to people trying to buy property.	Residual neutral effect: There could be an increase in property values as a result of the Project. This is a positive effect to people trying to sell their property and a negative effect to people trying to buy property.	Residual neutral effect: There could be a decrease in property values to pre-project conditions. This is a negative effect to people trying to sell their property and a positive effect to people trying to buy property.
		Capacity of emergency services	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on the emergency services in the area due to the in-migration of workers.	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on the emergency services in the area due to the in-migration of workers.	Residual adverse effect: There could be additional stresses on the emergency services in the area due to the in-migration of workers.	No residual effect: Emergency services use would return to pre-project conditions.
		Road network capacity and conditions	No residual effect: Based on the traffic study (Appendix E), the existing road network can handle the slight increase in traffic on Highway 17.	No residual effect: Based on the traffic study (Appendix E), the existing road network can handle the slight increase in traffic on Highway 17.	No residual effect: Based on the traffic study (Appendix E), the existing road network can handle the slight increase in traffic on Highway 17.	No residual effect: Traffic on Highway 17 will return to pre-project conditions.