

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 299 Roc 10-03-26 Comment Forms - Ttn.tif
Size: 123KB (125,924 bytes)
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DOCUMENT INFO

DETOUR LAKE PROJECT COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE
March 2010

TTN

COMMENT FORM

1. Do you have any comments, concerns or suggestions related to the **construction and/or operation** of the proposed Detour Lake Project (including the transmission line and the mine site)?

We are aware there is training available to learn about the equipment that will be used in this project. But is there an agreement where so many hardmenbers will be trained on the job and opportunity for full employment there after,

2. What suggestions do you have for avoiding or mitigating potential effects (or enhancing benefits) from the proposed Detour Lake Project?

Support Mr Paul Archibald's recommendation to have a TTN First Nations member hired to be ~~involved~~ involved to learn from a hands on experience, so as to educate other First Nations members of TTN and answer questions & concerns from a frontline perspective.

3. Do you have any comments, concerns or suggestions related to the Closure Plan for the Project?

① If this plan (and forbid) does not succeed how will this affect TTN membership. Would the membership become responsible for any unexpected costs that may arise. ② If this plan succeeds, what exactly does the membership gain from this whole partnership with Detour etc.

(optional) Name: _____

Organization or Affiliation (if applicable): *TTN community member*

EVALUATION

4. Which community meeting did you attend?

☐ Timmins ☐ Cochrane ☐ Other: _____

5. How did you hear about the Community Meeting?

☐ Newspaper advertisement ☐ Invitation Letter ☐ Website
☐ From a neighbour/friend ☐ Other: _____

6. Were the location and time of the Community Meeting good for you?

☐ Yes ☐ Somewhat ☐ No ☐ Don't know / no opinion

Suggestions for improvement:

7. What did you like about the event?

8. What can be improved at future events?

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Personal information is protected under authority of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Section 32, and is used solely for the purpose of evaluating and improving the Project assessment. Individuals will not be identified in any public documents or used for any purpose other than this project.

Completed forms can be left with a member of our team or faxed/mailed to:

Detour Gold Corporation, 200 Bay Street, Suite 2040, Box #23, Toronto, ON M5J 2J1
Fax: 416.304.0814 Email: info@detourgold.com



Thank you for your input!

DETOUR LAKE PROJECT COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

March 2010

COMMENT FORM

TTN

1. Do you have any comments, concerns or suggestions related to the **construction and/or operation** of the proposed Detour Lake Project (including the transmission line and the mine site)?

no comments

2. What suggestions do you have for avoiding or mitigating potential effects (or enhancing benefits) from the proposed Detour Lake Project?

increase water monitoring

3. Do you have any comments, concerns or suggestions related to the Closure Plan for the Project?

no comments

(optional) Name: *Mr. Brown*

Organization or Affiliation (if applicable):

EVALUATION

4. Which community meeting did you attend?

☐ Timmins

☐ Cochrane

☐ Other: _____

5. How did you hear about the Community Meeting?

☐ Newspaper advertisement

☐ Invitation Letter

☐ Website

☐ From a neighbour/friend

☐ Other: _____

6. Were the location and time of the Community Meeting good for you?

☐ Yes

☐ Somewhat

☐ No

☐ Don't know / no opinion

Suggestions for improvement:

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Fax: 416.304.0814 Email: info@detourgold.com

Thank you for your input!

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 307 Roc Draft 09-11-18 Email - Ttn Tek Committee.tif
Size: 192KB (196,538 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:36:44 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 1:51 PM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: next TEK study committee meeting
for SIIMS . . . there may be a CC set up as well as a meeting in early December (we are thinking the 10th)
so this ROC may not be done just yet. C

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
Senior Consultant, Human Environment
AMEC Earth & Environmental
Tel: 613-727-0658 x 252
Cell: 613-291-2606
Fax: 613-727-9465
210 Colonnade Road South, Unit 300
Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 1:50 PM
To: peter archibald; jennifer simard; Nancy Wood; Wayne Ross; Simms, David; Derek Teevan
Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting

Hello all,
Just heard from Derek and he is supportive of the helicopter flyover as proposed by Peter. Perhaps we should have a quick call early next week to touch bases on:

- preliminary findings from the interviews
- travel arrangements
- who will participate in the flight
- where the fly over should go
- if and where the helicopter should land in the study area.

Is anyone available on Tuesday morning? (Nov 24th) at around 9 or 10 a.m. for about an hour? Should George participate, or will Jennifer be able to speak to findings?

Thanks
Caroline

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
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AMEC Earth & Environmental
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Fax: 613-727-9465
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Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

From: peter archibald [mailto:peter_archibald@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 10:24 AM

To: Burgess, Caroline M; jennifer simard; Nancy Wood; Wayne Ross; Simms, David; Derek Teevan
Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting

Hello All

I'll be out till monday, but can be reached by phone or email, cell #1 705 365 6549.

later

Peter Archibald

Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting

Date: Wed, 18 Nov 2009 10:16:51 -0500

From: Caroline.Burgess@amec.com

To: peter_archibald@hotmail.com; jsimard@merc.ontera.net; nwood@mcleod-wood.com;
ross-wayne@hotmail.com; david.simms@amec.com; dteevan@detourgold.com

Hi Peter,

I left a message for Derek on his cell. He is in meetings this morning in Timmins.

We should discuss your proposal with him and the others on the Steering Committee in the next day or so
-- by conference call.

I'll get back to you as soon as I hear from Derek.

C

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP

Senior Consultant, Human Environment

AMEC Earth & Environmental

Tel: 613-727-0658 x 252

Cell: 613-291-2606

Fax: 613-727-9465

210 Colonnade Road South, Unit 300

Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

From: peter archibald [mailto:peter_archibald@hotmail.com]

Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 8:34 AM

To: Burgess, Caroline M; jennifer simard; Nancy Wood; Wayne Ross; Simms, David; Derek Teevan

Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting

Hello All

Even without my interview, the area that should be covered the corridors from Pinard Sub-station and

Island Falls G.S., both sides of the Abitibi River and the Abandon Transmission line 50 kms to the conservation

area to the east. just a flyover with five people is two hours, now what are the plans for the flyover do

you intend to land at any sites? I suggest you plan for next week, long term weather forecast

looks good that
week. Cost for two hr flight \$3000.to carry five people.
Peter Archibald

Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting
Date: Tue, 17 Nov 2009 09:33:44 -0500
From: Caroline.Burgess@amec.com
To: jsimard@merc.ontera.net; nwood@mcleod-wood.com; peter_archibald@hotmail.com;
ross-wayne@hotmail.com
CC: DTeevan@detourgold.com; rross@vianet.ca; david.simms@amec.com

Hi Jennifer,

Could you please provide the Steering Committee with the details of the ground truthing?
I recall that this was listed as an activity in the work plan, but without a budget associated with it. The reason for this (I thought) was so that the Steering Committee could review the results of the interviewing with George and determine together what areas would be necessary to ground truth/visit based on the full suite of interviews.

We have been very lucky that there is no snow on the ground, however, doing any necessary ground truthing could occur in the Spring, or depending on what feature needs to be ground truthed, it could be done this winter.

Thoughts?

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
Senior Consultant, Human Environment
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Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

From: Jennifer Simard [mailto:jsimard@merc.ontera.net]
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2009 9:11 AM
To: 'Nancy Wood'; 'peter archibald'; 'Wayne Ross'; Burgess, Caroline M
Cc: 'Derek Teevan'; 'RoseAnn Ross'
Subject: RE: next TEK study committee meeting

Good Morning-

I will be in Whitecap Dakota First Nation (near Saskatoon) the week of the 23rd so
December 10th would be better for me.

The meeting with George Ross was postponed yesterday and will be rescheduled for later
this week.

It is expected that the interviews will be done by this next meeting, however, the TEK study will not necessarily be complete.

We will review the follow up to the first round of interviews identified at the last meeting as well as identify any further follow up with the interviews that he recently completed.

An update as to the outcome of the meeting will be sent out- thinking of the ground truthing which George has started, might be a good idea to have a meeting prior to the 10th to make site visits a little easier—snow has gotta come sooner or later.

Jennifer Simard
Executive Director
Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre
36 Birch Street South
Timmins, ON P4N 2A5
ph: 705.268.1123
fax: 705.268.3282
jsimard@merc.ontera.net

There is no way to quantify a way of life, only a way to live it.
Winona LaDuke

From: Nancy Wood [<mailto:nwood@mcleod-wood.com>]
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2009 4:33 PM
To: 'jennifer simard'; 'peter archibald'; Wayne Ross; 'Caroline Burgess'
Cc: 'Derek Teevan'; RoseAnn Ross
Subject: next TEK study committee meeting

Hi All,
I understand that the TEK study should be completed – I would like to schedule our next committee meeting to review the preliminary findings and recommendations for ground truthing.

I just spoke with Caroline – and am wondering about your availability for a face to face meeting in Timmins on either November 25th or December 10th. Please advise.

Nancy



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DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 312 Roc Draft 10-05-31 Email - Mocreebec.tif
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DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, May 31, 2010 12:47 PM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: Detour Information Session

Follow Up Flag: Follow Up
Flag Status: Red
For SIIMs

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
Senior Consultant, Human Environment
AMEC Earth & Environmental
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Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Monday, May 31, 2010 10:40 AM
To: Randy Kapashesit
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: Detour Information Session

Hi Chief Randy:

We are planning another round of information sessions in the Moosonee - Moose Factory region again during the week of June 22nd. As we haven't met with Mocreebec I would like to offer you the first opportunity to book a time during that week.

I look forward to hearing from you.
All the best.

Derek Teevan
V.P. Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold
Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower
200 Bay St, Suite 2040 Box #23
Toronto, ON, M5J2J1

office: 416.304.0800
fax: 416.304.0184
cell: 416.278.2851

dteevan@detourgold.com

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 319 Roc 10-06-03 Community Meeting - Wfn Qa.tif
Size: 138KB (141,181 bytes)
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DOCUMENT INFO

June 3, 2010

Wahgoshig First Nation Community Meeting

Q - Question

A - Answer (All answer's by Dave Simms, unless otherwise indicated)

C - Comment

Q: Will there be a threshing plant?

A: Did not hear answer

Q: What kind of base will be on the fuel tanks?

A: DGC is looking at aprons for the tanks there for if there is a leak you have outside containment

Q: Will it be cement pads?

A: I'm not sure of the details, but the aprons will keep spillage.

Q: What happened with the trap line?

A: Trapper family had the trap line around the project. Many of these issues are addressed within negotiations.

Q: Will the tailings pond need to be bigger because of the tonnage increase?

A: No it won't as the reserve is still the same. The LOM may be diminished by it however.

Q: How much water will be taken out of the environment and where will it then go.

A: Water management is a key part. We are trying to integrate the water from whole site. There are 3 parts to the water cycle 1) Water from the mill 2) From the open pit 3) Run off and rainfall. Water from the mill to tailings, 90% taken from tailings back to the mill and trying to get this even higher. 10% will be fresh water.

Q: Will all water used in the process be contained

A: Water management has two stages of treatment. You use cyanide in the process. There will be a 2 air system which destroys the cyanide. This cyanide is destroyed in the mill. When the treated effluent goes to the tailings then it will age for a number of months in the pond. The discharge will go to East Lake in the fall. Aging process works the best in the summer.

Q: How will cyanide get to the sight?

A: Trucks, this is fairly routine and will be done by trained operators.

Q: Let's say you are running full blast and your dam breaks.

A: We have a couple of lines of defense; 1)Cyanide is destroyed in the mill, 2)How we design the dam. If however the dam does break the effluent will go down the stream, but we are doing everything we can to reduce that chance.

- Q: What about other chemicals?
A: They are at lower levels, less contamination. The dam will have a lot of waste rock strength
- Q: Who makes the design?
A: Amec's geotech engineers, and then is reviewed by others; SRK & Banks
- Q: Is there a filtering process in the 2nd phase. Is it a lagoon system?
A: Basically enough time for it to settle out.
- Q: How many parts per million is acceptable
A: Ministry sets the standards
- Q: Does the minimum need to match the level of what you are discharging in to?
A: (MOE) Samples will be taken. Water must be non toxic. We will be doing tests with rainbow trout for 96 hours.
- Q: ?
A: When you are discharging all that is going out is the top water which is tested twice. A meter freeboard must be kept.
- Q: Will you be taking out what sinks to the bottom?
A: No
- Q: After the tailings are full and then you cover them will the clay cap keep water from seeping out?
A: It will not be a clay cap, and yes some will seep through. EX: Other projects where there is a seepage collection pond. In tailings pond it was 45% higher than in seepage pond. There is a very strong reduction in contaminates as water seeps through.
- Q: Will fish still live?
A: There are still fish living in East Lake
- Q: Is SO₂ toxic?
A: It is an oxidizing agent. Other methods are not as effective
- Q: Will SO₂ end up in the air?
A: It's an oxidizing agent, and it is how you kill cyanide. If there is a breach it can be dangerous, it must be managed.
- Q: If SO₂ was dumped into a river would it be fine?
A: No

Q: Will it eventually clean itself out?

A: Yes you may have a fish kill. You can use different forms of a reagent. Look at transport systems, spill systems, standard processes used. Nothing is risk free.

Q: If there was a spill what would you do to manage it?

A: It would go down stream before you could do much.

Q: How long to go through naturally?

A: I would have to look into that.

Q: Who would be responsible for a spill. Contractor or DGC?

A: Contractor legally, but it is in DGC's interest

Q: Response time for spill?

A: If on land you would just go clean it up. If on water you can't. The system would recover in weeks to months.

Q: How about we ask for emergency response?

A: (MOE) you are legally required to have contingency plan

C: I want to see that plan. It is a good idea to have a spill response team on site

A: We have committed to having an emergency response team. We are committed in EA. I don't see any issue in having that available to the community

Q: Have you talked about_____

A: Jim Robertson has raised it as something you would want to do.

Q: What sort of spawning habitat are you crediting?

A: Generally set back to 120m but there is one area that we are using for the commitment to create additional spawning. Smaller creeks, sometimes overwinter. We are looking at digging deeper pools to overwinter. This was done at Victor and it offsets effects.

Q: When you revegetate will you put topsoil?

A: A couple different things:

1. Tailings, looking at pods, others will be covered with overburden and topsoil
2. Creating islands of overburden soil
3. Caribou are important in this area, and we are making an effort
4. Develop islands with tree cover and a lichen for caribou
5. Mostly covering with soil
6. Lichen for caribou will be a research project early on

Q: When pit floods will you restock with fish?

A: It will take 100 years to flood the pit we may actively help it flood.

Q: Are there any other at risk species, other than caribou?

A: Different birds

Q: Eagles?

A: Bald Eagles aren't at the same level of protection caribou is the focus

Q: How big is the herd?

A: The concentration in Sunday Lake in 1991 was 200-300 animals. This is why MRN is very protective. We have never seen those numbers again.

Q: Is there a uniqueness of the herd with a high rate of twins?

A: I haven't heard of that

Q: I am concerned about the power line and the construction of it. This is a tough time for caribou. They forage in high areas and it will be calving time.

A: We must build the line in the winter. Least amount of destruction

Q: TPP permit how long is it for?

A: Not quite sure. Only needed during construction.

Q: Is 5 megawatts enough for the project?

A: No we need approx. 20mw, the 5 won't even get us through construction phase.

Q: What about if you need more?

A: We can't use more. That requires a different EA, which is why they are keen to get the trans line in quickly. May connect at Island Falls 115kv line.

Q: Are the emissions low enough that Detour won't have to purchase carbon credits.

A: I don't want to go there, can't give a good answer.

Q: Does the EA of TPP cover transport of fuels for spills?

A: Yes MNR does EA

Q: What type of machines are the generators?

A: They will be up to date units modeled on CAT units. Self contained

Q: Do they need to meet standard emissions?

A:

Q: Will there be herbicides used?

- A: You are not alone in that comment. We need to think about it further, in EA it is listed as an option. Herbicides aren't as bad as most think
- C: I can't speak for the community but I really don't like the stuff
- C: It was never said but in 86 there were herbicides used and in two years they were told that they couldn't eat the liver of moose if there were white spots.
- Q: Were herbicides used in the first detour mine?
- A: I'm not sure
- Q: What will be the effect of stream crossing during the construction of the line?
- A: The issue can be strength of the ice. We are allowing ice bridges.
- C: You have to be careful with that, it can be sensitive
- Q: We are concerned that the potential for sediment problems is real. Is there a sediment control problem.
- A: The land is pretty flat, there will be no exposed soil
- C: You end up cutting off moss
- Q: Do you have mechanisms in place to control contractors?
- A: There are conditions inked to the permits, the communities will be consulted on this.
- Q: What are typically the environmental things that go wrong during closure
- A: You look at:
- Safety
 - Physical stability
 - Chemical aspects
 - Closure plan isn't definite, it can change as info is discovered. Advantages of a historic site is increased security
- Q: Will the beginning of overburden be sloped during closure so someone can get out.
- A: Yes, also a fence will be put up.

DOCUMENT INFO

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DOCUMENT INFO

**DETOUR LAKE PROJECT COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE
SIGN-IN FORM**

Location: Wahgoshig First Nation

Date: June 3, 2010

Name	Company (if applicable)	Address	Postal Code	Phone	E-mail	Would you like to be on our project mailing list? (Y/N)
Brian Tremblay	W.F.N.	P.O. Box 967 Matheson POK 1N0	POK 1N0	(705) 262-4185		
<i>[Signature]</i>	W.F.N.	" "	" "	" "		
Cheryl Tremblay	W.F.N.	Matheson	POK 1N0	705-273-1793	enbcexplornet.com	
<i>[Signature]</i>	W.F.N.	Wahgoshig F.N.	POK 1N0			
LARRY LEBLANC	MOE	Timmins	POK 1N0	705 231 1511		
George Sackey	W.F.N.	Wahgoshig F.N.	POK 1N0	705 271 2900	ssackey@ahgahg.com	
Danyse Nadeau	W.F.N.					
Phil Sutherland	MCFN					

DETOUR LAKE PROJECT COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE

SIGN-IN FORM

Location: Wahgoshig First Nation
 Date: June 3 2010

Name	Company (if applicable)	Address	Postal Code	Phone	E-mail	Would you like to be on our project mailing list? (Y/N)
Anna Ellison		PO Box 373 Matheson 140 Wahgoshig 1st Nation	P0K1N0	221-0591		Y
Mike Gauthier	OMNR	Gachane District				
Jeremiah Horak	WFN	RR #3 Wahgoshig 1st	P0K1N0	(505) 273-2055	employment@wahgoshig firstnation.com	Y
Henry Nason	WFN	Box 505 Pokino		705-262-0499		Y
K. P. P. P.	WFN	Box 384 Matheson Pokino			Krissy.mcmartine@hotmail.com	
Donna Bently	WFN	Box 65, Matheson	P0K1N0	273-1793		
Paul McPherson	WFN	Box 663 Matheson 240 main street S T. W. W.	P0K1N0	273-1014		
Shirley Fint	WFN		P0K1N0	365-66-16		
Betty Singer	WFN	P.O. Box 231 Matheson	P0K1N0	273-2906	Morning woman 34 @hotmail.com	Y
Dean Fint	WFN	P.O. Box 246 Matheson				

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 329 Roc 10-05-31 Email - Dlpp Ea - Wec.tif
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Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 11:59:38 AM

DOCUMENT INFO



Wahgoshig Environmental Committee

May 31, 2010

Attention: Chief and Council

Re: **Detour Lake Power Project, Individual EA - 230 kV Transmission Line Supply - Additional information request**

Dear Chief and Council

The Wahgoshig Environment Committee (WEC) has reviewed the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual EA for the 230 kV Transmission Line Supply. In order to provide comprehensive and informed comments and recommendations to the WFN Chief and Council regarding this project, the WEC would like to request the following additional information from Detour Lake Mines:

1. Fuel Handling

The DLPP EA document refers to following “regulations and industry best practices” with regard to fuel procedures. The WEC would like the opportunity to review Detour’s fuel management procedures or programs (for storage and handling of fuel), in particular with respect to fuel management near bodies of water. As a minimum, the following information is requested:

- Outline of spill prevention methods;
- Operating practices with respect to fuelling equipment;
- Engineering standards for portable fuel tanks; and
- Spill response contingency plans (including minimum standards regarding spill response equipment).

2. Ice Bridges/Stream Crossings

The DLPP EA discusses the use of ice bridges for crossing of streams and bodies of water during winter months. Due to the concerns related to erosion and sedimentation during spring melt, the WEC would like to review Detour’s documentation that outline specific practices related to the following:



Wahgoshig Environmental Committee

- Erosion protection plans (particularly during spring melt/freshet);
- Re-vegetation plans;
- Erosion/sedimentation monitoring plans; and
- Contingency plans related to sedimentation, should this occur (including minimum requirements related to emergency response supplies on hand and reporting protocols.)

3. Contractor Management Programs

Since the majority of the work outlined in the DLPP EA will be conducted by construction contractor(s), the WEC would like to review Detour's contractor management program(s) that will ensure that the contractors will adhere to the environmental commitments made by Detour to WFN.

Additional information may be required upon our review of the above information, or following the Community Information Session planned for June 3rd, 2010.

Thank you for your assistance in communicating our request to Detour Lake Mines.

Meegwetch,

Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
Chair

Cc Denyse Nadon, WFN Lead Negotiator

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 329 Roc 10-06-25 Email - Dlpp Ea - Detour Response
To Wec.tif

Size: 86KB (87,700 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:15:24 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



June 25, 2010

Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
R.R. #3,
Matheson, ON
P0K 1N0

Dear Ms Tremblay:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Power Project

Thank you for your comments of May 31, 2010 regarding the Detour Lake Power Project (transmission line). We have provided a response below to each of your questions. For your ease of review, your question has been provided first, followed by our response.

Question:

1. Fuel Handling

The DLPP EA document refers to following "regulations and industry best practices" with regard to fuel procedures. The WEC would like the opportunity to review Detour's fuel management procedures or programs (for storage and handling of fuel), in particular with respect to fuel management near bodies of water. As a minimum, the following information is requested:

- Outline of spill prevention methods;
- Operating practices with respect to fuelling equipment;
- Engineering standards for portable fuel tanks; and
- Spill response contingency plans (including minimum standards regarding spill response equipment).

Response:

Detour Gold is in the process of developing an Environmental Management System that will include procedures related to fuelling and fuel storage, as well as spill prevention methods and contingency plans. These (and other) procedures / documents are not prepared as yet, but we have committed to having this information available in advance of any construction.

Question:

2. Ice Bridges/Stream Crossings

The DLPP EA discusses the use of ice bridges for crossing of streams and bodies of water during winter months. Due to the concerns related to erosion and sedimentation during spring



melt, the WEC would like to review Detour's documentation that outline specific practices related to the following:

- Erosion protection plans (particularly during spring melt/freshet);
- Re-vegetation plans;
- Erosion/sedimentation monitoring plans; and
- Contingency plans related to sedimentation, should this occur (including minimum requirements related to emergency response supplies on hand and reporting protocols.)

Response:

The use of ice roads and ice bridges in northern Ontario and Canada is a well-established practice. Both the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada have determined that the construction and utilization of these temporary structures are acceptable providing general mitigative measures are followed.

Crossings will include strategic placement of snow over the existing ground surface / creation of an ice crossing by flooding in place and will not include cutting into existing stream banks etc. to expose soil. Should soil become exposed / excessive rutting that damages the underlying frozen ground be found to occur, the winter road usage will be discontinued immediately and the travelway relocated to another portion of the right-of-way. Repair and monitoring of damage (if any) will occur thereafter.

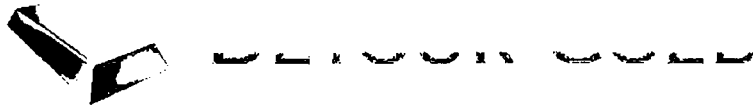
Question:

3. Contractor Management Programs

Since the majority of the work outlined in the Detour Lake Power Project will be conducted by construction contractor(s), the WEC would like to review Detour's contractor management program(s) that will ensure that the contractors will adhere to the environmental commitments made by Detour to WFN.

Response:

Comment noted. Contractors will be required to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements as well as commitments made by Detour Gold through the Environmental Assessment and other processes.



We look forward to continuing to actively engage you in the Detour Lake Power Project and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory. Further detail will be available as the engineering design, tendering and permitting processes progress.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Derek Teevan".

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment

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From: Daniel, Sheila E
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2010 11:47 AM
To: enbc@xplornet.com
Cc: Blasko, Alex (ENE); Derek Teevan; Jim Robertson; Simms, David
Subject: DLPP EA - Response to Wahgoshig Environmental Committee Comments

Attachments: DLPP EA Response to Wahgoshig Env Committee Comments of May 31_2010.pdf
Ms. Tremblay:

Please find attached a response to your comments regarding the Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment document. We would appreciate if you could respond that you have received this e-mail / response.

We would greatly appreciate if you could forward this response to other appropriate Wahgoshig First Nation representatives.

A hard copy will follow on request.

Best regards,

Sheila E. Daniel, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Head, Environmental Management
Associate Geoscientist
AMEC Americas
160 Traders Blvd. East, Suite 110
Mississauga ON Canada L4Z 3K7

Dir. Tel.: 905-568-1917 ext. 4123
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Please consider the environment before printing this email.

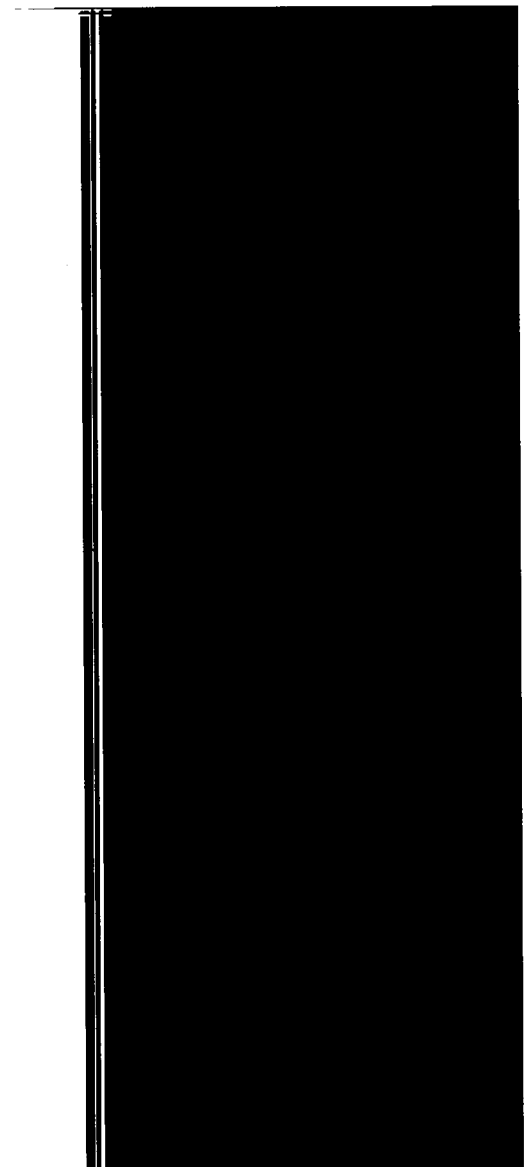
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Taykwa Tagamou Nation

**Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power
Project Individual Environmental
Assessment 230 kV Transmission Line
Power Supply**



Taykwa Tagamou Nation

**Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power
Project Individual Environmental
Assessment 230 kV Transmission Line
Power Supply**

Prepared by:

AECOM

2 – 512 Woolwich Street
Guelph, ON, Canada N1H 3X7
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519 763 7783 tel
519 763 1668 fax

Project Number:

60149315

Date:

June, 2010

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June 16, 2010

Ms. Sue Hartwig
Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership
125 St. George Street West
Fergus, ON N1M 1H8

Dear Ms. Hartwig:

Project No: 60149315

Regarding: Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental
Assessment – 230 kV transmission Line Power Supply

Please find enclosed a report on AECOM's technical review of Detour Gold's - Detour Lake Power
Project Individual Environmental Assessment 230 kV transmission Line Power Supply.

Sincerely,
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Vince Deschamps, M.Sc, MCIP, RPP
Senior Environmental Planner
vince.deschamps@aecom.com

VJD:mr
Encl.
cc:

Distribution List

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1	1	Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership (attn: Sue Hartwig)
1	1	Taykwa Tagamou Nation (attn: Peter Archibald)
1		Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (attn: Glenn Seim)

AECOM Signatures

Report Prepared By:



Marianne Radue, H. BES
Environmental Planner

Report Reviewed By:



Vince Deschamps, M.Sc., MCIP, RPP
Senior Environmental Planner

Executive Summary

AECOM was retained by Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN), to carry out a technical review of the *Detour Gold – Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment 230kV Transmission Line Power Supply* (DLPP EA).

The focus of the technical review was on the following items and studies:

- Air Quality
- Noise
- Climate
- Hydrology
- Water Quality
- Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation
- Wildlife and Birds
- Rare and Endangered Species
- Land Use
- Traffic and Transportation
- Socio-Economics
- Other Power Uses
- Traditional Land Uses
- Heritage and Cultural Resources
- Visual Environment
- Assessment of Effects
- Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents
- Cumulative Effects

In addition, AECOM assessed whether the DLPP EA met the requirements of a Provincial Environmental Assessment. The review identified a variety of concerns, and a summary of AECOM's comments and recommendations are provided in the following sections:

Environmental Assessment Requirements

The DLPP EA will be completed in accordance with Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). As the proposed transmission line is likely to entail a capacity greater than 115 kV and less than 500 kV, and more than 50 km in length, an Individual Environmental Assessment (EA) is required pursuant to the Electricity Projects Regulation (O.Reg 116/01; MOE 2001). The DLPP EA is not currently subject to the requirements of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA). However it is acknowledged that the proposed Detour Lake Mine Project will likely be subject to CEAA. It is likely that the DLPP EA will be included as part of the scope of the Federal EA.

AECOM's review concludes that the DLPP EA contains most of the Provincial EA requirements, with the exception of a clear articulation of advantages and disadvantages of the project, particularly in regards to the impacts on TTN.

Though the required sections are included in the report, AECOM does have some concerns with the quality of research, particularly with the aquatic environment (hydrology, water quality and fish and aquatic habitat), terrestrial habitat, wildlife and birds, land use, heritage and cultural resources, and the consultation plan and consultation to date.

Aquatic Environment

It is AECOM's opinion that the DLPP EA takes into consideration all provincial and federal requirements which are appropriate to the scope and magnitude of the project. AECOM recommends that further detailed assessments be carried out on fish habitat and fish community in areas where ice bridges will be used. Alternative temporary water course crossings should also be explored, and the focus should not be solely on ice bridges. These assessments should be carried out prior to any construction activity commencing, and include an erosion mitigation plan. Details for how the crossings will be built should be provided for the larger watercourses.

Terrestrial Habitat

The terrestrial information collected as part of the DLPP EA does not provide sufficient site specific information describing communities, and therefore more detailed mapping at a larger scale is required. More information is required concerning the exact location of the Right-of-Way (ROW). Prior to construction, it is recommended that more site specific field work be completed to understand the conditions at/near the hydro poles. Given the amount of wetland (up to 153.8 ha) being affected by the construction of the proposed transmission line, more detail should be given in the description of these wetlands and their associated plant communities.

Wildlife and Birds

It is recommended that the section concerning Woodland Caribou be updated to reflect any changes that have occurred with Woodland Caribou-relevant legislation and other documents since the time of the DLPP EA preparation. The wildlife species lists for birds and mammals should be more thorough and include species not observed but potentially occurring on site. This would include up to another 20 species of mammals, including bats, and several more bird species.

Land Use

No new access ways to the ROW should be created. It should be specified whether there is any merchantable timber and/or provide an estimate of its amount, and if there are opportunities for the TTN to obtain timber resulting from construction should the licence holder not wish to take advantage of its availability. The DLPP EA should outline the types of effects for which compensation would be offered and the manner in which it proposes to establish an equitable level of compensation for all trapline holders.

Heritage and Cultural Resources

TTN members are concerned that any archaeological resources such as artefacts, campsites, bones, burial sites or human remains encountered during the construction of the DLPP are identified and preserved. The presence of an on-site licensed archaeologist during construction would ensure that any cultural heritage or archaeological resources are quickly identified and that the necessary steps taken to protect, document and preserve such resources.

Consultation Plan and Consultation to Date

The plan is lacking in specific details with respect to the documentation of communications and issues/comments presented by Aboriginal community members, the disposition of issues/comments, and the channels and means through which Aboriginal communities should be notified and consulted in order to effect meaningful consultation. TTN should have also participated in the identification of Valued Ecosystem Components and received a more timely distribution of public notices. TTN should consider a range of activities to raise awareness and capacity within the community to participate meaningfully in the EA process, including a training workshop about the EA process and developing and distributing the Consultation Protocol.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Memorandum Detour Gold-CRP-AECOM Meeting- April 29, 2010

1. Introduction

AECOM was retained by Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN), to carry out a technical review of the *Detour Gold – Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment 230kV Transmission Line Power Supply* (DLPP EA).

1.1 Scope of Work

AECOM conducted a comprehensive review of the DLPP EA to identify potential impacts that the proposed undertaking could have on the environment. The results of AECOM's technical review are intended to provide the TTN with an increased understanding of the project and to identify any issues in the DLPP EA that should be addressed. Recommendations are provided throughout this report, and efforts have been made by AECOM to consider other assessments of the Detour Lake project, such as the *Detour Lake Draft Environmental Study Report, Ministry of Natural Resources Class Environmental Assessment*, in our review of the DLPP EA. It should also be noted that the comments provided on this report are for review purposes only, and should not impact on the ongoing Impact Benefit Agreement negotiation between TTN and Detour Gold.

The AECOM technical review team is as follows:

- Vince Deschamps, M.Sc. – Project Manager
- Tomasz Włodarczyk, MES – Review of EA process, socio-economics, heritage and cultural resources, and cumulative effects
- Marianne Radue, H. BES – Review of hydrology, aquatic habitat, fisheries, and potential effects of malfunctions and accidents
- Jill Deman, H. B.Sc. – Review of flora, wetlands and ecological risk assessment
- Sarah Richer, B.A. Geo – Review of birds and wildlife
- Corinne Latimer, M.Sc. – Review of air quality, noise, climate, and traffic and transportation
- Scott Mackay, M.Sc. – Review of consultation activities in accordance with the draft consultation protocol
- Vince Deschamps, M.Sc., Don Richardson, Ph.D and Tomasz Włodarczyk, MES – Senior review of the ecology sections and QA/QC

The assessment involved a desktop review of the DLPP EA by all team members.

1.2 The Project

1.2.1 Project Description

Detour Gold is exploring the Detour Lake mineral property, located 185 km northeast of Cochrane in northern Ontario. This site was actively operated by another mining company from 1983-1999 and power was provided to this mine via a 115 kV transmission line, connected to the Ontario electrical grid at Island Falls. Following closure of this mine, the transmission line and all the accompanying hardware (e.g., hydro poles, wires, etc.) was removed. Detour Gold is proposing to reopen the Detour Lake mine, and reconnect this site to the Ontario electrical grid. However the power needed by this undertaking is greater than previously required. A total of 230 kV is required, which necessitates a connection at Island Falls, and then northward to Pinard Transformer Station (TS), located west of Fraserville, Ontario. A Terms of Reference (TOR) was approved by the Minister of the Environment on

March 4, 2010 for the transmission line. The proposed routing will follow the former Right-of-Way (ROW) from Detour Lake to Island Falls, and then expand the transmission line ROW from Island Falls to the Pinard TS.

An historic 30 m wide ROW extends from Detour Lake to Island Falls. A winter road was constructed to remove the former 115 kV transmission line in 2002-2003, and vegetation has since grown over the ROW. Closer to the Detour Lake site, the ROW crosses over the main access road twice, and it is proposed to expand the ROW away from the road to avoid a land use conflict and maintain a vegetative buffer. For the remainder of the ROW to Island Falls, preference has been given to expanding the ROW southwards by 10 m, except where conflicts occur. If this is the case the ROW may be expanded either 10 m on only the north side or partially on both the north and south side.

From Island Falls to Pinard TS, the ROW will flank the east side of the Hydro One Networks Incorporated (HONI) transmission line ROW. There will be a 40 m expansion for approximately 37 km along this portion, though location in some areas is dependent on securing an agreement with the landowners, as well as the presence of existing land features or pre-existing land use.

1.2.2 EA Requirements

The DLPP EA will be completed in accordance with Ontario's *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). As the proposed transmission line is likely to entail a capacity greater than 115 kV and less than 500 kV, and more than 50 km in length, an Individual Environmental Assessment (EA) is required pursuant to the Electricity Projects Regulation (O.Reg 116/01; MOE 2001). Proponents of such projects are required to fulfill their Ontario EAA requirements before approaching the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to apply for dispositions of rights to Crown resources. Therefore, MNR's requirements for the DLPP EA will be met through the Individual EA process and no separate process / documentation is required. To this end, the DLPP EA was prepared as part of the EA process, and included the consideration of the following:

- Purpose and rationale for the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) (Section 1);
- Summary of the TOR requirements (Section 4);
- Description of the DLPP (Section 5);
- Description of the environment (Section 6);
- Evaluation of alternatives (Section 7);
- Assessment of environmental effects (Section 8);
- Potential mitigation measures (Section 8);
- Consultation (Section 9); and
- Monitoring requirements, follow-up programs and commitments (Section 12).

AECOM's review of the DLPP EA confirms that it has been prepared in accordance with the approved TOR.

The DLPP is not currently subject to the requirements of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA). However it is acknowledged that the proposed Detour Lake Mine Project will likely be subject to CEAA. It is likely that the DLPP will be included as part of the scope of the Federal EA.

2. Technical Review

The technical review determines whether the DLPP EA is theoretically supportable. Critical assessments of a number of inter-related disciplines are undertaken to identify any issues, concerns or data gaps associated with the DLPP EA, and if so, recommendations for further investigations will be provided. The disciplines reviewed consist of:

- Air Quality;
- Noise;
- Climate;
- Hydrology;
- Water Quality;
- Fisheries and Aquatic Resources;
- Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation;
- Wildlife and Birds;
- Rare and Endangered Species;
- Land Use;
- Traffic and Transportation;
- Socio-Economics;
- Other Power Uses;
- Traditional Land Uses;
- Heritage and Cultural Resources; and
- Visual Environment.

In addition, the following issues will be assessed while bringing into consideration the effects on the aforementioned disciplines:

- Assessment of Effects;
- Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents; and
- Cumulative Effects.

The Consultation Plan and consultation done to date are examined as well as environmental management commitments, and monitoring.

2.1 Air Quality

2.1.1 Introduction

Section 6.2.2 describes the air quality components in the study area. Section 8.3 discusses the air quality effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects. The appendices referenced a *Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study*, but it was not provided for the review.

2.1.2 Review of Air Quality Impacts

The existing conditions identified the Chapais, Quebec air quality station as the nearest station that operates as part of the Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service's Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN). Because of the remoteness of the site, air quality in the area is influenced by long range transport of air emissions from the south and natural sources. This site was an adequate source for information. From public

meeting display panels located in Appendix H, the modelled concentrations have been identified as below Schedule 3 effects-based air standards of O.Reg. 419 and meet Ministry of the Environment (MOE) air quality approvals requirements.

Potential impacts to air quality have been identified as a result of construction, focusing on construction equipment and portable power generators, where emissions include particulate matter, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). An increase in particulate matter has also been identified from vegetation clearing and movement of construction equipment and helicopters.

2.1.3 Recommendations

It would be beneficial to include the *Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study* in the appendices of the report. Given the short-term nature of the impacts on air quality during construction and decommissioning, the information provided in the report is adequate.

2.2 Noise

2.2.1 Introduction

AECOM's review of noise components consists of text in Sections 6.2.2 and 8.4 of the DLPP EA, and the MOE's (1995) *Sound Level Limits for Stationary Sources in Class 3 Areas* (Rural). Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.2.2 Review of Noise

The use of MOE's guidelines to identify the site as a Class 3 Area is sufficient for the remote location because there are no existing permanent industries or developments in close proximity to the site.

Potential noise impacts have been identified as localized during the construction phase through heavy equipment use and equipment travel. There is also mention that some species of local wildlife such as Woodland Caribou may be sensitive to noise effects.

2.2.3 Recommendations

It is recommended that this section expand the description on the types of impacts to wildlife and bird species that may result through the construction noise impacts. Resources include Bell (1972) *Animal Response to Sonic Booms*, and Fletcher and Bushnell's (1978) *Effects of Noise on Wildlife*. There is a discussion on local displacement of sensitive wildlife in Section 8.16 Traditional Land Uses, but it should be referred to under noise. TNN has a particular interest concerning the effects of noise on furbearers and Woodland Caribou. There have been Woodland Caribou studies carried out by the MNR in the early 1990s, and they should be included in the DLPP EA.

2.3 Climate

2.3.1 Introduction

Section 6.2.1 describes climate components within the study area. Section 8.5 outlines the climatic effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects. The appendices referenced a *Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study*, but it was not provided for the review.

2.3.2 Review of Climate

A review of the information collected for the climate determined that the existing conditions lacked a description of the total annual precipitation in the form of snow, the average length of frost-free period and when frozen ground conditions occur. Identification of the climatic zone would also have enhanced the background description.

2.3.3 Recommendations

With construction proposed for the winter, climate limitations need to be identified. The total annual precipitation in the form of snow and the average length of frost-free period and when frozen ground conditions occur should be included in the existing conditions section. There should also be more historical data presented for the study area.

2.4 Hydrology

2.4.1 Introduction

AECOM's review of hydrological issues consists of text in Sections 5.3.1, 5.4.1, and 5.4.2. In addition, a review of the existing hydrology conditions in Section 6.3.1 was carried out as well as the hydrological effects of the project in Section 8.6 and Table 8-3.

2.4.2 Review of Hydrology

The ROW is located entirely in the Hudson Bay drainage basin and travels through four smaller order watersheds: Lower Hurricanaw, Lower Moose and Lower Abitibi Watersheds, and the northern portion of the Turgeon Watershed.

There are a number of streams and rivers (108 in total) that traverse the ROW. The majority are less than 4.5 m in width (89 crossings). The others are between 5.0 – 14.5 m in width (13 crossings) and 15 – 49.5 m in width (6 crossings). There will be no in water placement of hydro poles. The DLPP EA proposes that all water crossings will be spanned with poles/towers placed high above the high water mark. The only exception to this is at the Abitibi River where structures may be placed on high ground between river channels below the dam (as was the case for the historic transmission line).

The construction of the transmission line will require vehicular traffic to travel across some of the streams only if there are no existing roads or trails present. In order to reduce the impact on stream flow, streambed, banks and riparian buffer, the DLPP EA proposes that construction be carried out during the winter months (when the watercourses are frozen), and ice bridges will be constructed to facilitate crossing. The ice bridges will be sufficiently built up above the bed so they will not block stream flow (mitigation will be provided if ice damming during the spring melt is a concern).

In cases where the weather does not permit an adequate ice bridge to be built, temporary crossing structures may be constructed. The DLPP EA has indicated that discussion will take place with the MNR and other approval agencies/stakeholders if this option must be pursued, following the proper permitting process.

The DLPP EA mentions that construction vehicles will not be allowed to travel through surface water, but if this is necessary, proper environmental approvals will be obtained beforehand.

2.4.3 Recommendations

It is important to reduce the need for creating ice bridges by using existing roads and trails. However if this is not possible the following Best Management Practices should be put in place.

It is important that clean water is used to create an ice bridge, meaning it is free of rock, gravel and other vegetative material. This will prolong the life of the ice bridge (by reducing albedo that may lead to premature melting) and also prevent debris jams from occurring during the spring freshet. If water is used from the creek or stream, it should not exceed 10% of the instantaneous flow as to maintain existing fish habitat (as per Department of Fisheries and Oceans regulations), in addition to not exceeding the Permit To Take Water (PTTW) guidelines mentioned in the DLPP EA. If a PTTW is issued by the MOE, there should be monitoring of the amount of water taken at those locations. If a pump is being used to gather water from a nearby lake or pond, the intakes must be screened and sized in a manner as to prevent fish mortality and debris blockage. The crossing should not hinder baseflow beneath the ice (if present) and the ice bridge should be of sufficient depth to protect the banks of the water feature.

The approach to the bridge should be level or nearly level. The ice should be thick enough to support the weight and speed of anticipated traffic. The DLPP EA must outline where these guidelines are being obtained. A single span bridge is preferred.

Erosion control measures should be put into place prior, during, and after construction in order to prevent sediment entering the watercourse. If the removal of vegetation along the riparian corridor is necessary for ice bridge construction, it should be kept to a minimum and within the road ROW.

During the decommissioning of the ice bridges at the end of the winter construction season, a v-notch should be cut into the middle of the ice bridge to let it melt from the middle and allow for fish passage. This will also aid in preventing blockages that could lead to flooding and channel erosion. However these areas should still be monitored for damming. There is the potential that the areas along the banks could be negatively impacted by the ice bridges and the vehicle approaches. If this is the case the area must be rehabilitated (e.g., stabilizing and vegetating the disturbed areas through the use of erosion control blankets and tarps to cover the exposed areas, and replanting the area with native grasses, trees and shrubs).

The bridges should be inspected on a regular basis (e.g., evidence of water being dammed above the bridge or openings in the ice), as weather and stream flow can impact its strength. An understanding of historic water levels and signs of log debris jams and ice jams would be beneficial. Other risks involve the release of harmful substances, such as fuel and oil leaks, from vehicular traffic and sedimentation from unmaintained road crossings. This should be monitored, and Detour Gold should designate this role (e.g., possibly a monitor from the TTN).

The DLPP EA must indicate how the ice bridges will be strengthened on the wider crossings, where snow and ice may not be able to support the span of the bridge and the weight of the vehicles (e.g., logs will be used for providing additional support and strength if ice bridges need to be built over wider crossings). Details concerning how the ice bridges will be built over the larger watercourses (5.0 – 14.5 m in width (13 crossings) and 15 – 49.5 m in width (6

crossings)) need to be included (e.g., by expanding Table 6-7). The DLPP EA should also make a point of stating that this work will not involve realigning the watercourse, grading, placing fill, or excavating the bed or banks.

The DLPP EA mentions that construction vehicles may have to drive through surface water, also known as fording. There are risks to fish and fish habitat using this method. They may include loss of riparian habitat, disruption to sensitive fish life stages, harm to stream beds and banks, and the release of sediment or other harmful substances (e.g., hydrocarbons). Further examination will need to be carried out concerning areas of known fish spawning sites. The possibility of temporary stream crossings should be examined in more detail, and the DLPP should follow the Operational Statement outlined by the DFO for both fording and temporary crossing methods. Details concerning how the temporary crossings will be built over the larger watercourses (5.0 – 14.5 m in width (13 crossings) and 15 – 49.5 m in width (6 crossings)) also need to be included (e.g., by expanding Table 6-7).

The siting of the poles in the vicinity of the Abitibi River and other larger crossings should be carefully considered in order to avoid problems with erosion, collapse of the lines, and subsequent operations to rectify any problems, specifically, mitigation of "high ground" on islands of the Abitibi River crossing. For the transmission lines crossing the Abitibi River, the DLPP EA should outline how ice scour and high water impacts will be mitigated, and the poles/towers protected. There should also be mention of how the water levels will be controlled. Ontario Power Generation controls the flow via a water management plan, but is not responsible for the towers.

The mapping (Figure 6-3) indicates that beaver dams may have to be crossed in six instances, but this is not described in the text. Breach of a beaver dam could lead to flooding and become a barrier to fish passage, among other issues. The proper protocols need to be identified in the report when it comes to dealing with these features.

Finally this report references the MNR's *Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings* as being published in 1995. This is incorrect; the guidelines were last revised in 1990.

2.5 Water Quality

2.5.1 Introduction

Section 6.3.3 describes water quality within the study area. Section 8.7 outlines the effects of the project on water quality and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.5.2 Review of Water Quality

The DLPP EA states that most of the parameters of surface water quality meet the Provincial Water Quality Objectives, with the exception of iron which is above provincial guidelines. This is attributed to the elevated Total Suspended Solids concentrations. There is little development in the study area so water quality is representative of background (or historic) conditions.

The DLPP EA acknowledges that transportation debris could be left on the ice bridges and released into the water as the ice melts. Spills and the release of hydrocarbons could also impair water quality. There is the possibility of an increase in sedimentation as a result of erosion due to the removal of vegetation.

Maintenance of vehicles and machinery, and refuelling at a distance from the crossing will be standard operating procedures.

2.5.3 Recommendations

Section 8.7.1 states that no in-water work will be conducted, which AECOM presumes to be in reference to the placement of the hydro poles. However, the construction of the ice bridges should be considered in-water work as it has the potential to disrupt sensitive fish life stages and should therefore adhere to appropriate fisheries timing windows (e.g., *Ontario In-Water Construction Timing Windows*). There was also mention made of the possibility of the construction of temporary crossings and fording. The wording in this section needs to be revised and more detailed.

Clearing overhanging trees, brush and other vegetative material near the crossing can increase water temperatures, reducing habitat quality for fish and other aquatic species and should be addressed. There is the potential for an increase in surface runoff during the snowmelt due to the removal of vegetation, which can be exacerbated by stormwater runoff, and should be taken into account when decommissioning at the end of the winter. The issue of construction waste water and sanitary waste water (from the work sites) should be discussed. The TTN are also concerned about the effects on water quality on the Abitibi River, and would prefer there is negligible impact.

The DLPP EA should state that all machinery and vehicles will arrive on site in a clean condition.

2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat

2.6.1 Introduction

Section 6.3.4 describes fisheries and aquatic habitat within the study area. Section 6.5.1 describes Lake Sturgeon (aquatic species at risk). Section 8.8 outlines the effects of the project on fisheries and aquatic resources and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.6.2 Review of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

As mentioned in the Section 2.4.2 of this Technical Review, there are a number of streams and rivers that traverse through the study area. They were identified by AMEC using ortho-imagery. The majority are less than 4.5 m in width. Most of the small streams drain spruce forest and muskeg. There is little bank definition and the grade of the surrounding valleys is low. The streambeds are comprised of organic material, and flooding is common during the spring months. Beaver activity is evident, illustrated by the many dams and resultant ponds.

There is a distinct riparian zone along the streams that is over 20 m in width, but the majority of the main channel is open and unshaded. There are some places where alders provide dense shade, and those that are flooded are populated with sedge. Some of the narrower streams are overgrown with vegetation and it has been noted that there may be some streams that have not been identified due to the scale of the ortho-imagery.

There are a few larger streams that cross through the study area, and they are similar in physiology except for the Wekweyaukastik River. This stream has a larger riparian zone and a more stable channel. There are five rivers that cross the ROW, and all have deep well defined channels that appear to be geomorphically stable. There is little shading, but the greater water depth allows for cooler temperatures.

The DLPP EA expects the smaller streams (less than 4.5m) to be unproductive due to the high concentration of humic material. In the larger streams there is a number of fish species present. The larger Wekweyaukastik River is a known trout stream, and other streams in the same class may have similar habitats. In the Moose River Basin, Lake Sturgeon is present, and is currently listed as Special Concern by both the COSEWIC and MNR. It is not

protected under *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) or *Species at Risk in Ontario* (SARO), but the DLPP EA mentions that protection of this species will be recognized during planning. Walleye spawning areas are present upstream of the ROW in Little Abitibi Provincial Park. The Little Abitibi River downstream of Island Falls GS is a spawning area for Lake Sturgeon. It has been noted that Lake Sturgeon move into water with moderate depth in the winter.

The DLPP EA assumes that if the bridges are constructed as proposed, and periodic maintenance is done on vehicles, there is no reasonable potential for an impact on fisheries or other aquatic resources. Table 8-3 states that there are no anticipated net effects for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

2.6.3 Recommendations

The creation of the ice bridges is based on the assumption that the ground and water features will be frozen. There is the potential this may not happen as other processes may occur (e.g., rapid freeze/thaw cycles that may weaken the structures, warmer than average temperatures, and excessive rainfall). A plan should be in place describing how the ice bridges will be monitored for efficiency and compliancy in the case of an extreme weather event. If different types of crossings need to be used (e.g., fording and temporary crossings, see Section 2.4.2 for discussion), there is the potential for negative effects on Fish and Aquatic Habitat. This should be addressed in Table 8-3.

The DLPP EA should mention that the bridges will be monitored during the spring thaw to make sure there are no debris jams, and scouring of the beds and bank from ice, woody materials, etc. This is important as it can impact fish spawning processes and deteriorate fish spawning habitat. Though Lake Sturgeon is not protected under SARA and SARO, there should be consideration in recognizing the spawning areas as significant habitat. The winter movement patterns of all fish should be included for all crossings.

A buffer should be maintained between the ROW and water features as the TTN has expressed concern about excessive runoff and sedimentation impacting the quality of fish habitat.

Since the Wekweyaukastik River is a known trout stream, efforts should be made to protect this. In addition, the water courses in the study area are, for the most part, unaffected by anthropogenic influences and are therefore sensitive to change. This should be mentioned in the report.

2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation

2.7.1 Introduction

Section 6.4 describes the terrestrial habitat and vegetation within the study area. Section 8.9 outlines the effects of the project on terrestrial habitat and vegetation and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.7.2 Review of Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation

For the terrestrial/vegetation community descriptions, AMEC completed an aerial survey on October 18, 2009. This consisted of flying five transects, 500 m apart along the proposed DLPP ROW, spanning 1 km on either side. This was followed by the delineation and classification of the existing vegetation communities using both the Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Northeastern Ontario (FENO) as well as the Ecological Land Classification for Ontario

(ELC) (Lee et al., 1998). The latter was used to describe communities not found in the FENO classification, such as cultural meadow, which makes up a large portion of the study area.

In total, 29 distinct vegetation communities are found within the study area. Three Natural Heritage Features, the North French River Conservation Reserve, the Little Abitibi Provincial Park and the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve are also present. Vegetation communities located within the study area range from cultural meadow to deciduous, mixed and coniferous forests to treed and open wetland types.

Communities located adjacent to the DLPP ROW are described as poorly drained black spruce (*Picea mariana*) forest and treed muskeg accompanied by drier upland communities consisting of black spruce and Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*), and mixed communities consisting of trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamifera*) and black spruce. Communities within the historic 30 m ROW are principally comprised of old field cultural meadow with scattered trees.

Wetland communities occurring within the study area are described as open bogs, marsh habitats, and treed bog wetlands. There are also several cattail marshes found within the study area most notably located near the edges of lakes and other water features. Open bog and marsh habitats account for 584.9 ha of the study area, whereas alder thickets and swamp habitats account for 17,084.5 ha of the study area.

Shrub species found within these habitats include leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*), bog laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*), and blueberry species (*Vaccinium* sp). Dominant herb layer species include sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum nemoreum*, *S. balticum*, and *S. angustifolium*) and sedges such as cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum* and *Eriophorum viridicarinatum*), bog sedge (*Carex magellanica*), beaked sedge (*Carex rostrata*), bog buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), and cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*).

Approximately 20 m of the entire ROW width is comprised of early to mid-successional regrowth while the remaining 10 m consists of low ground cover vegetation.

All construction activities relating to the transmission line will occur during the winter months, except where the ROW is readily accessible from existing permanent roads and where suitable ground conditions are found in order to support heavy machinery.

Woody vegetation within the ROW will need to be inspected and maintained throughout the operation of the transmission line. This will be completed through the use of either mechanical/manual clearing or through the application of herbicides. The removal of woody vegetation to ensure system integrity is said to occur after five or more years following initial clearing activities with a cycle of every four to eight years depending on regrowth and other projects in the region.

With the development of the DLPP it is estimated that approximately 326 ha of new area will be cleared of shrubs and trees to surface, keeping ground cover vegetation intact. The removal of approximately 386 ha of shrubs and trees that have encroached on the historical ROW will also be required in order for development to occur. In total the development will disturb approximately 433.5 ha of previously disturbed habitat which accounts for approximately 61% of the ROW disturbance and 278.5 ha of natural vegetation. All vegetation communities being removed are common and found throughout the region.

The proposed ROW passes through three Natural Heritage features: the North French River Conservation Reserve; the Little Abitibi Provincial Park; and, the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve. The historic ROW crosses the north of the North French River Conservation Reserve. The DLPP proposes to use this historic ROW,

expanding southward as needed in order to minimize effects on the conservation reserve. In order to connect to the Ontario electrical grid, the DLPP will need to cross the Little Abitibi Provincial Park using the historic transmission line corridor to reduce environmental impacts. DLPP proposes to expand on the existing HONI ROW to avoid creating new corridors through the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve and is of shorter distances than those corridors more to the west.

The following mitigation measures were described in the DLPP EA:

- New and previously disturbed areas will be cleared of shrubs and trees to near surface;
- Groundcover species will remain uncut;
- Roots of cut plants will remain to reduce erosion and to presumably allow regrowth;
- Merchantable wood will benefit local aboriginal groups and other stakeholders;
- Maximize use of existing ROW;
- Minimize edge effects;
- Minimize vegetation removal;
- Riparian vegetation maintained as well as possible;
- Compensation for merchantable timber;
- Chipping instead of burning waste wood;
- Utilize winter construction;
- Avoid creation of new access ways; and,
- Minimize disturbance to the extent practical.

Periodic clearing will be required during the operations phase. The decommissioning phase will require some vegetation removal to re-establish the winter road for transmission line removal. Maintenance of groundcover species and tree/shrub roots is expected to allow normal regrowth.

2.7.3 Recommendations

In general, terrestrial investigations have used adequate methods and covered sufficient area to collect the information needed to complete an Individual EA. Mapping of the vegetation communities is sufficiently detailed and presents a good overview of the existing conditions of the study area. Additional mapping is needed to show the ELC communities, preferably superimposed on an air photo. Transects used for terrestrial community description and delineation should be labelled on all vegetation cover type maps for a visual of the area covered during investigations. The Natural Heritage Features, namely the North French River Conservation Reserve, the Little Abitibi Provincial Park, and the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve should also be labelled on the vegetation cover maps in order to see where the ROW crosses each of these features. Mitigation measures in and adjacent to the Natural Heritage Features should be described in detail.

Section 8.1, bullet 3 recommends minimizing the length of the ROW and the requirement for additional clearing within the Natural Heritage Features. Clarification is needed in regards to the location of the ROW relative to these features. Table 6-9: Summary of vegetation communities on ROW describes the expected impact on vegetation communities from redevelopment of the transmission line. Given the amount of wetland (up to 153.8 ha¹) being affected by the construction of the proposed transmission line, more detail should be given in the description of these wetlands and their associated plant communities.

¹ Consisting of Black Spruce-Leatherleaf-Sphagnum (120.4 ha), Black Spruce-Speckled Alder-Labrador Tea-Sphagnum (0.1 ha), Black Spruce-Bog Rosemary-Pale Laurel-Sphagnum, Treed Wetland (24.9 ha), Open Wetland (1.4 ha) and Cotton-grass Open Bog Type (0.2 ha), as described in Table 6-9.

Herbicides should not be used for ROW maintenance; therefore a “no spray policy” should be adopted. Manual clearing methods only should be used, and this also has the advantage of providing employment opportunities. There should be clarification on what is meant by “Industry standard techniques” that will be used for clearing and maintenance activities.

The Sustainable Forest Licensee land ownership where the ROW traverses should be identified, as well as how the merchantable timber that is removed will be distributed. In addition, there should be clarification concerning how the timber will be removed and in what form (e.g., chipping, mulching, or lumber).

2.8 Wildlife and Birds

2.8.1 Introduction

Section 6.4.3 describes wildlife and birds within the study area and Section 8.10 discusses the effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.8.2 Review of Wildlife and Birds

The wildlife and birds section includes a brief discussion of the surveys conducted (aerial and other baseline) to inventory the fauna in the study area. Wildlife was observed as being characteristic of the boreal forest region in northeastern Ontario. Aerial surveys were conducted in winter along the existing and proposed ROW focusing on the winter distribution of Moose, Wolf, and Woodland Caribou along the ROWs. Additional baseline surveys were conducted at the Detour Lake site and surrounding study area for breeding birds, amphibians and other incidental wildlife. The introduction refers the reader to Appendix G for the compiled species lists.

The methods employed to conduct the aerial surveys are well documented. However the methods used to survey for the amphibians and birds are not detailed or explained. The wildlife species lists within Appendix G include lists of birds, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles and amphibians. The reptile and amphibian species list includes species observed during surveys, as well as species potentially occurring on site (although it is not clear how these species were identified as being “potentially” in the area). They were not observed but are expected to occur due to their range of occurrence and habitat needs. However, there was no inclusion of species not observed but potentially occurring on site within the lists of birds, mammals or invertebrates.

Avian species richness is described as high, with 86 bird species observed, including several Species at Risk (SAR) and 15 species designated as regionally rare. Avifauna observations within the study area included information on raptor stick nests by both the surveyors and MNR records. The report states that although no stick nests were observed within the existing ROW or within the study area (1 km on either side of the ROW) during the 2008 to 2010 aerial surveys (described in Appendix E), the MNR had previously recorded two stick nests less than 200 m from the DLPP ROW as shown in Figure 6-8. All other MNR recorded stick nests are more than 1 km from the existing ROW and are generally identified as Osprey or unidentified owl / hawk nests. It is not clear whether or not the nests observed by the MNR within 200 m of the ROW were confirmed present or absent by the AMEC field studies.

2.8.3 Recommendations

While the list of invertebrates in Appendix G Table APPG-3 is not expected to be expanded to its full potential due to the exhaustive amount of invertebrate species present, the wildlife species lists for birds and mammals should be as thorough as the reptiles and amphibians lists, and include species not observed but potentially occurring on site.

This would include up to another 20 species of mammals, including bats, and several more bird species. In addition, the sources that were used to develop the list of species that have the potential to occur need to be referenced.

Areas should be set aside for Woodland Caribou for life processes such as breeding and wintering. Concerning bird nests built on the hydro poles, the DLPP EA needs to detail how they will be dealt with (e.g., will they be removed or left alone). The TTN has observed bears eating the plastic covering the guy wire. AMEC should identify different materials that could be used to prevent this from happening.

Table 12.1 should include a commitment to conduct clearing outside of bird breeding season. If this cannot be avoided a nest check survey should be conducted and the active area avoided.

2.9 Rare and Endangered Species

2.9.1 Introduction

Section 6.5 describes rare and endangered species within the study area, and Section 8.11 outlines the effects of the project on rare and endangered species and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.9.2 Review of Rare and Endangered Species

This section discusses SAR of federal or provincial concern within the study area, including those observed during the 2008 baseline surveys (i.e., Woodland Caribou, Monarch Butterfly, Bald Eagle, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and Common Nighthawk) and those that were not observed but could potentially occur (i.e., Lake Sturgeon, Golden Eagle, Yellow Rail, Black Tern, Peregrine Falcon, Short-eared Owl, and Canada Warbler). Wolverine is discussed as being unlikely to occur in the area, despite historical occurrences. Each species is discussed in terms of their federal and provincial status, other relevant legislation, their habitat needs, the presence and suitability of these habitats within the study site, and if the species was not observed during baseline surveys. There are also statements of the relative probability of the SAR occurring within the project site.

Any index ranking the level of probability of a species occurring within the project site (low, moderate, high) is not clearly qualified or quantified. It appears to be related to the use of subjective terms (e.g., whether habitat is 'limited', or if there are 'several' or 'some' breeding records within the study area).

The description of relevant legislation that protects some of these species, such as the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* (FWCA) and *Migratory Bird Convention Act* (MBCA) is appropriate, though incomplete. This section makes no mention of the potential for application of Ontario's *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) (2005). Section 2.1 of the PPS under Natural Heritage states:

2.1.4 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in:

- a. *significant wetlands* in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E;
- b. *significant woodlands* south and east of the Canadian Shield ;
- c. *significant valleylands* south and east of the Canadian Shield;
- d. *significant wildlife habitat*; and
- e. *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*

Unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions.

2.1.5 *Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.*

2.1.6 *Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on their ecological functions.*

Though not afforded protection under the SARA or SARO, habitat necessary for the survival of species of Special Concern as well as for species not listed as 'at risk' can fall under the designation of significant wildlife habitat. Some examples that may occur within the study area include spawning areas for Lake Sturgeon, salamander breeding ponds, snake hibernacula and staging areas for migrating songbirds and waterfowl. Generally, the responsibility for designating significant wildlife habitat falls upon the MNR and relevant municipalities, following studies by proponents for development. It will be the responsibility of the proponent to demonstrate to approval authorities whether or not significant wildlife habitat is present, and whether or not there would be any negative impacts to any identified significant wildlife habitat features and/or functions. While the DLPP EA states "It is nonetheless recognized that protection of this [these] species should be a consideration during project planning", the exclusion of the PPS from the discussion of relevant legislation to wildlife casts doubt on the ability of further work to take into account potential occurrences of significant wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the study area.

Section 6.5.2 on Woodland Caribou states:

The *Endangered Species Act* (2007) also requires that the recovery strategy include recommendations on areas that should be considered in developing a habitat regulation. The habitat regulation for Woodland Caribou has not yet been released as of the time of EA preparation. This regulation is anticipated to stipulate areas and regulations for protection of caribou habitat in Ontario. Thus, in Ontario both the animals and their identified critical habitat are protected.

The *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) prohibits damage or destruction of habitat for species at risk, and the ESA provides two types of habitat protection: general and regulated. The definition of 'general habitat' applies to areas that a species currently depends on, which may include dens and nests, wetlands, forests and other areas essential for breeding, rearing, feeding, hibernation and migration. In the absence of habitat regulations, the 'general habitat' definition applies, and that protection remains in place until a species-specific habitat regulation is created.

2.9.3 Recommendations

The purpose of dividing the level of probability of occurrence (low/moderate/high) of SAR already identified as potentially occurring within the study area is not stated. Dividing the level of probability of the occurrence of SAR species within the study area after they had already been identified as potentially occurring within the study area (see Section 6.5), especially arbitrarily as 'low', 'moderate', and 'high', is inconsequential, especially if the criteria being used to make that determination include the number of breeding records within a certain distance of the study area and the determination of the 'suitability' of habitat. One of the many reasons behind the designation of a species as 'at risk' is often in response to their low population density even in places where they do well. If it is necessary to use the low/moderate/high probability of occurrence index (presumably used within the document as a guide to focus effects assessment or mitigation efforts), the ranking system for each of the species and the reasons behind the designation of low/moderate/high should be clearly quantified without subjective terms.

The conclusion in Section 5.2 of the TOR recognizes that “finer scale adjustments” or “minor variants” to the routing of Alternative A may occur in response to localized sensitivities avoid sensitive areas or features. Although Section 10 of the EA states that modifications to the ROW may also be needed to avoid more sensitive terrain, in order to better focus future field studies it is recommended that, in keeping with the aforementioned sentence and the inclusion of the PPS legislation, and in order to remain consistent with the proponent’s desire to minimize unnecessary disruption to the natural environment, all identified significant wildlife habitat types associated with the life processes of species observed and/or potentially occurring within the study area be acknowledged as priorities for identification and avoidance of disruption, prior to examining for their occurrence in seasonally appropriate surveys.

It is recommended that the section concerning Woodland Caribou be updated to reflect any changes that have occurred with Woodland Caribou-relevant legislation and other documents since the time of the EA preparation.

Eagles have been spotted along Island Falls and Abitibi River and should be mentioned in the text as they have a cultural significance to the TTN. Coordinating the timing of construction activities and the life cycle activities of wildlife need to be explored.

2.10 Land Use

2.10.1 Introduction

Section 6.6.5 describes existing land uses within the study area and Section 8.12 discusses the effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.10.2 Review of Land Use

The description of existing land uses in the study area appears to be based on secondary sources, aerial photography, and field reconnaissance. The overall policy context is described on the basis of Ontario’s *Crown Land Use Policy Atlas* and individual land use policy reports. The land use policy context is appropriately described and supports the conclusion that the proposed transmission line is deemed acceptable and/or possible as per the respective policy reports. The discussion of alternatives to the use/expansion of the existing corridor also supports the conclusion that effects on land use have been minimized.

The mitigation measures identified are appropriate; however there is no description of how Detour Gold intends to avoid the creation of new permanent access ways.

The description of existing land uses for the study area adequately describes and maps mining, aggregate extraction, forestry and power generation land uses, recreational and tourism land uses, including hunting, fishing and trapping, cottages, and outfitters camps, trails and access.

The DLPP EA indicates that this undertaking could be considered as a benefit to mineral lease/claim holders but does not indicate how.

The DLPP EA indicates that the Sustainable Forest Licence Holder will be given the first right of refusal of any merchantable timber related to the construction of the transmission lines. No information is provided as to whether there is any such timber, and whether the TTN would be offered such timber should the licence holder not wish to take advantage of this opportunity.

2.10.3 Recommendations

Based on AECOM's discussions with TTN members, it is TTN's position that no new access ways to the ROW should be created. As such, further details are warranted with respect to the means by which Detour Gold intends to avoid the creation of new permanent access ways to the transmission corridor. Consultation with TTN is required in the event that a new access way is unavoidable in order to determine what mitigation and/or accommodation is warranted.

Detour Gold should specify whether there is any merchantable timber and/or provide an estimate of its amount. The EA should identify whether there are likely to be any opportunities for the TTN to obtain timber resulting from construction should the licence holder not wish to take advantage of its availability.

2.11 Traffic and Transportation

2.11.1 Introduction

AECOM's review of the air quality components consisted of Section 8.13 of the DLPP EA, correspondence between AMEC and the Ministry of Transportation (MTO), and comments received from Métis, Timmins and Iroquois Falls and MTO's *Building and Land Use Policy* (2009).

2.11.2 Review of Traffic and Transportation

Concerns about traffic and transportation were noted in Appendix H and included concerns about whether or not the highway will need to be upgraded, road maintenance, and the potential impacts of hauling materials on Highway 652. These concerns were referenced in Section 8.13.1 and responses in Appendix H show that truck traffic from construction increase by approximately 20 trucks per day, approximately 1 truck per hour and the transport of heavy equipment will occur at night to avoid disrupting day-time traffic. MTO has indicated that the highways have capacity to handle the loads Detour Gold is proposing and indicate that no bridge work will be needed. Although AMEC has indicated that the historic ROW will be expanded away from roads to avoid land use conflict, a potential impact that was not noted in under section 8.13.1 is that the proposed power line will cross both Highway 634 and Highway 632. This may result in the potential for the construction of the pole lines at the road crossings to be within 45 m of the outside limits of the ROW.

2.11.3 Recommendations

The construction effects should note the potential for impacts associated with crossing both Highway 634 and Highway 632 and if the construction for the pole lines is within 45 m of the outside limits of the ROW, MTO requires an Encroachment or Building/Land Use permit. It would also be recommended to note that equipment movement within the hydro ROW will have a greater impact on wildlife than increased traffic on the access roads.

2.12 Socio-Economics

2.12.1 Introduction

Sections 6.6.2 to 6.6.4 describe the socio-economic conditions within the various Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in the study area. Section 8.14 discusses the socio-economic effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects.

2.12.2 Review of Socio-Economics

Sections 6.6.2 to 6.6.4 provide very cursory overviews of existing socio-economic conditions for all Aboriginal communities, including the TTN. The description does not provide a basis for the identification, prediction, assessment or monitoring of socio-economic effects on the TTN, nor does it provide any facts that could be used to support discussions regarding an Impacts and Benefits Agreement. As such, Section 8.14 does not provide any information regarding effects specific to the TTN and only a vague reference to employment and business commitments contained in agreements with Aboriginal communities.

The effects assessment is undertaken at a regional study area level and is not community specific. The DLPP EA does not provide an analysis of the specific employment and business opportunities that are available to the TTN or an assessment of the ability of TTN to take advantage of these opportunities. For example, Section 8.14 indicates that the DLPP will provide 275,000 person-hours of contracted employment work but does not indicate whether and to what extent the TTN members could possibly take on these jobs, what measures Detour Gold is proposing to facilitate TTN employment on this project. The capital costs specific to the undertaking are not provided, nor are any specific business opportunities identified. At a very minimum, it would be helpful to the TTN and others if Detour Gold provided information on the types of construction activities or work packages that will be contracted, the types of goods and services that would be purchased and their likely sources. Based on discussions with the TTN, it is the TTN's desire that Detour Gold identify any opportunities for equity participation and/or revenue sharing with the TTN.

Without further information, it is not possible to determine if the DLPP will have any measureable positive or adverse socio-economic effects on TTN or whether the TTN can take advantage of the employment or business opportunities offered by the DLPP. Finally, the attribution of a positive effect of "potentially slowing population declines" to the DLPP is speculative and should not be included in this assessment.

2.12.3 Recommendations

In the absence of a completed Impacts and Benefits Agreement between Detour Gold and the TTN, the DLPP EA should either provide an analysis of the specific employment and business opportunities that are available to the TTN and the ability of TTN to take advantage of these opportunities, or provide more information regarding the specific employment and business commitments being offered to the TTN by Detour Gold. Otherwise, no conclusions can be drawn with respect to effects on the TTN.

2.13 Other Power Users

2.13.1 Introduction

Section 6.6.5 describes the existing power infrastructure within the study area and Section 8.15 considers the effects of the project on other power users.

2.13.2 Review of Other Power Users

The discussion contained in Section 8.15 suggests that neither a System Impact Assessment nor a Customer Impact Assessment has been completed by Detour Gold. Neither Section 6.6.5 nor 8.15 provide any information regarding the electricity supply to TTN communities, or any discussion of the potential positive or adverse effects on this supply.

The DLPP EA does not provide any discussion on the potential for other power users to utilize the new power line, although it is stated in elsewhere that the DLPP could be considered as a benefit to mineral lease/claim holders but does not indicate how.

2.13.3 Recommendations

More discussion is warranted as to the potential for the new power line to be used by others, including the TTN communities, including a discussion of any constraints to such use.

2.14 Traditional Land Uses

2.14.1 Introduction

Section 6.6.6 describes existing traditional land use within the study area and Section 8.16 discusses the effects of the project and proposes mitigation measures. Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5 provide a summary of the net effects. Section 6.6.6 indicates that the TTN are currently reviewing the Interim Final Report regarding the status of Traditional Knowledge. AECOM has not reviewed this report.

2.14.2 Review of Traditional Land Uses

Section 6.6.6 acknowledges that lands, lakes and streams that can be accessed from Highway 652 and from the previous transmission corridor are currently used, and were historically used, for hunting, fishing and travel routes. It is expected that the Traditional Knowledge studies that are ongoing may identify other traditional uses that are not described in the EA.

Section 6.6.6 identifies 14 traplines that would be traversed by the proposed transmission line and indicates that they are held by members of the TTN and the Moose Cree First Nation. The DLPP EA document provides no information with respect to harvests or the value of the harvest from these traplines. Similarly, the DLPP EA identifies four known trapper cabins, but does not relate these cabins to either traplines, trapline holders or others. Section 8.16 does not contain any discussion on the effects of the project on the 14 traplines identified in the existing conditions section, nor are any details regarding mitigation/compensation measures identified.

From information provided to AECOM by TTN, it appears that at least five of the 14 traplines are held by TTN members. However, based on discussions with TTN, it is TTN's position that the allocation and management of traplines by the MNR is undertaken with private individuals and not with the TTN community as a whole. The fact that a trapline is held by a TTN member does not diminish nor infringe on the rights of the TTN. As such, compensation afforded to trapline holders does not constitute accommodation for effects on TTN. To this end, it is TTN's position that Detour Gold should consult and negotiate appropriate mitigation and/or compensation measures with individual trapline holders independently of consultations and negotiations with the TTN regarding accommodation.

2.14.3 Recommendations

The DLPP EA should include any relevant information contained in the TTN traditional knowledge studies that is approved by the TTN for disclosure.

The effects of the project on the 14 traplines identified in the existing conditions section require further assessment. Appropriate mitigation/compensation measures should be identified. At a minimum, Detour Gold should outline the types of effects for which compensation would be offered and the manner in which it proposes to establish an equitable level of compensation for all trapline holders.

Detour Gold should consult and negotiate appropriate mitigation and/or compensation measures with individual trapline holders independently of consultations and negotiations with the TTN regarding accommodation.

2.15 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

2.15.1 Introduction

A description of existing archaeological and cultural heritage features is provided in Section 6.6.7. The assessment of effects is provided in Section 8.17.

2.15.2 Review of Heritage and Cultural Resources

The archaeological significance of the study area was determined through Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments undertaken by licensed archaeologists. A stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is considered appropriate for the DLPP EA. Section 6.6.7 mentions that follow-up Stage 2 sub-surface investigations be carried out on "any sites of Aboriginal value identified as a result of the traditional land use studies during the 2010 field season". However, this is not listed as a commitment in Table 12-1.

2.15.3 Recommendations

The effects assessment and proposed mitigation measures are considered appropriate. However, the following statements and commitments should also be considered. TTN members are concerned that any archaeological resources such as artefacts, campsites, bones, burial sites or human remains encountered during the construction of the DLPP are identified and preserved. The on-site presence of a licensed archaeologist during construction would ensure that any cultural heritage or archaeological resources are quickly identified and that the necessary steps taken to protect, document and preserve such resources. Any new areas that are subject to construction such as site access roads should also be surveyed and monitored by the archaeologist whenever topsoil is removed. Detour Gold shall notify the TTN and other First Nations in the event that human remains or other archaeological or cultural heritage features be identified during construction.

2.16 Visual Environment

2.16.1 Introduction

The visual character of the study area is described in Section 6.6.5 and the effects of the project on the visual environment are considered in Section 8.18.

2.16.2 Review of Visual Environment

Section 8.18 identifies several areas where a visual effect may be experienced. The manner in which these areas were identified is not known. For example, there are four trapper cabins identified in the study area, but only two have been determined to be affected. There are also 14 traplines that will be traversed by the DLPP, some utilized by TTN members. These have not been identified as locations from which the transmission line could be visible.

Given the importance of visual aesthetics at the North French River Conservation Reserve and the Little Abitibi River Provincial Park, additional site specific analysis and site specific mitigation measures are warranted.

2.16.3 Recommendations

A more detailed site specific visual assessment should be undertaken with respect to the DLPP at the North French River Conservation Reserve and the Little Abitibi River Provincial Park and site specific mitigation measures identified. Markers should be used on transmission lines at water crossings as a visual aid and safety measure for aircraft.

AMEC should include the removal of trees around the lakeshores for crossing or as part of the ROW as a visual impact, and the potential impact on tourism for lakes with lodges or fly-in use for fishing. Also for consideration should be the visual impacts in parks and nature reserves.

2.17 Assessment of Effects

2.17.1 Introduction

An overall assessment of effects is provided in Section 8.19 and "net effects" are summarized in Tables 8-3 (Construction Phase), 8-4 (Operations Phase) and 8-5 (Decommissioning Phase).

2.17.2 Review of Assessment of Effects

The assessment of effects utilizes a methodology that is geared towards the assessment of significance of effects rather than determining the 'net effect'. As such it is considered to be inappropriate for the purposes used. While the attributes used in the analysis (e.g., context/value, magnitude, extent, duration, etc.) are consistent with those identified in the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* (MOE, 2001), but as described in the Guide, they are 'significance criteria'.

For each potential effect identified and discussed in Section 8 of the DLPP EA, the analysis concludes that there is "no net effect" of the DLPP on the environment. These conclusions of "no net effect" are not credible as the DLPP will have real, observable and measureable effects that are likely to occur on most environmental components. For example, construction activities will result in emissions to the air and water, and will result in measureable losses of vegetation. The effects identified may be more or less significant but they will occur. Therefore it is not credible to conclude that there will be "no net effect". This conclusion implies that there will be no change in the environment at any time or whatsoever. To claim "no net effect" more information would be required regarding the effectiveness of the mitigation proposed.

From a significance assessment perspective, the methodology used in Section 8.19 is appropriate and consistent with best practice. However, Table 8-1 makes a distinction between environmental components that were identified by stakeholders as valuable from those that were not identified as valuable. The DLPP EA documentation does not provide a transparent record to be able to verify the ratings provided in Tables 8-3, 8-4 and 8-5. The magnitude ratings provided in Table 8-2 are considered appropriate.

2.17.3 Recommendations

The net effects analysis should be revised to acknowledge that the DLPP will result in some net effects and that their significance will be assessed using the methodology described in Section 8.19.

2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents

2.18.1 Introduction

Section 8.20 of the DLPP EA identified the following potential malfunctions and accidents that could occur during the project:

- Fuel release during truck transport and fuelling procedures;
- Transportation accident (non-fuel shipment);
- Project-related fires; and
- Excessive disturbance to wildlife.

A review of each is provided in the following section.

2.18.2 Review of Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents

2.18.2.1 *Fuel Release during Truck Transport or Dispensing Operations*

The DLPP EA outlines that fuel will be transported to the worksites on a periodic basis to refuel the heavy equipment that will remain on the ROW, and the manual equipment. The diesel fuel will be trucked along Highways 652 and 634, down existing access roads, and then onto the ROW.

The proponent believes that despite all reasonable safeguards, there is a very small potential for spills from the tanker trucks due to collisions, accidents related to poor weather conditions, or other incidents. At the extreme, the diesel tanker trucks will carry 30,000L of fuel to be used during refuelling. However smaller tanker trucks are more likely to be used.

A diesel spill from a truck travelling to the worksite could have the potential to result in contamination of soils or snow (in the winter), and/or entering a water body (impacting aquatic life).

To mitigate this possibility, contractors will be required to maintain the necessary spill containment and clean up supplies at the work site. The trucks will be required to carry the appropriate spill control equipment and supplies and have a means of communication with the supervisory personnel. The drivers will have training in spill management, and safe driving practices will be enforced.

According to the proponent, the environmental risk associated with temporary fuel storage and dispensing areas is less than that from transport. The temporary locations will be isolated from water bodies and other sensitive environmental features. Spill control and response equipment will be on hand, and design and safety measures will be required for all tank and storage areas. Inspections of all equipment will be done on a regular basis. Refuelling will occur at a minimum of 50 m from water bodies. Contingency plans will be required from all contractors to minimize the potential for accidents and malfunctions, as well as Emergency Preparedness/Response Plan.

2.18.2.2 Transportation Accident (non-fuel shipment)

The DLPP EA identifies that there is a possibility of a spill of materials on the way to the work site. However the materials being transported are inert construction materials (e.g., wooden poles and conductors), and the effect of a spill would be on the physical occurrence and material loss. Preventative measures will be enforced to avert this from happening.

2.18.2.3 Project Related Fires

The proponent acknowledges that a major fire at the site could pose serious effects including localized terrestrial habitat loss and short-term air quality impacts.

2.18.2.4 Excessive Disturbance to Wildlife

Some species of local wildlife, such as Woodland Caribou, may be sensitive to noise effects. The section on potential effects of malfunctions and accidents and the concerns with the excessive disturbance to wildlife is comparatively vague. Section 8.20.4 states "With regard to clearing of vegetation, all tree clearing would occur outside of the bird nesting season, generally defined as occurring from June 1 to July 31, to minimize potential adverse effects to migratory birds." This statement disregards those species which nest in vegetation other than trees, and those that begin nesting earlier than this period, including Bald Eagles, Gray Jays, owls and several other birds of prey.

The section also states that "The only firearms allowed on site would be for specific emergency use, such as wildlife control, by specifically designated people according to a wildlife management plan". While keeping firearms available to respond to wildlife-related emergency purposes is appropriate, there is no mention of employing and enforcing preventive measures with regards to food and its associated waste on site, and its high potential to create nuisance animals that could necessitate euthanizing. There is also no clarification as to what wildlife management plan will be used, and/or who its author will be.

2.18.3 Recommendations

2.18.3.1 Fuel Release during Truck Transport or Dispensing Operations

The mitigative measures outlined in the report were adequate. However the additional preventative measures should be added:

- Fuels should not be stored closer than 15 m to the edge of a water body;
- Machines should be turned off when not in use; and,
- Any associated waste should be disposed of in an appropriate manner.

2.18.3.2 *Transportation Accident (non-fuel shipment)*

The review of the preventive measures to be undertaken is adequate in aiding to deter accidents from occurring.

2.18.3.3 *Project Related Fires*

It should be stated in the DLPP EA that fire protection should consist of fixed protection systems (e.g., high expansion foam systems or dry chemical systems), in areas where it is most likely for a fire to occur. These systems should be supplemented by fire extinguishers.

2.18.3.4 *Excessive Disturbance to Wildlife*

There should be acknowledgement of the disturbance caused to bird species that nest earlier than June 1, and an explanation of measures taken to mitigate those disturbances while nesting. It should be restated here that a qualified biologist(s) should thoroughly examine vegetated areas that must be cleared during nesting season; vegetated areas should include both treed and non-treed (e.g., shrubby, grassland, etc.), so as not to contravene the MBCA.

A food-waste management plan should be authored and enforced to ensure all food and related items brought to the site are removed from the site at each day's end. Meals should be eaten in communal areas with proper disposal units (i.e., bear-proof bins) and an end-of-workday sweep of the work site should occur to ensure no refuse, organic or otherwise, is littered on site or left behind.

"Transporting people by bussing or other grouped means to the ROW on a daily basis" is desirable and appropriate to assist with minimizing vehicular wildlife mortality en route to, from and at the site. An additional preventive measure should include reporting the location of all observed wildlife road mortalities to the proper authority(ies) to initiate its prompt removal from the road/path of traffic. Quickly removing carrion from the road will assist in preventing any associated vehicular mortality of the several species of scavengers in the area, including Black Bear, Bald Eagles and Wolves.

2.19 **Cumulative Effects**

Section 8.21.2 indicates that future projects and activities are defined in CEAA as projects and activities that "will be carried out" and as a result the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) only considered the effects of future "imminent projects and activities". Only one "imminent future project/activity was identified, that being the Detour Lake Mine Project". There is no indication as to how this conclusion was reached and what geographic area was examined. Given the presence of mining claims and forestry activities in the area, consideration should be given to activities such as mining exploration and ongoing forestry activities in the CEA. In addition, given the presence of power generation facilities and transmission infrastructure, consideration should be given to plans for new facilities/infrastructure, upgrading of existing facilities/infrastructure and ongoing maintenance activities along existing transmission corridors and roadways.

2.19.1 **Review of Noise**

The cumulative effects of noise outlined in Section 8.21.2 are adequate, but should include a section on the potential for displacement of wildlife, or refer the reader to the sub-section on "Disturbance to Wildlife".

2.19.2 Review of Disturbance to Vegetation Communities

The development of the transmission line will disturb approximately 3.26 km² of undisturbed forest to create new space within the existing ROW. A further 20 km² of undisturbed forest will eventually be cleared in the vicinity of the Detour Lake Mine site. Vegetation communities being removed within both of these areas consist mainly of black spruce dominated conifer woodlands, black spruce dominated treed bog and to a lesser extent black spruce/jack pine forest communities. All of these community types are widespread throughout the area and surrounding region. Approximately 5% of the 347 km² study area will be displaced as a result of the DLPP development/mine site development and are considered to be a level I effects for magnitude/areal extent within the context of the MNR Class EA for mine site area developments. Effects are said to be long-term but reversible in the longer term at closure.

A table should be included within this section showing the exact amount of each vegetation community being disturbed comparing it to the amount available for each community, including anticipated long term-effects. There should be some clarification as to what impacts are anticipated and how they will be mitigated. It is mentioned "at closure, all disturbed areas will be eventually become productive forest habitat". This statement is confusing as it does not state how this will be achieved (e.g., through the implementation of a planting plan or through the natural regeneration of the forest after decommissioning). If this is to be done through the implementation of a planting plan than the DLPP EA should be accompanied by the recommended planting plan. This should include recommended tree, shrub and herb species to be used with their respective planting ratios.

2.19.3 Review of Disturbance to Wildlife

The timeline/scale of the document's definition/interpretation and use of the word 'cumulative' is not clear.

In Section 8.10, the DLPP EA makes several statements of what is 'expected' or what is 'likely' to occur, however these statements are not supported/supplemented by any explanation as to why, nor proof from any studies, reputable reference or literature citation.

Some examples include:

- a) "It is not believed that this would appreciably stress the wildlife or cause increased wildlife disease."

This statement does not correspond with a previous statement made in the DLPP EA that describes how the transmission line is likely to be used as a wildlife movement corridor. Clearing an area directly adjacent to the pre-existing ROW eases wildlife movement and promotes inter and intra-species interaction. In this can contribute to the spread of diseases or parasites at varying scales.

- b) "The fragmenting of habitat (and particularly forest habitat), is not expected to be of concern to wildlife communities/individual species or even individual animals."

It is not rational to assume that habitat fragmentation will not be 'of concern' to wildlife at any scale, from a community, species, or to individual animals. Habitat disturbance, encroachment or fragmentation at any scale causes a level of upset through altering:

- Predator/prey interactions;
- Inter-and-intra-specific competition for territory, food, and other resources;
- Levels of sunlight and shade reaching different functional layers of the forest;
- Moisture levels and microclimates;

- The level of coarse woody debris, and both fallen and standing dead snags that act as shelter and restaurants for numerous wildlife;
- The integrity of wildlife paths;
- The amount/density/distribution of animal responses to stress throughout each day and their life cycle; and
- Numerous other factors.

Animals do not necessarily live by 'averages' as much as they operate on an absolute energy budget. A basic law of ecology is the interconnectedness of communities. The displacement of one animal into another territory places a stress on organisms in that new territory that can exceed the threshold of an individual animal or community. For example, studies show that where Moose and Caribou overlap, the Caribou experience higher amounts of predation by wolves. The ROW will increase the early-successional vegetation favoured by Moose, and Wolves will use the linear ROW corridor as it provides a pathway of lower energy expenditure. Another example includes Garter Snakes, which are known to hibernate communally, especially at more northerly climates. This communal hibernation allows them to capitalize on the shorter warm season by encouraging proximity to other members of their species, thereby permitting them to mate immediately upon exiting the hibernacula in the spring. Since snakes will travel from variable distances to these sites to hibernate together, and will reuse these overwintering sites in successive years, the removal of a single hibernaculum or blocking its entrance can decimate the snake population in a localized area - which can take an unknown amount of time to recover to pre-disturbance levels.

The statement "At closure, all disturbed areas will be eventually become productive forest habitat" implies that areas within the project-related building, road, and transmission line footprints will return to forest cover; areas that will not be entirely reclaimed by the original vegetative or aquatic (wetland) community should be outlined/delineated. This section should also refer to Section 8.18.3, 'Potential Decommissioning Effects and Mitigation'.

The statement "At closure, all disturbed areas will be [sic] eventually become productive forest habitat" is not substantiated. It is assumed that the proponents will rely only on natural succession for this to occur. If this is the case, in order to permit natural succession to occur at an optimal pace, the proponents should take care to prevent soil horizon inversion from taking place through ensuring the proper placement and layering of any excavated sediments.

The statement:

"Such displacement associated with the Detour Lake Project will occur gradually over an approximate 10 to 15 year period, as major site facilities are developed, so that there will be time for wildlife population to adjust...Therefore, as per discussions involving effects to vegetation communities, cumulative effects to local wildlife populations are regarded as being not significant"

is not quantified or substantiated (e.g., How much time does it take for a wildlife population to 'adjust'? Which population? Adjust in what way, in numbers or behaviour?). It is not unreasonable to expect some level of cumulative effect(s) on wildlife movements and points of concentration or distribution, at various scales and times of year, from an open-pit mine and the expansion of a ROW corridor, or from the disturbance/removal of wetlands that act as nurseries for large tracts of land for numerous species despite what could be a relatively small size. The issue is not only whether they will adjust, but how they will adjust and to what state that is of concern.

2.19.4 Review of Disturbance to Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The species listed as being of 'potential concern' are discussed here, though this section only lists those species observed during the baseline surveys (Monarch Butterfly, Bald Eagle, Rusty Blackbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Common Nighthawk, and Woodland Caribou) and does not include the other SAR that were not observed but could potentially occur (Lake Sturgeon, Golden Eagle, Yellow Rail, Black Tern, Peregrine Falcon, Short-eared Owl, and Canada Warbler) due to their range and habitat requirements. This section discusses Woodland Caribou in the most detail relative to the other species. This section also states that "anticipated...cumulative adverse effects to Caribou related to habitat disturbance will be limited, and not significant."

Further efforts should be directed towards identifying and quantifying habitat removal per threatened species, as well as towards referencing predictive statements to better identify and describe potential effects and therefore possible mitigation measures. The potential for increased movement and/or interaction between animals and the potential for disease or other pathogens between animals should be discussed. The various pathogens in the area, the species susceptible to them, and the disease-transmission pathways should be explained in reference as to why the planned works will not significantly affect wildlife diseases, etc., within the study area.

The statement "habitats would be rehabilitated at closure" should be expanded to describe if this rehabilitation applies to the disturbed terrestrial areas only or to both terrestrial and wetland areas. It should also be explained if the rehabilitation is conducted through natural succession only, or supplemented with human activities, or both. Also, the term 'rehabilitated' should be defined to better indicate its intent/interpretation in the context of this document – for example, is 'rehabilitated' being used to mean ensuring the area's terrestrial and aquatic habitat is restored to its pre-disturbance state, or is the word 'rehabilitated' being used to imply the area will be left to rehabilitate on its own through natural succession to a state that permits the establishment of vegetation, etc.

In Section 6.5.2, the statement "lichen mats in some of these areas are large and can be readily seen in the ortho-images and satellite imagery" is not further referred to in the context of the importance of these lichen mats and lichen in general to the Woodland Caribou. As the lichen that Caribou forage on is associated with older forest stands and lichens are relatively slow-growing, extra attention and efforts should be paid to limiting habitat alteration within lichen patches within the study area at the siting stage. The other SAR that were not observed but could potentially occur (Lake Sturgeon, Golden Eagle, Yellow Rail, Black Tern, Peregrine Falcon, Short-eared Owl, and Canada Warbler) should be included in the discussion of potential effects and mitigation in 'Disturbance to Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species'.

The statement "This section also states that "anticipated...cumulative adverse effects to Caribou related to habitat disturbance will be limited, and not significant" does not take into account the potential for increased predator pressure on the caribou. This impact should be further explored.

2.19.5 Review of Traffic Volume Effects

The cumulative effects of the traffic volumes during construction of both the mine site and transmission lines and the operations and decommissioning phases are outlined in Section 8.21.2. The cumulative effects outlined are sufficient, cumulative effects to wildlife as a result of increased traffic is best discussed under the sections of Disturbance to Wildlife and Disturbance to Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species.

2.19.6 Review of Cultural/Heritage Values

The cumulative effects assessment on cultural / heritage values is considered appropriate given the level of study undertaken to date and the commitments to further study should additional archaeological and cultural features be identified.

2.19.7 Review of Effects on Traditional Land Uses and Pursuits

The cumulative effects assessment of traditional land uses and pursuits states that “it is anticipated that there will be no uncompensated cumulative effects involving traditional land uses and pursuits...and that verification relating to matters involving agreements would have to come from the affected Aboriginal groups themselves” (see page 161).

Given this statement, the TTN needs to consider whether the onus to verify effects on traditional land uses and pursuits lay solely with the TTN. Consideration needs to be given to the manner in which cumulative effects on Traditional Land Uses and Pursuits are monitored and verified. At present, there is no indication that Detour Gold has any plans to monitor traditional land uses and pursuits as part of the DLPP.

2.20 Consultation Plan and Consultation to Date

2.20.1 Introduction

The Category “C” Individual EA for the DLPP was prepared in accordance with Sections 6(2)(c) and 6.1(3) of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. For this peer review, AECOM was instructed by TTN to evaluate the DLPP EA to determine the consultation process that was undertaken:

- Is in accordance with the consultation process for this class of projects;
- Is consistent with the Consultation Plan in the approved TOR for the project; and,
- Is in line with best practice in public consultation and Aboriginal consultation and accommodation.

The review is based on readily available information, including information provided in the DLPP EA, a limited number of comments by TTN members and representatives, and participation by AECOM in select meetings and discussions related to the DLPP EA.

2.20.1.1 Public Consultation Requirements for Individual EAs

According to the *Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process (June, 2007)*, degrees of public consultation requirements increase with the complexity, environmental sensitivity and public concern associated with the proposed project (see Figure 1).

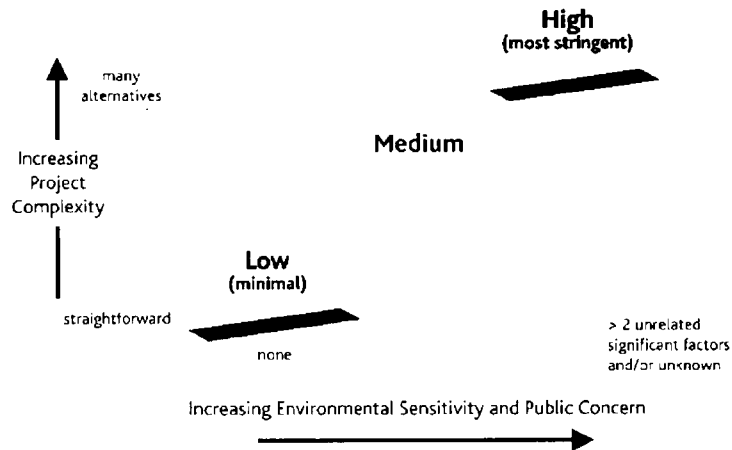


Figure 1: The Range of Public Consultation Requirements in the Ontario IEA Process.

While rating projects on this scale is somewhat subjective, it is AECOM's opinion that the DLPP falls within the Medium range for the following reasons:

- Moderate public and Aboriginal (particularly for TTN) concerns about the impacts of the project on lands, ecosystems, and sensitive land-uses (e.g., TTN member trap lines);
- An extensive, but relatively straightforward project making use in part of an existing ROW; and,
- Reduced environmental sensitivity of redevelopment along an existing ROW versus new development.

A number of questions are used by the MOE in assessing the adequacy of public consultation for Individual EAs, and provide some equally applicable questions for this review:

- Did the proponent provide for interested people to participate in a reasonable and meaningful way?
- Will the proponent's consultation plan for the EA, as presented in the TOR, adequately address concerns during the preparation of the EA?
- Was the input received through the consultation taken into account by the overall study process? Did the proponent attempt to address comments and concerns?
- Was a mix of consultation methods used?
- Does the consultation plan provide for identification of participant interests, concerns and matters of potential dispute?
- Were efforts to identify interested people continually made and were opportunities provided for them to be involved?
- Are explanations provided where the proponent decided not to respond to concerns raised in the manner proposed by the participant?

- How are concerns and conflicts addressed? Were efforts made to manage the risk and uncertainties posed by the undertaking?

A number of specific requirements are noted in the *Code of Practice* for consultation with Aboriginal communities:

- Identifying Aboriginal interests potentially affected by a project;
- Determining how Aboriginal communities want to be consulted;
- Being prepared to provide an overview of the project and to discuss what the consultation plan should entail;
- Consulting directly with Aboriginal communities;
- Reporting on the concerns identified by Aboriginal communities through consultations and documenting consultation efforts so MOE can assess their adequacy; and,
- Reporting on how potential adverse effects will be managed, mitigated and/or avoided.

The Aboriginal consultation guidelines outlined in the *Code of Practice for Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario (2008)* also suggest that:

- Aboriginal communities be contacted through the Chief and Band Council;
- Aboriginal communities be provided with requisite Notices;
- Communities be provided with notification of any open houses or meetings; and,
- Project documentation and other information be provided when requested.

Finally, an adequate record of public consultation needs to be prepared which documents the consultation activities and public comments received. According to the Province's *Code of Practice for Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario (October, 2009)*, an Individual EA consultation summary needs to:

- Describe the consultation activities that took place (e.g., methods, schedule of events, notification that was given about the activity, and materials used);
- Identify all people consulted during the preparation of the EA (personal names not required) and how they were notified;
- Describe how interested Aboriginal communities were identified and how they were consulted;
- Clearly and accurately summarize the comments and concerns raised during the consultation activities and during the preparation of the EA;
- Describe the proponent's response to comments and how concerns were considered in the preparation of the EA;
- Describe any outstanding concerns;
- Include minutes from any meetings held with interested people; and,
- Include copies of written comments received from interested people.

2.20.1.2 Best Practice in Aboriginal Consultation and Accommodation

While the practice of Aboriginal consultation and accommodation is evolving in relationship to changing legal, legislative and EA practices, there are certain key normative features of Aboriginal consultation in the context of EAs.

In general, consultation needs to be meaningful, and to proceed towards accommodation of Aboriginal interests. In other words, Aboriginal interests need to be adequately determined, described, addressed, and, where those interests are impacted, Aboriginal interests should be accommodated. This requires adequate and timely notice on

the part of the Crown and the proponent of the intention to pursue an undertaking, providing adequate and objective information about the undertaking and its potential impacts on Aboriginal interests, the opportunity to provide meaningful input to how the undertaking will proceed within the context of Aboriginal interests, and to have these interests recognized, documented, and where necessary, accommodated.

Current "best practice" is perhaps best summarized by Stevenson (1996):

"...it starts with the identification of valued ecosystem components (VECs) from an aboriginal perspective. The process of determining these VECs begins with community consultations and continues through to a direct exchange of information between developers and with target groups and individuals selected by the community members themselves. This process allows the range of concerns expressed by aboriginal communities about these VECs to be properly documented. By documenting their concerns, aboriginal people participate directly and effectively in impact prediction and assessment."

VECs are essentially the things that people care about and/or depend on for their livelihoods. VECs can include natural, economic/financial, human and social "assets", resources, geographic places, and spiritual elements that people combine to sustain the livelihoods of their families, communities and social and economic networks.

Identifying VECs is at the core of the practice of EA, although the process of identifying VECs is not mandatory, and in the Ontario EA context is somewhat uncommon. VECs provide focal points for the assessment of project impacts on people who live in the vicinity of a project or who make use of assets, resources, geographical places and spiritual elements within the geographic range of potential project impacts.

Jepsen *et al.* (2005), in their milestone *Guidebook on Mineral Exploration, Mining and Aboriginal Community Engagement*, assert that it is important for project proponents to consult with Aboriginal peoples to learn about and identify locations of any local areas of cultural significance or other sensitivity, and also learn about and identify important and sensitive local issues, including environmental issues and priorities, sites or concerns involving heritage, and cultural or traditional uses that may be impacted by a project. This includes identifying local concerns about "possible environmental impacts or disruptions of traditional land use activities such as fishing, hunting, berry picking and cultural events" and "identifying local concerns about possible social and community impacts".

Stevenson (1996) summarizes three phases in the environmental assessment process in relation to Aboriginal knowledge about VECs:

Phase 1 - Identify environmental and socioeconomic VECs and assess impacts on these by documenting Aboriginal concerns

Phase 2 - Address concerns and mitigate environmental and socioeconomic impacts on VECs

Phase 3 - Use indigenous knowledge in long-term environmental monitoring and management of VECs, and to distinguish project-related changes from natural environmental changes.

Overall, Aboriginal consultation and accommodation within the EA process should assess the potential impacts of a project on the VECs identified by Aboriginal peoples and use this understanding of impacts on VECs as a basis for decision-making with respect to impact management and mitigation.

2.20.2 Review of Consultation Plan and Consultation to Date

2.20.2.1 *An Overview of Consultation with TTN to Date*

Detour Gold has been in consultation with TTN about the DLPP and other components of the Detour Mine project since June 2007. Initial communications with TTN related to introducing the DLPP and the mine project to Chief and Council, and establishing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for further discussions related to consultation, support for participation in the consultation process, and the development of community agreements (e.g., Impacts and Benefits Agreements, or IBAs). Early engagement occurred through a third-party representative of TTN (Peter Politis of Evergreen Innovative Strategies Inc.), and with former Chief Dwight Sutherland. Meetings to this effect were held on June 24 and July 24, 2008. The MOU was signed on September 11, 2009. Correspondence and meetings were held between October, 2008 and August, 2009 with TTN community members, Mushkegowuk Tribal Council, and consultant McLeod Wood Associates Inc. to develop the workplan for a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) study, which is ongoing.

Notice of Commencement of the TOR was published in all local newspapers including the Wawatay News on October 1, 2009 and posted at the TTN Band Office (New Post Reserve) on approximately the same date. A draft TOR was reposted at the same locations for TTN review for a 30-day comment period. Notice of Submission of the TOR was provided to TTN at the end of November, 2009 along with a copy of the TOR, and a second 30-day comment period followed for submission of comments to the Province for its consideration. According to Detour Gold, no formal written comments were received on the TOR from TTN during this time period. Notice of Commencement of the DLPP EA was posted in the same locations/sources as noted above, including the TTN Band Office in late April, 2010.

Detour Gold held an additional meeting with Coral Rapids Power L.L.P. (CRP), representative for TTN, on March 15, 2010. This meeting was attended by AECOM, and detailed information about the DLPP and other aspects of the mine project were presented, followed by a question and answer session during which the EA process, the project, and potential employment and contracting opportunities were discussed. At the meeting, a date for initiating IBA negotiations with TTN was established, and arrangements for a round of community information sessions as well as a community newsletter for TTN about the project were discussed. This meeting is neither described nor documented in the record of consultations (Appendix H) of the DLPP EA.

Dedicated community information meetings for TTN about the DLPP and other aspects of the mine project were held at the New Post Reserve and Moosonee on March 24, 2010. These meetings were held following provincial approval of the DLPP EA TOR (March 4, 2010) but prior to issuing the Notice of Commencement for the DLPP EA in April. Community information sessions for the general public were also held in Cochrane and Timmins on March 1 and 2, 2010 respectively, in Iroquois Falls on April 12, 2010, and in Moosonee on April 14, 2010.

A review of the TOR for the DLPP EA was prepared by AECOM, provided to CRP and TTN, and subsequently forwarded to government agency representatives and Detour Gold staff on March 28, 2010 (P. Archibald, pers. comm.). No mention of this review or the issues it raises is provided in the record of consultations (Appendix H) of the DLPP EA.

A Notice of Submission of EA was posted at the above locations/sources at approximately the same date (late April, 2009) as the Notice of Commencement. For example, proposed publication dates for both Notices in the Wawatay News are April 29, 2010 (see Appendix H, section H(5) of the IEA report). MOE's public comment period for this phase of the EA process is April 30 to June 18, 2010.

A second meeting was held with CRP and AECOM, representing TTN, on April 28, 2010 to review the submitted final EA report for the DLPP and additional elements of the EA process for the mine project. Questions and answers from that meeting are provided in Appendix A.

Beyond public notices, document repository at TTN offices, meetings with key TTN representatives, and community information sessions, Detour Gold also maintains a project website (www.detourgold.com) where plain language fact sheets about the mine project, and a set of Frequently Asked Questions are maintained.

2.20.2.2 Evaluation of Consultation

The Consultation Plan

Acknowledging the moderate level of public consultation suggested by the Ministry of the *Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process* (June, 2007) for a project of this nature, and the need for flexibility in any approach to consultation, the Consultation Plan (Appendix A of the TOR) appears to be lacking in the following areas relative to Provincial Code of Practice and best practice for Aboriginal consultation:

- In general, it is lacking in specific details with respect to the documentation of communications and issues/comments presented by Aboriginal community members, the disposition of issues/comments, and the channels and means through which Aboriginal communities should be notified and consulted in order to effect meaningful consultation;
- As a related point, it does not identify key representatives of Aboriginal communities as points of contact for notifications and consultation; and
- Firm commitments for Aboriginal community open houses and/or related means of broad-based, interactive community engagement are not specified in either the TOR or DLPP EA phases, both of which typically would include at least one public open house or similar community meeting.

While it could be argued that more time was needed to establish a mutually agreed-upon approach to consultation with the affected communities, in the case of TTN, such details could have been established with the community over the approximately two years of early engagement which had taken place prior to the submission of the TOR.

The implications of these deficiencies in the Consultation Plan are ambiguity for both the Crown and TTN in evaluating whether consultation on the DLPP has been both adequate and meaningful. While AECOM recognizes that the consultation plan was approved in March, 2010 as part of the TOR, comments are being provided to forward on to the proponent and the Province should TTN wish to make these concerns part of the public record.

Consultation to Date

Overall, Detour Gold has been responsive when requests for information about the DLPP and other elements of the mine project have been made, and have provided opportunities for TTN feedback on the DLPP. Detour Gold also appears to have made efforts to address some of TTN's needs to participate in the consultation and accommodation process (funding EA reviews, a TEK study, and a community liaison coordinator) and are taking interim steps towards negotiating accommodation of their interests through an IBA. Detour Gold has, however, sought to pursue these efforts outside of the EA process and timelines, making it difficult to integrate TTN issues and comments into the assessment process.

For example, Section 6.6.6 on Traditional Land-Use indicates the following, in regard to Detour Gold's justification for not incorporating TEK study results from TTN and other First Nations into the DLPP EA:

"It is the intent of Detour Gold to continue to support the traditional knowledge studies, to continue to engage communities in discussion about traditional land uses that overlap with the DLPP and to determine appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce any impacts."

If the determination of socioeconomic impacts and mitigation measures for the DLPP will be ongoing, it begs the question as to whether sufficient information and consideration of these factors has been made in the DLPP EA. There is the risk that impacts on TTN livelihoods and resources will be identified through traditional knowledge studies, but not documented or factored within the DLPP EA.

Detour Gold's efforts to disconnect the EA process from the Aboriginal consultation and accommodation process creates a disconnect between the DLPP EA, the identification of impacts to TTN, consultation with TTN on the mitigation of project impacts on their interests, and the negotiation of accommodation measures for these impacts. Accordingly, when providing EA approvals on this basis, the Crown may be providing an approval without a full understanding of the impacts of the project on TTN interests.

A number of other issues were noted in the review of consultation to date:

- Participation in the Identification of VECs – A specific and explicit opportunity for TTN to provide input on the chosen elements of the DLPP EA Description of the Environment (what would be defined as VECs), and to identify additional elements, was not provided nor was such input solicited in other venues. These elements define what impacts are assessed and for which mitigation may be available;
- Notifications – Based on the materials provided in Appendix H of the DLPP EA, the timing and details of public notices were incorrectly reported in a number of cases. Notices of Public Information Sessions for Moosonee (April 1, 2010) and Iroquois Falls (April 8, 2010) indicate that the TOR was still under review by MOE on these dates, while the Notice of Commencement of EA indicates that the TOR was approved on March 4, 2010. Furthermore, the Notice of Commencement and Notice of Submission of EA appear to have been issued on approximately the same day;
- Number and Timing of Public Information Centres (PICs) – While it is laudable that Detour Gold chose to consult about both the DLPP and the Temporary Power Project simultaneously at PICs (providing a more comprehensive basis for consultation), the timing and number of PICs were inconsistent with the normal requirements of the Individual EA process as laid out in the *Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's EA Process*. The Code stipulates that minimal requirements for projects of medium complexity/sensitivity should include a PIC both between Notices of Commencement and Submission for the TOR, and the Notices of Commencement and Submission of EA. In other words, two PICs are required, while in this case one PIC was undertaken at various locations between the submission of the TOR and the commencement of EA;
- Incomplete Documentation – As mentioned above, a number of standard items were not included in the Record of Consultation (Appendix H) of the DLPP EA report. These were:
 1. Meeting minutes, including from meetings with TTN;
 2. TTN's (as represented by AECOM) review of the DLPP EA TOR, or a summary of the comments raised therein; and
 3. A summary of how comments from the above were dispositioned within the DLPP EA.

Given these shortcomings in the DLPP EA, it is AECOM's opinion that consultation efforts to date have not met some requirements of the Provincial *Code of Practice* for consultation, have been insufficient in identifying and addressing the socioeconomic and environmental concerns and interests of TTN with respect to the proposed undertaking, are not fully in accordance with consultation best practice, and in the context of this element of the undertaking, cannot be characterized as meaningful consultation and accommodation.

2.20.3 Recommendations

Both the Crown and proponent should specifically address the inadequacies and gaps noted in the review of the consultation plan and consultation efforts to-date, and provide TTN with a plan for addressing them. In particular, it is very important that the Record of Consultation reflects the range of comments received from TTN from the early engagement phase to present, and how these comments are dispositioned, both for the Province's assessment of the adequacy of consultation, and as part of the record preceding the Federal (CEAA) Comprehensive EA for the Detour Lake project. The items to be addressed include:

- Measures to ensure meaningful consultation and accommodation of TTN's rights and interests, which are suitably and clearly connected to the environmental approvals process;
- Provision of information and opportunities to allow TTN to provide input on VECs and to have this input explicitly dispositioned and addressed in the EA report;
- Incomplete documentation in the Record of Consultation (Appendix H of the DLPP EA); and,
- An explicit mention of and rationale for departures from the Provincial *Code of Practice* for EA consultation (regarding PICs, notification timing as discussed above), and measures to remedy these departures.

TTN should consider finalizing the draft Consultation Protocol developed by AECOM, and distributing copies of the Protocol to the Crown and the proponent with a view to working with them to develop a comprehensive plan for meaningful consultation and communication with TTN community members, for this and subsequent components of the Detour Lake mine project.

A range of activities should be considered to raise awareness and capacity within the community to participate meaningfully in the EA process, including a training workshop about the EA process and developing and distributing the Consultation Protocol in a plain-language format which is accessible to community members. Both the Crown and proponent should specifically address the inadequacies and gaps noted above, and provide TTN with a plan for addressing them. In particular, it is very important that the Record of Consultation reflects the range of comments received from TTN from the early engagement phase to present, and how these comments are dispositioned, both for the Province's assessment of the adequacy of consultation, and as part of the record preceding the Federal (Canadian EAA) Comprehensive EA for the Detour Lake project.

TTN consider requesting that the Province increase its oversight role in the EA process and associated consultation for the proposed undertaking. This request should be made through the designated MOE Project Officer, a listed in the Notice of Submission of Environmental Assessment for the DLPP posted on the Detour Gold website:

Alex Blasko
Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch
2 St. Clair Avenue West, 14th Floor
Toronto, ON M4V 1L5
Tel: (416) 314-7232 / 1-800-461-6290
Fax: (416) 314-8452

2.21 General Comments

In addition to the discipline-specific comments provided in Sections 2.1 through 2.20, AECOM also has the following general comments on the DLPP EA.

Clarification is needed concerning the final width of the ROW. The historic ROW is 30 m. However in the DLPP EA it is proposed to expand the ROW away from the main access road near the mine. For the remainder of the ROW to Island Falls, preference is given to expanding it southwards by 10 m (or if there are conflicts the expansion may be 10 m to the north or partially on the north and south side). Therefore it is unclear whether the final ROW between the mine site and Island Falls is going to be 30 m or 40 m.

From Island Falls to Pinard, it is clear that the ROW will be 40 m in width and will flank the east side of the existing HONI ROW. The DLPP EA should mention who currently owns this land. When the construction is finished it is unclear who will have ownership of the ROW and transmission lines. This should be explained. TTN does not want treated poles to be used, and would prefer the use of cedar poles due to concerns about seepage of chemicals from treated poles to surface and groundwater. It is AECOM's understanding that this issue was raised by a number of elders in the community and is of significant importance. There are poles left over from the decommissioning of the former transmission line, and there should be mention of what will happen to them (e.g., will they be cut down at ground level?). The DLPP EA should also outline how the transmission line will be strung (e.g., helicopter). It should be noted that the historical transmission line was strung through the use of a barge over the Abitibi River.

There is no discussion on how the winter road on the ROW will be prepared to ensure a solid base of frost (e.g., clearing early snow along the road to ensure deep frost penetration). In addition there should be mention of how the roads will be created if they will be going over muskeg. AECOM understands that according to the MNR, no new access roads are allowed to be built. Some of the access points to the ROW are 40 km away, and the impacts of this should be discussed.

There is no mention of any documentation produced during the development of the historical ROW. For example, if there were previous EAs or any construction issues, they should be mentioned in the text. There should also be information concerning how the transmission lines will be decommissioned, and/or will it be assumed by Hydro One? If the latter, then this needs to be clearly stated in the DLPP EA, and there needs to be adequate and meaningful consultation with TTN on this aspect of the project as well. Assumption of the transmission lines and ROW by Hydro One constitutes and transfer of an interest in land to which the TTN has treaty and aboriginal rights.

During construction of the transmission line, it should be noted where the construction personnel will be staying (e.g., work camps).

Larger scale mapping is needed. The current mapping does not accurately represent the features and boundaries as it is too high level.

3. Environmental Management and Monitoring

3.1 Introduction

The draft Commitments and Monitoring (Section 12.0) included in the DLPP EA was reviewed to identify whether standards of industry and provincially recognized Best Management Practices were being implemented, how site specific they are to the project and how consistent they are with the findings and recommendations in the DLPP EA. The review includes recommendations to be considered when developing the final DLPP EA.

AECOM recommends there be an environmental monitor on site, hired/funded by Detour Gold, to oversee construction. A TOR should be created to deal with conflict resolution when/if issues are raised by the monitor. Conflicts should be addressed in a timely manner.

3.2 Review and Recommendations for Proposed Commitments and Monitoring

3.2.1 Air Quality

The DLPP EA identifies that standards practices / project design features will be implemented along with maintaining vehicles in good working order and equipped with factory-installed emission control devices, and the speed of the vehicles travelling along existing access roads will be limited to minimize dust. It is recommended that the Best Management Practices that will be followed in Section 8.3.1 be identified.

3.2.2 Noise

The DLPP EA identifies that standards practices / project design features will be implemented along with maintaining vehicles in good working order and equipped with factory-installed emission control devices, and the construction activities be limited to daytime hours following MOE's guidelines of 0700 – 1900. It is recommended that the Best Management Practices that will be followed in Section 8.4.1 be identified.

3.2.3 Climate

The mitigation provided in the report for construction, operation and decommissioning are sufficient. A bullet under "Traffic effects will be mitigated by:" should include an encroachment permit from MTO for any areas involving design and construction within the MTO ROW. This would acknowledge MTO's comments during the EA process.

3.2.4 Hydrology

The mitigation provided is adequate for the removal of the ice bridges. It should also be noted that the proponent will maintain sediment and erosion control procedures until re-vegetation of the disturbed areas is accomplished. Also inspection of the bridges should be carried out while they are in use to prevent any structural failures that could negatively impact the aquatic environment.

3.2.5 Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Compliance with the DFO Operational Directives is adequate. However mention should be made of the BMPs for Lake Sturgeon.

3.2.6 Terrestrial Habitat and Vegetation

The monitoring plan proposed by AMEC is detailed and recommends sufficient monitoring frequency and activities. However, it is mentioned that Environmental Monitoring will include the inspection of the ROW to ensure excessive vegetation removal is not conducted. How will this be measured, what is considered excessive clearing? In addition, a timeline diagram would aid in understanding the length of the monitoring program and timing of each inspection being conducted.

3.2.7 Birds and Wildlife

The "Proposed Monitoring" practices in Section 12.2 are appropriate and should be included with Table 12-1. Many of the commitments listed in Section 12.2's text above Table 12-1 "Summary of Commitments" are not included in the summary table; it is assumed this was for brevity and not to limit the scope of the commitments and good environmental stewardship.

"Contractors will be required to handle food and food wastes in a responsible manner, and workers will be educated and policies enforced to ensure no feeding of wildlife", should be reworded to include "no purposeful or unintentional feeding of wildlife".

The recommendation of procuring a qualified biologist to examine vegetated areas prior to clearing to minimize damage to earlier-nesting bird species should be included.

3.2.8 Rare and Endangered Species

All of the recommendations in this section should also apply to the wildlife section above it, and vice-versa.

3.2.9 Traditional Land Uses

There are a large number of commitments to mitigation measures presented in Section 8.16 that are not explicitly listed in Table 12-1 and there are important inconsistencies between wording of some mitigation measures between the text and the table. For example, the text refers to impacts on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, while the table refers to infringement on such Rights. Table 12-1 makes a commitment to compensation for local trappers, but this is not mentioned in the main text. Moreover, as noted previously, there is insufficient baseline information or effects analysis to support negotiation of compensation for losses. It is suggested that baseline conditions with respect to TTN held traplines and effects on TTN trappers be more clearly identified and assessed in a single subsection within 8.16.

3.2.10 Heritage and Cultural Resources

In general, the commitments to mitigation of heritage and cultural resources are appropriate, however Section 6.6.7 mentions that follow-up Stage 2 sub-surface investigations be carried out on "any sites of Aboriginal value identified as a result of the traditional land use studies during the 2010 field season". This is not listed as a commitment in Table 12-1. Any new commitments as suggested by AECOM should be included in Table 12-1.

3.2.11 Visual Environment

The proposed commitments to mitigation of visual impacts are appropriate, however as indicated previously, a more detailed site specific visual assessment should be undertaken with respect to the DLPP at the North French River Conservation Reserve and the Little Abitibi River Provincial Park and site specific mitigation measures identified.

3.2.12 Malfunctions and Accidents

The proposed commitments to malfunctions and accidents are appropriate.

4. Conclusions

AECOM has carried out a technical review of the DLPP EA on behalf of TTN. In general, we are supportive of the DLPP project. However, as described throughout the review document, there are a number of outstanding issues that we feel need to be addressed in the DLPP EA report before the project moves forward. A summary of the AECOM review team's concerns/issues and recommendations is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
Air Quality	Additional information would be helpful.	It would be beneficial to include the <i>Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study</i> in the appendices of the report.
Noise	Some species of local wildlife may be sensitive to noise effects.	Expand discussion on the types of impacts to wildlife and bird species as a result of construction noise (e.g., Woodland Caribou).
Climate	Existing climatic conditions lacked description of total annual precipitation in the form of snow, average length of frost-free period and the timing of when frozen ground conditions occur.	Include in the existing climate conditions section total annual snowfall, average length of the frost free period and when frozen ground conditions occur.
Hydrology	Surface water may be used to create the ice bridges.	Indicate that the water used will be clean (e.g., free of sediments, vegetative materials, gravel).
	Fails to mention how much water could be taken from a creek for flooding of the ice bridges without harming the aquatic environment.	Water taken from a creek should not exceed 10% of instantaneous flow (as per the Department of Fisheries and Oceans).
	If a PTTW is issued by the MOE, there is no method of measuring how much water is actually taken.	A water monitor should be at the crossings where a PTTW is required.
	No mention how the water will be obtained and distributed.	Describe type of machinery that would be used to pump water and how steps would be taken to prevent fish mortality.
	Description of the approach to the ice bridge inadequate	State the operational guidelines concerning the development of the approach.
	No mention on the width of the ice bridge.	Clarify the width of the bridge; single span is preferred.
	No reference to adequate ice thickness to support weight and speed of vehicles.	Identify the operation guidelines concerning ice thickness for safe passage of vehicles.
	No discussion on erosion protection measures concerning construction of the ice bridges.	Provide information about erosion prevention guidelines that will be followed.
	The weather may not be suitable to create ice bridges.	Provide details of other types of temporary crossings that may be used.
	No details on how the crossings will be built.	Detail how the crossings will be built for the largest watercourses (5.0 – 14.5 m in width (13 crossings) and 15 – 49.5 m in width (6 crossings)).
	Concerns about the siting of poles in the vicinity of Abitibi River and other larger watercourses.	The poles should be sited to avoid problems with erosion and the collapse of lines, and the subsequent operations to identify any problems.
Water Quality	DLPP EA states no in-water work will be conducted. Mentions possibility of constructing	Construction of ice bridges should be considered in-water work and addressed. More detail should be provided concerning Best Management

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
	temporary crossings and fording.	Practices for temporary crossings and fording.
	Removal of vegetation from riparian zone.	Removal of vegetation can reduce habitat quality (e.g., increased sedimentation and water temperatures) for fish and other aquatic species, and needs to be addressed.
	No mention of how construction and sanitary wastewater from work sites will be disposed of.	Address this issue in the text.
	Vehicles and machinery arriving on site may be dirty.	The DLPP EA should state all vehicles and machinery will be cleaned prior to arriving to the work site.
Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat	Creation of ice bridges assumes ground and water bodies will be frozen.	Extreme weather events may hinder the stability and functionality of the ice bridges. There should be mention of a monitoring and mitigation plan to address this.
	No monitoring of ice bridges during spring thaw.	Mention the ice bridges will be monitored for incidents such as debris jams or scouring of bed and banks.
	Alternative crossing methods may be used in place of ice bridges.	Identify alternative methods that may be used and potential negative effects on fish and aquatic habitat.
	No information concerning winter movement of fish.	Identify the winter movement patterns of fish.
Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation	Lacks detail concerning the selection of routing alternatives with respect to the three Natural Heritage features.	Additional information should be added supporting the rejection of alternative routing options avoiding three Natural Heritage features.
	There are significant features mentioned in the DLPP EA that should be included in the mapping.	- Transects used for terrestrial community description and delineation should be labelled on all vegetation cover type maps for a visual of the area covered during investigations. - Identified Natural Heritage Features, the North French River Conservation Reserve, the Little Abitibi Provincial Park, and the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve should also be labelled on the vegetation cover type maps in order to see where the ROW crosses each of these features.
	Section 8.1 bullet 3 mentions minimizing the length of the ROW and minimizing additional clearing.	Clarification is needed in regards to the location of the ROW, should the sites be north of Little Abitibi Provincial Park and within North French River Conservation Reserve?
	Table: 6-9: Summary of vegetation communities on ROW describes the expected impact on vegetation communities from redevelopment of the transmission line.	Given the amount of wetland (up to 153.8 ha) being affected by the construction of the proposed transmission line, more detail should be given in the description of these wetlands and their associated plant communities.

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
	Concerns about ROW maintenance.	- If the preferred alternative is the use of herbicides for ROW maintenance, more information should be included with regards to the method of application, timing and frequency. There should also be some information included on the research available regarding the types of herbicides that could be obtained. - There should be clarification on what is meant by "Industry standard techniques" that will be used for clearing and maintenance activities.
Wildlife and Birds	Wildlife and Birds Species lists are incomplete in Appendix G, Table APPG-3.	The wildlife species lists for birds and mammals should be as thorough as the reptiles and amphibians lists, and include species not observed but potentially occurring on site; this would include up to another 20 species of mammals, including bats, and several more bird species.
Rare and Endangered Species	Index ranking the level of probability of a species occurring within the study area (low, moderate, high) is not clearly qualified or quantified.	The ranking system for each of the species and the reasons behind the designation of low/moderate/high should be clearly quantified without subjective terms.
	Description of relevant legislation, such as the FWCA and MBCA is appropriate, though incomplete; this section makes no mention of the potential for application of the PPS. Legislation concerning Woodland Caribou may be out of date.	- Provide more detail concerning FWCA and MBCA - The PPS legislation, and in order to remain consistent with the proponent's desire to minimize unnecessary disruption to the natural environment, all identified significant wildlife habitat types associated with the life processes of species observed and/or potentially occurring within the study area be acknowledged as priorities for identification and avoidance of disruption, prior to examining for their occurrence in seasonally appropriate surveys. - Update to reflect any changes that have occurred with Woodland Caribou-relevant legislation and other documents since the time of the EA preparation.
	The five alternative routes did not take Woodland Caribou habitat into account.	Clarify the reason none of the proposed alternative routes incorporated the use of other 'previously disturbed areas' such as the Regional and/or Primary Roads, and that this option be presented to the First Nations as a method of minimizing impacts to the confirmed Woodland Caribou habitat.
Land Use	Unclear of who the Sustainable Forest Holder is. Are TTN eligible for acquiring the timber?	Identify who the Sustainable Forest Licensee is for the area, if TTN have any claim, and what form it will be removed in (e.g., timber, chipping).
	Creation of new permanent access ways.	More details on how Detour Gold will avoid creating new permanent access ways to the transmission corridor.
	Effects of DLPP on traplines.	Assess impacts on traplines. Mitigation/compensation measures should be identified.

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
Traffic and Transportation	There are no concerns.	There are no recommendations.
Socio-Economics	Does not identify socio-economic conditions specific to TTN.	- Provide an analysis of the specific employment and business opportunities available to the TTN and the ability of TTN to take advantage of these opportunities - Provide more information regarding the specific employment and business commitments
Other Power Users	A System Impact Assessment and a Customer Impact Assessment has been completed by Detour Gold.	Outline the potential for the new power line to be used by others, including the TTN communities, including a discussion of any constraints to such use.
Traditional Land Uses	- Fourteen traplines would be crossed by the transmission line, held by members of the TTN and the MCFN. No distinction is made as to which traplines are held by which First Nation members. From information provided to AECOM by TTN, it appears that at least five of these are held by TTN members. - Lands, lakes and streams that can be accessed from Highway 652 and from the previous transmission corridor are currently used and were historically used for hunting, fishing and travel routes.	The effects of the project on the 14 traplines identified in the existing conditions section require further assessment. Appropriate mitigation/compensation measures should be identified. Detour Gold should outline the types of effects for which compensation would be offered and the manner in which it proposes to establish an equitable level of compensation for all trapline holders.
	Lands, lakes and streams that can be accessed from Highway 652 and from the previous transmission corridor are currently used and were historically used for hunting, fishing and travel routes.	Include any relevant information contained in the TTN traditional knowledge studies that is approved by the TTN for disclosure.
Heritage and Cultural Resources	- Resources such as artefacts, campsites, bones, burial sites or human remains encountered during the construction of the DLPP. - New areas, such as an access road, may be subject to construction. - Procedures when human remains or other archaeological or cultural heritage features are uncovered.	- A licensed archaeologist on-site during construction would ensure that any cultural heritage or archaeological resources are quickly identified and that the necessary steps taken to protect, document and preserve such resources - Areas should be surveyed and monitored by the archaeologist whenever topsoil is removed. - Detour Gold shall notify the TTN and other First Nations when human remains or other archaeological or cultural heritage features are uncovered.
Visual Environment	Impacts on visual aesthetics should be expanded.	A more detailed site specific visual assessment should be undertaken with respect to the DLPP at the North French River Conservation Reserve and the Little Abitibi River Provincial Park and site specific mitigation measures identified.

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
Assessment of Effects	Assessment of effects not accurate.	The net effects analysis should be revised to acknowledge that the DLPP will result in some net effects and that their significance is assessed using the methodology described in Section 8.19.
Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents	- Fuel release during truck transport or dispensing operations. - Transportation accident (non-fuel shipment).	- Fuels should not be stored closer than 15 m to the edge of a water body; - Machines should be turned off when not in use; and - Any associated waste should be disposed of in an appropriate manner.
	Project related fires.	- The review of the preventive measures to be undertaken is adequate in aiding to deter accidents from occurring. - Fire protection should consist of fixed protection systems (e.g., high expansion foam systems or dry chemical systems), in areas where it is most likely for a fire to occur. These systems should be supplemented by fire extinguishers.
	Excessive disturbance to wildlife.	- A food-waste management plan should be authored. - Acknowledge disturbance caused to bird species that nest earlier than June 1, and an explanation of measures taken to mitigate those disturbances while nesting. - Report the location of all observed wildlife road mortalities to the proper authority(ies).
Cumulative Effects	Section 8.2.1.2 indicates future projects and activities are defined in the CEEA as projects and activities that "will be carried out" and as a result the Cumulative Effects Assessment only considered the effects of future "imminent projects and activities". Only one "imminent future project/activity was identified, that being the Detour Lake Mine Project.	No indication as to how this conclusion was reached and what geographic area was examined. Given the presence of mining claims and forestry activities in the area, consideration should be given to activities such as mining exploration and ongoing forestry activities in the CEA.
Consultation Plan	Lacking in specific details with respect to the documentation of communications and issues/comments presented by Aboriginal community members, the disposition of issues/comments, and the channels and means through which Aboriginal communities should be notified.	TTN consider finalizing the draft Consultation Protocol developed by AECOM, and distributing copies of the Protocol to the Crown and the proponent with a view to working with them to develop a comprehensive plan for meaningful consultation and communication with TTN community members, for this and subsequent components of the Detour Lake mine project.
	There is a disconnect of the EA process from the Aboriginal consultation and accommodation	TTN consider a range of activities to raise awareness and capacity within the community to participate meaningfully in the EA process, including a

Table 1: Summary of Concerns/Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review

Discipline	Concerns/Issues	Recommendation
	process creates a disconnect between the environmental assessment, identification of impacts, consultation with TTN on the mitigation of project impacts on TTN interests, and the negotiation of accommodation measures for these potential impacts.	training workshop about the EA process and developing and distributing the Consultation Protocol in a plain-language format which is accessible to community members. • TTN consider engaging the Province in taking a more active oversight role in the EA process and associated consultation for the proposed undertaking.
	• An opportunity for TTN to provide input on the chosen elements of the DLPP EA Description of the Environment (what would be defined as Valued Ecosystem Components), and to identify additional elements, was not provided nor was such input solicited in other venues.	• Solicit information from TTN and include in the DLPP EA.
	• Timing and number of PICs were inconsistent with the normal requirements of the IEA process as laid out in the <i>Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's EA Process</i>.	• Should address this issue in the text.
Overall Comments	• Unclear how wide the ROW will be (i.e., 30 or 40 m in width).	• DLPP EA must quantify the width of the ROW.
	• DLPP EA does not mention who will have ownership of the ROW and transmission lines.	• Ownership of the ROW and transmission lines must be documented in the DLPP EA.
	• There should be information concerning how the transmission lines will be decommissioned, and/or will it be assumed by Hydro One.	• This must be clarified.
	• No mention of how the winter road on the ROW will be prepared to ensure a solid base of frost.	• This should be explained.

5. References

- Bell, W.B. (1972). *Animal Respond to Sonic Booms*. J. Acoust. Soci. Am. 51:758-765.
- Fletcher, J.L. and R.G. Bushnel [Eds.] *Effects of Noise on Wildlife*. Academic Press, Inc. New York, NY.
- Jepsen, D, Joseph, B., McIntosh, B, and McKnight, B. (2005) *Guidebook: Mineral Exploration, Mining and Aboriginal Community Engagement* (Produced by the Association for Mineral Exploration British Colombia).
- Ministry of the Environment. (1995). *Sound Level Limits for Stationary Sources in Class 3 Areas (Rural)*. Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Ministry of Transportation. (2009). *Building and Land Use Policy*.
- Stevenson, M. (1996). *Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessment*. ARCTIC. Vol. 49, No. 3 (September 1996), pp. 278 - 279.

Appendix A

APPENDIX A**Memorandum**

To	AECOM Detour Gold EA Review Team	Pages	4
CC	Coral Rapids Power LP		
Subject	Detour Gold-CRP-AECOM Meeting- April 29, 2010		
From	Scott Mackay, Consultation and Communications Specialist - Environment		
Date	May 14, 2010	Project Number	60149315

1. Record of CRP and AECOM Questions and Comments at April 29 Meeting with Detour Gold

Questions and comments from Coral Rapids Power LLP (representing TTN) and AECOM, and responses from Detour Gold and its consultant AMEC, at an April 29 meeting to present EA results to date are shown below. These are organized by EA focus area, including the MNR Class EA for the Disposition of Crown Land, the Individual EA for the Transmission Line, and initial questions about the closure plan. Detour Gold/AMEC presented the following at the meeting:

- The preliminary findings of the draft ESR for the Class EA for Crown Land Deposition
- The findings of the final EA report for the Individual EA for the transmission line
- A preliminary presentation on additional considerations including closure plan approaches, managing malfunctions and accidents, and EA and permitting schedules

Questions/Comments on the MNR Class EA for Crown Land Disposition (Class C)

Q1- Does the EA include consideration of both impacts and potential mitigations?

A1- Yes. Impact assessment and mitigation strategies are both included in the ESR. These are not actual mitigations but the report will look at the magnitude of potential effects and how to mitigate them, as well as recommended follow-up evaluations.

Q2- What is the study area?

A2- for the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment it is Cochrane to Moosonee; for the Environmental Impact Assessment, it is for the site and the immediate vicinity.

Q3- For the Stakeholder Identification section, First Nations should not be lumped in with other stakeholders as they do not have Treaty rights and an interest in the land. First Nations issues should be separated out in the report. Trappers and other land users' interests are tied to their activities, but First Nations interests are tied to the land and are more comprehensive.

A3- Yes, it was an unfortunate choice of words, but we will reflect in the final report that First Nations are separate from other stakeholders.

Q4- (looking at map) Where was the old tailings mill from the former mine operation?

A4- (Detour Gold representative points out the old tailings mill location on the map)

Q5- What about the air strip- will it be in the same location as the old site?

A5- A new air strip will be constructed on the south side of road.

Q6- Why were other mining methods (shaft, etc.) not considered?

A6- They were not economically or physically viable options for the project.

Q7- Chlorine is sometime used to treat process effluent- why was it not considered here?

A7- (Detour Gold representative relates experiences from another minesite where use of chlorine was not effective in effluent treatment)

Q8- Where will potable water for the camp come from?

A8- There will be wells drilled on the site, and Hopper Lake is another possible source, but the former mine operation used groundwater so it should be feasible.

Q9- Will we receive an information package and have an opportunity to comment on the aggregate pits on site?

A9- Yes- they will be sent to TTN next week.

Q10- When you said that water flows will be monitored, do you include surface water only, or also groundwater?

A10- Sometimes flow measurements are difficult in flat systems, but we will be modelling and monitoring surface water flows and lake levels. Groundwater is not a Valued Ecosystem Component (VEC) but is connected to other systems such as creeks, so we still assess it.

Q11- Clarification- you only have certain times of year where you will release water (from tailings ponds)?

A11- Yes.

Q12- Are the years of data you show for water flows the only years you have for data?

A12- yes, but we have enough good data to extrapolate to other watersheds in the study?

Q13- How will you manage the system when you have low snowpack years?

A13- We're not relying on freshwater to a large extent, so it shouldn't be a big issue.

Q14- What are the Provincial Water Quality Objectives for Copper, Cyanide and/or the levels you expect to be regulated to?

A14- We'll easily make effluent quality values, but will struggle to meet receiving water quality values (background levels) all of the time- will on average. Sometimes the effluent to mixing ratio will be almost 1:1.

Q15- 20 km sq. of forest will be removed for construction of the mine site?

A15- Yes- (points out locations where they will be removed- pits, tailings ponds, etc.)- much of this area will be remediated at closure. A soil cover will be laid down first so vegetation can establish quickly.

Q16- Any concerns with metal uptake from plants?

A16- No- copper is the only metal which may be in abundance- no arsenic or other metals of concern.

Q17- What proportion of the site will be revegetated?

A17- All of the site will be revegetated, but not reforested. In some areas there will be attempts at growing lichens for caribou habitat. Pilot studies will be done during the operational life of the site to make sure that lichens can become established. We are working with Laurentian University graduate students on this

matter.
Q18- How will tailings ponds be remediated? A18- We hope to seed with aquatic plant seed on the ice in winter and they should return to a pond-like state for waterfowl and other wildlife.
Q19- What are you looking at for noise impacts on caribou? Vibrations, sub-sonic frequencies, etc.? A19- We are only considering the audible noise spectrum. The caribou herd studied within a couple of kms of the mine site in 1997 was present while the former mine was still operating.
Q20- The slide in your presentation of sand and gravel pits on the access road-will you be able to send it in a readable format? A20- Yes- it will be on the CD with the report. You will be able to zoom in and read labels easily.
Q21- Regarding traplines and traditional lands mapping in the ESR- First Nation groups transcend traditional territories in terms of hunting and fishing. We just asked the elders in the past from adjacent First Nations for permissions to hunt or fish in their traditional territories. We use the whole Treaty 9 area. A21- we agree and will reflect that in the text. What is the status of TTN territory mapping? TTN response- Traditional territory mapping can be provided, but the request should go through TTN Chief and Council, and then a letter will be issued providing permission to use the mapping in reports. Detour Gold Response- We will not include anything related to traditional territory boundaries in the EA reports until we get that letter. Additional comments from TTN- Territories are based on a custodial relationship with the land, and the maps were approved family by family, such as the one that Moose Cree First Nation uses. The hunting and fishing territory is something different. This is a good example of a unique Aboriginal VEC- the relationship between land and livelihood. The linkage is through the movements and timings of animals Aboriginal people survived off of, and knowledge around that.
Q22- Will there be a spills reporting system, both inside and outside the mine? Outside, meaning having some oversight from those outside the mine site being able to report violations? FN have to be involved in monitoring for the mine site. A22- Spills always need to be reported and documented, and this will be done by the company. First Nations will be involved in monitoring. Also as a personnel matter, there is a whistleblower policy where an employee could report a spill and be protected. Furthermore, there will be a focus on proper materials handling and disposal practices for all employees.
Q23- Are you following the TSM program of the Mining Association of Canada? A23- We're not a member yet, but are following the P3 process. Eventually we will sign on to TSM.
Q24- When will we (Coral Rapids Power LP) get copies of the MNR ESR? A24- We will send the CD for tomorrow or Monday (courier). TTN can have a printed copy to put in the band office, but it needs to stay there as a designated library repository copy for public reference.
Q25- You'll be taking your water out of Hopper Lake? A25- Just for the camp. Water for the mill is mostly recycled tailings water, some will also come out of East Lake.
Q26- Regarding dredging of contaminated sediments from East Lake- what can you do to mitigate against resuspension of the contaminants in the sediment into the water column of the lake? A26- Dredging the sediments is not a requirement, it's an option. There are several things we could do such as impounding the lake to prevent downstream discharge, using a silt curtain to separate dredging from other portions of lake, and others. We will determine an appropriate course of action in co-operation with MNR and DFO at a later date if it's decided that dredging the lake is a preferred option.

Q27- Why are you segregating material for tailings vs. mixing materials together?

A27- If you mix and it goes poorly you have a bigger problem across the tailings pond. If you segregate you have less risk, but it gets more difficult and costly to manage at the front end. We are still trying to figure out which option is best.

Questions/Comments on the Individual EA for the Transmission Line

Q1-How old are the trees on the existing Right of Way (RoW)?

A1- Not sure. There was probably one round of spraying (to suppress undergrowth) and then they were allowed to grow.

TTN Comment- We do not want to see any more spraying on the existing or new RoW.

Q2- The closest access to being clearing and construction for the RoW is the road mid-way between the park and the junction with the existing Island Falls line. Will you go in via this road to build the line?

A2- We will use existing access roads to build, not new ones. The logging roads that are there now were not in existence at time of building the old transmission line. MNR policies encourage the use of existing corridors instead of making new ones. Regarding rights to the timber from the RoW, Detour Gold would be required to offer it to Tembec or whomever holds the timber license for the area first.

TTN Comment- Not necessarily- TTN has an agreement with Tembec for a certain volume of timber per year in our area. Those trees would go to First Nations, but Tembec would get first right of refusal to buy it.

Q3- What is the nature of land tenure along the RoW and the potential for additional roads/access following transmission line construction?

A3- Land-use permits for Crown land-use is the existing form of tenure. There are no existing roads, winter or otherwise that are using the RoW. If there were, there would need to be a fair amount of additional work done on guy wires etc. to bring the transmission line up to safety standards.

Q4- There is some concern by Gord Dawkins of Iroquois Falls that there is a grave site at the former colony site for the Iroquois Falls Generating Station which may be disturbed by transmission line construction. You should want to respect sacred burial areas regardless of what the ethnicity of the person is.

A4- There is an opportunity to change and refine things in the ESR to reflect new information about features such as grave sites.

Questions/Comments on the Closure Plan

Q1- Will your financiers be applying the Equator Principles or similar principles to the approval of your financing for the mine?

A1- We won't be financed by Canadian banks, but rather a consortium of international banks. They will look at environmental, social, economic, and political risks. Barclays is the main lender, and has retained a number of consultants to look at due diligence on these matters. This information is to be provided to other funding agencies like banks, but not to government.

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 334 Roc 10-06-30 Email - Dlpp Ea - Detour Response
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Size: 83KB (84,245 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:38:39 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 05, 2010 8:23 AM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment - Comments submitted on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Attachments: DLPP EA_Response to TTN Comments of June 17 2010.pdf

For SIIMS. C

From: Daniel, Sheila E
Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2010 4:32 PM
To: vince.deschamps@aecom.com; linda_job2003@yahoo.ca; 'peter archibald'; Merv McLeod; shartwig@mcleod-wood.com
Cc: Blasko, Alex (ENE); Derek Teevan; jim robertson; Simms, David; Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: RE: Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment - Comments submitted on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation

Please find attached Detour Gold's response to AECOM's comments provided on June 17, 2010, regarding the Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment. A hard copy of this response can be provided on request.

We would greatly appreciate if you could forward to other TTN representatives as appropriate, as we did not have e-mail addresses for all of the TTN representatives on the e-mail below or referenced in the letter. Thanks.

Best regards,

Sheila E. Daniel, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Head, Environmental Management
Associate Geoscientist
AMEC Americas

Dir. Tel.: 905-568-1917 ext. 4123
Cell: 416-524-5928

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From: Deschamps, Vince [mailto:Vince.Deschamps@aecom.com]
Sent: June 17, 2010 11:23 AM
To: Blasko, Alex (ENE)
Cc: linda_job2003@yahoo.ca; peter archibald; Tina Gagnon - CRP; Merv McLeod; Sue Hartwig; Seim, Glenn (MNDMF)
Subject: Technical Review of the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment - Comments submitted on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation

Dear Alex,

AECOM has been retained by the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN), to conduct a technical review of the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment. Attached please find our comments on the EA Report, as per the *Notice of Submission of an Environmental Assessment* posted on the Detour Gold website, which are being submitted on behalf of the TTN. Please note that I have also sent two hard copies of our report to your office via courier. You should be receiving these later today, if you haven't already.

At this time I would also like to inform you that we have also been retained by Coral Rapids Power to conduct a technical review of the draft Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR Class EA (AMEC Earth & Environmental, April 2010). We have provided our comments on the draft MNR Class Environmental Assessment to Kirk Spingett of the Ministry of Natural Resources under separate cover. I would be happy to share this report to you as well, if it is of interest to you.

Please free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Kind regards,

Vince

Vince Deschamps M.Sc., MCIP, RPP
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DOCUMENT INFO



June 29, 2010

Vince Deschamps
Senior Environmental Planner
AECOM
2-512 Woolwich Street
Guelph, ON
N1H 3X7

Dear Mr. Deschamps:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment

We are in receipt of your e-mail of June 17, 2010 with comments responding to the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment (EA) on behalf of the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership who are working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

Due to the length of the document of comments submitted, we have provided our response in a tabular format consistent with the Ministry of the Environment requirements, primarily based on your Table 1 (Summary of Concerns / Issues and Recommendations from the DLPP EA Technical Review, as well as other comments within the main text not captured within Table 1.

We look forward to continuing to actively engage you in the DLPP and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory.

If you have any additional comments or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Derek Teevan'.

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Chief Linda Archibald, Peter Archibald, Tina Gagnon, Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Merv McLeod, Sue Hartwig, representing Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Jim Robertson, Detour Gold, Director Environment and Sustainability
Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment

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SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

Proposal: Individual EA Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP)
Proponent: Detour Gold (DG) Canada Corporation

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
1.	Vince Deschamps, AECOM retained by Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership on behalf of Taykwa Tagamou Nation June 17, 2010	Section 2.1 Air Quality: It would be beneficial to include the <i>Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study</i> in the appendices of the report. the information provided in the report is adequate. Section 2.2 Noise: Expand discussion on the types of impacts to wildlife and bird species as a result of construction noise (e.g., Woodland Caribou). there have been Woodland Caribou studies carried out.... they should be included in the DLPP EA.	Noted. A summary is presented in the Environmental Assessment (EA) Document. In the interest of document length, the baseline documents were not provide in their entirety as they were not necessary to assess environmental impacts, but they are available. A copy of the Climate and Air Quality Baseline Study is available on request. As is discussed in Section 8.10, construction activities may cause local displacement of wildlife and migratory birds that are likely to return after construction activities cease. It is not believed that this would appreciably stress the wildlife or cause increased wildlife disease. Vegetation clearing will largely be undertaken in the winter which reduces impacts to migratory bird species. Woodland Caribou occur within the DLPP ROW during the winter and may be affected by the noise. The noise will be restricted to the construction period of the transmission line and thus is considered a short-term effect. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) was very helpful in providing open access to their information regarding Woodland Caribou studies. This information along with field studies completed by AMEC, was the primary basis for the Woodland Caribou discussion with the DLPP EA.	None. None.	Complete. Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 2.3 Climate: Include in the existing climate conditions section total annual snowfall, average length of the frost free period and when frozen ground conditions occur. There should be more historical data presented for the study area.	Detour Gold recognizes that an atypical winter may pose construction constraints and scheduling difficulties for the DLP. Other transmission lines have been constructed in the region using only winter road access. Nonetheless, this information is included below and in Table 1 and Figure 1 attached. Mean annual snowfall information was obtained from the weather stations located in Kapuskasing, Ontario and Matagami, Quebec. Using Environment Canada data compiled from 1971 to 2000 the mean annual snowfall was calculated to be 313 cm and 313.8 cm for Kapuskasing, Ontario and Matagami, Quebec respectively. The mean annual snowfall for the Detour Lake Project is estimated at 313.4 cm, as presented in Table 1. The frost free period for the Detour Lake Project was selected based on the map provided in the attached Figure 1 from the National Atlas of Canada (Natural Resources Canada 2010). Figure 1 illustrates that the approximate frost free period for the Detour Lake Project ranges from 80 to 100 days. The remoteness of the site dictates the availability of historical data.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.4 Hydrology: A lengthy description was provided regarding suggested best management practices regarding ice bridges: • Indicate that the water used will be clean (e.g., free of sediments, vegetative materials, gravel); • Water taken from a creek should not exceed 10% of instantaneous flow (as per the Department of Fisheries and Oceans); • A water monitor should be at the crossings where a PTW is required; • Describe type of machinery that would be used to pump water and how steps would be taken to prevent fish mortality; • State the operational guidelines concerning the development of the approach (to the ice bridge construction); • Clarify the width of the bridge; single span is preferred; • Identify the operation guidelines concerning ice thickness for safe passage of vehicles; • Provide information about erosion prevention guidelines that will be followed;	Ice bridges will be developed following standard industry practices and in keeping with all regulatory requirements. Construction of ice bridges will follow the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Ontario Operations Statement "Ice Bridges and Snow Fills" (Version 3 or later) and other applicable regulatory instruments. Construction details will be provided and reviewed through the environmental approvals process. In addition for clarity, per standard operating practices: • any water used will be in a natural condition (free of sediments, vegetative materials, gravel etc.); • water takings will not exceed 10% of instantaneous flow or as otherwise defined through the environmental approvals process for taking water; • water taking(s) will be monitored per environmental approvals and standard operating practices (see Section 5.4.2). • water taking methodologies will follow standard industry practices and will be detailed through the environmental approvals process, including types of machinery (typically portable pumps) and means to prevent fish mortality (typically screens on intakes). • narrow (single lane) bridges are not generally preferred, as they are more susceptible to rutting / damage. As indicated in the DLPP EA, there will be no disturbance to stream bed or banks (or re-shaping of the stream morphology etc.). No other types of crossings (including fording), are proposed at this time; however, if they are necessary, construction details will be provided and reviewed through the environmental approvals process.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.4 Hydrology Ice Bridge comments (continued): - Detail how the crossings will be built for the largest watercourses (5.0 – 14.5 m and 15 – 49.5 m in width); - Construction of ice bridges should be considered in-water work and addressed. More detail should be provided concerning Best Management Practices for temporary crossings and fording. (Section 2.5 Water Quality); - Provide details of other types of temporary crossings that may be used.	See above.		
	Section 2.4 Hydrology: The poles should be sited to avoid problems with erosion and the collapse of lines, and the subsequent operations to identify any problems.	It is in Detour Gold's interest to ensure that all poles are sited to avoid problems with erosion and collapse of the lines as without power the Detour Lake Project will not be able to operate and will be shut down. These aspects will be considered fully during the detailed design and pole placement for the transmission line.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.4 Hydrology: Mapping indicates that beaver dams may have to be crossed.	Poles will be located to avoid existing beaver dams. Removal of beaver dams if any, will follow regulatory requirements, and will occur in consultation with the MNR and the trapline holder.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.4 Hydrology: This report references the MNR's Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings as being published in 1995. This is incorrect; the guidelines were last revised in 1990.	Agreed.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.5 Water Quality: construction of ice bridges should be considered in-water work	Ice bridges will be developed following standard industry practices and in keeping with all regulatory requirements. Construction of ice bridges will follow the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Ontario Operations Statement "Ice Bridges and Snow Fills" (Version 3 or later) and other applicable regulatory instruments.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.5 Water Quality: Removal of vegetation (from riparian zone) can reduce habitat quality (e.g., increased sedimentation and water temperatures) for fish and other aquatic species, and needs to be addressed.	Per Section 5.4.1: riparian vegetation that does not have the potential to interfere with the conductors (i.e., cannot reasonably be expected to grow to sufficient height) will be left intact. Trees may be trimmed (or topped) to ensure clearance requirements. In cases where trees are felled, the stumps and root mat will be retained to protect the banks from erosion and encourage the growth or re-growth of riparian vegetation.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.5 Water Quality: How construction and sanitary wastewater from work sites will be disposed of should be addressed	All wastes associated with construction activities will be disposed of according to regulatory requirements. Construction (with the exception of wood waste from vegetation clearing) and sanitary waste will not be disposed of at the work sites.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.5 Water Quality: The DLPP EA should state all vehicles and machinery will be cleaned prior to arriving to the work site.	The DLPP EA indicates that vehicles and machinery must be maintained in good working order. This would include presence of any contamination on the vehicle body.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat: Extreme weather events may hinder the stability and functionality of the ice bridges. There should be mention of a monitoring and mitigation plan to address this.	Ice bridges will be developed and monitored according to standard industry practices and in keeping with all regulatory requirements. There will be no use of ice bridges that are not fully functional and meet regulatory requirements, both for the safety of workers as well as the environment.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat: Mention the ice bridges will be monitored for incidents such as debris jams or scouring of bed and banks.	As indicated in the DLPP EA (Section 8.1), ice bridges will be monitored during spring thaw for incidents such as debris jams or scouring of bed and banks and mitigation implemented as necessary.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat: Identify alternative methods that may be used and potential negative effects on fish and aquatic habitat.	No other types of crossings are proposed at this time; however, if they are necessary, construction details will be provided and reviewed through the environmental approvals process.	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat: Identify the winter movement patterns of fish.	The use of ice roads and ice bridges in northern Ontario and Canada as a whole is a well-established practice considered to have little potential for negative, long term effects to fish habitat. Both the Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada have determined that the construction and utilization of these temporary structures are acceptable providing general mitigative measures are followed. In addition, fish in northern Ontario generally become reliant on refuge pools or other habitats where suitable water depths provide protection from frazzle and anchor ice formations, or in the case of small intermittent streams, from complete freezing of the creek cross section. These refuge pool areas are typically associated with meander pools or beaver impoundments which are widespread and common in the small to medium sized creeks of northern Ontario, and expected to be present and available to fish both upstream and downstream of the proposed crossings. Fish generally move to overwintering areas in the fall prior to significant ice formation, and as such should not be prevented from reaching established refuge areas by ice bridge creation (although it is possible that localized movement of resident fish in the early spring may be temporarily restricted by ice bridges).	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.6 Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat: A buffer should be maintained between the ROW and water features.	Per Section 5.4.1, equipment will generally not be positioned closer than 5 m to watercourses during clearing activities except when unavoidable (such as at crossings). The equipment's boom reach will be used to complete brushing within this 5 m buffer strip, or it will be cleared by hand or as directed by environmental permits. The goal of the clearing is to facilitate safe temporary access, as well to ensure that vegetative cover is compatible with overhead conductors and allows the safe operation of the transmission line. Clearing will be conducted in accordance with the requirements stipulated in environmental permits. Depending on the vegetation currently present, this may require complete clearing (heavy forest cover) or minimal disturbance (herb and shrub areas). Ground vegetation and root masses are intended to remain intact as grubbing is not required. Existing treed buffer zones will be retained on shorelines wherever possible, unless they interfere with the minimal clearance requirements for the conductors and/or as required for access. Riparian vegetation that does not have the potential to interfere with the conductors (i.e., cannot reasonably be expected to grow to sufficient height) will be left intact. Trees may be trimmed (or topped) to ensure clearance requirements. In cases where trees are felled, the stumps and root mat will be retained to protect the banks from erosion and encourage the growth or re-growth of riparian vegetation.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: In general, terrestrial investigations have used adequate methods and covered sufficient area to collect the information needed to complete an individual EA. Additional mapping is needed to show the ELC communities, preferably superimposed on an air photo.	The vegetation community classifications were superimposed on satellite imagery are provided in Appendix F (19 maps). Air photos were not utilized as SPOT5 imagery was available and deemed a reasonable means of delineating habitat features and vegetation communities. ELC mapping is not appropriate for northeastern Ontario as it is specific to (and was developed for) southern Ontario vegetation communities. As discussed in the text, the Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Northeastern Ontario (FENO) classification system (Taylor et al. 2000) was used to classify the vegetation along and adjacent to the ROW and is the appropriate classification system for this part of Ontario. The figures contained in Appendix F depict the spatial extent and location of each distinct community. ELC is only used to describe the old field meadow community that occurs along the disturbed (cleared) area of the existing ROW (and whose distribution is included in App-F-1 vegetation figure), as this community type is not included in the FENO system.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Additional information should be added supporting the rejection of alternative routing options avoiding three Natural Heritage features.	Through the development, consultation and approval of the ToR for the DLPP, the framework for the EA development was narrowed to a limited but justified number of alternatives to be considered within the EA document. The proposed approximately 180 km routing was defined through the ToR process as: using and expanding on the routing of the former transmission line ROW from the Detour Lake site to Island Falls; and expanding the existing transmission line ROW from Island Falls north to the Pinard Transformer Station.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Transects used for terrestrial community description and delineation should be labelled on all vegetation cover type maps for a visual of the area covered during investigations.	Vegetation community type delineations were estimated using SPOT 5 satellite imagery, aerial survey field observations and MNR, Forest Resource Inventory forest stand species composition data provided by the Cochrane MNR District (2008). The entire alignment including transects covering up to 500 on either side of the ROW, was flown four times to ensure a complete coverage of the ROW and the adjacent habitats.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Identified Natural Heritage Features, the North French River Conservation Reserve, the Little Abitibi Provincial Park, and the Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve should also be labelled on the vegetation cover type maps in order to see where the ROW crosses each of these features.	The locations of these features can be identified using the coordinate systems present on all the maps. The outlines were not included on the vegetation cover maps due to the necessary complexity of the figures to show the habitat types. For completeness, figures are attached with the overlay requested.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Clarification is needed in regards to the location of the ROW, should the sites be north of Little Abitibi Provincial Park and within North French River Conservation Reserve? (re: Section 8.1 bullet 3)	The proposed ROW locations relative to the Little Abitibi Provincial Park and within North French River Conservation Reserve are described in Section 7.4.1.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Given the amount of wetland (up to 153.8 ha) being affected by the construction of the proposed transmission line, more detail should be given in the description of these wetlands and their associated plant communities (re: Table 6-9).	The wetlands present are largely open and treed bog habitat types as well as alder thickets and Black Spruce Swamps, all of which are common in northeastern Ontario. Figure App F-1 provides the location and spatial extent of each of these communities within the study area and the text describes the most frequently occurring species that make up the canopy, shrub and herb layers. Additional detail on species composition will not change the effects assessment or mitigation employed to minimize impacts to these wetlands.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: Herbicides should not be used for ROW maintenance: therefore a "no spray policy" should be adopted. Manual clearing methods should only be used, and this also has the advantage of providing employment opportunities.	As indicated in Section 7.4.3, herbicide is the preferred method for periodic vegetation control. Detour Gold will ensure that all contractors meet regulatory requirements at the time of clearing, in regards to chemical, mechanical or manual tending as well as other commitments made within the DLPP EA. Chemical, mechanical and manual tending are currently approved approaches to vegetation management for transmission lines. Selective vegetation clearing is expected to be required in the order of every five to ten years, depending on the location and species present. While Detour Gold recognizes that manual clearing would provide employment opportunities, the logistics of manual clearing of the entire line rather than focussing on sensitive area(s), including: transport of personnel to/from camps, waste handling etc. over the extended period of time that would be required for manual clearing, make this approach undesirable, in addition to the efficiency / cost aspect.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.7 Terrestrial Habitat/Vegetation: There should be clarification on what is meant by "Industry standards" that will be used for clearing and maintenance activities.	Information regarding these aspects are provided in Section 5.4.1. Industry standards utilized by transmission line contractors / operators include: • Control of Woody Vegetation, Document Number FP 113 R4, Hydro One Networks Inc, 2005 • Safe Practices When Applying Pesticides, Document Number FP 106 R3, Hydro One Networks Inc, 2006 • Environmental Guidelines for the Construction and Maintenance of Transmission Facilities. Hydro One Networks Inc, 2008	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: The wildlife species lists for birds and mammals should be as thorough as the reptiles and amphibians lists, and include species not observed but potentially occurring on site; this would include up to another 20 species of mammals, including bats, and several more bird species.	The bird list is based on detailed breeding bird surveys of the Detour study area undertaken in 2008 (and in 2009). The mammal list was generated from spring and summer incidental observations as well as winter aerial track surveys that were initiated in 2008. Additional bird and mammal species were included from the original baseline survey undertaken in 1983 (Ecological Applications 1983). These baseline surveys were comprehensive and provide a good understanding of the bird and mammal species assemblages using the region. The wildlife communities recorded in the study area for the baseline work are characteristic of what is typically observed in northeastern Ontario. The habitats within the Detour Lake Project study area are comparable to those found along the transmission line route and it is reasonable to expect that the species assemblages would be similar. In the current list, main groups are all represented: raptors, waterfowl, warblers etc. as well as forest, wetland, shrubby and/or forest dependent species and considered with respect to effects and mitigation. This level of understanding is appropriate for the EA stage of the Project. One of the main concerns is to ensure that appropriate mitigation strategies are in place and sensitivities are accounted for, which has been completed. Addition of a few avian species (good bat data is not available for this area) will not alter the scope of the effects assessment or the proposed mitigation strategies. Nonetheless, revised lists have been prepared as requested and are attached to this response.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: The methods employed to conduct the aerial surveys are well documented. However the methods used to survey for the amphibians and birds are not detailed or explained.	Detailed survey methods are presented in the baseline reports referenced in the DLPP EA. These studies are available on request.	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: The reptile and amphibian species list includes species observed during surveys, as well as species potentially occurring on site (although it is not clear how these species were identified as being "potentially" in the area). However, there was no inclusion of species not observed but potentially occurring on site within the lists of birds, mammals or invertebrates.	The Ontario herpetological atlas breaks up the Province into squares, one of these squares encompasses the region of the Project site, species whose presence was recorded in the square around the Project site were deemed as "potentially" in the area. There is only one reptile that occurs this far north in Ontario, Eastern Gartersnake. This species was observed during the baseline surveys as well as being recorded in the region from the Ontario herpetological atlas. Amphibian lists were augmented with data from the Ontario herpetological atlas as surveys in 2008 found few species and it was felt that this may not be representative of the region. Salamanders were also taken from the atlas as they are notoriously hard to detect in the field and presence can be easily missed. Based on the level of effort to undertake wildlife surveys for both birds and mammals in the Detour site study area as well as along the transmission line, it was not felt that these lists required additional augmentation from Provincial databases. See above comment for more detail.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: (raptor nest) It is not clear where or not nest observed by the MNR within 200 m of the ROW were confirmed present or absent by the AMEC field studies.	These stick nests recorded by MNR in 1995 and 2005 were not observed by AMEC biologists during any of the fall or winter aerial surveys.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: Areas should be set aside for Woodland Caribou for life processes such as breeding and wintering.	Calving, rutting and over-wintering areas for caribou have been identified. The ROW as defined in the approved ToR, passes through these identified areas. Despite efforts to maintain as compact a ROW as practical based on historic / existing ROWs, an estimated 218.7 ha of additional Black Spruce / Jack Pine forest / treed bog habitat is expected to be disturbed as a result of the DLPP. This is equivalent to 0.0005% of the home range of a single animal. Data in the literature suggest that linear features can adversely affect Caribou populations. Wolves in particular are known to utilize linear corridors to better access Caribou populations. As the DLPP proposes to utilize / expand on existing ROWs along almost the entire alignment, significantly increased predation due to improved Wolf access is not expected.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: Concerning bird nests built on the hydro poles, the DLPP EA needs to detail how they will be deal with.	Nests (if any) will be considered on a case by case basis in association with the MNR. In general, they will be left in place unless there is potential to affect the reliability of the transmission line or Detour Gold are directed otherwise.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: Table 12.1 should include a commitment to conduct clearing outside the bird breeding season.	See Section 5.4.1: Clearing will be conducted in accordance with the requirements stipulated in environmental permits (such as work permits and forestry licenses) as well as other regulatory requirements. For example, the timing of clearing in particular will be constrained by the migratory bird breeding season. The <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> directs that vegetation clearing should not be conducted during the breeding bird season in order to avoid destruction of bird nests. Nest surveys will be undertaken by a qualified biologist, if vegetation must be cleared during the breeding bird season.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.8 Wildlife and Birds: The TTN has observed bears eating the plastic covering the guy wire. AMEC should identify different materials that could be used to prevent this from happening.	Noted. This will be considered during the detailed design process. Our understanding is that plastic is placed around guy wires to ensure visibility and safety and reflects current industry and CSA standards.	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: The ranking system for each of the species and the reasons behind the designation of low/moderate/high should be clearly quantified without subjective terms.	The rationale for assigning a probability of occurrence is stipulated within each section for a given species-at-risk (SAR). Recent breeding and/or presence/absence records within the region, presence/absence during the 2008 and 1983 baseline surveys, MNR NRVIS data, Natural Heritage Information data (which includes locations and dates of observations), availability of suitable habitat within the Project site, correspondence with MNR, correspondence with other SAR experts (i.e. in the case of Wolverine, the provincial expert, Dr. Justina Ray was contacted for comment on the potential for Wolverine occurrence within the region around the Detour site) and professional judgment were all taken into consideration when delineating probability of occurrence for a given SAR. Qualitatively assessing a probability of occurrence using the criteria listed above is considered reasonable, particularly given the dynamic nature of wildlife distribution and abundance from year to year. If a species has been observed in the region and if there is suitable habitat for this species within the Project area this species was given moderate to high probability of occurrence (or noted as a probable breeder). This approach likely over-estimated the probability of occurrence for several of these SAR; ensuring that each SAR is given consideration for the effects assessment and appropriate mitigation measures are taken into account.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: The description of relevant legislation that protects some of these species, such as the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (FWCA) and Migratory Bird Convention Act (MBCA) is appropriate, though incomplete. This section makes no mention of the potential for application of Ontario's Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) (2005).	In Section 6.5, the PPA is mentioned as follows "Ontario has several other laws that help protect SAR and their habitats. A policy under the Planning Act called the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS; MMAH 2005) is used by land use planners and others to help make sure that SAR are not harmed by land development. For example, the PPS states that "development is not permitted in significant habitats of endangered and threatened species".	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: Generally, the responsibility for designating significant wildlife habitat falls upon the MNR and relevant municipalities..... the exclusion of the PPS from the discussion of relevant legislation to wildlife casts doubt on the ability of further work to take into account potential occurrences of significant wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the study area.	In Section 6.5, the PPA is mentioned as follows "Ontario has several other laws that help protect SAR and their habitats. A policy under the Planning Act called the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS; MMAH 2005) is used by land use planners and others to help make sure that SAR are not harmed by land development. For example, the PPS states that development is not permitted in significant habitats of endangered and threatened species". MNR data on significant wildlife habitat and other natural features (i.e. Provincially significant wetlands (PSWs) or Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)) was obtained from the MNR and included in the DLPP EA. There are no known ANSI's or PSWs within the DLPP study area. Mapped significant habitat features from MNR database within the study area include over-wintering habitat for caribou and moose, calving and rutting areas for caribou as well as raptor stick nests. As such, these features have been taken into consideration and have been mapped and incorporated into the text.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: The PPS legislation, and in order to remain consistent with the Proponent's desire to minimize unnecessary disruption to the natural environment, all identified significant wildlife habitat types associated with the life processes of species observed and/or potentially occurring within the study area be acknowledged as priorities for identification and avoidance of disruption, prior to examining for their occurrence in seasonally appropriate surveys.	AMEC requested all data from MNR that pertains to all known and identified wildlife habitat including moose over-wintering areas, spawning areas, hibernacula, caribou calving areas, caribou over-wintering areas, caribou rutting areas and raptor stick nests. All of these significant wildlife habitat attributes within the study area have been mapped and are presented in the DLPP EA. Significant wildlife habitat such as raptor nests and over-wintering, rutting and calving areas for caribou have been identified	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: Update to reflect any changes that have occurred with Woodland Caribou-relevant legislation and other documents since the time of the EA preparation.	Currently there is a recovery strategy, a conservation plan and a scientific review that have been included in this document for caribou. These are all the most relevant pieces of documentation as they relate to the ESA 2007 for this species at this time. The habitat regulation for this species has not yet been released.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: Eagles have been spotted along Island Falls and Abitibi River. Coordinating the timing of construction activities and the life cycle activities of wildlife need to be explored.	Vegetation clearing is proposed to be conducted outside of the breeding bird season to mitigate disruption to breeding birds. Nest surveys will be undertaken if vegetation must be cleared during the breeding bird season. There are currently no known raptor nests are located within or proximal to the ROW. Should any sticknecks be identified during construction phase, the area will be avoided until a qualified avian biologist along with regulatory authorities can be contacted for direction. Mitigation will include buffers around nests as per provincial guidelines.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.9 Rare and Endangered Species: Clarify the reason none of the proposed alternative routes incorporated the use of other "previously disturbed areas" such as the Regional and/or Primary Roads, and that this option be presented to the First Nations as a method of minimizing impacts to the confirmed Woodland Caribou habitat.	The proposed approximately 180 km routing was defined in the approved ToR process as: using and expanding on the routing of the former transmission line ROW from the Detour Lake site to Island Falls; and expanding the existing transmission line ROW from Island Falls north to the Pinard Transformer Station. It includes other previously disturbed areas as possible while maintaining a reasonably direct route.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.10 Land Use: Identify who the Sustainable Forest Licensee is for the area, if TTN have any claim, and what form it will be removed in (e.g., timber, chipping).	The Sustainable Forest Licensee (SFL) is Abitibi River Forest Management Incorporated. First Resource Management Group Incorporated is an agent for the SFL responsible for planning in the Abitibi River Forest Management Unit. The SFL holder will be given the first right of refusal to any merchantable timber related to construction of the DLPP as stated in Section 8.12 of DLPP EA. Detour Gold will coordinate with the SFL for the licensing, harvest, and payment of the Crown timber. Detour Gold acknowledges TTNs interests and will engage TTN in further discussion on this interest.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.10 Land Use: More details on how Detour Gold will avoid creating new permanent access ways to the transmission corridor.	The exact means of access will be defined through the environmental approvals and construction tendering processes. TTN will be engaged in discussions on future environmental approvals and permits. Particular attention will be given to those that address access issues.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.10 Land Use: DLPP EA indicates that the DLPP could be considered as a benefit to mineral lease/claim holders but does not indicate how.	Detour Gold is currently unaware of any other potential users of the line. Any future access to the DLPP would require Ontario Energy Board and the Independent Electricity System Operator support and public consultation to ensure that there is no system impact. Other users would be responsible for seeking approvals as well as finance whatever infrastructure is required. Also see response to Section 2.13.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.10 Land Use: Assess impacts on traplines. Mitigation/compensation measures should be identified.	Any mitigation/compensation required for effects to traplines is being addressed as part of the Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA) between Detour Gold and TTN. This is a private and confidential process that to our knowledge, neither party wants made public.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.11 Traffic and Transportation: The construction effects should note the potential for impacts associated with crossing both Highway 634 and Highway 632 and MTO requires.... permit.	The DLPP does not cross Highway 632. We believe this is a typographical error and that the reviewer meant Highway 652. Detour Gold is in consultation with MTO regarding its requirements. MTO was provided the opportunity to comment on the DLPP EA.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.11 Traffic and Transportation: ... equipment movement within the hydro ROW will have a greater impact on wildlife than increased traffic on the access roads.	There are potential effects on wildlife from both increased traffic on access roadways and from movement of construction and maintenance equipment within the ROW.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.12 Socio-Economics: Provide an analysis of the specific employment and business opportunities available to the TTN and the ability of TTN to take advantage of these opportunities.	Detour Gold will optimize Aboriginal employment, training and procurement opportunities as / if stated in the terms negotiated in the IBA. This is a private and confidential process that to our knowledge, neither party wants made public.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.12 Socio-Economics: Provide more information regarding the specific employment and business commitments.	Information on Detour Gold's employment and business opportunities was made available at community meetings (March, April and May, 2010) and via the website (www.detourgold.com) through the Employment & Business Opportunities Fact Sheet March 2010 (available on the project website and at community information sessions). In general, typical employment and business opportunities for the project include: • Catering and accommodation goods and services (i.e., catering equipment, food supply and preparation, accommodation materials, supplies and related housekeeping services, and waste management) • Communication Infrastructure and support services (i.e., Internet, telephone/radio, cellular phones, television service) • Construction (i.e., building supplies and materials, Plumbing, electrical, carpentry, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning services, other construction supplies and services as required) • Equipment (lease, purchase, maintenance) (i.e., heavy equipment and machinery, Vehicles and smaller equipment, equipment maintenance/repair) • Fuel (i.e., Bulk supply of diesel and other fuels as required) • Logistics (i.e., Expediting; coordinating transfer of materials to and from the site, Transportation of workers to and from the site, Delivery and courier services) • Medical Services (i.e., medical supplies, paramedic services)	None.	Complete.

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		Section 2.13 Other Power Users: Outline the potential for the new power line to be used by others, including the TTN communities, including a discussion of any constraints to such use.	There is a detailed description of the process required to approve a transmission line in Section 8.15, including the mandatory requirement for technical review by the Ontario Energy Board and the Independent Electricity System Operator. This process is going on in parallel with the Individual EA process (as is common in the industry). The transmission line is being pursued by Detour Gold to support the Detour Lake Project. It is our understanding that connection by any other users will require agreement by the then owner of the transmission line, as well as meeting any regulatory requirements that might be imposed, such as by the Ontario Energy Board, the Independent Electricity System Operator as well as environmental approvals, such as those required under the <i>Ontario Environmental Assessment Act</i>.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.14 Traditional Land Uses: The effects of the project on the 14 traplines identified in the existing conditions section require further assessment. Appropriate mitigation/compensation measures should be identified. Detour Gold should outline the types of effects for which compensation would be offered and the manner in which it proposes to establish an equitable level of compensation for all trapline holders.	Specific effects of the project on traplines held by TTN members are expected to be documented in the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Study currently being prepared by Muskegowuk Environment Research Council for TTN. Any mitigation/compensation required for effects including lost income to traplines held by members of TTN is being addressed as part of the IBA between Detour Gold and TTN. This is a private and confidential process that to our knowledge, neither party wants made public.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.14 Traditional Land Uses: The effects of the project on the 14 traplines identified in the existing conditions section require further assessment. Appropriate mitigation/compensation measures should be identified. Detour Gold should outline the types of effects for which compensation would be offered and the manner in which it proposes to establish an equitable level of compensation for all trapline holders.	Specific effects of the project on traplines held by TTN members are expected to be documented in the TEK Study currently being prepared by Muskegowuk Environment Research Council for TTN. Any mitigation/compensation required for effects to traplines held by members of TTN is being addressed as part of the IBA between Detour Gold and TTN. All trapline permit holders have been provided with notices regarding the DLPP through the MNR (rather than directly by Detour Gold due to potential privacy issues). Detour Gold will follow up with any requests for discussion about potential effects to traplines if contacted directly by the trapline permit holder. Given that trapline permit holder contact information is confidentially held by the MNR, Detour Gold is not in the position to directly contact trapline permit holders. At this time, Detour Gold is only able to provide mitigation/compensation for effects to traplines held by members of TTN as part of the IBA.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.14 Traditional Land Uses: Include any relevant information contained in the TTN traditional knowledge studies that is approved by the TTN for disclosure.	To date, and to our knowledge, the TTN TEK Study has not been completed and therefore no information has been approved by the TTN community for disclosure.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.15 Heritage and Cultural Resources: A licensed archaeologist on-site during construction would ensure that any cultural heritage or archaeological resources are quickly identified and that the necessary steps taken to protect, document and preserve such resources.	Detour Gold has committed to having a licensed archaeologist available during construction during work in areas of designated high potential from archaeological investigations to date by Woodland Heritage Surveys and White Spruce Archaeology.	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.15 Heritage and Cultural Resources: Areas should be surveyed and monitored by the archaeologist whenever topsoil is removed.	No significant removal of topsoil is proposed. Detour Gold has committed to having a licensed archaeologist available during construction during work in areas of designated high potential from archaeological investigations to date by Woodland Heritage Surveys and White Spruce Archaeology.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.15 Heritage and Cultural Resources: Detour Gold shall notify the TTN and other First Nations when human remains or other archaeological or cultural heritage features are uncovered.	Agreed.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.16 Visual Environment: A more detailed site specific visual assessment should be undertaken with respect to the DLPP at the North French River Conservation Reserve and the Little Abitibi River Provincial Park and site specific mitigation measures identified.	As a transmission line was present previously at both of these locations in recent times and the locations are not readily accessible, it was determined that completion of a detailed site specific visual assessment was not necessary to accurately assess the potential environmental impacts. This approach was discussed with the MNR who manages these areas. Proposed mitigation measures are provided in Section 8.18.1.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.17 Assessment of Effects: The net effects analysis should be revised to acknowledge that the DLPP will result in some net effects and that their significance is assessed using the methodology described in Section 8.19.	The net effects analysis follows the methodology provided in Section 8.19.1 and proposed in the approved ToR. As indicated in Section 8.19.1, the net effects assessment takes into account proposed mitigation measures captured by the DLPP EA, and that more specifically "This assessment is contingent on the application of the mitigation measures proposed and commitments made throughout the EA."	None.	Complete.

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	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: The mitigative measures outlined in the report were adequate. However the additional preventative measures should be added: • fuels should not be stored closer than 15 m to the edge of a water body; • machines should be turned off when not in use; and • any associated waste should be disposed of in an appropriate manner.	See Section 8.20.1. Fuel storage areas (excluding small containers moveable by hand) will be established and mobile refuelling activities will occur a minimum of 200 m away from waterbodies wherever practical, but no closer than 50 m from waterbodies. Contractors will be requested to turn off machines where not in use, except when it would affect operation of the equipment (or where the equipment is being used as weather refuge etc.). All wastes associated with construction activities will be disposed of according to regulatory requirements. Construction (with the exception of wood waste from vegetation clearing) and sanitary waste will not be disposed of at the work sites.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: The review of the preventive measures to be undertaken is adequate in aiding to deter accidents from occurring.	Noted.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: Fire protection should consist of fixed protection systems (e.g., high expansion foam systems or dry chemical systems), in areas where it is most likely for a fire to occur. These systems should be supplemented by fire extinguishers.	The transmission line will be constructed outdoors and fire protection systems are not believed to be appropriate. With substations etc., fire protection will meeting building codes and other appropriate engineering standards. Fire prevention equipment will meet or exceed, industry standards for remote locations and will include well maintained fire extinguishers. Vehicles transporting materials are required to have properly serviced fire extinguisher and first response spill equipment.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: A food-waste management plan should be authored.	Contractors will be required to handle food and food wastes in a responsible manner, and workers will be educated and policies enforced to ensure no feeding of wildlife. All wastes are to be removed on a regular basis. Preparation of a food waste management plan will be required by the DLPP contractors to help ensure the safety of both the workers and wildlife.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: Acknowledge disturbance caused to bird species that nest earlier than June 1, and an explanation of measures taken to mitigate those disturbances while nesting.	All clearing and other activities will be completed in accordance with the <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> and other applicable legislation / regulatory instruments. The majority of tree clearing activities will be undertaken in the winter, thus migratory bird species will not be disturbed. Nest surveys will be undertaken by a qualified biologist, if vegetation must be cleared during the breeding bird season. It is recognized that raptors start nesting as early as the beginning of February. There are no known raptor nests located within the proposed ROW. Should any stick nests be identified during construction, the area will be avoided until a qualified avian biologist can be contacted for direction. Mitigation will include buffers around nests as per provincial guidelines.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.18 Potential Effects of Malfunctions and Accidents: Report the location of all observed wildlife road mortalities to the proper authority(ies). Carriion will be removed to avoid additional vehicle / wildlife interactions.	Agreed. In addition, contractors will be required to keep a log of all wildlife observance and interactions. Any significant interactions will be required to be reported to Detour Gold immediately in order that appropriate mitigative measures can be implemented.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: No indication as to how this conclusion was reached and what geographic area was examined. Given the presence of mining claims and forestry activities in the area, consideration should be given to activities such as mining exploration and ongoing forestry activities in the CEA.	The geographic area included the defined socio-economic study area and well as the general region for any potential larger project. Research was conducted through public venues to determine if any other projects / activities were proposed in the area, including review of forestry management plans etc. Discussions were also held with the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry and the MNR to assess whether any other projects were imminent in the area that were not publicly known. Due to privacy issues, Detour Gold was not provided details, but were informed that there were no such projects or activities.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Only one "imminent future project/activity was identified, that being ...	Discussions were held with the MNR district office in Cochrane concerning other defined projects which could be considered in the cumulative effects analysis for both the DLPP and the DLP. MNR indicated that the only such defined imminent and applicable, projects within the study area of either the DLPP and the DLP were initiatives planned by Detour Gold in connection with the DLPP and the DLP, together with the potential for reactivation of a small quarry site by M.J. Labelle near the western end of the DLP all-season gravel road. AMEC has subsequently learned that plans for redevelopment of the quarry site have been put on hold. Plans for the harvesting of the three forest blocks shown in the DLPP EA along, or near to, the transmission ROW, have been deferred (Mick Gauthier pers. Comm. June 29, 2010). Other types of "projects" that could potentially proceed, but are as yet undefined are: possible new resource access roads; possible additional forestry operations; possible additional mineral developments; possible new transmission lines; possible new recreational trails; and the possible setting up of new recreational camps and cottages. While all such projects are potentially possible in the future, to our knowledge none have as yet been defined as planned imminent projects. Should any such projects be defined in the future they would require their own approvals and may or may not have to consider effects in relation to the DLPP and the DLP. Hydro One is considering developments within the Moose River basin but any such developments would be expected to mainly affect aquatic environments, and as the DLPP is not expected to adversely affect aquatic environments there is no meaningful potential for cumulative effects.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Cumulative effects of noise ... are adequate, but should include a section on the potential for displacement of wildlife	Comment noted, but as per Section 8.21.2: Noise Effects, no cumulative effects involving noise (to either humans or wildlife) are anticipated in relation to the DLPP.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Review of disturbance to vegetation communities ...	Figures provided in Appendix F show that vegetation communities along the transmission line, within 1 km on either side of the ROW consist of Black Spruce dominated communities, including treed bogs (i.e., Communities 18, 20, 21 and 26), together with a number of historic cutover areas. These communities are also prevalent in the broader region well beyond the 2 km ROW corridor shown in the figures. The entire transmission line length is approximately 174 km. The 2 km corridor bordering the transmission line ROW therefore occupies an area of approximately 350 km², and expands to thousands of km² outside of the corridor. Given that Black Spruce dominated communities occupy the major portion of these areas, the 3.26 km² new cut area represents <1% of the corridor area and a very small fraction of Black Spruce and other forest communities beyond the corridor area. Providing precise measures of disturbance percentages to each specific vegetation community for such small areas is not warranted and would not further the evaluation of cumulative effects. With regard to re-vegetation of the site at closure, such re-vegetation would occur as a result of natural regrowth. Development and maintenance of the transmission line will be such that the ground cover, with low shrubs and tree seedlings, will remain intact. Once ROW maintenance is suspended at (or near) closure existing tree seedlings within the ROW, and seed fall from the adjacent forest will provide the basis for new forest growth. Planting programs are not proposed or necessary.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Clearing an area directly adjacent to the pre-existing ROW eases wildlife movement ...	AMEC disagrees with the comment. A 40 m wide transmission line corridor between the DLP mine site and Island Falls is unlikely to afford any more effective passage for wildlife movement than the existing 30 m wide cleared corridor, including for Wolves. Similarly, a 100 m wide transmission line corridor between Island Falls and Pinard is unlikely to provide any more effective passage for wildlife movement (including for Wolves) than the existing Hydro One transmission line corridor.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: It is not rational to assume that habitat fragmentation will not be 'of concern' to wildlife ...	Statements in Section 8.10.1 of the DLPP EA regarding habitat fragmentation could have been better worded. Since all but the mine site terminal end of the new transmission will involve the widening of existing ROWs, there will be no additional "fragmentation" of habitat along approximately 93% of the ROW; and even in areas close to the mine site the transmission line ROW will be in close proximity to other DLP components, such that additional habitat fragmentation caused by transmission line construction in conjunction with mine site development in this area would be minimal.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: The statement "At closure, all disturbed areas will be eventually become productive forest habitat" implies ...	Related statements in the DLPP are correct in as much as all disturbed terrestrial habitats that remain as terrestrial habitats, following mine closure, will gradually revert to productive forest habitat. It was not indicated that all of the mine site area would eventually revert to their "original vegetated" cover types, as suggested by the reviewer. There will be topographic changes within developed areas that would favour the development of different forest community types following mine closure, compared with those originally present. In the case of the transmission line there will be no topographic changes, such that original vegetated forest communities would eventually become re-established, given sufficient time once the transmission line is removed.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: It is not unreasonable to expect some level of cumulative effects(s) on wildlife ...	It was not stated that there would be "no" cumulative effects on wildlife as a result of the combined development of both the DLPP and the DLP; but instead that the cumulative effects taking into consideration planned mitigation measures, including the development of a compact mine site, the use and expansion of existing ROWs for transmission line construction, and mine site revegetation efforts at closure, were "not significant" within the context of criteria used to assess effects.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Disturbance to Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species ...	The reviewer is correct that mention of these additional species of potential occurrence (Lake Sturgeon, Golden Eagle, Yellow Rail, Black Turn, Peregrine Falcon, Short-eared Owl and Canada Warbler) was omitted from Section 8.21. Habitats utilized by these species, and their potential for occurrence within the study area, were discussed in Sections 6.5.1 and 6.5.2. The only species from this group considered to have a reasonable potential for occurring within habitats that would be altered or displaced by transmission line construction were the Yellow Rail, Black Turn, Short-eared Owl and the Canada Warbler. Habitats preferred by the first three of these species consist of low wet habitats and / or grassland / herbaceous habitats. These habitat types would not be appreciably altered by transmission line construction, or would be expanded, as ground cover would be left intact. The Canada Warbler prefers a broad range of forested, shrubland and regenerating forest habitats which are not limited locally or in the broader region. Hence the only one of these species to which cumulative effects could reasonably be applied would be to the Canada Warbler, for which habitats are not limiting.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Cumulative adverse effects to Caribou ... does not take into account the potential for increased predator pressure on the caribou	This aspect is addressed on Page 131 of the DLPP EA.	None.	Complete.
		Section 2.19 Cumulative Effects: Review of traffic volumes ... cumulative effects to wildlife as a result of traffic is best addressed in the sections of Disturbance to Wildlife ...	Vehicular collisions involving Caribou are discussed in Section 8.21. The potential for cumulative effects involving other species is considered to be minor since there will be limited overlap between construction activities (including the transport of persons and materials) associated with transmission line construction, and those associated with mine site construction and operation.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: TTN consider finalizing the draft Consultation Protocol developed by AECOM, and distributing copies of the Protocol to the Crown and the proponent with a view to working with them to develop a comprehensive plan for meaningful consultation and communication with TTN community members, for this and subsequent components of the Detour Lake mine project.	No response required by proponent. Detour Gold would support development of such a Protocol and is looking forward to working with TTN on reviewing and once a Protocol is finalized, implementing it so that meaningful engagement occurs about the project activities over the long-term and for the life of the project.	NA	Complete.
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: TTN consider a range of activities to raise awareness and capacity within the community to participate meaningfully in the EA process, including a training workshop about the EA process and developing and distributing the Consultation Protocol in a plain-language format which is accessible to community members.	No response required by proponent. Detour Gold has always been open to hearing how TTN would like to be engaged in the project. Detour Gold would be happy to participate in an EA training workshop if requested by TTN. TTN should be aware that the Chiefs of Ontario have an environmental assessment toolkit at their disposal which may provide additional information/resources for this effort.	NA	Complete.
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: TTN consider engaging the Province in taking a more active oversight role in the EA process and associated consultation for the proposed undertaking.	No response required by proponent.	NA	Complete.
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: An opportunity for TTN to provide input on the chosen elements of the DLPP EA Description of the Environment (what would be defined as Valued Ecosystem Components), and to identify additional elements, was not provided nor was such input solicited in other venues. Solicit information from TTN and include in the DLPP EA.	Detour Gold provided copies of both the draft and proposed ToR for the DLPP EA in September and November respectively, prior to the ToR being approved. It is through these review processes, that Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders had an opportunity to provide input into the input into the EA approach and design. Detour Gold also met with TTN to discuss the ToR preparation. Detour Gold did not receive any comments during the comment period from the TTN or its representatives, on either the draft or proposed ToR.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: Timing and number of PICs were inconsistent with the normal requirements of the EAI process as laid out in the Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's EA Process. Should address this issue in the text.	The Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's EA Process states: "Beyond the mandatory notification contacts, appropriate consultation methods and techniques should be selected to fit the circumstances and proponents objectives (e.g., information gathering, information dissemination, consultation)" (p. 15). As such there are no requirements for PICs (or public information centres) as a specific method by which the proponent engages stakeholders and Aboriginal communities in the ToR or EA process. A Consultation Plan was prepared and approved by the Minister which was implemented in its entirety. Given the low number of responses from stakeholders and Aboriginal groups during the preparation of both the draft and proposed ToR, the need for public information centres was not considered a necessary method of engagement. Please note that there was no firm commitment for public information sessions made in this part of the ToR preparation (see Section 4.0 of Proposed ToR). A summary of consultation requirements for EAs (as outlined in the Code of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's EA Process p. 24) and the points of contact provided by Detour Gold are as follows: <u>Code Requirement:</u> Minimum of 3 to 4 points of contact, depending on the complexity and environmental sensitivity during the preparation of the ToR. <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> Newspaper notices (for both draft and proposed ToR), couriered copies of both draft and ToR to Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders, provided both draft and proposed ToR at public viewing locations including First Nation Band offices, posted notices in First Nation Band offices; hosted site tours, held at least 3 meetings with various Aboriginal groups. This is approximately and conservatively 12 points of contact during the preparation of the ToR.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	continued	<u>Code Requirement:</u> Minimum of 3 to 4 points of contact, depending on the complexity and environmental sensitivity during the preparation of the ToR. <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> Newspaper notices (for both draft and proposed ToR), couriered copies of both draft and ToR to Aboriginal communities and other stakeholders, provided both draft and proposed ToR at public viewing locations including First Nation Band offices, posted notices in First Nation Band offices; hosted site tours, held at least 3 meetings with various Aboriginal groups. This is approximately and conservatively 12 points of contact during the preparation of the ToR. <u>Code Requirement:</u> Opportunity to comment on submitted ToR before Minister makes decision <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> See above. The opportunity to comment on the submitted (proposed) ToR was provided between November 28 – January 4 <u>Code Requirement:</u> Consultation required during the preparation of the environmental assessment (minimum of 4 to 6 points of contact, depending on the complexity and environmental sensitivity) <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> Nine community meetings were held in March and April, 2010 during the preparation of the environmental assessment. <u>Code Requirement:</u> Opportunity to comment on submitted environmental assessment <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> Five community meetings were held in May and another 2 in June following submission of the environmental assessment and within this review period. <u>Code Requirement:</u> Final opportunity for comments on the Ministry Review of the environmental assessment before Minister makes decision <u>Detour Gold provided:</u> This stage has not yet occurred.		

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Based on this analysis, we feel that the basis of this comment is unfounded. Details of the stakeholder and aboriginal engagement activities are documented in Section 9 and Appendix H of the DLPP EA.		
	Section 2.20: Consultation Plan: The proponent should ensure that the Record of Consultation reflects the range of comments received from TTN from the early engagement phase to present, and how these comments are dispositioned, both for the provincial environmental assessment but also as part of the record preceding the CEAA Comprehensive EA for the Detour Lake Project.	Agreed. A full and detailed list of the contacts to date with TTN has been prepared and forwarded to TTN separate from this response. This includes meeting minutes, and a description of concerns along with where these concerns were addressed in the EA document. If concerns were not addressed, a rationale will be provided. For the CEAA Comprehensive Study Report (environmental assessment), comments and interests will be attributed to each Aboriginal group or stakeholder and will show where these comments and interests have been addressed in the EA. If comments and interests are not addressed in the EA (for example, because they were not part of the EA scope), we will provide a rationale.	None.	Complete.
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: Timing of release of the EA in advance of completion of the TEK Studies	The TEK Studies for TTN have been underway since December 2008. Study completion, for various reasons beyond Detour's control, has been delayed on several occasions. It was our hope that the TEK studies would have been completed well in advance of the EA submissions. Detour Gold is committed to supporting the TEK studies and avoiding or mitigating any effects to traditional land uses. A number of concerns were shared during TEK steering committee meetings which were documented in section 8.16. These concerns were discussed and addressed in the DLPP EA.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 2.20 Consultation Plan: Timing of and errata in public notifications	We acknowledge the error made in the notification for the Moosonee (April 1, 2010) and Iroquois Falls (April 8, 2010) indicated that the ToR was still under review by the MOE on these dates. The Notice of Commencement and the Notice of Submission of the EA were advertised in the same edition of the Wawatay News due to the frequency of newspaper editions. We acknowledge that the Notice of Commencement could have been released earlier. TTN were informed of the timing of the submission of the EA during their meeting held March 15 and at community meetings held March 24, 2010. The Ontario Codes of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process and for Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario, and the Guide to Projects do not specify a required amount of time between these mandatory notices. See Section 5.2.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: DLPP EA must quantify the width of the ROW.		None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: Ownership of the ROW and transmission lines must be documented in the DLPP EA.	As indicated in the DLPP EA, Detour Gold is not in the business of power generation or power transmittal and the transmission line is intended solely to meet the needs of the proposed mine. Transferral of the transmission line after it is built to a qualified operator would be considered for this reason; however there are currently no advanced negotiations or agreements in this regard. The ROW will remain Crown Land although Land Use Permits will be requested.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: TTN does not want treated poles to be used, and would prefer the use of cedar poles.	Detour Gold proposes to use cedar poles for construction as possible, in recognition of comments received through the consultation processes to date. Should treated poles be required (such as due to lack of availability of suitably sized cedar poles etc.), all standards for their use will be followed.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: The DLPP EA should also outline how the transmission line will be strung.	This will be defined by the contractor, but will be required to follow standard industry practices. This typically includes helicopter use, but may be modified.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Overall Comments: There should be information concerning how the transmission lines will be decommissioned, and/or will it be assumed by Hydro One. This must be clarified.	See Section 5.6.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: No mention of how the winter road on the ROW will be prepared to ensure a solid base of frost. This should be explained.	See Section 5.4.2. Winter roads have been used effectively in the region to construct other transmission lines, including the original transmission line from Island Falls to the Detour Lake site. While distance from permanent access points complicates the logistics of travel, the winter road can be designed and maintained to accommodate the traffic flow.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: There is no mention of any documentation produced during the development of the historical ROW.	Both the environmental baseline study and analysis of alignments from the original transmission line to the Detour Lake site were reviewed and used (see Section 13, References; EAG nd and EAG 1983; and throughout the text). The information available in these documents reflects the scientific knowledge and regulatory requirements at the time. It should also be noted that one of the authors of these reports is part of the team involved in the DLPP EA.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: ... it should be noted where the construction personnel will be staying.	See Section 5.4.2. There are no plans to create permanent camps along the ROW to house workers during construction. Workers will be accommodated off the ROW; likely at the Detour Lake Project site and in Cochrane / Smooth Rock Falls.	None.	Complete.
	Overall Comments: Larger scale mapping is needed. The current mapping does not accurately represent the features and boundaries as it is at too high a level.	Extensive mapping is provided in the DLPP EA consistent with the scale of the Project and anticipated effects associated with transmission line construction, operation and decommissioning. Satellite imagery is provided along the entire route to assist in the visualization of the ROW. Additional mapping is not available for the region due to the general remoteness of the location.	None.	Complete.

Table 1: Detour Lake Project Monthly Mean Snowfall

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Kapuskasing, Ontario (cm)	60.8	36.4	46.2	28.1	9.3	0.6	0	0	2.0	21.8	50.5	57.3	313.0
Matagami, Quebec (cm)	60.4	35.6	40.6	32.1	8.6	1.2	0	0	3.6	27.7	45.9	58.1	313.8
Detour Site	60.6	36	43.4	30.1	9.0	0.9	0	0	2.8	24.8	48.2	57.7	313.4

Source: Environment Canada, Kapuskasing, Ontario and Matagami, Quebec (Climate Normal data from 1971 to 2000); www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climateData/canada_e.html, accessed March 29, 2010.

FROST

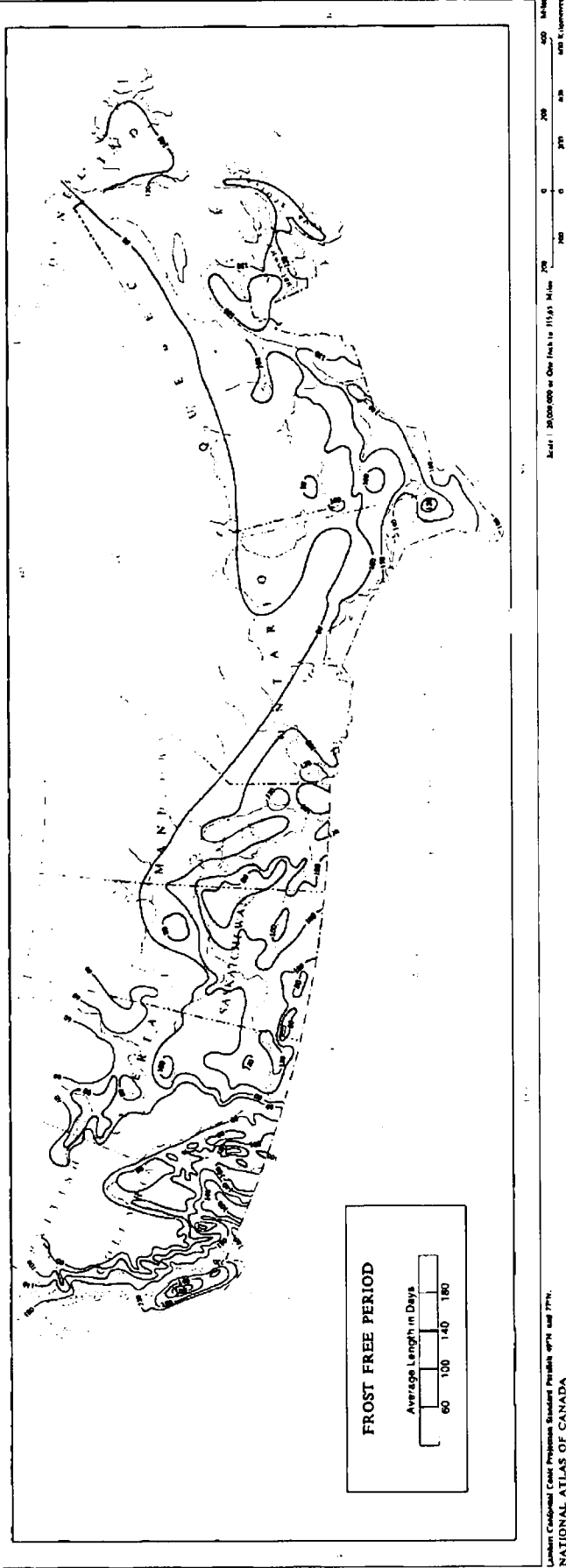
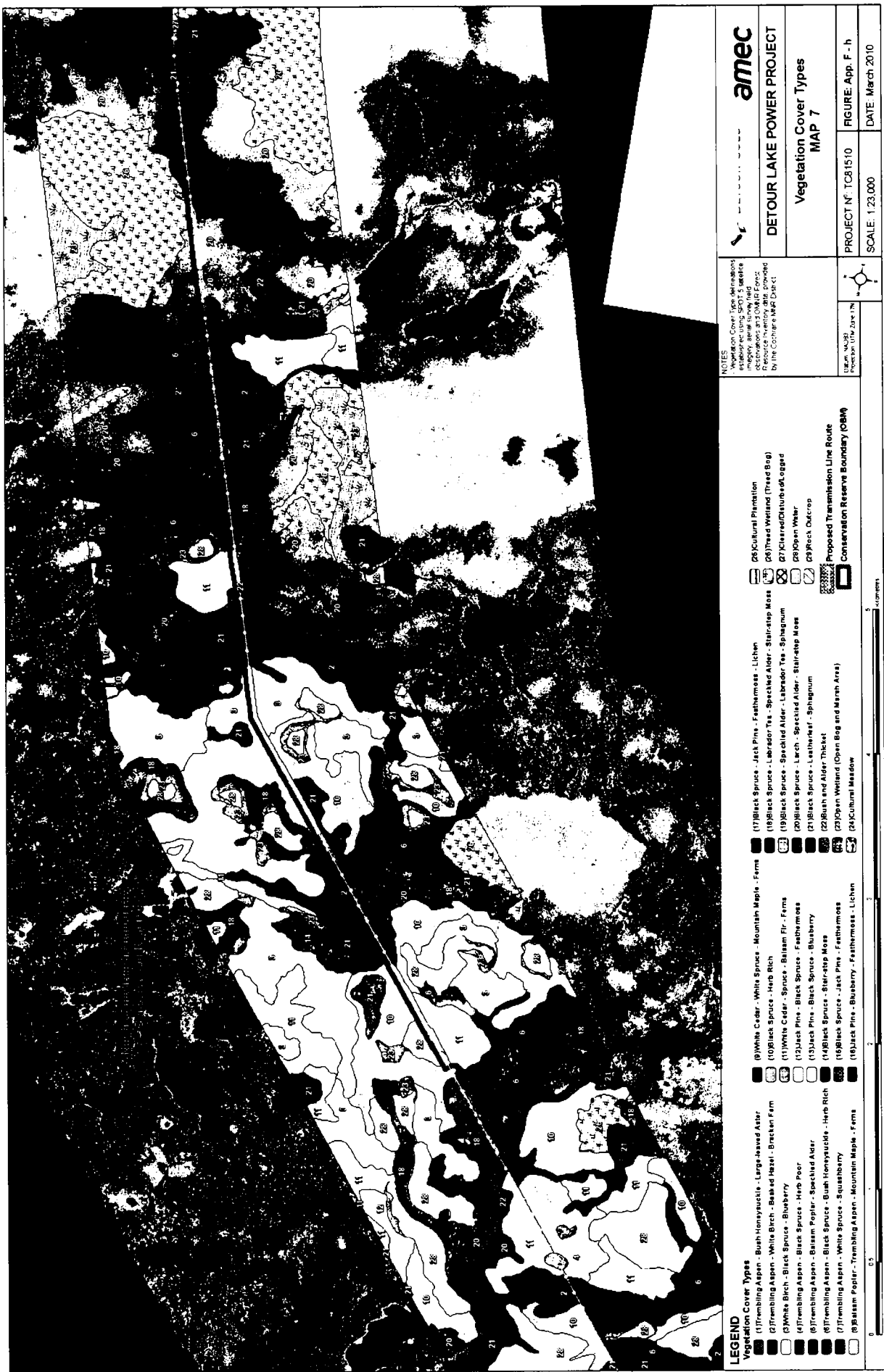
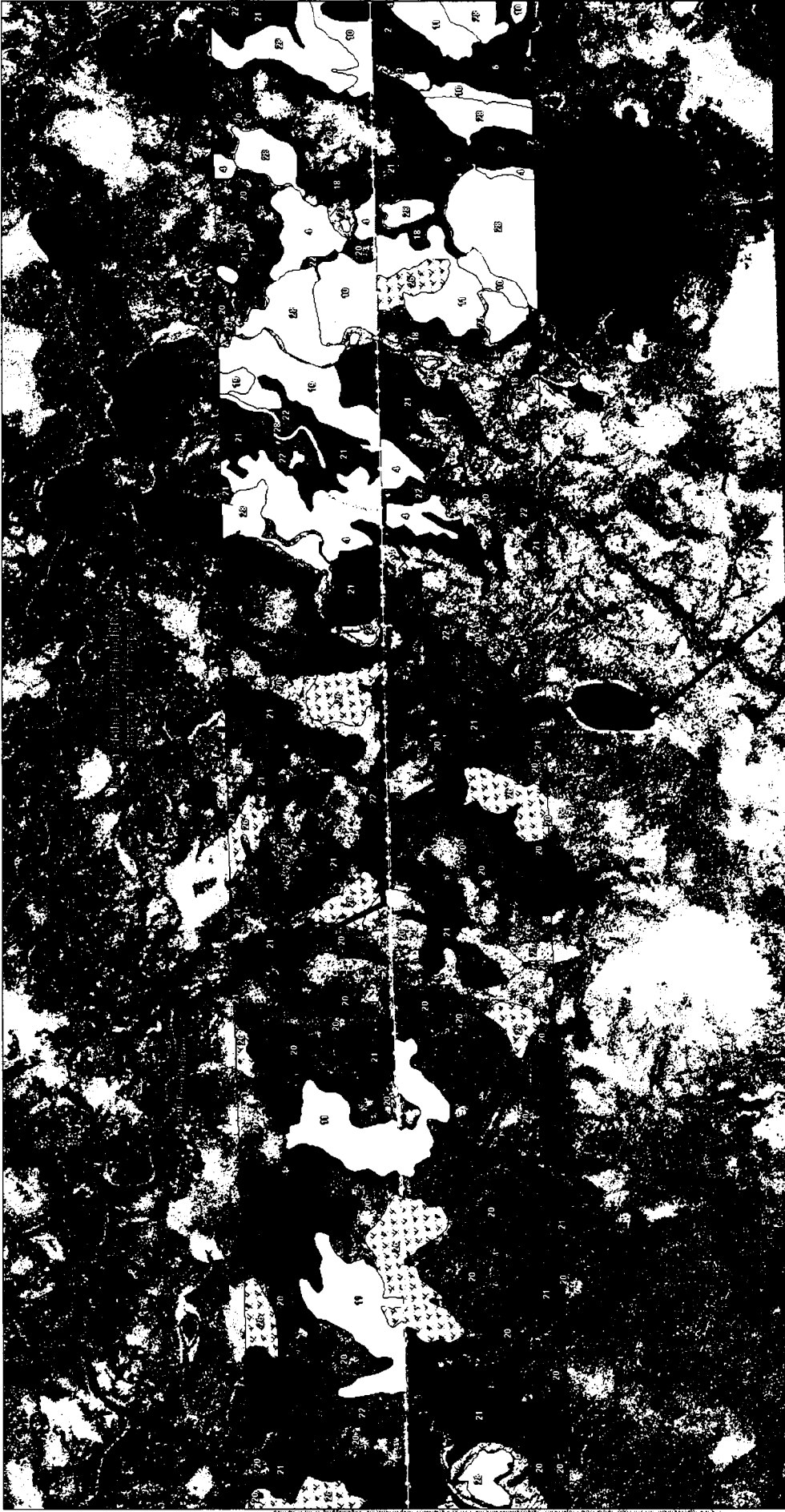


FIGURE X





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DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

Vegetation Cover Types

MAP 8

PROJECT N° TC81510
SCALE: 1:23,000

FIGURE: App. F - I
DATE: March 2010

NOTES:

Vegetation Cover Type delineations were prepared using SPOT 5 satellite observations and ONDQ Ecog. Resource Inventory data provided by the Co. Har. & Mnt. Dist. Ct.

LEGEND

Vegetation Cover Types

(1) Trembling Aspen - Bush-Honeyuckle - Large-leaved Aster	(17) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss - Lichen	(25) Cultural Plantation
(2) Trembling Aspen - White Birch - Barked Hazel - Breckin Fern	(18) Black Spruce - Labrador Tea - Speckled Alder - Star-step Moss	(26) Treed Wetland (Treed Bog)
(3) White Birch - Black Spruce - Blueberry	(19) Black Spruce - Speckled Alder - Labrador Tea - Sphagnum	(27) Cleared/Disturbed/Logged
(4) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Herb Poor	(20) Black Spruce - Larch - Speckled Alder - Star-step Moss	(28) Open Water
(5) Trembling Aspen - Balsam Poplar - Speckled Alder	(21) Black Spruce - Leatherleaf - Sphagnum	(29) Rock Outcrop
(6) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Bush-Honeyuckle - Herb Rich	(22) Bush and Alder Thicket	(30) Proposed Transmission Line Route
(7) Trembling Aspen - White Spruce - Squawberry	(23) Open Wetland (Open Bog and Marsh Area)	(31) Conservation Reserve Boundary (CRB)
(8) Balsam Poplar - Trembling Aspen - Mountain Maple - Ferns	(24) Cultural Meadow	
(9) White Cedar - White Spruce - Mountain Maple - Ferns		
(10) Black Spruce - Herb Rich		
(11) White Cedar - Spruce - Balsam Fir - Ferns		
(12) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Feathermoss		
(13) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Blueberry		
(14) Black Spruce - Star-step Moss		
(15) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss		
(16) Jack Pine - Blueberry - Feathermoss - Lichen		

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers



LEGEND

Vegetation Cover Types

(1) Trembling Aspen - Bush Honeysuckle - Large-leaved Aster	(17) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss - Lichen	(25) Cultural Plantation
(2) Trembling Aspen - White Birch - Black Spruce - Herb Rich	(18) Black Spruce - Labrador Tea - Speckled Alder - Star-leaf Moss	(26) Tread Wetland (Tread Bog)
(3) White Birch - Black Spruce - Blueberry	(19) Black Spruce - Speckled Alder - Labrador Tea - Sphagnum	(27) Clearcut/Disturbance Logged
(4) Trembling Aspen - Balsam Poplar - Speckled Alder	(20) Black Spruce - Larch - Speckled Alder - Star-leaf Moss	(28) Open Water
(5) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Bush Honeysuckle - Herb Rich	(21) Black Spruce - Larch - Speckled Alder - Sphagnum	(29) Peck Outcrop
(6) Trembling Aspen - White Spruce - Squashberry	(22) Bush and Alder Thicket	
(7) Balsam Poplar - Trembling Aspen - Mountain Maple - Ferns	(23) Open Wetland (Open Bog and Marsh Area)	
	(24) Cultural Meadow	

NOTES:

Vegetation Cover Type designations established using SPOT 5 satellite observations and ONAP Forest Resource Inventory data, provided by the Cochrane Wildfire Unit.

Proposed Transmission Line Route

Conservation Reserve Boundary (CRB)

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DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

Vegetation Cover Types

MAP 14

PROJECT N°: TC81510

SCALE: 1:23,000

FIGURE: App. F - o

DATE: March 2010



amc	
DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT	
Vegetation Cover Types MAP 16	
PROJECT N° TC81510	FIGURE: App. F - p
SCALE 1:23,000	DATE: March 2010
NOTES: Vegetation Cover Type delineations were prepared using a combination of field observations and ONAT Forest Resource Inventory data, provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.	
LEGEND	
Vegetation Cover Types	
(1) Trembling Aspen - Bush-Honey-suckle - Large-leaved Aster	(17) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss - Lichen
(2) Trembling Aspen - White Birch - Balsam Poplar - Blackberry	(18) Black Spruce - Labrador Tea - Spotted Alder - Star-asp Moss
(3) White Birch - Black Spruce - Blueberry	(19) Black Spruce - Spotted Alder - Labrador Tea - Sphagnum
(4) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Herb Poor	(20) Black Spruce - Larch - Spotted Alder - Star-asp Moss
(5) Trembling Aspen - Balsam Poplar - Spotted Alder	(21) Black Spruce - Leatherleaf - Sphagnum
(6) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Bush-Honey-suckle - Herb Rich	(22) Spruce and Alder Thicket
(7) Trembling Aspen - White Spruce - Squashberry	(23) Open Wetland (Open Bog and Marsh Area)
(8) Balsam Poplar - Trembling Aspen - Mountain Maple - Ferns	(24) Cultural Meadow
(9) White Cedar - White Spruce - Mountain Maple - Ferns	(25) Cultural Plantation
(10) Black Spruce - Herb Rich	(26) Thread Wetland (Thread Bog)
(11) White Cedar - Spruce - Balsam Fir - Ferns	(27) Cleared Disturbance Logged
(12) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Feathermoss	(28) Open Water
(13) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Blueberry	(29) Rock Outcrop
(14) Black Spruce - Star-asp Moss	(30) Proposed Transmission Line Route
(15) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss	(31) Conservation Reserve Boundary (CBM)
(16) Jack Pine - Blueberry - Feathermoss - Lichen	



amtec

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

Vegetation Cover Types

MAP 16

NOTES

Vegetation Cover Types determined from aerial photography, field observations and DMAP Ecoregion data. The following cover types are not shown on this map:

- (23) Cultural Plantation
- (25) Treed Wetland (Treed Bog)
- (27) Cleared Disturbance Logged
- (28) Open Water
- (29) Rock Outcrop
- (30) Proposed Transmission Line Route
- (31) Conservation Reserve Boundary (OSM)

LEGEND

Vegetation Cover Types

- (1) Trembling Aspen - Bush Honeysuckle - Large-leaved Aster
- (2) Trembling Aspen - White Birch - Barked Hazel - Bracken Fern
- (3) White Birch - Black Spruce - Blueberry
- (4) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Herb Poor
- (5) Trembling Aspen - Balsam Poplar - Speckled Alder
- (6) Trembling Aspen - Black Spruce - Bush Honeysuckle - Herb Rich
- (7) Trembling Aspen - White Spruce - Squashberry
- (8) Balsam Poplar - Trembling Aspen - Mountain Maple - Ferns
- (9) White Cedar - White Spruce - Mountain Maple - Ferns
- (10) Black Spruce - White Spruce - Herb Rich
- (11) White Cedar - Spruce - Balsam Fir - Ferns
- (12) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Feathermoss
- (13) Jack Pine - Black Spruce - Blueberry
- (14) Black Spruce - Black Spruce - Stair-step Moss
- (15) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss
- (16) Jack Pine - Blueberry - Feathermoss - Lichen
- (17) Black Spruce - Jack Pine - Feathermoss - Lichen
- (18) Black Spruce - Labrador Tea - Speckled Alder - Stair-step Moss
- (19) Black Spruce - Speckled Alder - Labrador Tea - Spaghnum
- (20) Black Spruce - Larch - Speckled Alder - Stair-step Moss
- (21) Black Spruce - Leatherleaf - Spaghnum
- (22) Bush and Alder Thicket
- (23) Open Wetland (Open Bog and Marsh Area)
- (24) Cultural Meadow

Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

PROJECT N° TC81510
SCALE: 1:23,000

FIGURE: App. F - q
DATE: March 2010

TABLE 3-3
COMPILED BIRD SPECIES LIST

Species	Scientific Name	Global Status	Provincial Status	COSEWIC/ SARA Status	OMNR/SARO Status	Other Protective Acts	Current Breeding Evidence
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	P
American Bittern†	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	G4	S4B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	H
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	H
American Black Duck†	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P
Northern Pintail†	<i>Anas acuta</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
Blue-winged Teal†	<i>Anas discors</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
American Widgeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	P
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P
Greater Scaup†	<i>Aythya marila</i>	G5	S2B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
Lesser Scaup*	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	H
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	T, AE
Bufflehead*	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	G5	S3B, SZN			MBCA	H
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P, T
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	P
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			FWCA	H
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	G4	S4B, SZN		Special Concern	FWCA	X
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			FWCA	P
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			FWCA	H
Northern Goshawk*	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	G5	S4			FWCA	H
Broad-winged Hawk†	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			FWCA	N/A
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			FWCA	H
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			FWCA	H
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcipennis canadensis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	T
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	M
Sharp-tailed Grouse*	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	G4	S4			FWCA	P, T
Sora*	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	T, A
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	H
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	M, D
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P
Least Sandpiper*	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	G5	S3B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago decora</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	D

American Woodcock*	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	D
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	H
Great-horned Owl*	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	H
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	G5	S4			FWCA	H
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	G5	S3S4			FWCA	M
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	G5	S4B, SZN	Threatened, Schedule 1	Special Concern	MBCA	H
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			FWCA	H
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Downy Woodpecker*	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	G5	S5			MBCA	H
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	G5	S5			MBCA	H
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	G5	S4			MBCA	M
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	T
Pileated Woodpecker*	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	G5	S4S5			MBCA	H
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	G4	S5B, SZN	Threatened, Schedule 1	Special Concern	MBCA	M
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Eastern Phoebe*	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	H
Horned Lark*	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	AE
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	AE
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	P, FY
Blue Jay*	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	M
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	G5	S5B, SZN				H
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	G5	S5			FWCA	P, D
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	G5	S5			MBCA	H
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	T
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	T, A
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M, H
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M, H
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P, T
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	G5	SE			MBCA	H
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M

Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	G5	S4B?, SZN			MBCA	M
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Black-throated Blue Warbler*	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P, T
Blackburnian Warbler†*	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	N/A
Western Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	G5T5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P, T
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Black and White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Mourning Warbler	<i>Opornis philadelphia</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M, H
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerine</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	T
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	P, T, A
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	G5	S4B, SZN			MBCA	X-migrating
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN				P
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN	Special Concern, Schedule 1		FWCA	P
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	G5	S5B, SZN				H
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M, H
Red Crossbill*	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	H
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	G5	S5B, SZN			MBCA	M
Wood Duck•	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	G5	S5			MBCA	N/A
Northern Shoveler•	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	G5	S4			MBCA	N/A
Hooded Merganser•	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	G5	S5B, S5N			MBCA	N/A
Ruddy Duck•	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	G5	S4B, S4N			MBCA	N/A
Pied-billed Grebe•	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	G5	S4B, S4N			MBCA	N/A
Red-necked Grebe•	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	G5	S3B, S4N			MBCA	N/A
Double-crested Cormorant•	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	G5	S5B				N/A
Merlin•	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	G5	S5B			FWCA	N/A
Yellow Rail•	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	G4	S4B			MBCA	N/A

Virginia Rail•	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
American Coot•	<i>Fulica americana</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Solitary Sandpiper•	<i>Tringa solita</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Wilson's Phalarope•	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	G5	S3B				MBCA	N/A
Ring-billed Gull•	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	G5	S5B,S4N				MBCA	N/A
Herring Gull•	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	G5	S5B,S5N				MBCA	N/A
Black Tern•	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	G4	S3B			Special Concern	MBCA	N/A
Common Tern•	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Rock Pigeon•	<i>Columba livia</i>	G5	SNA					N/A
Mourning Dove•	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	G5	S5				MBCA	N/A
Yellow-billed Cuckoo•	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Long-eared Owl•	<i>Asio otus</i>	G5	S4				FWCA	N/A
Short-eared Owl•	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	G5	S2N,S4B		Special Concern, Schedule 3	Special Concern	FWCA	N/A
Boreal Owl•	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	G5	S4				FWCA	N/A
Northern Saw-whet Owl•	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	G5	S4				FWCA	N/A
Whip-poor-will•	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	G5	S4B		Threatened, Schedule 1	Threatened	MBCA	N/A
Ruby-throated Hummingbird•	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Black-backed Woodpecker•	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	G5	S4				MBCA	N/A
Eastern Wood-Pewee•	<i>Contopus virens</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Great-crested Flycatcher•	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Eastern Kingbird•	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Warbling Vireo•	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Philadelphia Vireo•	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Bank Swallow•	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Cliff Swallow•	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Boreal Chickadee•	<i>Poecile hudsonica</i>	G5	S5				MBCA	N/A
House Wren•	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Eastern Bluebird•	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Veery•	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Gray Catbird•	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Brown Thrasher•	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Northern Parula•	<i>Parula americana</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Yellow Warbler•	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Cape May Warbler•	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Black-throated Green Warbler•	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Blackburnian Warbler•	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A

Pine Warbler•	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Bay-breasted Warbler•	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Connecticut Warbler•	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	G4	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Wilson's Warbler•	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Canada Warbler•	<i>Wilsonia Canadensis</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Scarlet Tanager•	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Clay-colored Sparrow•	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Field Sparrow•	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Vesper Sparrow•	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Le Conte's Sparrow•	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	G4	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Fox Sparrow•	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Swamp Sparrow•	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Rose-breasted Grosbeak•	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Indigo Bunting•	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Bobolink•	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	G5	S4B					N/A
Brown-headed Cowbird•	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Baltimore Oriole•	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Pine Grosbeak•	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
White-winged Crossbill•	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	G5	S5B				MBCA	N/A
Pine Siskin•	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
Evening Grosbeak•	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	G5	S4B				MBCA	N/A
House Sparrow•	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	G5	SNA					N/A

• Regionally rare species (Cadman et al. 2000)

† Species observed on the Project Site during a previous study, not observed during AMEC 2008 surveys. (Environmental Applications Group Limited 1983)

‡ Species observed on the Project Site during AMEC 2008 surveys not noted as observed during the previous study. (Environmental Applications Group Limited 1983)

• Species potentially on the Project Site based on Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (2001-2005)

TABLE 3.5
COMPILED MAMMAL SPECIES LIST

Species	Scientific Name	Global Status	Provincial Status	COSEWIC Status	OMNR Status	Other Protective Acts
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	G5	S5			
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Southern Red-backed Vole†	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	G5	S5			
Rock Vole†	<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	G4	S3S4			
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Southern Bog Lemming†	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	G5	S4			
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	G4	S4			FWCA
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Fisher†	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Mink†	<i>Mustela vison</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Lynx†	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
*Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	G5	S3S4?	Threatened	Threatened	FWCA
Black-backed Shrew*	<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Common Shrew*	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Pygmy Shrew*	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	G5	S4			FWCA
Water Shrew*	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Northern Short-tailed Shrew*	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Star-nosed Mole*	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	G5	S5			
Little Brown Bat*	<i>Myotis lucifuga</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Northern Long-eared Bat*	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	G4	S3?			FWCA
Silver-haired Bat*	<i>Lasionycterus noctivagans</i>	G5	S4			FWCA
Eastern Red Bat*	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	G5	S4			FWCA
Hoary Bat*	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	G5	S4			FWCA

Least Chipmunk•	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Eastern Chipmunk•	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Northern Flying Squirrel•	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Deer Mouse•	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	G5	S5			
Heather Vole•	<i>Phenacomys ungava</i>	G5	S4			
Meadow Vole•	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	G5	S5			
House Mouse•	<i>Mus musculus</i>	G5	SNA			
Meadow Jumping Mouse•	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	G5	S5			
Woodland Jumping Mouse•	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	G5	S5			
Porcupine•	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	G5	S5			
Coyote•	<i>Canis latrans</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Ermine•	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	G5	S5			FWCA
Striped Skunk•	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	G5	S5			FWCA

† Species observed on the Project Site during a previous study, not observed during AMEC 2008 surveys. (Environmental Applications Group Limited 1983)

•Species potentially on the Project Site based on Herpetofaunal Summary Atlas

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Initial Comments – PRIMA FACIE

The following summarizes concerns, questions and recommendations from the staff of the Métis Nation of Ontario's (MNO) Lands, Resources & Consultations branch with respect to the environmental effects of the Detour Gold – Detour Lake Project (the "Project").

This report is based on the MNO's rights assertions in and around the Project, a review of the documentation provided by Detour Gold on the Project to date, the issues and concerns raised by MNO citizens and the Consultation Committee throughout ongoing engagement and discussions between MNO and its citizens living in the James Bay/Abitibi/Temiskaming traditional territory with respect to the Project.

This report has been developed to ensure that Detour Gold and the Province of Ontario are aware of the MNO's specific issues and concerns. Through this document the MNO is fulfilling its responsibility to ensure its rights and interests are understood. It also provides recommendations on how the MNO, the Province of Ontario, and Detour Gold can work together to address these issues and concerns.

Section 1: Environmental Screening Report - Specific Concerns

Detour Gold has provided MNO with copies of the Draft Environmental Screening Report (ESR) for the Detour Gold Mine project for review by MNO staff of the Lands, Resources and Consultations branch. The following are comments from their review:

1.1.1

Section 1.3 states:

"There are no Provincial Parks, Conservation Reserves, Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW), Forest Reserves, or other provincially protected lands within the proposed DLP site development area; nor are there any federal lands of any type in the proposed development area or its surroundings. The planned transmission line ROW to Island Falls and Pinard, however, passes through the Little Abitibi Provincial Park, the North of the North French River Conservation Reserve, and the Fraserdale Wetland Complex."

Comment:

Many important environmental areas across the province have not yet been determined to be "Provincially Significant Wetlands" (PSW) or "Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest" (ANSI) as provincial authorities have not yet had the opportunity to investigate and designate them as such. Therefore, if an area is not designated as a PSW or ANSI,



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that does not mean that the areas are not significant.

Question:

Do any of the lands within the proposed DLP site development area or its surroundings have the potential to be considered as PSW's or ANSI's in the future? Have all areas already been assessed by the appropriate Ministries and determined not to be significant?

1.1.2

Section 1.7 states:

“For the purpose of the Traditional Knowledge (TK) data collection and assessments, the study area boundaries have been defined to include a block of land around the DLP site area, centred on local watersheds, as per natural environment effects, together with bands of territory following along the proposed 230 kV transmission line corridor, and the existing mine access road (i.e.: the Highway 652 and DLP all-season access road corridor). The mine access road corridor is included because of the potential for spills of fuel and other materials being shipped to site, as well as road accidents, as part of the accidents and malfunctions assessment.”

Comment:

This approach is limiting in scope and unacceptable. The Métis way of life is based on traditional activities which take place across large regions of land. A project such as this will have the potential for impacts that are far more regional in scope, such as the disruption of migratory patterns for species of interest to the Métis. These species may or may not be found within the blocks of land that Detour proposes as the reference area for the TK studies, but they may still be influenced directly or indirectly by the activities associated with this project. An example of this from Detour's ESR work is the irregularity in Woodland Caribou use of the lands in and around the DLP site. The species' use on the land appears to vary dramatically from year to year, but there is no investigation into what may be causing those irregularities. It is possible that there could be other habitat disruptions occurring out of the study area that are causing effects within the study area. If more research was completed on cumulative effects of projects across the broader region, Detour may be better able to accurately assess the fluctuations in Woodland Caribou activity. Similarly, if the TK study area boundaries were more regional in scope, the information may help determine the regional effects of the Detour project, and the potential for cumulative effects on the Métis way of life. Therefore, the study area boundaries for the TK data collection must be broadened to be more regional in scope.



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1.1.3

Sections 2 and 3 focus on the overburden, de-watering, waste rock, tailings, etc. The following are questions pertaining to those sections:

1. What will the effects of the overburden stripping be on the biodiversity of the site while it is being stockpiled?
2. During de-watering of the existing pit, how and when will the water discharge be tested and will the PWQO guidelines be used?
3. Will any of the water discharging to East Lake at any time exceed PWQO guidelines?
4. Ammonia, hydrocarbons and heavy metals will all be present in the year-round dewatering. Will all of the discharge go to TMA storage? For how long? Is this facility capable of handling all of the necessary discharge?
5. There will be approximately 60,000-70,000 tonnes of sulphides removed from the existing pit which will go into the tailings pond and either buried or covered by water. What will happen if the water level drops? What will happen if there is erosion? What is the leaching potential? What is the management plan to handle these possibilities?
6. The existing tailings have been found to be acid generating. What will be done to deal with these tailings?
7. The new tailings are expected to have much less potential for acid generation based on tests. If these tests are inaccurate, what measures will be taken to prevent acid generation?
8. If the waste rock is found to have the potential for ARD, are the waste rock pads positioned in areas to enable runoff to be diverted to the treatment facilities to avoid negative impacts to the watershed?
9. The mill effluent sludge is predicted to contain cyanide, lime and heavy metals. Will the SO₂ air processes to recycle the cyanide catch the majority of it leaving the plant? How long will the sludge have to be in the tailings area for the remaining cyanide and heavy metals to settle or break down?
10. Will all of the water leaving the site be intercepted and recycled for other DLP site uses? If not, how much will flow into East Lake and subsequently out of East Lake into the watershed?
11. How much water can the polishing pond hold and will it be able to accept all runoff and allow sufficient time for the water quality at the East Lake dam to meet PWQO standards? How long would that take?
12. Can the site runoff be managed passively even during closure and even under high flow events?



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13. Will the pit and tailings have to be submerged to avoid acid generation, leaching and oxidization of the tailings? What would happen in the event of a drought?

1.1.4

Section 4.2.1 states:

“Preliminary agreements are now in place with Aboriginal people and Detour Gold will continue to negotiate Impact Benefit Agreements with the three First Nations that have self identified as to having interests and potentially effected Aboriginal rights; namely the Moose Cree First Nation (MCFN), Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN) and the Wahgoshig First Nation (WFN). In this first phase, engagement with these groups on the collection of Traditional Knowledge was also initiated and will continue into subsequent phases of engagement and consultation. Detour Gold is also currently pursuing agreements and participation of the Métis.”

Comment:

This statement makes it seem as though the Métis community is an after thought to Detour and not equal to the First Nations. This phrasing is continued throughout the ESR and is unacceptable.

1.1.5

Section 4.3 states:

“Aboriginal consultation is considered paramount to ensure that Aboriginal and Treaty rights are considered and protected or accommodated throughout the life of the Project. Based on knowledge of the Project and baseline data, and by their own assertion, Detour has identified the following three primarily affected First Nations with overlapping interest in the areas affected by the Project:

- MCFN
- TTN and
- WFN

The MCFN and the TTN are associated with the Mushkegowuk Tribal Council, a political collective of Cree communities within Mushkegowuk territory. Detour Gold also engages the Tribal Council if requested by the First Nations.

Detour also engaged the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to identify interests and appropriate consultation protocols. There is one Métis regional council and two Métis community councils that also have overlapping interest in the Project area, namely the:



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- Region 3: James Bay Abitibi-Temiskamingue Regional Council;
- Timmins Métis Council; and
- Northern Lights Métis Council”

Comment:

There is no “regional council”. There are four Métis community councils with Charters with the MNO. They include: Timmins Métis Council, Northern Lights Métis Council (Cochrane), Temiskaming Métis Council, and Chapleau Métis Council. Those Councils have signed a Consultation Protocol Agreement which created the James Bay/ Abitibi/ Temiskaming Regional Consultation Protocol Committee, which is mandated to represent the regional rights-bearing Métis community in consultation matters. The Committee is made up of representatives from each of the four Councils, the Captain of the Hunt for the region (ex-officio) and is Chaired by the Regional Councillor.

1.1.6

Section 5.1.1 outlines the dates when surveys were conducted. In summary:
Large mammal aerial surveys were conducted in March 2008, March 2009, January 2010, and March 2010. ROW was flown along the center line and up to 500m on either side. Breeding bird surveys conducted May 25 to 30 and June 8 to 14, 2008. Owl surveys conducted May 25 to 30 and June 8 to 14, 2008. Amphibian surveys conducted May 25 to 30 and June 8 to 14, 2008.

Comment:

With the exception of the aerial surveys, most surveys were only conducted over a two week period during a single year. This is insufficient for predicting impacts to species for a project that will involve 2 years of construction and 15 to 18 years of operation. Since the project will be operational 24 hours a day, year round for so many years it is important to have long term studies in and around the site to determine what effect the mine will have on the species of interest. Many species have migration patterns that are irregular, seasonal or could take multiple years to return to a specific site; due to this irregularity having surveys done only in one season for a few weeks can not adequately prove the absence of species of interest at the detour site.

1.1.7

Section 5.1.2 states:

“The Project site is located within and/or near the overlapping traditional territories of the Moose Cree First Nation (MCFN), Taykwa Tagamou (New



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Post) Nation (TTN), and the Wahgoshig First Nation (WFN). The Métis communities in the region include the Northern Lights Métis Council, based in Cochrane, and the Timmins Métis Council, based in Timmins.”

Comment:

This statement makes it seem as though the Métis traditional harvesting area across the James Bay/ Abitibi/ Temiskaming region is not recognized as an “overlapping traditional territory”. The Métis traditional harvesting area has been recognized by the Ministry of Natural Resources through a Harvesting Agreement. To be clear, the rights-bearing Métis can exercise their Aboriginal right to harvest for food in their traditional territories the same way that First Nation people can harvest in their own territories.

1.1.8

Section 5.1.3 states:

“TK studies related to the DLP were undertaken separately by (or on behalf of) the Moose Cree, Taykwa Tagamou, and Wahgoshig First Nations, with financial support and overall coordination provided by Detour Gold and its representatives. TK studies were also undertaken by (or on behalf of) the Metis Nation of Ontario (MNO) to ensure a measure of consistency across the different TK studies, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was provided to each of the Aboriginal groups outlining the expected framework of the TK studies.”

Question:

What is meant by “or on behalf of”?

1.1.9

Section 5.4.1 includes environmental study information pertaining to aquatic and terrestrial environmental effects.

Questions:

What are the cumulative long term effects of the heavy metals, acidification, hydrocarbons, cyanide and ammonia on the aquatic and terrestrial life?

How will the cumulative effects of all the activities in the area related to a project of this size affect migration routes and species diversity?

What effects will there be to the aquatic and terrestrial life from the long term exposure



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to the chemicals, heavy metals and possible changes in PH that have been associated with mines. What are the potential effects of exposure (through, for example bioaccumulation of substances in plant, animal and/or fish tissues) on the local Métis community who consume the local plants, animals, and fish as part of their traditional way of life? What long term effects would exposure to chemicals and heavy metals have on the community's health and well being? What long term effects would the inability to consume a contaminated plant, animal or plant species for food and/or medicinal purposes have on the community's health and well being?

What is the likelihood that hauling trucks, materials and supplies might carry invasive species? How would an invasive species compete and affect the remote environment around the Detour Mine site?

What contingency plans are in place to protect aquatic and terrestrial life from possible spills, leaching or the cumulative effects of the mine site? How would Detour gold react in the event of major spill or environmental issues associated with the mine workings? What insurance will Detour have to ensure site remediation in the case of company failure (insolvency) or large scale contamination due to a system failure?

1.2.1

Section 5.4.1 includes environmental study information pertaining to aquatic and terrestrial environmental effects.

"The open pit has flooded since decommissioning and currently overflows to Karel Creek through a steep, non-engineered spillway on the east side of the pit. Periodically, beaver activity results in backwater conditions which have allowed the pit to become colonized by several fish species, including Northern Pike, Yellow Perch, Mottled Sculpin, Iowa Darter, Burbot and White Sucker, albeit in relatively low abundance."

"Easter Creek is highly influenced by beaver activity... An active beaver impoundment at the Easter Creek inlet to Easter Lake has resulted in flooding and the open water impoundment supported abundant in-stream vegetation which may provide habitat for Northern Pike spawning."

"Easter Lake... The lake inlet flows through a dense floating bed of shrub and grasses and is influenced by an upstream beaver dam. The outlet is also influenced by beaver activity."



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Question:

What is the potential for beaver activity disrupting the mining activities, specifically the water taking and discharge activities?

What would the effects be if beaver activity disrupted the flow of the waterways within the DLP site and caused an overflow or leakage of the tailings pond?

What is the potential for beaver-influenced changes in surface water levels in the area to impact the remediated site in the late stages of the project lifecycle?

How will this be monitored?

1.2.2

Section 5.4.1 includes environmental study information pertaining to aquatic and terrestrial environmental effects.

“Caribou using the areas around Detour Mine have exhibited some level of variability in their distribution and abundance from 2008 to 2010. In 2010, a total of 38 animals were sighted, largely northeast and east of the mine during the aerial survey with group sizes ranging from 3 to 15 individuals. In 2008, 55 caribou were sighted and caribou were spotted largely northeast of the mine site with observed group sizes varying from 2 to 17 individuals. In 2009, however, no live individuals were observed, though two dead caribou were recorded, and the abundance and density of tracks observed across the study area was reduced.”

Question:

In 2009, caribou, moose and wolves were all noted as being less abundant. What is the biologist's explanation for this phenomena and what is the likely cause? Could this happen again? If so, why?

1.2.3

Section 5.4.1 includes environmental study information pertaining to aquatic and terrestrial environmental effects.



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“It should be noted that it is difficult to identify specific calving areas for Woodland Caribou as they have isolated calving area that are spread out across the landscape. However, in studies that have been carried out, it is generally recognized that female Caribou tend to exhibit site fidelity to calving sites; hence it is important to make sure that Project activities do not interfere with Caribou or their calving sites during this sensitive period of the year.”

Question:

Will any Woodland Caribou calving sites be disturbed by the DLP? What is Detour doing to ensure that no Woodland Caribou calving sites will be disturbed? How will this be monitored?

1.2.4

Section 5.4.1 includes environmental study information pertaining to aquatic and terrestrial environmental effects.

“...MNR has verbally expressed concern to AMEC on several occasions for the protection of over wintering habitats in the Sunday Lake area. Any proposed activities for Detour Gold Project must be assessed with respect to their potential impacts on Caribou and these associated over wintering habitats.”

Question:

What would the effects be on the Woodland Caribou if the over wintering habitats in the Sunday Lake area are disturbed? What is Detour doing to ensure that no Woodland Caribou over wintering habitats will be disturbed? How will this be monitored?

1.2.5

Section 6.10.2 states:

“Where pond losses are unavoidable, such as with the above described TMA Cell #2 muskeg pond...”

“The compensatory pond habitat would be developed in the winter of 2012 in advance of destruction of the TMA Cell #2 muskeg pond through infilling with tailings, which is scheduled to commence in 2014. [...] Like-for-like replacement of fish habitat provided by the newly developed muskeg pond is expected to be fully effective as a means of compensating for lost fish habitat.”



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Question:

Pond losses are not “unavoidable”. The loss of the muskeg pond in question is completely avoidable. It can reasonably be assumed that the proponent has chosen to pursue the option of destroying the lake because it is less expensive than constructing a tailings containment and treatment facility. Can the destruction of this lake be justified as a better option from an environmental perspective than a tailings containment and treatment facility? If so, please provide three (3) Canadian examples that have demonstrated that the destruction of a lake for the purposes of creating a tailings management area is better for the environment than the construction of a tailings containment and treatment facility.

The proponent is proposing to create an artificial lake to compensate for the destruction of the existing lake for the purposes of expanding their Tailings Management Area (TMA). Has this practice ever been proven to successfully compensate for the destruction of the naturally occurring lake? If so, please provide three (3) Canadian examples that have demonstrated that no-net-loss can truly be accomplished.

What ecological restoration plan has been developed to ensure that a sustainable, functioning ecosystem is established in the new pond? Further, at which site will the new pond be created, and what local impact will the new pond have on that site (i.e., What site will be destroyed to make way for a new pond?)

1.2.6

Section 6.10.3 states:

“Given the widespread occurrence of the muskeg ponds; the size and fisheries significance of the specific muskeg pond in TMA cell #2; and the fact that the pond habitat will be fully compensated with like-for-like habitat prior to its loss (in accordance with DFO policies regarding no net loss of the productive capacity of habitats); the effects to the muskeg pond in question are regarded as being not significant.”

Comment:

The destruction of a lake can not be regarded as being “not significant”. Regardless of the creation of an artificial lake, the unnecessary destruction of a naturally occurring, otherwise healthy, fish-bearing body of water is always significant. The creation of a functioning ecosystem in the new pond will take many years of ecological restoration and monitoring. Is there a restoration, monitoring, and management plan in place for this



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new water body? What is the approval process for such a construction? How will this new aquatic ecosystem integrate into the current landscape (e.g., existing waterways) so that it can provide the benefit suggested by Detour Gold?

Section 2: Métis Environmental Concerns – ESR-specific

- I. The scale of this project may weaken the natural systems and disturb wildlife species that depend on large, intact areas or require the specific habitats in this area to survive. The proposed use of this land may have impacts that significantly affect the area ecosystems:
 - a. What will the impacts to the soil be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to the soil affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to the soil affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to the soil affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to the soil affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to the soil affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - vi. Soil in the areas surrounding the DLP site lacking stabilization after vegetation removal will have the potential to erode into the surrounding waterways, contributing to nutrient loading. What will be the impact on the surrounding waterways and downstream ecosystems?
 - b. How will the impacts to mosses and lichens be in the DLP site and surrounding area? How will the loss of populations of moss and lichen species in the DLP site and surrounding area affect other populations of the same species? Are metapopulation dynamics considered?
 - i. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal (especially Woodland Caribou) life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the



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- ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
- v. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - vi. How will those impacts to the mosses and lichen affect the Métis way of life?
- c. What will the impacts to shrubs (willow, alder, blueberry, red-osier dogwood, honeysuckle, etc.) be in the DLP site and surrounding area? Many shrubs will be riparian species habitat and will be lost during clearing and mining activities. Are these populations of shrubs locally adapted to the specific conditions around the existing DLP site?
- i. How will those impacts to shrubs affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life? What are their roles in the vegetation communities in which they inhabit? Do the shrubs influence the soil conditions (e.g., contribute to nitrogen enrichment via root nodules) which in turn influences other plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to shrubs affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life? Are they used for food, shelter, nesting, and reproduction (e.g., insect galls)?
 - iii. How will those impacts to shrubs affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life? What is the role of the shrubs in providing habitat for birds (e.g., nesting, shelter, food through the production of seeds and berries)?
 - iv. How will those impacts to shrubs affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life? Are they important for gall-forming insects or pollinators?
 - v. How will those impacts to shrubs affect the Métis way of life?
- d. What will the impacts to deciduous trees be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
- i. How will those impacts to the deciduous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to the deciduous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to the deciduous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to the deciduous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to the deciduous trees affect the Métis way of life?
- e. What will the impacts to coniferous trees be in the DLP site and



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surrounding area?

- i. How will those impacts to the coniferous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to the coniferous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to the coniferous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to the coniferous trees affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to coniferous trees affect the Métis way of life?
- f. What will the impacts to wetlands (bogs, fens, marshes) be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
- i. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life? Do they serve as important source populations for other areas?
 - ii. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life? Are they used for feeding and cover?
 - iii. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life? Are they used for feeding and nesting?
 - iv. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life? Are they used as sources of food (pollinators), cover, and/or reproduction?
 - v. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life? Do they serve important roles in reducing run-off, soil erosion, water filtration, and nutrient loading?
 - vi. How will those impacts to the wetlands affect the Métis way of life?
- g. What will the impacts to insects be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
- i. How will those impacts to insects affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life (loss of pollinators and decomposers)?
 - ii. How will those impacts to insects affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life (loss of important food source)?
 - iii. How will those impacts to insects affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life (loss of



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- important food source)?
- iv. How will those impacts to insects affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding avian life (loss of important food source)?
 - v. How will those impacts to insects affect the Métis way of life?
 - h. What will the impacts to avian life (birds and bats) be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to avian life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to avian life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to avian life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life? For example, is there top-down control of some insect populations by avian insectivores?
 - iv. How will those impacts to avian life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to avian life affect the Métis way of life?
 - i. What will the impacts to reptiles and amphibians be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to reptiles and amphibians affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to reptiles and amphibians affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to reptiles and amphibians affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to reptiles and amphibians affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to reptiles and amphibians affect the Métis way of life?
 - j. What will the impacts to mammalian herbivores be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to mammalian herbivores affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to mammalian herbivores affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding mammalian predator life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to mammalian herbivores affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to mammalian herbivores affect the



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- ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
- v. How will those impacts to mammalian herbivores affect the Métis way of life?
 - k. What will the impacts to mammalian predators be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to mammalian predators affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life? For example, if predators behavior or presence changes, how will browsing habits of herbivores be altered?
 - ii. How will those impacts to mammalian predators affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding mammalian herbivore life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to mammalian predators affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to mammalian predators affect the Métis way of life?
 - l. What will the impacts to aquatic life be in the DLP site and surrounding area?
 - i. How will those impacts to aquatic life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - ii. How will those impacts to aquatic life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding mammalian predator life?
 - iii. How will those impacts to aquatic life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding aquatic life?
 - iv. How will those impacts to aquatic life affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding insect life?
 - v. How will those impacts to aquatic life affect the Métis way of life?
2. Many species in boreal lakes are near their thermal limits in normal conditions. More warming could cause decline or disappearance of aquatic species.
- a. What are the impacts to water temperature in the watershed surrounding the DLP site as a result of the proposed undertakings?
 - i. Will varying geology in the area of the proposed project contribute to potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed?
 - ii. How will potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding watershed?
 - iii. Will a potential temperature change influence the primary productivity of the surrounding watershed?
 - iv. Will a potential temperature change influence the oxygen levels in the surrounding watershed?



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- v. How will potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed affect the ecological and biological systems downstream?
 - vi. How will potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding plant life?
 - vii. How will potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed affect the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding animal life?
 - viii. How will potential temperature change in the surrounding watershed affect the Métis way of life?
3. There does not appear to be any modeling available for a storm surge or 100-year flood scenario.
- a. What is the worst case scenario for flooding in this area?
 - b. What is the flooding model for the annual melt?
 - c. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of the surrounding watershed?
 - d. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems downstream?
 - e. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of soil in the surrounding area?
 - f. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of insects in the surrounding area?
 - g. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of mosses and lichen in the surrounding area?
 - h. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of shrubs in the surrounding area?
 - i. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of deciduous trees in the surrounding area?
 - j. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of coniferous trees in the surrounding area?
 - k. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of mammalian herbivores in the surrounding area?
 - l. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of mammalian predators in the surrounding area?
 - m. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of reptiles and amphibians in the surrounding area?
 - n. How will annual and worst case floods impact the ecological and biological systems of avian life in the surrounding area?
 - o. How will annual and worst case floods impact the Métis way of life?



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4. There is a potential for negative impacts to Woodland Caribou, a species of interest to the Métis.
 - a. Woodland Caribou require enormous areas of undisturbed land. They are extremely sensitive to disruptions to their habitat and migratory routes. Recent studies have shown that Woodland Caribou have much larger migratory ranges than originally thought, and subsequently impacts to Woodland Caribou in the James Bay/ Abitibi/ Temiskaming area could affect herds across Northern Ontario, from the Manitoba boarder to the Quebec boarder, and perhaps even further.
 - i. What studies have been conducted to determine how such a large project could affect Woodland Caribou?
 - ii. Woodland Caribou like to calve on islands and in wetlands to avoid predation. How will impacts to area wetlands affect Woodland Caribou?
 - iii. Any destruction to Woodland Caribou habitat requires that habitat creation be conducted to off-set impacts. What, if anything, does Detour Gold plan to do to ensure no net loss to important Woodland Caribou habitat?
 - iv. What would the impact be of disruption to Woodland Caribou habitat to the Métis way of life?
5. The Project will result in a large mine site, access roads, transmission corridors, tailings pond, waste rock piles, a new air strip, power generation, and clearings for access, work and operations. These activities will result in fragmentation of habitat at both the terrestrial and aquatic levels.
 - a. What will be the impact of such fragmentation on terrestrial and aquatic species, particularly
 - i. species that use waterways for travel, dispersal, and habitat (e.g., otter, mink, beaver)
 - ii. species that have large home ranges (e.g., wolves, wolverines) or significant migrations (e.g., caribou)
 - iii. What is the potential for isolation of aquatic species along the waterway, and what is the potential long-term (e.g., genetic) impacts of such isolation?
6. There is a potential for negative impacts to plants harvested for medicinal and traditional uses by the Métis.
 - a. What medicinal and traditional use plants could be impacted by the DLP activities?
 - b. What medicinal and traditional use plants have been surveyed and how have those surveys been conducted to ensure all plants were identified?
 - c. What would the impact to the loss of medicinal and traditional use plants



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- be to the Métis way of life?
7. Restricted access for Métis harvesters on project sites may impact Métis way of life in the area.
 - a. How will access be restricted to Métis harvesters in the area of the proposed Detour transmission project?
 - b. How will loss of access impact the Métis way of life?
 8. Restricted access for species of interest to the Métis to the project sites and surrounding areas may impact Métis way of life in the area.
 - a. What are the migratory species whose patterns may bring them near or on the site area?
 - b. How will restrictions to access of the project area impact migratory species whose patterns may bring them near or on the site area?
 - c. What are the local species who rely on the ecosystems near or on the site area?
 - d. How will restrictions to access of the project area impact local species that rely on the ecosystems near or on the site area?
 9. Disruption to ecological interactions and processes (e.g., migratory patterns, reproduction, or feeding) of species of interest to the Métis because of project-related activities may impact Métis way of life in the area.
 - a. What impact could loud equipment and construction-related activities (blasting, dredging, grubbing, helicopters, etc.) have on species in the surrounding area?
 - b. What is the total range of influence for such audible activities on sensitive species such as Woodland Caribou?
 - c. What are the migratory patterns of species in this area?
 - d. How could those migratory patterns be disrupted by construction related activities?
 - e. Are there winter, breeding, calving or feeding locations of species important to Métis way of life that will be impacted by the construction activities?
 10. The lake that is to be “scheduled” by CEAA/DFO is not covered explicitly in the ESR. While the lake is to be scoped into the federal level review, given that all of the other potentially effected waterways were assessed in the ESR, it would have been useful for the potentially scheduled lake to be included in this report. When will information pertaining to the scheduled lake be made available?



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Section 3: Individual EA – Transmission Line – Specific Concerns

Detour Gold has provided MNO with copies of the Draft Individual Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Detour Lake (Permanent) Power Project (hereinafter “Transmission Line”) for review by MNO staff of the Lands, Resources and Consultations branch. The following are comments from their review:

3.1.1

Figures 6-8 and 6-9 illustrate the habitat areas of moose, caribou and wolves.

Comment:

Much of the ROW appears to be significant moose and caribou habitat, including calving, rutting, early and late wintering areas. It also appears to be an important area for wolves as there are several wolf sightings noted along the ROW.

Question:

Since construction is anticipated to be completed in one winter, it will be intensive. What will the impact of such construction be on important caribou and moose wintering habitat? What will the impact be on wolf activity in the area?

3.1.2

Section 6.6.6 states:

“The status of the various traditional land use studies and who is responsible for the studies is documented in Table 6-18. These studies are now underway with the MCFN, TTN (Interim Final Report completed) and MNO (Region 3).”

Comment:

This statement is incorrect. No traditional land use study is currently underway as MNO and Detour Gold have not yet come to an agreement regarding work plan and budget for such a study.

3.1.3

Section 8.8 suggests that there is no reasonable potential for an impact on fisheries or other aquatic resources during construction, operation and decommissioning, assuming that the ice bridges are constructed as proposed, and that water quality cannot be impaired because activities take place while waterways are frozen.



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Comment:

Considering that Detour Gold proposes to make 108 separate water crossings over the length of the ROW, it is unacceptable to assume that everything will go according to plan.

Question:

What is the potential effect if the ice bridges are not constructed as proposed?

What is the effect of plowing and tamping snow, ice and permafrost on the soil and surrounding environment along the ice road?

Detour Gold is proposing to undertake 108 water crossings along the ROW for the transmission line. What is the cumulative impact of all of these water crossings on the regional environment? What will be the impact from small spills (oil, fuel and other fluid leaks) from equipment during construction and use of the ROW?

3.1.4

Section 8.9.1 states:

“In total, the DLPP will displace an estimated 278.5 ha of natural vegetation communities as well as 433.5 ha of previously disturbed lands (cultural vegetation communities).”

Comment:

The word “displace” suggests that Detour Gold intends to move or relocate the natural vegetation communities. That is not the likely intention. A more accurate word choice would be “destroy”

3.1.5

Section 8.9.2 states:

“It is anticipated that periodic clearing of woody vegetation will be required to ensure adequate clearance below the conductors. This clearing could be completed mechanically, manually, or through herbicide application, depending on the individual location and consultation activities.”

Comment:

The MNO Consultation Committee representing the James Bay/Abitibi/Temiscamingue region is strongly opposed to any and all use of chemical sprays, especially along



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transmission corridors. As outlined in section 6.4.3 of the EA, moose frequent the current ROW. They benefit from some disturbances to the forest environment as it allows for the re-growth of preferred food items. If these preferred food items are sprayed with chemicals, the ROW becomes a threat to the moose population as opposed to a benefit. Harvesters in the James Bay/Abitibi/Temiscamingue area have noted an increase in “black spot disease” (growths on the liver) in moose, and have been advised by MNR officials not to consume the livers of moose. While the cause of this disease has not been confirmed, it can be reasonably asserted that the use of chemical sprays could certainly contribute to negative effects on the moose population. Further, in the case of many common herbicides used for large-scale vegetation control, a large volume percentage (up to +40%) of the chemical is composed of compounds that are not disclosed due to “trade secrets”. As a result, the potential harmful effects of these sprays cannot be fully determined because the composition of the chemical spray is largely unknown. This makes it impossible to accurately predict the ultimate lifecycle of all the compounds used in chemical sprays (including derivative chemicals and alternate chemical pathways in the environment). The MNO is strongly opposed to the use of any and all chemical sprays on the transmission line and will not be satisfied until that option is completely removed from the EA.

3.1.6

Section 8.10.1 states:

“It is also expected that the current ROW is likely used by some species as a movement corridor. During the construction phase, such movement may be temporarily disrupted; however, wildlife will still be able to use the existing ROW during the night-time, are also likely to be able to use alternative areas for movement and are likely to return to using the ROW once construction has ceased.”

Comment:

While it is reasonable to assume that some species would be relatively undisturbed by the construction activities and would be resilient enough to use the ROW during the night-time as well as use alternative areas for movement, it is not reasonable to assume this for sensitive species such as Woodland Caribou, which require very large, undisturbed areas of land.

Question:

How will construction activities impact Woodland Caribou and other species that are sensitive to disruptions?



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3.1.7

Section 8.16 and 8.17 outline the potential effects to Aboriginal Traditional Land Uses.

Comment:

To date, no work has been undertaken by Detour Gold and MNO to determine potential effects to the Métis Way of Life and Traditional Land Uses.

3.1.8

Section 8.21.2 states:

“At closure, all disturbed areas will be eventually become productive forest habitat.”

Question:

What is the timeline for “eventually”?

3.1.9

Section 8.21.2 states:

“The environmental effects associated with Detour Lake Project forest clearing are considered to be Level I effects for magnitude/areal extent within the context of the MNR Class EA for mine site area developments (i.e., “minor and/or confined to Project lands”); and in combination with additional forest clearing associated with the DLPP would also be considered to be minor Level I effects. The effects would be long-term and would be likely to occur, but would be reversible in the longer-term at closure. The resulting cumulative effects from DLPP forest clearing actions, in combination with forest clearing associated with Detour Lake Project mine site area activities, are therefore regarded as being not significant.”

Question:

The project proposes to remove 23.26 square kilometers (20 sq. km. for mine site and 3.26 sq. km. for transmission line) of undisturbed forest. How is it that this was determined to be “not significant”?

What is meant by “reversible in the longer-term at closure”? Does the proponent expect that over time the entire ROW will regenerate naturally, or do they expect to replant?



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3.2.1

Section 8.21.2 states:

“Wildlife associated with cleared forest and bog areas will be displaced into the surrounding landscape. Such displacement associated with the Detour Lake Project will occur gradually over an approximate 10 to 15 year period, as major site facilities are developed, so that there will be time for wildlife population to adjust. [...] Therefore, as per discussions involving effects to vegetation communities, cumulative effects to local wildlife populations are regarded as being not significant.”

Question:

What studies have been conducted that indicate wildlife will “adjust” to ensure cumulative effects are “not significant”? While some larger, ~~more~~ mobile animals might be able to move away from disturbed areas, insects, soil fauna, and small animals will not be able to do so. In the case of a bog, for example, disturbance of the bog will not result in “displacement”, which suggests movement to another location, but severe impact, if not complete destruction, of the bog community ~~except~~ for a few larger animal species.

3.2.2

Section 8.21.2 includes a section (on page 159) which discusses Woodland Caribou and crude statistics to justify an argument that the cumulative effects of the project on caribou habitat would be “limited, and not significant”, because the combined area of the transmission line and the Detour Lake gold mine would only “be capable of supporting an estimated 0.25 individual caribou, and would be equivalent to 0.5% of the home range of a single animal.”

Comment:

It is very well known that Woodland Caribou rely heavily upon the areas surrounding the project. Having very large home ranges does not mean that certain parts are not more important than others – especially wintering, rutting and calving areas. The crude statistics Detour Gold uses to support this argument must be compared to information about the percentage of the year the caribou spend in that area in particular, and the give additional weight to the relative importance of the area in the life-cycle of the species. It is also important to note that the spatial properties of a region can be significantly altered by changes that amount to only a small average area. Large areas of intact forest,



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for example, can be significantly altered by the addition of roads and transmission lines. While the affected area is relatively small, the larger forest has been fragmented, which could have an impact on ecosystem function. What research was done on the potential effects of linear openings (roadways and transmission corridors) on Woodland Caribou?

3.2.3

Section I2.2 outlines the proposed monitoring.

Comment:

The MNO requests a role as an environmental monitor. It is recommended that a committee similar to the Mattagami Extensions Coordinating Committee be established to ensure Métis and First Nations environmental concerns are effectively monitored and mitigated during construction, operations, and closure.

Section 4: Additional Métis Concerns

In addition to the issues outlined above, the MNO has the following concerns with respect to the Project:

1. The Woodland Caribou studies completed to date are insufficient. There has been no assessment of the findings regarding the complete absence of caribou presence during 2009. There is no explanation given regarding their absence, as well as the absence of wolves and wolverines. Additional work must be done by Detour Gold to determine definitively where the caribou were during that year and why they were not present in the area of the site. It is not enough to simply say that the caribou were not present. It is imperative that we know why the caribou were not there. It is possible that the caribou were not present because of disruptive activities in the surrounding area. In order to understand the cumulative effects on the regional caribou population, the cause of the absence of the caribou population must be determined.
2. The lake that is proposed to undergo an MMER Schedule 2 was pointed out to MNO staff by Detour Gold on a map contained in the ESR. Upon review of the ESR, however, it is unclear where the lake is mentioned. Is it considered a part of the Tailings Management Area (TMA) or the Polishing Pond? There needs to be a



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clear, separate section within the ESR that describes the lake and the environmental impacts associated with the proposed MMER Schedule 2. Consultation cannot be meaningful if the community does not fully understand the project.

3. What alternatives to the proposed MMER Schedule 2 lake could Detour Gold consider? Would the environmental impacts not be lessened by building a tailings containment and treatment facility as opposed to the permanent destruction of a valuable aquatic habitat? What is the rationale for choosing to destroy an aquatic ecosystem over building a containment and treatment area?
4. The construction of the transmission line is anticipated to take place during the winter. What impact will these activities have on wintering habitat of Woodland Caribou, moose, and other species of interest to the Métis?
5. There are numerous impacts for which mitigation measures will not compensate for the impact – specifically the impacts to Woodland Caribou and other species. How can it be that Detour Gold has concluded that there will be “no net effects”?

Section 5: Recommendations

1. With respect to environmental issues, Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from arriving at a mutually agreeable Protocol to set out and guide their relationship throughout the Project's duration and to set out the participation of the potentially affected Métis community in the planning, design, and implementation of construction programs, monitoring, mitigation, and biodiversity programs and plans. This Protocol would set out how the parties will work together cooperatively and give assurance to both sides with respect to how the relationship will progress. A formal agreement process could be articulated in the final EA, and the resulting formal agreement could be used to facilitate this participation. Issues of interest to both parties for the design of these programs include:
 - a. Mitigating and/or compensating potential negative impacts to species of interest to the regional rights-bearing Métis community;
 - b. Mitigating and/or compensating for potential negative impacts of transportation, traffic and infrastructure;
 - c. Developing a Biodiversity Initiative that reflects the traditionally valued species of interest to the regional rights-bearing Métis community lost



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- during construction or operation for the purpose of replacing and/or enhancing those valued species and their habitat;
- d. Mitigating potential negative impacts to Métis harvesting rights.
2. Detour Gold, MNO, the Province of Ontario, and the Government of Canada would all benefit from the creation of a Detour Environmental Coordinating Committee which would consist of equal representation from Métis and First Nations communities, Provincial and Federal regulatory authorities, and the proponent of the Detour Gold mine (Detour Gold or any future owner/operator of the site) with the mandate of coordinating all environmental monitoring and mitigation activities. As a point of reference, this body would be similar to the Mattagami Extensions Coordinating Council/Committee set out in the Terms and Conditions of Approval for the Lower Mattagami Hydroelectric Project.
 3. Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from a commitment to provide immediate capacity for MNO to hire a Project Coordinator (to be based in Timmins or Cochrane) to be a point-of-contact between MNO, the regional rights-bearing Métis community and Detour Gold.
 4. Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from the creation of a list of species of interest to the Métis to be developed through a regional Métis Traditional Knowledge study. This list will allow Detour Gold and MNO to discuss specific species and measure potential impacts to those species, their habitat and the ecological and biological systems upon which they rely to more accurately measure the potential impacts of the proposed DLP on the Métis way of life. This list will be representative for the study area and may be amended for future environmental assessments in the area.



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From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 05, 2010 8:33 AM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: Responses to comments regarding the Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment.
Attachments: DLPP EA_Response to MNO Comments of June 22 2010.pdf

For SIIMS. C

From: Daniel, Sheila E
Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2010 4:10 PM
To: melanieP@metisnation.org; Marcel Lafrance (Lafrance.m@hotmail.com)
Cc: Blasko, Alex (ENE); Derek Teevan; 'Jim Robertson'; Simms, David; Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: Responses to comments regarding the Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment.

Please find attached Detour Gold's response to MNO comments provided on June 22, 2010, regarding the Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment. We have responded in accordance to the e-mail below, and have not addressed comments regarding the Draft Environmental Study Report herein. A hard copy of this response can be provided on request.

We would greatly appreciate if you could forward to other MNO representatives, as we did not have e-mail addresses for all of the MNO representatives on the e-mail below. Thanks.

Best regards,

Sheila E. Daniel, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Head, Environmental Management
Associate Geoscientist
AMEC Americas

Dir. Tel.: 905-568-1917 ext. 4123
Cell: 416-524-5928

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From: Melanie Paradis [mailto:MelanieP@metisnation.org]
Sent: June 22, 2010 10:01 AM
To: Seim, Glenn (MNDMF); Springett, Kirk (MNR); Blasko, Alex (ENE)
Cc: Bell, Dave [CEAA]; paul.schafer@nrcan.gc.ca; fadi.haddad@nrcan-mcan.gc.ca; Derek Teevan; Marcel Lafrance; Andy Lefebvre; Natalie Durocher; Temiskaming Council; David Hamilton; comunair@puc.net; Flo Robin; Brian Tucker
Subject: Detour Comments
Importance: High

Good morning Kirk, Alex and Glenn,

Thank you so much for allowing MNO an extra few days to submit our comments to you regarding the Detour Lake ESR and Individual EA (transmission line). We have prepared a single report that covers our comments on both regulatory approvals. The extra time that you allowed MNO ensured that the potentially effected, rights-bearing Métis community's representatives (cc'ed here) had an opportunity to review the report and provide MNO staff with direction on its content, as well as give their permission to submit the comments to the Government.

Sections 1 and 2 are specific to the ESR. Section 3 is specific to the Individual EA. Sections 4 and 5 apply to both the ESR and the Individual EA. I encourage MNDMF, MOE and MNR to review all of the sections, however, as many of MNO's questions, comments and concerns can be applicable to both regulatory approvals, and the Detour Lake Gold project more broadly.

I have also cc'ed the Federal approval authorities as we want to ensure that the comments and concerns of the rights-bearing Métis community are heard and understood at all levels of government related to this project, and that nothing falls through the cracks. I encourage the Federal approval authorities to review these comments and take them into consideration as they begin their regulatory process.

MNO looks forward to hearing from each of your Ministries regarding the attached comments. It will be useful to coordinate a meeting of the Métis community representatives, MNO staff, and Ministry staff (and perhaps the proponent as well), after you have had a chance to review the comments and Detour Gold's responses, so that there is an opportunity to discuss and ensure that all comments have been adequately addressed.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Melanie Paradis

Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation
Metis Nation of Ontario
75 Sherbourne St., Suite 222
Toronto, ON M5A 2P9

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22 2010.tif

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June 24, 2010

Melanie Paradis
Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation
Métis Nation of Ontario
75 Sherbourne St., Suite 222
Toronto, ON
M5A 2P9

Dear Ms. Paradis:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Power Project, Individual Environmental Assessment

We are in receipt of your e-mail and report of June 22, 2010 with comments responding to the Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment (EA) on behalf of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO).

We have provided our response in a tabular format consistent with the Ministry of the Environment requirements for DLPP EA comments contained in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of your report (per your e-mail).

We look forward to continuing to actively engage the MNO and the Region 3 Consultation Committee in the Detour Lake Power Project and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory.

If you have any additional comments or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Derek Teevan', written in a cursive style.

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Marcel Lafrance, Chair Region 3 Consultation Committee
Jim Robertson, Detour Gold, Director Environment and Sustainability
Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

Proposal: Individual EA Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP)

Proponent: Detour Gold (DG) Canada Corporation

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
Melanie Paradis Métis Nation of Ontario June 22, 2010	Figures 6-8 and 6-9 illustrate the habitat areas of moose, caribou and wolves. What will the impact of such construction be on important caribou and moose wintering habitat? What will the impact be on wolf activity in the area?	Calving and rutting areas for caribou and over-wintering areas for caribou moose occur within the study area and the proposed transmission line route will transverse some of these habitats. Wolves have also been recorded along the existing right-of-way (ROW). Despite efforts to maintain as compact a ROW as practical based on historic / existing ROWs, an estimated 218.7 ha of additional Black Spruce / Jack Pine forest / treed bog habitat is expected to be disturbed as a result of the DLPP. This is equivalent to 0.0005% of the home range of a caribou. Though this is a small proportion of caribou range, studies have illustrated that linear features can adversely affect Caribou populations. Wolves in particular are known to utilize linear corridors to better access Caribou and improve their hunting success. As the DLPP proposes to utilize / expand existing ROWs along almost the entire alignment, significantly increased predation on local caribou due to improved Wolf access is not expected. Moose will likely benefit from the additional clearance along the ROW as it will create additional foraging opportunities during the winter through increased access to woody browse species.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 6.6.6 states: "The status of the various traditional land use studies and who is responsible for the studies is documented in Table 6-18. These studies are now underway with the MCFN, TTN (Interim Final Report completed) and MNO (Region 3)." This statement is incorrect. No traditional land use study is currently underway as MNO and Detour Gold have not yet come to an agreement regarding work plan and budget for such a study.	The statement could more correctly have been stated as follows: These studies are now underway with the MCFN, TTN (Interim Final Report completed) and <i>discussions with MNO (Region 3) are underway to initiate a similar study.</i>"	None.	Complete.
	a) What is the potential effect if the ice bridges are not constructed as proposed? b) What is the effect of plowing and tamping snow, ice and permafrost on the soil and surrounding environment along the ice road? c) Detour Gold is proposing to undertake 108 water crossings along the ROW for the transmission line. What is the cumulative impact of all of these water crossings on the regional environment? d) What will be the impact from small spills (oil, fuel and other fluid leaks) from equipment during construction and use of the ROW?	a) If the ice bridges are not constructed according to standard industry practices as proposed in the EA document: i) it will not be possible to obtain environmental approvals and/or the bridges will not comply with regulatory requirements; and further, ii) the bridges will not provide a safe means of access for vehicles to the right-of-way. In either instance, the ice bridges will not be operated. Detour Gold will not allow contractors to operate sub-standard ice bridges without appropriate regulatory approval(s). b) The use of ice roads and ice bridges in northern Ontario and Canada as a whole is a well-established practice. If properly developed, operated and maintained, the effect is minor. As indicated in the DLPP EA, in order to ensure that the soil and surrounding environment is not impacted by winter road use, the travelway and/or winter roads will not be allowed to continue if rutting occurs. It should also be noted there is no permafrost along the ROW.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	continued	c) No cumulative impact is expected. Construction of ice bridges will follow the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Ontario Operations Statement "Ice Bridges and Snow Fills" (Version 3 or later) and other applicable regulatory instruments. Both the Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada have determined that the construction and utilization of these temporary structures are acceptable providing general mitigative measures are followed (and as proposed in the DLPP EA). As indicated in the DLPP EA, there will be no disturbance to stream bed or banks (or re-shaping of the stream morphology etc.). d) Detour Gold will require that all equipment used be in good working order / maintained properly; and any and all spills will be required to be cleaned up immediately no matter the size. As a result, no impact is expected.		
	Section 8.9.1 states: "In total, the DLPP will displace an estimated 278.5 ha of natural vegetation communities as well as 433.5 ha of previously disturbed lands (cultural vegetation communities)." The word "displace" suggests that Detour Gold intends to move or relocate the natural vegetation communities. That is not the likely intention. A more accurate word choice would be "destroy".	The use "displace" was utilized as the vegetation will be cut down, but root masses will be left intact. The vegetation is expected to regrow, but in some instances, the existing vegetation may be displaced by other native species.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 8.9.2 states: "It is anticipated that periodic clearing of woody vegetation will be required to ensure adequate clearance below the conductors. This clearing could be completed mechanically, manually, or through herbicide application, depending on the individual location and consultation activities." The MNO Consultation Committee representing the James Bay/Abitibi/Temiscamingue region is strongly opposed to the use of any and all chemical sprays on the transmission line and will not be satisfied until that option is completely removed from the EA.	Noted. Chemical, mechanical and manual tending are currently approved and commonly utilized approaches to vegetation management for transmission lines in Ontario.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 8.10.1 states: "It is also expected that the current ROW is likely used by some species as a movement corridor. During the construction phase, such movement may be temporarily disrupted; however, wildlife will still be able to use the existing ROW during the night-time, are also likely to be able to use alternative areas for movement and are likely to return to using the ROW once construction has ceased." How will construction activities impact Woodland Caribou and other species that are sensitive to disruptions?	Sensitive wildlife and birds may be temporarily affected by noise effects and other disturbance related to construction activities, as well as direct vegetation / habitat loss. Construction activities may cause a local displacement of sensitive wildlife and migratory birds that are likely to return after construction activities cease. It is not believed that this would appreciably stress the wildlife or cause increased wildlife disease and is considered a temporary effect. Most species will be able to avoid these effects by moving to adjacent areas of similar habitat and will not be affected appreciably by construction of the DLPP. Vegetation clearing is expected to be largely undertaken in the winter which reduces potential impacts to migratory bird species. Woodland Caribou occur within the Project site for overwintering, calving and rutting and may be affected by the noise. Caribou can be most sensitive to noise during the calving season, which occurs in May and June. During these months it is not anticipated that construction activities will be overly disruptive as vegetation clearing is being undertaken in the winter. The noise will be restricted to the construction period of the transmission line and thus is considered a short-term effect. Noted.	None.	Complete.
	Section 8.16 and 8.17 outline the potential effects to Aboriginal Traditional Land Uses. To date, no work has been undertaken by Detour Gold and MNO to determine potential effects to the Métis Way of Life and Traditional Land Uses.		None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		Section 8.21.2 states: "At closure, all disturbed areas will be eventually become productive forest habitat." What is the timeline for "eventually"?	Regrowth of the ROW will occur immediately following construction. Based on experience in the area and the regrowth seen within the previous transmission line ROW, early successional thickets of Balsam Poplar and Trembling Aspen can be expected to occur within the ROW within a decade of decommissioning the ROW. Late successional, more mature mixed and coniferous forest communities comprised of species such as Black Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir and Jack Pine can be expected to occur within 30 to 40 years after decommissioning of the ROW.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 8.21.2 states: "... The resulting cumulative effects from DLPP forest clearing actions, in combination with forest clearing associated with Detour Lake Project mine site area activities, are therefore regarded as being not significant." The project proposes to remove 23.26 square kilometers (20 sq. km. for mine site and 3.26 sq. km. for transmission line) of undisturbed forest. How is it that this was determined to be "not significant"? What is meant by "reversible in the longer-term at closure"? Does the proponent expect that over time the entire ROW will regenerate naturally, or do they expect to replant?	The methodology for determination of effects is provided 8.19.1 and is as proposed in the approved Terms of Reference. Similar methodologies were used to assess effects for the Detour Lake Project within the MNR Class EA for the Detour Lake Project. For the larger effect (i.e., for the removal of forest habitat in association with the Detour Lake Project) the effect was considered to be not significant because forest communities to be removed were commonplace, located adjacent to existing disturbed areas, and would be rehabilitated at closure. Additional clearing associated with widening of existing transmission line ROWs in association with the DLPP was considered to be minor, and not likely to contribute to an overall significant impact, taking into account proposed mitigation measures. Disturbance to vegetation along the transmission line ROW is considered reversible in the long-term, as over time the ROW will naturally regenerate, to be consistent in habitat and species to the surrounding environment. More specifically, ground cover, including grasses, sedges, mosses, low herbaceous plants, low shrubs and tree seedlings, along the transmission line ROW will remain essentially intact, and will provide a base for vegetation regrowth following removal of the transmission line. As such there are no plans to re-plant the transmission line ROW following transmission line removal. Conditions at the mine site would be different. Here there will be direct displacement of existing forest and ground cover by the development of buildings, roads, other infrastructure, mineral stockpiles, and the tailings area. Restoration of these areas at closure will require the removal of buildings, contouring stockpiles, placement of overburden / soil covers, and active seeding and planting of prepared areas. By implementing such measures, forest communities will eventually become re-established, but due to changes in topography and drainage, the newly developed forest communities will be different from the initial communities, but will still consist of native species assemblages.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 8.21.2 states: "Wildlife associated with cleared forest and bog areas will be displaced into the surrounding landscape,... Therefore, as per discussions involving effects to vegetation communities, cumulative effects to local wildlife populations are regarded as being not significant." What studies have been conducted that indicate wildlife will "adjust" to ensure cumulative effects are "not significant"? While some larger, more mobile animals might be able to move away from disturbed areas, insects, soil fauna, and small animals will not be able to do so. In the case of a bog, for example, disturbance of the bog will not result in "displacement", which suggests movement to another location, but severe impact, if not complete destruction, of the bog community except for a few larger animal species.	The considerations raised by the reviewer apply more to mine site development, rather than to transmission line construction, where the ground cover would remain essentially intact, and work would be undertaken mainly in the winter. Large and moderate sized mammals, birds, and some smaller animals (including many insects) will be able to move away from cleared forest and bog areas, as noted by the reviewer. However, also as noted by the reviewer, less mobile, generally smaller animal species may not be able to actively relocate and may be destroyed depending on the species and the specific circumstance. Specific studies were not conducted relative to the dispersal potential of different animal species; nor does AMEC consider it necessary to conduct such studies as the dispersal / mobility capacity of most species groups is evident from the morphology, and when one starts to include insects and soil fauna, there are multitudes of species involved. It is sufficient to acknowledge that some species of animals will be capable of moving away from disturbance, and other mostly smaller, less mobile forms will not. Some level of environmental impact is unavoidable, and the goal is to minimize adverse environmental effects to a reasonable and acceptable level, within the context of overall project benefits, as well as to actively restore the mine site area to productive habitat.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Section 8.21.2 includes a section (on page 159) which discusses Woodland Caribou and crude statistics to justify an argument that the cumulative effects of the project on caribou habitat would be "limited, and not significant", because the combined area of the transmission line and the Detour Lake gold mine would only "be capable of supporting an estimated 0.25 individual caribou, and would be equivalent to 0.5% of the home range of a single animal." , ... What research was done on the potential effects of linear openings (roadways and transmission corridors) on Woodland Caribou?	The estimate of the proportion of home-range removed by the additional vegetation clearance was included to give a relative idea of size. This section then discusses the issues relative to linear features and caribou, which are considered to be more important. Caribou studies in this region have found that caribou utilize habitats adjacent to the existing ROW year-round (see Figure 6-9) for calving, rutting and over-wintering, and all of these areas have been included in the overall estimate of home-range size. Most areas of an animals' home-range are important to the life-cycle of the animal, which is why such areas are included in their home-range in the first place. Therefore this estimate of 0. 5% includes the assumption that this proportion of home-range habitat could be important to a given local individual caribou. Attempts have been made for both the transmission line and the mine site area to reduce disturbance to the smallest areas practicable, and to focus such disturbance in the immediate vicinity of previously disturbed areas, rather than to open up new areas. Research has been undertaken to assess the effects of linear corridors on Caribou and other wildlife species. These studies were reviewed and incorporated into the EA. These studies have illustrated that linear features can adversely affect Caribou populations, through increased access by Wolves (who are known to utilize linear features as movement corridors increasing their hunting efficiency). As the DLPP proposes to utilize / expand on existing ROWs along almost the entire alignment, significantly increased predation on local Caribou due to improved Wolf access is therefore not expected. Baseline information and monitoring studies using winter aerial surveys of both caribou and wolves were initiated in 2008 and were continued in 2009 and 2010. MNR also continues to gather data on caribou in the Detour region. In the winter of 2009, MNR collared; six animals north of the Detour Lake Project site and an additional four animals in the general region of Otter Rapids and Smooth Rock Falls.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		continued	These 10 animals all appear to have ranges that encompass parts of the DLPP study area. In March 2010, 29 animals were collared in the general region of Detour Lake Project; four northwest of Smooth Rock Falls, three north of Otter Rapids between the Mattagami and Abitibi Rivers, six west and north of Kesagami River and 16 south and west of the Detour Mine site area. Previous to these efforts, the MNR collared 30 animals in the Detour Lake area from 1998 to 2001. Thus baseline data on local caribou populations exists and continues to improve with the continued efforts of MNR to collar animals (as well as investigations supported by Detour Gold). Noted: Detour Gold will hold discussions with the MNO regarding this request.		
		Section 12.2 outlines the proposed monitoring. The MNO requests a role as an environmental monitor. It is recommended that a committee similar to the Mattagami Extensions Coordinating Committee be established to ensure Métis and First Nations environmental concerns are effectively monitored and mitigated during construction, operations, and closure.		None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	The Woodland Caribou studies completed to date are insufficient. There has been no assessment of the findings regarding the complete absence of caribou presence during 2009. There is no explanation given regarding their absence, as well as the absence of wolves and wolverines. Additional work must be done by Detour Gold to determine definitively where the caribou were during that year and why they were not present in the area of the site. It is not enough to simply say that the caribou were not present. It is imperative that we know why the caribou were not there. It is possible that the caribou were not present because of disruptive activities in the surrounding area. In order to understand the cumulative effects on the regional caribou population, the cause of the absence of the caribou population must be determined.	Baseline information and monitoring studies using winter aerial surveys of both caribou and wolves were initiated in 2008 and were continued in 2009 and 2010. MNR also continues to gather data on caribou in the Detour region through GPS collar monitoring that was initiated in 1998 and continues to date which they have provided to Detour Gold and its consultants. Results from the aerial surveys conducted by AMEC on behalf of Detour Gold, indicate that Caribou using over-wintering areas around Detour site have exhibited some level of variability in their distribution and abundance from 2008 to 2010. In 2010, a total of 38 animals were sighted, largely northeast and east of the mine site during the aerial survey with group sizes ranging from 3 to 15 individuals. In 2008, 55 Caribou were sighted and Caribou were spotted largely west and north-east of the mine site with observed group sizes varying from 2 to 17 individuals. In 2009 however, no live individuals were observed, although two dead Caribou were recorded (apparent animal kills), and the abundance and density of tracks observed across the study area was reduced. The 2010 early and late winter surveys had similar distributions in the locations of where Caribou were observed, the main difference was in the abundance of Caribou. In January, Caribou were more abundant in the study area, particularly northeast of the mine, tracks and animals were observed frequently. In March, Caribou occurrence was largely confined to the eastern side of the study area; however, tracks and animals were not as frequent and most tracks seemed to be heading farther east outside of the study area boundary. Whether this pattern of abundance from early to late winter continues will have to be assessed after additional early winter surveys are undertaken.	None.	Complete.

	Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
		continued	This variability in the number of Caribou and Caribou tracks observed in the Detour Lake Project site study area between 2008 and 2010 should not be considered unusual. Caribou winter ranges can be quite large (856 km² and 711.4 km²; Metsaranta and Mallory 2007, Stuart-Smith et al. 1997) and animals will use different areas from year to year depending on factors such as food availability, predator avoidance and snow accumulation (Gustine and Parker 2008; Metsaranta and Mallory 2007; Stuart-Smith et al. 1997). Various studies (AMEC 2006; AMEC 2008; Schafer et al. 2000) have found that Caribou do not exhibit the same level of site fidelity to wintering areas as they do calving areas. Thus, it can be continued to be expected that variability in local habitat use by Caribou in winter will continue in the future. The distribution of Wolves has changed with general abundance of Moose and Caribou. In 2008, Wolves were observed in many areas in close proximity to Caribou and a Caribou kill by Wolves was recorded northwest of the Mine site. In 2009, when both Caribou and Moose were not as abundant, Wolf tracks were not observed as frequently. In 2010, Wolf tracks were often observed in the southwest corner of the study area where Moose abundance was high. It can be expected that the distribution and abundance of Wolves using the study area will continue to mirror that of Caribou and Moose. Wolverines do not currently occur in the Detour region. Historically, they have occurred in the Detour Lake area (Dawson 2000), however currently their range is largely confined to the northwestern portion of Ontario. There is evidence that Wolverines are moving further east expanding their range (Ray 2010). It is considered unlikely that they are within the DLPP study area at the present time, but should they continue to expand their range east, they may be present in the future.		

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	The construction of the transmission line is anticipated to take place during the winter. What impact will these activities have on wintering habitat of Woodland Caribou, moose, and other species of interest to the Métis?	Woodland Caribou occur within the Project site for overwintering, calving and rutting and may be affected by the noise. Caribou can be most sensitive to noise during the calving season, which occurs in May and June. During these months it is not anticipated that construction activities will be overly disruptive as vegetation clearing is being undertaken in the winter. The noise will be restricted to the construction period of the transmission line and thus is considered a short-term effect. Moose are not generally considered sensitive to noise or human disturbance. Additional clearing within the ROW will result in an increase in foraging habitat for moose. The noise and disturbance will be restricted to the construction period of the transmission line and thus is considered a short-term effect.	None.	Complete.
	There are numerous impacts for which mitigation measures will not compensate for the impact – specifically the impacts to Woodland Caribou and other species. How can it be that Detour Gold has concluded that there will be “no net effects”?	The methodology for determination of effects is provided 8.19.1 and is as proposed in the approved Terms of Reference. Significance and net effects have been defined accordingly on consideration of proposed mitigation.	None.	Complete.
	With respect to environmental issues, Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from arriving at a mutually agreeable Protocol to set out and guide their relationship throughout the Project's duration and to set out the participation of the potentially affected Métis community in the planning, design, and implementation of construction programs, monitoring, mitigation, and biodiversity programs and plans,.....	Noted: Detour Gold will hold discussions with MNO in this regard.	None.	Complete.

Submitter	Summary of Comments	Proponent's Response	Proposed Revisions	Status
	Detour Gold, MNO, the Province of Ontario, and the Government of Canada would all benefit from the creation of a Detour Environmental Coordinating Committee which would consist of equal representation from Métis and First Nations communities, Provincial and Federal regulatory authorities, and the proponent of the Detour Gold mine (Detour Gold or any future owner/operator of the site) with the mandate of coordinating all environmental monitoring and mitigation activities ,....	Noted: Detour Gold will hold discussions with MNO and regulatory agencies in this regard.	None.	Complete.
	Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from a commitment to provide immediate capacity for MNO to hire a Project Coordinator (to be based in Timmins or Cochrane) to be a point-of-contact between MNO, the regional rights-bearing Métis community and Detour Gold.	Noted: Detour Gold will hold discussions with MNO in this regard.	None.	Complete.
	Detour Gold and MNO would both benefit from the creation of a list of species of interest to the Métis to be developed through a regional Métis Traditional Knowledge study ,....	Noted: Detour Gold will hold discussions with MNO in this regard in associated with discussions regarding Traditional Knowledge Study.	None.	Complete.

DOCUMENT INFO

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Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:36:56 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 05, 2010 10:36 AM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: TEK Work

Attachments: 2010-06-07 Draft Detour TEK work plan.pdf
For SIIMS – just a summary of the email and note re: work plan was attached. Thanks C

From: Melanie Paradis [mailto:MelanieP@metisnation.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 29, 2010 12:29 PM
To: Derek Teevan; Marcel Lafrance
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: RE: TEK Work

Sorry about that Derek. Here is the breakdown. You'll note that it is for more than the proposed \$70,000. We are assuming that MNO will cover the additional costs through other funding sources.

When do you expect to have the MOU cleared for signing on your end?

Melanie Paradis
Director of Lands, Resources and Consultation
Metis Nation of Ontario
75 Sherbourne St., Suite 222
Toronto, ON M5A 2P9

Office: 416-977-9881 x 114
Fax: 416-977-9911
Mobile: 519-591-9219

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: June 29, 2010 10:18 AM
To: Melanie Paradis; Marcel Lafrance
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: TEK Work

Good morning Melanie and Marcel:
We've reviewed the revised TEK work plan.

On behalf of Detour Gold we appreciate that you've kept us involved in the working group and would respectfully request a more detailed financial plan.
When do you expect that we could plan the kick off meeting?

Caroline Burgess copied here will be the nominated Detour Gold representative to the working group.

Derek Teevan
V.P. Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold
Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower
200 Bay St, Suite 2040 Box #23
Toronto, ON, M5J2J1

office: 416.304.0800

fax: 416.304.0184

cell: 416.278.2851

dteevan@detourgold.com

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 342 Roc 10-07-13 Email - Mcfn.tif
Size: 73KB (74,678 bytes)
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DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 2:18 PM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: MCFN Potable Water source?

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Purple

From: Abel Wapachee [mailto:Abel.Wapachee@moosecree.com]
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 2010 4:57 PM
To: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: RE: MCFN Potable Water source?

Good afternoon Caroline! My name is Abel Wapachee and I'm with Moose Cree First Nation, Public Works Department, also over-see the Water Treatment Plant Operation which Distributes the Potable Water to the Island. The Moose Factory Water Supply Works is comprised of two water treatment plants(WTP's) with a common intake drawing water from the Moose River and a common distribution system that serves the Moose Cree First Nation, Local Services Board area and the Federal Compound area known as the Weeneebayko Hospital area. A total of Community Population of 3,000 with a total average daily flow of 1250 m3/day. The Water Supply Works are located adjacent to the Weeneebayko Hospital. The rated gross capacity of the combined facility is 1,581 m3/d, 763 m3/d is provided by the old WTP and 818 m3/d is supplied by the new WTP. The gross capacity of 1,581 m3/d includes water use for the backwashing filters and other in-plant uses! I hope this helps and answers your question. Have a good day!

From: Bert Wapachee
Sent: July 8, 2010 4:09 PM
To: Burgess, Caroline M
Cc: Derek Teevan; Daniel, Sheila E; Abel Wapachee
Subject: RE: MCFN Potable Water source?

By copy of the email your inquiry is hereby deferred to our Public Work Superintendent, Abel Wapachee. Abel can be reached by phone at 705-658-4200.

From: Burgess, Caroline M [mailto:Caroline.Burgess@amec.com]
Sent: July 7, 2010 2:05 PM
To: Bert Wapachee
Cc: Derek Teevan; Daniel, Sheila E
Subject: MCFN Potable Water source?

Hello Bert,

We are putting together some final pieces of information on socio-economic conditions in the Detour Lake study area. One of our gaps is information about the source of potable water for the Moose Cree First Nation reserve. Can you provide the information, or point me in the right direction?

This is what we need to know:

- Water supply (e.g., name of lake/stream/river or ground water) – I assume it would be from the Moose River, but please confirm.

- Water treatment system (name of waste water treatment plant or well supply)
- Rate (litres/sec) – if you have this info (if not don't worry about it)
- Population served – how many people access this system for water (and is there capacity in the system for the population served)

Also it would be great to know if there are any plans for future changes to potable water source/systems.

Thanks Bert for your help,

Caroline

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP

Consultation & Engagement Lead

AMEC Earth & Environmental

Tel: 613-727-0658 x 252

Cell: 613-291-2606

Fax: 613-727-9465

210 Colonnade Road South, Unit 300

Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

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DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 2010 12:42 PM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments
This is the info I have on Cheryl Tremblay for SIIMS. Thanks C

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 10:27 AM
To: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: FW: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

From: Eagles Nest Business Consulting [mailto:enbc@explornet.com]
Sent: June 18, 2010 3:08 PM
To: Derek Teevan
Subject: Re: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

Derek,

Go ahead forward the info if you like, I imagine copies have to go to them at some point anyhow. At least that was my impression when we spoke at the EA Info Session. Since I am new to the Chair position any help you can give with respect to the appropriate government people who want those letters would be appreciated. Would they get CC'd to the gentlemen that attended the session at Wahgoshig? I have Larry and Glenn's contact info; I don't have MNR contact info.

If this is the appropriate protocol then I will be sure to cc these agencies in the future.

Look forward to further contact next week.

Meegwetch
Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
Chair

----- Original Message -----

From: Derek Teevan
To: Eagles Nest Business Consulting
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2010 2:48 PM
Subject: RE: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

Cheryl:
Thanks
Would you like me to forward this information to the MOE, MNR and MNDMF?
We will have a response back to you next week.
Have a great weekend.
Derek

From: Eagles Nest Business Consulting [mailto:enbc@xplornet.com]
Sent: June 18, 2010 2:31 PM
To: Derek Teevan
Subject: Re: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

Derrick,

Please find attached the two letters mailed to you. One I believe you already have but I included it as well because to my knowledge a written response wasn't received.

If you have any question please contact me either at this email address or 705.273.1793 (home phone number). I will be out for a bit on Monday morning, however, I will get back to you as soon as I can if I receive any messages.

Please cc me through email any responses as sometimes it takes a while for paperwork to filter through channels of communication. With a cc the WEC can meet right away to expedite the EA process.

Have a good weekend.
Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
Chair

----- Original Message -----

From: Derek Teevan
To: Eagles Nest Business Consulting
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M ; Daniel, Sheila E ; Jim Robertson
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2010 1:20 PM
Subject: RE: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

Cheryl: Thanks very much.

Would it please be possible to get a copy of the questions and recommendations electronically? With an electronic version we could then get working on the response.

Derek

From: Eagles Nest Business Consulting [mailto:enbc@xplornet.com]
Sent: June 17, 2010 7:20 AM
To: Derek Teevan
Subject: Wahgoshig Environmental Assessments

Derek,

WEC has reviewed the 2 assessments received; the aggregates is still under review. We have forwarded our questions and recommendations to Chief and Council. They have intern written a cover letter requesting our letters be addressed by June 25, 2010.

You should be receiving this by mail within the next few days.

Look forward to your response and/or discussing the assessments further.

Meegwetch
Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
Chair

DOCUMENT INFO

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Size: 110KB (112,132 bytes)
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DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, June 21, 2010 4:18 PM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: TTN EA Workshop
For SIIMS - just a high level summary of this correspondence is all that is needed. Thanks ! C

From: Derek Teevan [DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Monday, June 21, 2010 12:23 PM
To: Daniel, Sheila E; Simms, David
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: FW: TTN EA Workshop

Folks we now aren't needed for July 14. This is always subject to change.
d

From: Merv McLeod [mailto:mmcleod@mcleod-wood.com]
Sent: June 21, 2010 12:16 PM
To: Derek Teevan
Cc: shartwig@coralrapidspower.com
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Derek

The session we have planned with the Chief and Council which is open to the community members is very much a learning session about an EA and the EA process. The workshop is very much an education session to ensure that as we move forward in dealing with the Detour Gold E.A., that we are all on the same wavelength and we can make it go as smooth as possible. Therefore at this session we will be keeping it to AECOM and the TTN negotiators.

Thanks for the offer to participate in this session.

Merv

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Monday, June 21, 2010 12:05 PM
To: Sue Hartwig
Cc: 'Merv McLeod'
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Great we did get something but this is nice and clear.
I think that we should provide Detour the time to present with AECOM or after – we will have reviewed their comments and be able to provide important feedback so that the community understands that we have heard them.
D

From: Sue Hartwig [mailto:shartwig@mcleod-wood.com]
Sent: June 21, 2010 12:03 PM
To: Derek Teevan

Cc: 'Merv McLeod'
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Sorry Derek,

I was out of the office most of last week and Merv was setting this up, My understanding is as follows (approximate times):

July 13th:

- 9:00am – 1:00 pm - Presentation by CRP Negotiating Team Re: IBA to Chief & Council
- 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm - Financial Advisor Talk/Advice
- 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm – Detour (Paul Martin) available for questions

July 14th:

- 9:00 am – 5:00 pm - EA Workshop put on by AECOM for Chief, Council & Community (Detour would not attend)

Sue

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Monday, June 21, 2010 11:52 AM
To: Sue Hartwig
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Great – what are the expectations for us?
Would we be putting on a presentation? Will we use the posters?
Derek

From: Sue Hartwig [mailto:shartwig@mcleod-wood.com]
Sent: June 21, 2010 11:48 AM
To: Derek Teevan
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Derek,

This is meant to be a learning opportunity for the Chief, Council & Community. The general consensus is that the Federal & Provincial representatives should not attend this workshop.

Sue

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Friday, June 18, 2010 1:32 PM
To: Sue Hartwig
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

Thanks Sue:

Are you going to have – or rather do you want to have a federal and provincial representative at the table?

D

From: Sue Hartwig [mailto:shartwig@mcleod-wood.com]
Sent: June 17, 2010 10:16 AM
To: Derek Teevan
Subject: FW: TTN EA Workshop

Derek,

Attached is the TTN EA Workshop information. The plan is to have it on July 14th at the TTN Band Office.

Sue Hartwig, B.Sc.
First Nation Project Manager
Coral Rapids Power

Phone: 519-787-5119 x 26
Cell: 519-820-4144
Fax: 519-787-5120
www.coralrapidspower.com

From: Mackay, Scott [mailto:Scott.Mackay@aecom.com]
Sent: Monday, June 14, 2010 9:30 PM
To: Sue Hartwig
Subject: RE: TTN EA Workshop

As requested, I've attached the scope of work letter, work authorization form, and a budget breakdown.

Scott

Scott Mackay, M.Sc.
Consultation and Communications Specialist- Environment

AECOM
512 Woolwich St., Suite 2
Guelph ON N1H 3X7
ph: (519)763-7783 x5126
cell: (226) 820-1193
fax: (519) 763-1668
scott.mackay@aecom.com

From: Sue Hartwig [mailto:shartwig@mcleod-wood.com]
Sent: Monday, June 14, 2010 17:39
To: Mackay, Scott
Subject: TTN EA Workshop

Scott,

Can you please send it to me electronically.

Thanks,

Sue Hartwig, B.Sc.

Advisor

McLeod Wood Associates Inc.

Phone: 519-787-5119 x 26

Cell: 519-820-4144

Fax: 519-787-5120

www.mcleod-wood.com

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 346 Roc 10-07-12 Email - Mcfn Tek Tor.tif
Size: 37KB (37,720 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:39:10 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 1:55 PM
To: John Pollock; John Turner; Stanley L Louttit; Billy Isaac
Cc: Daniel, Sheila E; Derek Teevan
Subject: RE: Moose Cree TEK Steering Committee Meeting Notes
Attachments: TEK_StudyArea_MineSite_Watersheds.pdf; TEK_Study_Area_ver3 2009-08-27.pdf; TraplineAreas_FN_Regions.pdf; MCFN TEK SC Terms of Reference - DRAFT 2010-07-08.doc

Hello again,

Attached is the draft MCFN TEK Steering Committee Terms of Reference for your consideration and approval.

Also attached are maps of the TEK study area, a more detailed view of the study area around the mine site with watershed boundaries, and one with the trapline boundaries and known traditional territories. I am working on having the GIS data transferred to an FTP site so that Lillian's group can use in the TEK mapping. Will let you know when this is complete. John T, if you think it best, please feel free to forward this information to Lillian. We have listed her as a member of the Steering Committee.

Thanks,
Caroline

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 12:02 PM
To: John Pollock; 'John Turner'; Stanley L Louttit; Billy Isaac
Cc: Daniel, Sheila E; 'Derek Teevan'
Subject: Moose Cree TEK Steering Committee Meeting Notes

Good morning all – attached are the notes including (many) action items from our meeting last Thursday in Timmins. I will be working on these actions in the coming days and will get back to you on time/location of our next meeting Friday this week (July 16th).

I also included the notes taken at our meeting June 28th for Stan and Billy's information.

All the best,
Caroline

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
Consultation & Engagement Lead
AMEC Earth & Environmental
Tel: 613-727-0658 x 252
Cell: 613-291-2606
Fax: 613-727-9465
210 Colonnade Road South, Unit 300
Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: Attach 1 Mcfn Tek Sc Terms Of Reference - Draft 2010-07-08.tif

Size: 165KB (168,555 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:39:15 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



Detour Lake Project and Moose Cree First Nation Traditional Ecological Knowledge Steering Committee DRAFT Terms of Reference July 2010

Purpose

The Moose Cree First Nation (MCFN) Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Steering Committee will guide all aspects of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge study conducted to better understand traditional cultural values, land uses and knowledge held by members of the Moose Cree First Nation membership with traditional knowledge of the the TEK study area for the Detour Lake Project (see attached map).

TEK Study Principles

The MCFN TEK Study will:

- be used to inform the environmental assessment, permitting and project planning so that negative effects to traditional land uses and values are avoided or mitigated;
- help build MCFN capacity in conducting TEK Studies by involving, as much as possible, members of MCFN in the management and implementation of the study process;
- contribute to the documentation and sharing MCFN TEK with other members of their community;
- help promote trust, cooperation and respect between Detour Gold and MCFN community members.
- develop and abide by principles outlined in the Data Sharing Agreement between Detour Gold and MCFN

Geographic Scope

The study area will comprise of an area that encompasses the watersheds surrounding the mine site, a 5 kilometre area centred on the transmission line corridor and a 10 kilometre area centred on Highway 652 to the Detour Mine site leases (see attached map).



Steering Committee Membership and Responsibilities

This Committee will be comprised of members selected by the MCFN and Detour Gold Leadership as having the skill sets to guide this study:

Name	Organization	Alternate	Role/Responsibility
John Turner	MCFN		TEK Research Leader; reporting to the MCFN negotiating team and Chief & Council
Caroline Burgess	AMEC ¹	Dave Simms, AMEC	Secretary –records meeting notes and action items and distribute to Steering Committee following each meeting. Provides support as requested from Steering Committee members. Reports to Derek Teevan, Detour Gold; Sheila Daniel, AMEC.
John Pollock	Woodland Heritage Services		Archaeologist; study advisor; reporting to the MCFN negotiating team, Chief & Council and directly billing to Detour Gold.
Clarence Trapper	MCFN		Interviewer; reporting to the MCFN negotiating team and Chief & Council
Billy Isaac	MCFN		Interviewer (Cree); reporting to the MCFN negotiating team and Chief & Council
Stan Loutit	MCFN		Study advisor; reporting to the MCFN negotiating team and Chief & Council
Lillian Trapper	MCFN Land and Resources		GIS and keeper of the knowledge; reporting to the MCFN negotiating team and Chief & Council

The TEK Steering Committee will meet on a regular basis to review and discuss the study process and plan next steps. A TEK Work Plan was reviewed and agreed to by the Steering Committee and will be used to guide the study process (**attached**).

Data Sharing and TEK Use Protocols

Data sharing and TEK use protocols shall be in accordance with the Data Sharing Agreement signed by MCFN and Detour Gold (**attached**).

Decision Making Process and Reporting

Decisions will be made by consensus of the TEK Steering Committee members.

¹ AMEC is contracted to Detour Gold to conduct the environmental assessment and permitting for the Detour Lake Project



Resources and Funding

Resources and funding required for the participation of the TEK Steering Committee will be provided by Detour Gold. A budget for the study and TEK Steering Committee participation is included with the TEK Work Plan. Participation of AMEC will be provided within an existing contract with Detour Gold

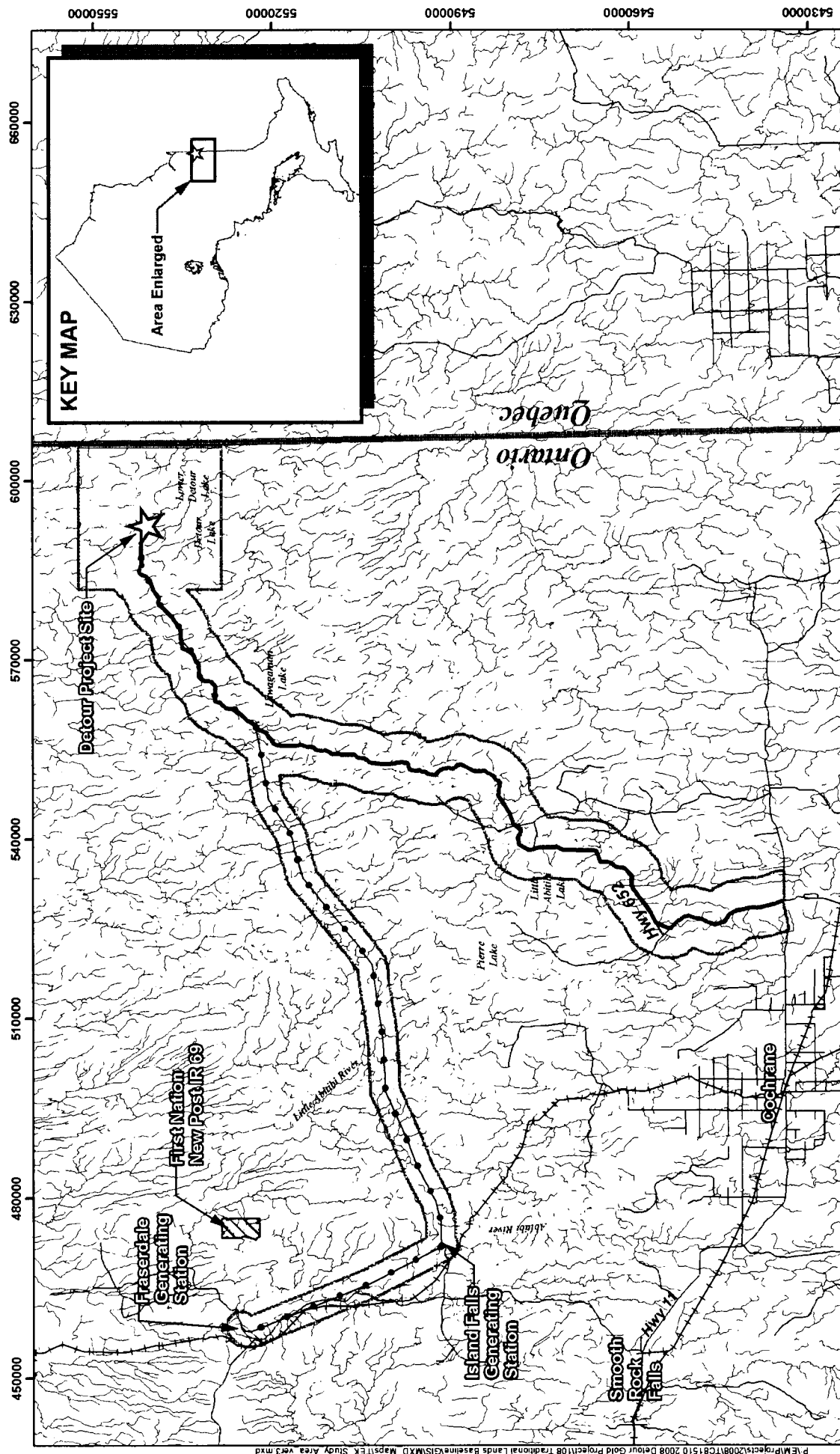
Attachments:

- Data Sharing Agreement
- TEK Work Plan
- Study Area Map

DOCUMENT INFO

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Size: 285KB (291,492 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:39:22 PM

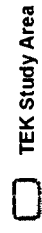
DOCUMENT INFO



LEGEND



Detour Project Site Location



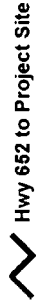
TEK Study Area



First Nation Land



Transmission Line



Hwy 652 to Project Site

NOTES:

- NOTES:
- Base data from Geogratis, National Topographic Database, 1:250,000 vector sheets
 - First Nation Land and Hwy 652 data provided by MNR Cochrane district

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 17N

PROJECT N°: TC81510

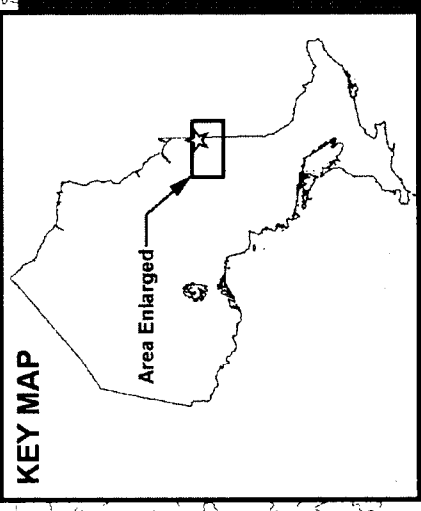
SCALE: 1:892,000

DATE: August 2009

amec

DETOUR LAKE PROJECT

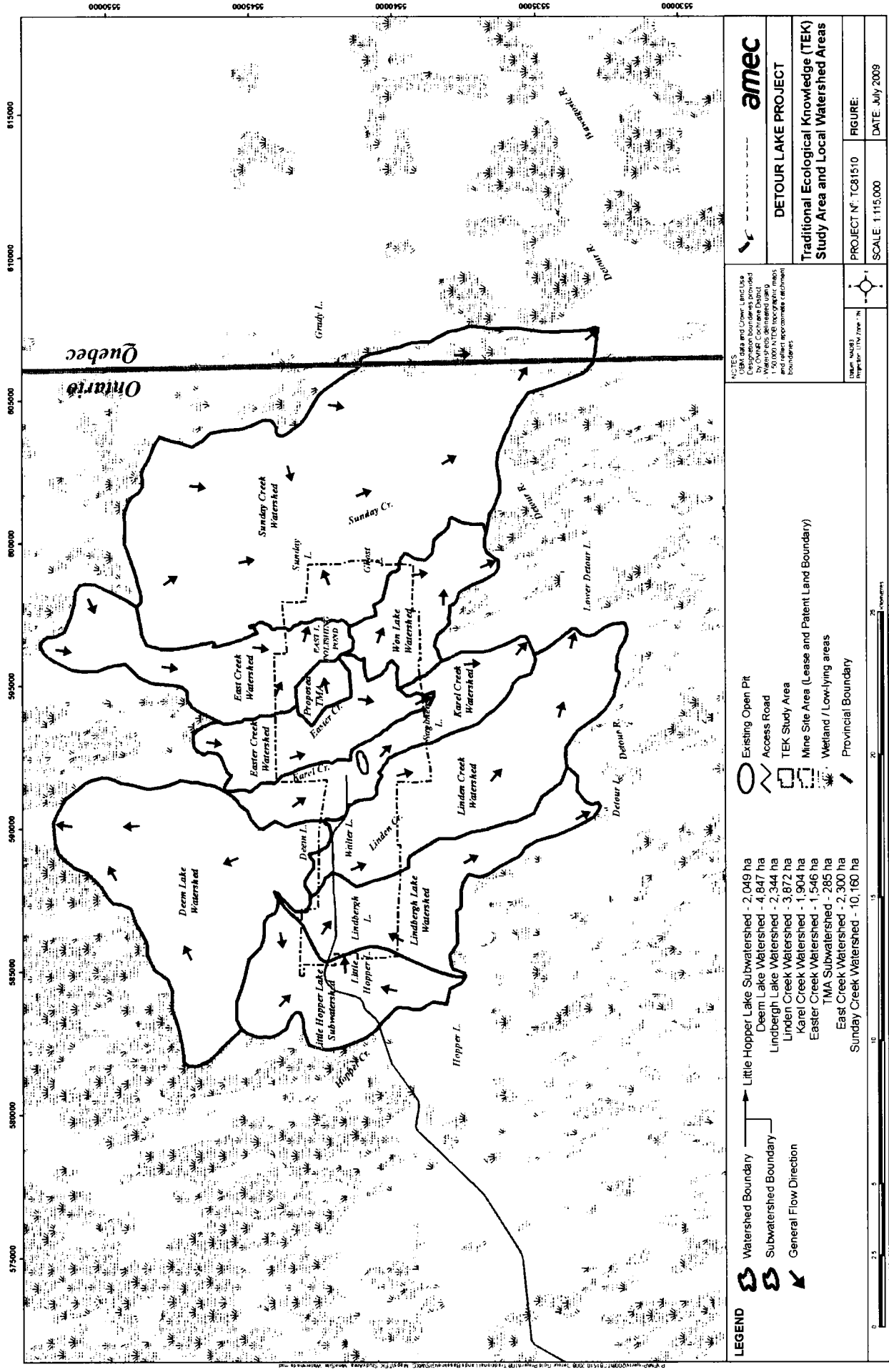
Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Study Area Boundary



DOCUMENT INFO

Name: Attach 3 Tek_studyarea_minesite_watersheds.tif
Size: 143KB (146,211 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:39:27 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

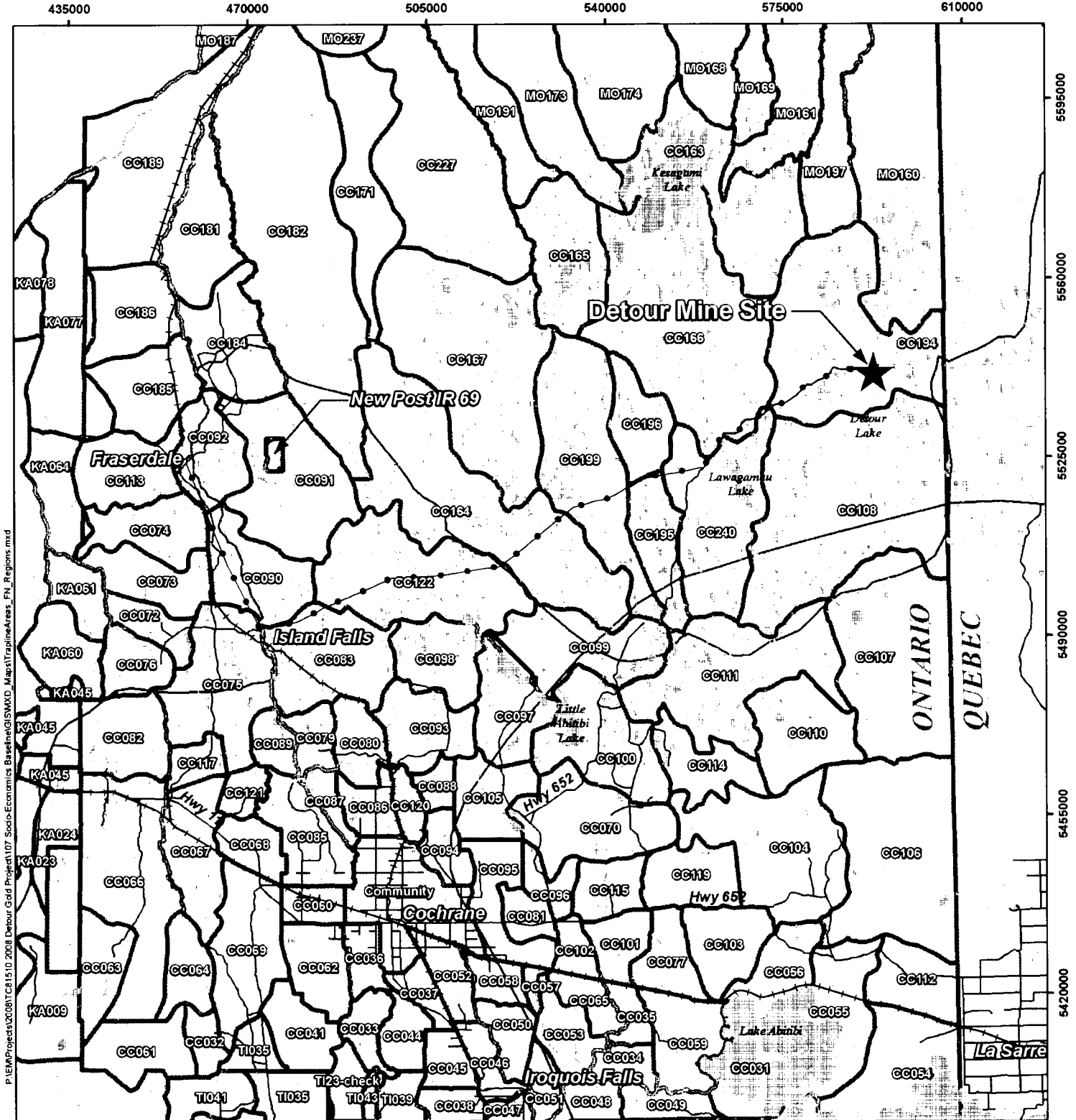


- Little Hopper Lake Subwatershed - 2,049 ha
- Deer Lake Watershed - 4,847 ha
- Lindbergh Lake Watershed - 2,344 ha
- Linden Creek Watershed - 3,872 ha
- Karel Creek Watershed - 1,904 ha
- Easter Creek Watershed - 1,546 ha
- TMA Subwatershed - 285 ha
- East Creek Watershed - 2,300 ha
- Sunday Creek Watershed - 10,160 ha

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: Attach 4 Traplineareas_fn_regions.tif
Size: 484KB (495,275 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 01:39:34 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



P:\EMAP\Projects\2008\TC81510_2008 Detour Gold Project\107_Socio-Economics\Baseline\GSMXD_Map\TraplineAreas_FN_Regions.mxd

LEGEND



Detour Mine

Transmission Line

Regional Roads

Railway

Large Town/City

Trapline Area (Labeled with ID)

Moose Cree Homeland Area

Wahgoshig/Abitibiwiinni Traditional Boundary

Overlapping Boundary

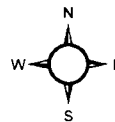
Wahgoshig/Abitibiwiinni Traditional Territory

0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Kilometres

NOTES

- Base data from GeoGratis, National Topographic Database (NTDB), 1:250,000 vector sheets.
- Trapline boundaries provided by OMNR Cochrane district.
- Moose Cree First Nation Boundary Derived from Homeland declaration map, Moose Cree First Nation Lands & Resources, July 24 2008.
- Wahgoshig/Abitibiwiinni Traditional boundaries derived from Traditional boundaries map, Hawirko & Associates, 1998.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 17(north)



amec

DETOUR LAKE PROJECT

Trapline Areas and First Nation Traditional Territory and Homelands

SCALE: 1:1,000,000

DATE: December 2008

PROJECT No: TC81510

FIGURE:

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 346 Roc 10-07-13 Email - Mocreebec.tif
Size: 18KB (18,001 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:37:15 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 9:34 AM
To: Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW:
For SIIMS

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 9:32 AM
To: Randy Kapashesit
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject:

Good morning Chief Randy:

I hope you are well. We are looking to book public meetings on the Detour Lake project in late August and am wondering if we can book a time with the MoCreebec Council?

As well will you be at the AFN next week? Perhaps we can have a coffee there.

Derek Teevan
V.P. Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold
Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower
200 Bay St, Suite 2200 Box #23
Toronto, ON, M5J2J1

office: 416.304.0800
fax: 416.304.0184
cell: 416.278.2851

dteevan@detourgold.com

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 346 Roc Moose Cree Tek Steering Committee Meeting
Notes.tif

Size: 19KB (19,177 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:37:19 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2010 12:02 PM
To: John Pollock; John Turner; Stanley L Louttit; Billy Isaac
Cc: Daniel, Sheila E; Derek Teevan
Subject: Moose Cree TEK Steering Committee Meeting Notes

Attachments: MCFN TEK Study Mtg Notes 2010-06-28 DRAFT.doc; MCFN TEK Study Mtg Notes 2010-07-08 DRAFT.doc

Good morning all – attached are the notes including (many) action items from our meeting last Thursday in Timmins. I will be working on these actions in the coming days and will get back to you on time/location of our next meeting Friday this week (July 16th).

I also included the notes taken at our meeting June 28th for Stan and Billy's information.

All the best,
Caroline

Caroline Burgess, M.A., RPP, MCIP
Consultation & Engagement Lead
AMEC Earth & Environmental
Tel: 613-727-0658 x 252
Cell: 613-291-2606
Fax: 613-727-9465
210 Colonnade Road South, Unit 300
Ottawa, ON Canada K2E 7L5

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 349 Roc 10-07-28 Community Meetings-ttn Tek Study.tif
Size: 137KB (139,712 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 11:59:44 AM

DOCUMENT INFO

**Summary of Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study
Community Meetings
July 28, 2010**

Purpose

To inform the broader membership of Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN) about the results of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Study and gather additional community input on the draft (June 15, 2010) TEK Report prepared by Muskegowuk Environmental Research Centre (MERC).

Process

After review by the TTN TEK Steering Committee on July 16th, the draft TTN TEK Report was distributed early the week of July 19th by mail to 100 members of the TTN community by the TTN Band Office staff. The report was accompanied with a letter inviting community members to provide additional input into the report either by participating in the community meetings or by contacting Peter Archibald or Wayne Ross who are TTN representatives on the TTN TEK Steering Committee. The letter also provided a website on which copies of the TEK maps could be accessed by the community members (letter attached).

Meeting Summary

Meetings were held at the community centre at the New Post reserve from 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. and at the Northern College in Moosonee from 4 p.m. – 7 p.m. Both sessions were held on Wednesday, July 28, 2010. The session at the Reserve was attended by 10 community members including the Chief and a number of Councillors. The session in Moosonee had 7 participants and those who came indicated that they attended because they had been called by Wayne Ross. They had only just received or had not yet received the TEK Report in the mail.

At the sessions draft TEK maps from the report were laid out on tables. The maps were produced in large format (~2' X 3') and represented traditional land uses and traditional ecological knowledge shared through the TEK interviews. Markers were provided with the maps and participants were encouraged to add other information that may have been missed by the interviewees. Additional copies of the TEK Report were made available. Attendees were encouraged to sign their name to an attendance sheet.

Some of the participants were able to fill in additional information on the maps. Others were there to view the information out of interest, but did not hold additional traditional knowledge. Stan Sutherland who attended the session in Moosonee and had previously participated in the field visit in May 2010 indicated that he felt a number of people should be interviewed who were missed and that others in the community should have additional time to review the maps. Given that the TEK Reports had not necessarily been received prior to the meeting, it was agreed that additional time should be given to do so. It was agreed that the maps should be updated by MERC with the information that had been gathered, and that Peter Archibald would return to Moosonee the week of August 9th to meet with other knowledge holders from the community and capture their traditional land uses and knowledge on the updated maps.

Information arising from the follow up mapping sessions the week of August 9, 2010 will be incorporated into the final TEK Study Report and maps.

Participants

Meeting	Participants
New Post	Wayne Ross*
	Peter Archibald*
	Nancy Wood*
	Caroline Burgess*
	Larry Clarke, MNR
	Robin Stewart, MNR
	Linda Job Archibald
	Paul Archibald Sr.
	Tina Gagnon
	Bruce Archibald
	Natalie Archibald
	Freda Ouellette
	Robert Linklater
	Rod Reimer
	Roger Archibald
Moosonee	Wayne Ross*
	Peter (and Marie) Archibald*
	Nancy Wood*
	Caroline Burgess*
	George P. Ross (Jr.)
	Lorraine Ross
	Marie Archibald
	Priscilla Trapper
	Lindsey Ross
	Stan Sutherland

*Members of the TTN TEK Steering Committee

Attachment 1: Letter to TTN Members

July 20, 2010

Dear Members,

Enclosed is a draft of the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study that was prepared by the Muskegowuk Environmental Research Centre (MERC) for the TTN Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee for the Detour Lake Project.

Many of our community members contributed to this TK Study. It shows where our members hunt, fish, and pick plants and medicines in those areas that will be used for the Detour Lake Project. The Detour Lake Project is a proposed open pit gold mine located 185 kilometers northeast of Cochrane, Ontario at the site of the previously operated Detour Lake Mine. The study area also includes the proposed power line that will connect the mine site to Island Falls and the Pinard Generating Station near Abitibi Canyon.

We hope you will review this TK Study and provide us with your thoughts about it. Your thoughts will help this TK Study be a complete and accurate record of our collective knowledge of these areas.

We are holding a community meeting to gather your comments and any additional information you would like to add. Please join us:

Wednesday, July 28th

**New Post Reserve
10 – 1 p.m.
Community Hall**

**Moosonee
4 – 7 p.m.
Northern College (Cafeteria)
1st Street**

If you are not able to come to either of these meetings but still would like to comment on the study, please phone or email to Peter Archibald at: 705-365-6549 or peter_archibald@hotmail.com or Wayne Ross at ross-wayne@hotmail.com

If you would like to see larger copies of the traditional knowledge maps, they will be available until the end of August 2010 for downloading from the Internet ftp site (details on the reverse).

We are hoping to ratify this TK Study at our TTN Annual General Meeting in August.

For more information about the Detour Lake Project please visit: www.detourgold.com

Sincerely,

The TTN TEK Steering Committee

Peter Archibald, TTN

Wayne Ross, TTN

Nancy Wood, Coral Rapids Power

Caroline Burgess, AMEC

Instructions for access to Internet FTP site for TK Maps:

To open your FTP site

- Click on the following link below, or
- Highlight and copy the link, launch **Internet Explorer**, paste the link into the **Address** box and click **Go** or press **Enter**
- The site should open automatically for you

Note

If your computer is using Internet Explorer 7, clicking the following link or using Internet Explorer as above may not work. If this is the case, please see the section below

'Use My Computer'

<ftp://DetourTK:DetourTK@amftp.amec.com/>

Use My Computer

FTP may not work if you are using Internet Explorer version 7 or above. In this case -

- **Copy** the above link
- Right-click on the **My Computer** icon on your desktop
- Select and click **Explore**
- Paste the link into the **Address** box and click **Go** or press **Enter**



Note

If you don't have this icon on your desktop, press and hold the **Windows** key on your keyboard and tap the **letter E** to open **My Computer**

If you or your clients are using another FTP program, you may need the following information -

- FTP site - **amftp.amec.com**
- Username - **DetourTK**
- Password - **DetourTK**

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 350 Draft Roc 10-06-28 Conference Call-mcfn Tek Study.tif
Size: 89KB (90,533 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 11:59:49 AM

DOCUMENT INFO

Meeting Notes - DRAFT

Date/Time:	June 28, 2010	File No:	Admin
Location:	Conference Call	Written By:	C. Burgess
Subject:	MCFN TEK Study	Project No.:	TC81510
Project:	Detour Lake Project		
Present:	MCFN: John Turner (JT) WHS: John Pollock (JP) AMEC: Caroline Burgess (CB)		
Distribution:	Attendees plus: Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Sheila Daniel (AMEC)		

	The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the draft scope of work for the TEK Study for MCFN and next steps.	
	ITEM	ACTION
1	Review of Existing Information - JT stated that there is some existing information (previous studies) as well as mapped (GIS) information held by the Lands and Resources branch of MCFN. - Will need to check with Lands and Resources to determine: - If they are willing/able to help with mapping the spatial data gathered for this study - If there are mapping protocols that need to be followed. - CB indicated that AMEC can provide project base data in ArcInfo for mine site, transmission line corridor etc. An ftp site would be set up to transfer this information.	JT to determine who would conduct this review. JT to check with MCFN Lands and Resources to see if available to assist with mapping. CB to set up ftp site for file transfers.
2	Interviews - Will need a Cree interpreter for a few of the interviews. Billy Isaac may be able to do these interviews - Review of Questionnaire	JP to check with Billy Isaac about willingness to do interviews that need interpretation - confirmed
3	Ground Truthing/Field Visits Discussed that this would be conducted (if necessary) after the interviews and should be completed in September.	Information

4	Other First Steps • Need to sign TEK or Information Sharing Agreement between MCFN and Detour Gold. JT confirmed that a draft was received by Derek Teevan. • Need to determine roles and responsibilities of a study steering committee. It was decided that JT, JP and CB would be part of the committee as well as the interviewer(s) – Clarence Trapper, Billy Isaac and possible Stan Loutit if he is available. JT's role would be to manage/coordinate. CB would take notes and provide advice, information as requested and be accountable to Detour Gold. JP would also provide advice and support as requested.	JT to contact Clarence Trapper to determine availability and interest in interview role; Stan Loutit for role on steering committee JP to contact Billy Isaac CB to draft Steering Committee Terms of Reference
5	Involving and Informing the MCFN membership • JT indicated that community meetings are occurring over the next 2 days about the Detour Lake Project. JT will ensure that information about the TEK Study is communicated to the community members.	JT to provide information regarding the TEK Study to MCFN community members on June 29, 30.
6	TEK Study relationship to Environmental Assessments • JT asked how the TEK study was related to the overall EA process. • CB explained that there are 4 EAs required for the project. 3 of the EAs are provincial EAs and they are in various stages of completion. Since the TEK Study for MCFN is starting now, information about MCFN Traditional knowledge (TK) there is limited opportunity to have this information incorporated into the provincial EAs. Since the EA for the federal government approval has not yet been prepared, there is an opportunity to incorporate MCFN TEK Study work if it is completed in a timely manner. CB re-iterated that Detour Gold still values this information so that the project team and project activities avoid impacts on areas with cultural values and used for traditional practices. This conversation will just occur outside of the EA process. As such the information gathered through this study process will be used in project planning as outlined in any TEK Agreements.	Information
7	Budget • JT to revise the original budget estimate to reflect JT's time to manage the study process, Steering Committee member time/expenses and other possible expenses such as GIS fees. The budget would not need to include time for JP or CB as their fees are covered directly by Detour Gold.	JT to revise budget
8	Next Meeting • All agreed that members of the Steering Committee should try and meet later next week (Thursday July 8 or Friday July 9th) in Timmins to discuss progress on and if possible finalize: ○ TEK Agreement ○ Budget and scope of work ○ Steering committee Terms of Reference ○ Data sharing protocols ○ schedule	JT and JP determine availability of other committee members and advise CB of time. JT to book meeting space in Timmins.

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 351 Draft Roc 10-07-08 Steering Committee Meeting
Mcfn Tek S.tif

Size: 744KB (761,750 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 11:59:54 AM

DOCUMENT INFO



Meeting Notes - DRAFT

Date/Time:	July 8, 2010 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.	File No:	Admin
Location:	Days Inn, Timmins	Written By:	C. Burgess
Subject:	MCFN TEK Study - Steering Committee Meeting	Project No.:	TC81510
Project:	Detour Lake Project		
Present:	MCFN: John Turner (JT); Stan Loutit (SL), Billy Isaac (BI) billy.isaac@moosecree.com WHS: John Pollock (JP) AMEC: Caroline Burgess (CB)		
Distribution:	Attendees plus: Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Sheila Daniel (AMEC)		

	The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the draft scope of work for the TEK Study for MCFN and next steps.	
	ITEM	ACTION
1	Project Overview CB provided overview of the project and AMEC's role to meeting participants. It was explained that there are 3 provincial environmental assessments (EAs) and 1 federal EA required for the project plus related permits. The Detour Lake Power Project EA was recently completed and is for the proposed transmission line from the Detour mine site to Island Falls and north to Pinard Generating Station. It was confirmed that MCFN has requested additional time for review of this EA. The second provincial EA was for approval of the diesel power generating station that would supply construction power at the mine site. The comment period on that EA was July 8. The third EA is for the disposition of rights to crown resources from MNR (Resource Stewardship and Facility Developments EA). CB explained this is for the additional land needed for the tailings management facility. It was explained that the draft EA (called an Environmental Study Report) was also released for review in the Spring. The final Environmental Study Report will be available for a second review starting in late July or early August.	Information

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1	Review of Existing Information JT confirmed that the Lands and Resources branch of MCFN is willing and able to help with the mapping of spatial data gathered for this study subject to a data sharing agreement to be signed by Land & Resources and Detour Gold. • CB will provide project base data in ArcInfo for mine site, transmission line corridor etc. An ftp site would be set up to transfer this information. • There was discussion about the need for review of existing documented TK/TLU reports that may be held by the MCFN.	CB to set up ftp site for file transfers. JT to ask Lillian if there is someone she can recommend to do the lit review – could be Jack Rickard?
2	Interviews • It was confirmed that Billy Isaac is able to do interviews that will be conducted in Cree (estimated to be up to 5 interviews). Clarence Trapper will do all other interviews with John Turner helping and doing the training. • It was confirmed that a questionnaire has been drafted, but should be circulated to the Steering Committee for review. • Interviewees could include: ◦ Sammy Cheecho ◦ George Cheecho ◦ Clarence Trapper – John Turner could interview ◦ John Turner – Clarence could interview ◦ Gilbert Trapper ◦ Peter Trapper • MCFN will ensure that consent forms are used as part of the interview process. • Equipment needed for the interviews was discussed. Billy has his own digital recorder. Will likely need to purchase one for Clarence. A laptop may also be needed for Clarence. Security of the data was discussed. Land & Resources may have resources to secure the data (maps, transcripts, etc.). Once equipment needs are determined, they will be factored into the budget.	JP to circulate the questionnaire to Steering Committee for review by July 16. JT, BI and CT to develop interview list by July 16. CB to send map of the study area including traplines and the additional portion from Island Falls and Pinard – Friday July 9th JT to ask Lillian if they have secure storage bins to house the interview and map data. CB to find out if Clarence has a laptop to use for the interviews. JT to include equipment costs in the budget.
4	Steering Committee Terms of Reference (TOR) • All reviewed draft Terms of Reference. • Draft to be circulated for approval at next meeting July 16th	CB to circulate to Steering Committee the draft Steering Committee Terms of Reference

5	Involving and Informing the MCFN membership • JT stated that there will be many upcoming community meetings at which the TEK study progress and outcomes can be shared with community members. In addition there will be a Council meeting on the weekend (July 10/11) to discuss the IBA. • The need to provide the interviewees with some information about the Detour Lake Project prior to the interview (or as an introduction to the interview) was discussed. It was agreed that CB should prepare a 1-page project overview including how the TEK would be used for this purpose.	CB to draft project overview for interviewees and statements about how the TEK would be used.
	Data Sharing Agreement • There was discussion about who could sign the data sharing agreement on behalf of the MCFN. JT to ask but believes it will likely be Fred Hunter. • JT to send agreement to Lillian for review – ASAP. • JT will modify the agreement so that there is reference to the Steering Committee's role. • All agreed that the agreement is a good template to start with. Target to have agreement signed off within a week.	JT to revise and determine who can sign the agreement.
	TEK Work Plan All reviewed the draft work plan. It was clarified that Jim Morrison is conducting a historical/archival cultural review of documented literature. This information could be used as an introduction to the TEK Study. Jim is doing this from the Moose Cree perspective. He is also doing one for TTN. Jim's work is part of overall project costs, and not part of the MCFN TEK Study budget. It would also be used with the review of existing documented TEK that was discussed earlier. Additional tasks were added to refine the Work Plan and a schedule and budget prepared. JT to add rates for the budget, and insert additional information from Land & Resources. The preparation of the TEK Study Report was discussed. It was agreed that there could be several contributors to the report. CB to prepare TEK Study Report TOC with writing responsibilities for review in August.	JT to ask Lillian for budget for cultural values already in the database plus to add information from this study. JT to prepare and forward for approval the final work plan and budget to Detour Gold by July 16th. CB to prepare TEK Study Report TOC with writing responsibilities for review in August.

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	Inclusion of MCFN TEK Information into Detour Lake Project Environmental Assessments CB indicated that the final MNR EA would be out for review later in July/early August for 30 days review. All agreed that if possible MCFN TK information that could be made available should be incorporated into the final MNR EA. JP to find out if any part of Jim's report would be available for insertion. CB to prepare the TK section of the final MNR EA and review it with the Steering Committee for July 16th. CB and JP will work to incorporate Stage 1 & 2 Archaeology assessment completed for Moose Cree for the mine site. JP and JT believe that this report may not have been release/approved by MCFN. The report recommended some more work around the mine site within 24X24km area and along the transmission line corridor which could be incorporated with the TEK site visit. (<i>Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment of the Detour Gold Mines Site Development Areas, Cochrane District (March 31, 2010)</i>)	JP to contact Jim Morrison to determine if any of the report will be ready to include in the final MNR EA. JP to ask Earnest Rickard if he had any changes to the archaeology report so that it could be released for the final MNR EA. JT to ask Earnest Rickard if the report could be release for the final MNR EA.
8	Next Meeting - July 16th (time and location to be determined): - Report on progress of tasks - Review MCFN TEK/TLU portions of the final MNR EA (review of the full final MNR EA will also occur within the 30 day review period).	CB to determine time and location.

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DOCUMENT INFO

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Size: 95KB (96,700 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:16:23 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

Ministry of
Northern Development, Mines and
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Ministère du
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Mineral Development and Lands Branch

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June 11, 2010

Chief Norm Hardisty and Councillors,
Moose Cree First Nation
P.O. Box 190
MOOSE FACTORY, ON
P0L 1W0

Dear Chief Hardisty and Councillors,

**Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments, Comment
Periods and Request of Extension.**

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO)
involved in the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) for the Detour Lake Project
and in response to a request to extend the comment periods for Provincial Environmental
Assessments

As I indicated in my letter of April 29, 2010, there are presently 3 Provincial
Environmental Assessment Processes underway for the Detour Lake Project. Those
Processes and the date to submit comments by are:

- An Individual Environmental Assessment for Permanent Power Supply
(Transmission Line) with comments due by June 18, 2010;
- A Class Environmental Assessment for Temporary Power Supply (Diesel
Generator) (Category B) with comments due by July 9, 2010; and
- A Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility
Development Projects (Category C) with comments due by June 20, 2010.

On June 10, Derek Moses and Jack Rickard requested that the Moose Cree First Nation
be given an extension for submitting comments. When asked, they suggested 20 days
would be adequate.

In discussion with my colleagues in the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of
Natural Resources, they are willing to accept comments from the Moose Cree First
Nation within 20 calendar days (July 8 and July 10 respectively) of the end of the
respective comment periods for the Individual Environmental Assessment on the

Permanent Power Supply and for the Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resources Stewardship and Facility Development Projects. If you have any draft comments that you can supply in the interim, it would be very much appreciated.

Please note the public comment periods are not being extended, and the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources will be carrying on with the next stage of the environmental assessments. Your comments will be considered and incorporated in the review process as appropriate if received within the 20 calendar day period stated in the preceding paragraph.

As well, Detour Gold Corporation continues to develop a Mine Production Closure Plan under Part 7 of the Mining Act with the intent of submitting the document in June or early July for filing by the Director of Mine Rehabilitation. When received, the Director has a legislated 45 calendar day period in which to review the Closure Plan and make a decision to acknowledge it as filed or to return it to the proponent. You will be provided an opportunity to provide comment on the Closure Plan within the review period.

Again, I want to restate that the OWCP ministries would like to undertake consultation that meets the needs of your community. We believe that it is important to hold discussions with you on the Provincial Environmental Assessment processes and the development of the Closure Plan. In discussion with Derek Moses and Jack Rickard, I suggested June 28th. Please let me know as soon as possible if this date works for you. If that date does not work, please suggest a date early in July that does accommodate your schedule.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca to discuss any of the above.

I continue to look forward to working with you on the Detour Lake Project.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Fred Hunter, Ernest Rickard, Derek Moses and Jack Rickard, Moose Cree First Nation
Kirk Springett, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
Larry Lefebvre, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Ray Recoskie, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Glenn Staskus, Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Dave Bell, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
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DOCUMENT INFO

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June 11, 2010

Chief David Babin and Councillors
Wahgoshig First Nation
P.O. Box 629,
MATHESON, ON
P0N 1N0

Dear Chief Babin and Councillors,

**Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment
Periods**

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO)
involved in the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) for the Detour Lake Project
and to remind you that the dates to submit comments by on the Provincial Environmental
Assessments are fast approaching.

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As well, Detour Gold Corporation continues to develop a Mine Production Closure Plan
under Part 7 of the Mining Act with the intent of submitting the document in June or
early July for filing by the Director of Mine Rehabilitation. When received, the Director
has a legislated 45 day period in which review the Closure Plan and make a decision to
acknowledge it a filed or to return it to the proponent. You will be provided an
opportunity to provide comment on the Closure Plan during that 45 day period.

On behalf of the OWCP team, I want to express that it was a pleasure to meet with your
community on June 3rd with Detour Gold. Your community members provided great

feedback on the presentation about the environmental assessments. Those comments were recorded by Detour Gold and will be considered as the EA processes continue.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team to discuss the project.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Denyse Nadon, Lead Negotiator, Wahgoshig First Nation
Kirk Springett, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
Larry Lefebvre, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Ray Recoskie, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Glenn Staskus, Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Dave Bell, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
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DOCUMENT INFO

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Size: 60KB (60,765 bytes)
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Ministère du
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June 11, 2010

Chief Linda Job and Councillors,
Taykwa Tagamou Nation
P.O. Box 3310, RR3,
COCHRANE, ON
P0L 1C0

Dear Chief Job and Councillors,

Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment Periods

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO) involved in the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) for the Detour Lake Project and to remind you that the dates to submit comments by on the Provincial Environmental Assessments are fast approaching.

As I indicated in my letter of April 29, 2010, there are presently 3 Provincial Environmental Assessment Processes underway for the Detour Lake Project. Those Processes and the date to submit comments by are:

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As well, Detour Gold Corporation continues to develop a Mine Production Closure Plan under Part 7 of the Mining Act with the intent of submitting the document in June or early July for filing by the Director of Mine Rehabilitation. When received, the Director has a legislated 45 day period in which review the Closure Plan and make a decision to acknowledge it a filed or to return it to the proponent. You will be provided an opportunity to provide comment on the Closure Plan during that 45 day period.

The OWCP ministries continue to desire to undertake consultation that meets the needs of your community.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Peter Archibald, Councillor, Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Kirk Springett, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
Larry Lefebvre, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Ray Recoskie, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Glenn Staskus, Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Dave Bell, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
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DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 355 Roc 10-06-11 Letter Métis Nation.tif
Size: 351KB (358,632 bytes)
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June 11, 2010

Mr. Urgil Courville, *President*
Northern Lights Métis Council
P.O. Box 2690
275 Fifteenth Ave.
Cochrané, ON P0L 1C0

Ms. Natalie Durocher, *President*
Métis Nation of Ontario - Timmins
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Timmins, ON P4N 2N2

Ms. Liliane Ethier, *President*
Temiskaming Métis Council
Box 58, 217 Niven Street
Haileybury, ON
P0J 1K0

Mr. David Hammy, *President*
Chapleau Métis Council
P.O. Box 649
Chapleau, ON
P0M 1K0

Mr. Marcel LaFrance,
Métis Nation of Ontario
Box 11, 10 Georgina St.
Matachewan, ON
P0K 1M0

Dear Mr. Courville, Ms. Durocher, Ms. Ethier, Mr. Hammy and Mr. LaFrance,

**Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment
Periods**

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO)
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The OWCP ministries continue to desire to undertake consultation that meets the needs of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Andy Lefebvre, Consultation and Community Relations Coordinator, MNO
Kirk Springett, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
Larry Lefebvre, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Ray Recoskie, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Glenn Staskus, Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Dave Bell, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
File

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June 11, 2010

Mr. Urgil Courville, *President*
Northern Lights Métis Council
P.O. Box 2690
275 Fifteenth Ave.
Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0

Ms. Natalie Durocher, *President*
Métis Nation of Ontario - Timmins
347 Spruce St. South
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Ms. Liliane Ethier, *President*
Temiskaming Métis Council
Box 58, 217 Niven Street
Haileybury, ON
P0J 1K0

Mr. David Hammy, *President*
Chapleau Métis Council
P.O. Box 649
Chapleau, ON
P0M 1K0

Mr. Marcel LaFrance,
Métis Nation of Ontario
Box 11, 10 Georgina St.
Matachewan, ON
P0K 1M0

Dear Mr. Courville, Ms. Durocher, Ms. Ethier, Mr. Hammy and Mr. LaFrance,

Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment Periods

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO) involved in the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) for the Detour Lake Project and to remind you that the dates to submit comments by on the Provincial Environmental Assessments are fast approaching.

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The OWCP ministries continue to desire to undertake consultation that meets the needs of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Andy Lefebvre, Consultation and Community Relations Coordinator, MNO
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Chapleau Métis Council
P.O. Box 649
Chapleau, ON
P0M 1K0

Mr. Marcel LaFrance,
Métis Nation of Ontario
Box 11, 10 Georgina St.
Matachewan, ON
P0K 1M0

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**Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment
Periods**

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As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team.

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Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

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June 11, 2010

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Box 11, 10 Georgina St.
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P0K 1M0

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Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Andy Lefebvre, Consultation and Community Relations Coordinator, MNO
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June 11, 2010

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P0K 1M0

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Subject: Detour Lake Project – Provincial Environmental Assessments – Comment Periods

I write to you on behalf of the Ministries (MNDMF, MNR, MOE, MOL and MTO) involved in the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) for the Detour Lake Project and to remind you that the dates to submit comments by on the Provincial Environmental Assessments are fast approaching.

As I indicated in my letter of April 29, 2010, there are presently 3 Provincial Environmental Assessment Processes underway for the Detour Lake Project. Those Processes and the date to submit comments by are:

- An Individual Environmental Assessment for Permanent Power Supply (Transmission Line) with comments due by June 18, 2010;

- A Class Environmental Assessment for Temporary Power Supply (Diesel Generator) (Category B) with comments due by July 9, 2010; and
- A Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (Category C) with comments due by June 20, 2010.

As well, Detour Gold Corporation continues to develop a Mine Production Closure Plan under Part 7 of the Mining Act with the intent of submitting the document in June or early July for filing by the Director of Mine Rehabilitation. When received, the Director has a legislated 45 day period in which review the Closure Plan and make a decision to acknowledge it a filed or to return it to the proponent. You will be provided an opportunity to provide comment on the Closure Plan during that 45 day period.

The OWCP ministries continue to desire to undertake consultation that meets the needs of the Métis Nation of Ontario.

As the OWCP Coordinator for the Detour Lake Project, please contact me at the address above, by phone (705) 235 1627 or by email glenn.seim@ontario.ca if you wish to meet with any part of the OWCP team.

Sincerely,



Glenn Seim
Mineral Development Consultant

cc: Andy Lefebvre, Consultation and Community Relations Coordinator, MNO
Kirk Springett, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
Larry Lefebvre, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Ray Recoskie, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)
Glenn Staskus, Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Dave Bell, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
File

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 357 Draft Roc 10-07-19 Steering Committee Meeting-
mcfn Tek S.tif

Size: 76KB (77,686 bytes)

Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 11:59:59 AM

DOCUMENT INFO

MCFN TK/TLU Study
Steering Committee Meeting Notes - DRAFT

Date/Time:	July 19, 2010 1 p.m. – 2 p.m.	File No:	Admin
Location:	Conference Call	Written By:	C. Burgess
Subject:	MCFN TEK Study - Steering Committee Meeting	Project No.:	TC81510
Project:	Detour Lake Project		
Present:	<i>MCFN:</i> John Turner (JT); Clarence Trapper (CT) <i>WHS:</i> John Pollock (JP) <i>AMEC:</i> Caroline Burgess (CB)		
Distribution:	Attendees plus: Stan Loutit, Billy Isaac, Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Sheila Daniel (AMEC)		
Purpose	to discuss the progress on actions from the previous meeting and preliminary comments on the TK sections of the RSFD (Environmental Study Report) EA.		

	ITEM	ACTION/Status
1	Review of Existing Information CB has set up ftp site for file transfer of GIS base data.	CB to send file path to JP; JT, Jack Rickard.
2	Interviews - JT to go through the questionnaire with CT and BI. JT will set up meeting by email for July 26 or 27th in Cochrane. - JP would like a mine site tour in the near future. - May do field work in the fall. - Interviewees could include: - Sammy Cheecho - George Cheecho - Clarence Trapper – John Turner could interview - John Turner – Clarence could interview - Gilbert Trapper - Peter Trapper - Russell Turner (trapline north of the mine site) - CB to send map of traplines to CT - CB confirmed that CT has a laptop to use for the interviews, will need a digital recorder and USB data stick. - All 6 of CT's nephews have inherited the trapline on the site. Sterlin, Byron Spense, Isaac Trapper, Jacob Trapper, Lucas Trapper, Noah Trapper. - CT has trapline near north of French River where the power line used to cross. - Need to have a project overview for interviewees.	JP to circulate the questionnaire to Steering Committee for review by July 16 – outstanding. Complete by week of July 26th JT, BI and CT to develop interview list July 26/27th JT to ask Jack if they have secure storage bins to house the interview and map data. CB to arrange to get a USB data stick and digital recorder to CT. CB to email BI to find out model for the recorder. CB to draft the overview for July 26/27 for review. – It would be used by BI and CT at the interviews.
4	Steering Committee Terms of Reference (TOR) Steering Committee had not had a chance to review.	CB to circulate to Steering Committee the draft Steering

		Committee Terms of Reference.
5	Data Sharing Agreement JT sent agreement to Jack Rickard for review.	JT to follow up with him.
6	TEK Work Plan and Budget Need to review and get approved by Derek Teevan – by July 30. Concern that Jack Rickard will be working for OPG Smoky Falls project as an environmental monitor for TTN.	JT to ask Jack for budget for cultural values already in the database plus to add information from this study. JT to prepare and forward for approval the final work plan and budget to Detour Gold by July 16 th . CB to send budget to JP to review with JT. JP/JT to discuss by email. CB to prepare TEK Study Report TOC with writing responsibilities for review in August.
	Inclusion of MCFN TEK Information into Detour Lake Project Environmental Assessments - JP to contacted Jim Morrison to determine if any of the report will be ready to include in the final MNR EA. Jim's work will not be done before the end of July and therefore it will not be possible to include. - JP to asked Earnest Rickard if he had any changes to the archaeology report so that it could be released for the final Environmental Study Report and provided for review to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. ER stated that he believes it would be okay. CB asked if we could get this in an email confirmation.	JP to follow up with ER and get confirmation of approval to send Archaeology report to Ministry of Culture and Tourism for their review.
7	Review of MCFN TK Section of the final Environmental Study Report CB provided a draft of the baseline section for Moose Cree Traditional knowledge and land use for review. Review comments were received and incorporated into the section.	Information

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 359 Roc 10-06-25 Letter - Detour Response To Wec.tif
Size: 86KB (87,700 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:16:58 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



June 25, 2010

Cheryl Tremblay
Wahgoshig Environmental Committee
R.R. #3,
Matheson, ON
P0K 1N0

Dear Ms Tremblay:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Power Project

Thank you for your comments of May 31, 2010 regarding the Detour Lake Power Project (transmission line). We have provided a response below to each of your questions. For your ease of review, your question has been provided first, followed by our response.

Question:

1. Fuel Handling

The DLPP EA document refers to following "regulations and industry best practices" with regard to fuel procedures. The WEC would like the opportunity to review Detour's fuel management procedures or programs (for storage and handling of fuel), in particular with respect to fuel management near bodies of water. As a minimum, the following information is requested:

- Outline of spill prevention methods;
- Operating practices with respect to fuelling equipment;
- Engineering standards for portable fuel tanks; and
- Spill response contingency plans (including minimum standards regarding spill response equipment).

Response:

Detour Gold is in the process of developing an Environmental Management System that will include procedures related to fuelling and fuel storage, as well as spill prevention methods and contingency plans. These (and other) procedures / documents are not prepared as yet, but we have committed to having this information available in advance of any construction.

Question:

2. Ice Bridges/Stream Crossings

The DLPP EA discusses the use of ice bridges for crossing of streams and bodies of water during winter months. Due to the concerns related to erosion and sedimentation during spring



melt, the WEC would like to review Detour's documentation that outline specific practices related to the following:

- Erosion protection plans (particularly during spring melt/freshet);
- Re-vegetation plans;
- Erosion/sedimentation monitoring plans; and
- Contingency plans related to sedimentation, should this occur (including minimum requirements related to emergency response supplies on hand and reporting protocols.)

Response:

The use of ice roads and ice bridges in northern Ontario and Canada is a well-established practice. Both the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada have determined that the construction and utilization of these temporary structures are acceptable providing general mitigative measures are followed.

Crossings will include strategic placement of snow over the existing ground surface / creation of an ice crossing by flooding in place and will not include cutting into existing stream banks etc. to expose soil. Should soil become exposed / excessive rutting that damages the underlying frozen ground be found to occur, the winter road usage will be discontinued immediately and the travelway relocated to another portion of the right-of-way. Repair and monitoring of damage (if any) will occur thereafter.

Question:

3. Contractor Management Programs

Since the majority of the work outlined in the Detour Lake Power Project will be conducted by construction contractor(s), the WEC would like to review Detour's contractor management program(s) that will ensure that the contractors will adhere to the environmental commitments made by Detour to WFN.

Response:

Comment noted. Contractors will be required to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements as well as commitments made by Detour Gold through the Environmental Assessment and other processes.



We look forward to continuing to actively engage you in the Detour Lake Power Project and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory. Further detail will be available as the engineering design, tendering and permitting processes progress.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Derek Teevan".

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment

DOCUMENT INFO

Name: 360 Roc 10-09-15 Email-closure Plan Wfn.tif
Size: 74KB (75,020 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:38:08 PM

DOCUMENT INFO

From: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Friday, September 17, 2010 1:41 PM
To: Furman, Zhanna; Warren, Meryl
Subject: FW: Closure Plan

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

For SIIMs – logistics, closure plan coding please. C

From: Derek Teevan [mailto:DTeevan@detourgold.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 16, 2010 5:16 PM
To: 'enbc@explornet.com'
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Subject: Re: Closure Plan

Cheryl: how about this coming Tuesday?
As you know we've always been able to accommodate and respond to WFN comments.
Let me know what works best for you.
Regards
Derek

From: Eagles Nest Business Consulting <enbc@explornet.com>
To: Derek Teevan
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M <Caroline.Burgess@amec.com>
Sent: Thu Sep 16 17:11:00 2010
Subject: Re: Closure Plan

Derek,

Thanks for following up. As of noon today the closure plan has not reached Wahgoshig. How was it sent? If it was by Purolator, it may be in town waiting pick up.

We will certainly take you up on your offer to walk us through the plan. As always the more understanding we have for the overall project the better we are able to respond to documents.

The moose hunt is scheduled for the last week of September; most people will not be available. Give me a few dates when you are available to come here and I can see if we can nail down a date to review the plan.

I am aware discussions took place, but I have no details as of yet; everyone is busy or away at meetings and we haven't connected to over what was discussed.

I am just finishing up with reviewing the Power Project EA Review and Class EA Report and should have a response to you shortly; I am hoping to have it to you Friday the 17th, but may not be able to get it to you before the end of the business day as there are a lot of points that require elaboration. You know the attention to detail you like. It has to be reviewed by C&C before submitting to Detour and I am not sure about C&C availability to review the submission documents as Friday is a half work day.

I will do my best to have it for the 17th as per deadline.

----- Original Message -----

From: Derek Teevan
To: Eagles Nest Business Consulting
Cc: Burgess, Caroline M
Sent: Wednesday, September 15, 2010 4:33 PM
Subject: Closure Plan

Good afternoon Cheryl:

Did you get the closure plan ok? We would be happy to come up and walk you and the WEC committee through it. If we do, perhaps you'd like to have Lynda Byron also in attendance as she's had a lot of experience with closure plans.

Please let me know as I recognize this is important to you. By the way we did discuss with the Chief what other potential environmental review support that you might need. Im not sure whether he or Brian mentioned that to you.

All the best.

Derek Teevan
V.P. Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold
Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower
200 Bay St, Suite 2200 Box #23
Toronto, ON, M5J2J1

office: 416.304.0800
fax: 416.304.0184
cell: 416.278.2851

dteevan@detourgold.com

DOCUMENT INFO

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june 2010.tif

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DOCUMENT INFO



AECOM
2 – 512 Woolwich Street
Guelph, ON, Canada N1H 3X7
www.aecom.com

519 763 7783 tel
519 763 1668 fax

June 15, 2010

Kirk Springett
Area Supervisor
Cochrane District MNR
P.O. Box 730
2-4 Highway 11 South
Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0

Submitted by email: kirk.springett@ontario.ca

Dear Kirk:

Regarding: Preliminary Comments on the Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR Class EA

As per our telephone conversation earlier today, AECOM has been retained by the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN), to conduct a technical review of the above-noted draft Environmental Study Report (ESR). Attached please find our comments on the draft ESR, as per the *Notice to Inspect the draft Environmental Study Report* posted on the Detour Gold website.

At this time I would also like to inform you that we have also been retained by Coral Rapids Power to conduct a technical review of the *Detour Lake Power Project (DLPP) Individual Environmental Assessment*. We will be providing our comments on the DLPP Environmental Assessment to the Ministry of Environment under separate cover.

Please free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
AECOM Canada Ltd.

Vince Deschamps, M.Sc, MCIP, RPP
vince.deschamps@AECOM.com

VJD:lb
Encl.

June 15, 2010

Ms. Sue Hartwig
Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership
125 St. George Street West
Fergus, ON N1M 1H8

Dear Sue:

Project No: 60149315
Regarding: Preliminary Comments on Scope of Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR Class EA

Dear Sue,

Attached please find our preliminary comments on the draft *Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR Class EA* (AMEC Earth & Environmental, April 2010). We have prepared for Coral Rapids Power, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN). The draft ESR was provided to us by Detour Gold/AMEC on a CD during our site visit on May 4. As per our meeting in Fergus on June 7, we feel that conducting a comprehensive review of the ESR at this point is premature, as the document is still in draft format and many of the sections remain incomplete. As per our recommendation at the meeting, we will undertake a thorough review of the final ESR once it is made available by Detour Gold.

At this time, however, we are able to provide the following preliminary comments on the draft ESR, which we feel should be brought to the attention of TTN and Detour Gold in the formulation of the final ESR document. Please note that additional comments may be provided at a later date as the draft ESR document progresses and Detour Gold continues to engage TTN. It should also be noted that the comments provided in this letter report are for review purposes only, and should not impact on ongoing Impact Benefit Agreement negotiations between TTN and Detour Gold.

EA Category and Process

Section 1.4 indicates that MNR has determined that the Detour Lake Project (DLP) Class EA should be carried out as a Category C project, as per their Environmental Assessment Screening Form (Appendix A of the draft ESR). Category C projects have the potential for medium to high negative environmental effects and/or public or agency concern. We are in general agreement with MNR's determination of the project as a Category C undertaking, and share their concerns with regards to impacts on the natural environment.

The Project Description provided in Section 2 of the draft ESR, and used in the analyses of effects, is based on pre-feasibility design and information. We feel that conducting an accurate assessment of potential effects using a preliminary design would be of negligible benefit, as it limits our ability to provide meaningful comments (akin to hitting a moving target). Once the final project footprint is determined, and the assessment of the final design is conducted, we will be better able to provide meaningful comments on the ESR.

We would also note that Section 1.4 should be updated to reflect recent (May 19, 2010) determination to conduct a Comprehensive Study under CEEA.

Natural Environment

In general, our concerns with regards to potential impacts to the natural environment are consistent with those identified in the MNR Screening Form. Specific issues that may affect TTN, and which will be given specific emphasis when we review the final ESR, include:

Terrestrial wildlife: MNR provided a high rating for impacts on terrestrial wildlife, in particular with regards to Caribou. The final ESR needs to clearly define and assess effects on caribou populations and habitats and long-term (post-closure) impacts on other terrestrial wildlife that are of concern to TTN members (e.g., furbearers, small game, etc.).

Fish and aquatic species, communities and habitats: MNR provided a high rating for impacts on area creeks, particularly Karel Creek (Brook trout). The final ESR needs to clearly define and assess effects on aquatic habitats, including fisheries, in and downstream of the DLP.

Groundwater quality/quantity: MNR provided a medium rating for impacts on groundwater sources that supply area creeks. The final ESR needs to clearly define and assess effects on groundwater resources and their potential direct/indirect effects on surface water features. In particular we request that a comprehensive water balance be prepared for the site, which would include any areas affected by pumping. The final ESR should also include details of hydro-geological testing, including pump tests.

Release of contaminants in soils, sediments and aquatic systems: MNR stated that there will be some contamination entering the aquatic system through East Lake, and that there is a possibility of contamination from the waste rock and tailings areas. The final ESR needs to clearly define and assess effects of these contaminants, particularly in relation to ARD, cyanide and other metals in soils and aquatic systems from proposed mining activities. The final ESR should also clearly explain who is responsible for potential existing contamination, and who would be liable in the event of environmental impacts and degradation resulting from historic mining activities. Specific concerns that were expressed by TTN representatives during the May 4 site visit included concerns over clean-up and dredging activities in and adjacent to East Lake and contaminant levels in local fish and wildlife.

It should be noted that Appendix B: DLP Geochemical Test Work Reports and Memos, was not included on the CD provided by Detour Gold nor was it available on the Detour Gold website as of June 10.

Section 8.0 (Cumulative Effects) has been left blank. As such, it is not possible to comment on the potential effects of the DLP as a whole, and the reader is left to "join the dots" between forecasted effects described in Section 6 (Environmental Effects Analysis – Natural Environment) and Section 7 (Environmental Effects Analysis – Socio-economic Environment). Given the high potential for cumulative effects of the DLP on and between natural and socio-economic environments, and in concert with external sources of potential effects (e.g., forestry), we feel that the total effects of the DLP have not been sufficiently described in the draft ESR.

Socio-Economic Environment

Much of the socio-economic information is very general in nature, and is dependent upon secondary sources (e.g., Statistics Canada population census). These sources are not particularly current, and do not accurately capture conditions in Aboriginal communities. Information provided in sections relating to TTN (e.g., Sections 5.6 and 7.4) are either incomplete or unconfirmed. We would recommend that Detour Gold work closely with TTN, and other Aboriginal communities, to develop more accurate and relevant community profiles for the final ESR. This would include the integration of the Traditional Knowledge studies, which have not yet been completed or included in the draft ESR. Without a full understanding of local Traditional Knowledge, and how it is applied, it will not be possible to undertake a meaningful assessment of potential socio-economic effects of the DLP on TTN and other Aboriginal communities (i.e., the identification of VECs and VSECs). It is our understanding that TTN is working with Detour Gold to finalize the Traditional Knowledge studies, including agreeing upon appropriate information for release in the final ESR.

Similarly, from a benefits perspective, the ESR needs to identify specific business and training opportunities for TTN and its members. It also needs to clearly illustrate how these opportunities will provide benefit for the host communities (e.g. through references to Impact Benefits Agreements, Joint Ventures and hiring principles for contractors, etc.).

Consultation

Appendix C provides a list of the consultation activities that have been undertaken, with the most recent entries dated January 13, 2010. Section 4.4 and 4.5 indicate that additional consultation activities were undertaken in March and April 2010, although these are not reflected in Appendix C. No mention is made of the Consultation Protocol being developed by TTN, which was discussed with Detour Gold at our meetings in Timmins on March 15 and April 29 and which they should be aware. Furthermore, Appendix E: Consultation Notices was not included on the CD provided by Detour Gold, nor was it available on the Detour Gold website as of June 10.

With respect to consultation activities undertaken with TTN, the final ESR needs to append all meeting notes, records and minutes when TTN concerns are referenced (e.g., Section 4.5.1, pages 4-10 and 4-11). These sections include vague statements such as "*TTN representatives stated that training in mining and technology will promote a positive community response to the project*", but do not provide reference as to who made the statements, when the statements were made or whether the statements were being made in an official consultation "capacity" (i.e., whether the statements being made reflected the views of TTN or an individual).

As such, it would appear that the consultation process has not been accurately, or consistently, documented in the draft ESR. Given the high level of scrutiny that the DLP is likely to be under, we would strongly recommend that all consultation meeting notes, comments, minutes, etc. need to be included in an appropriate appendix.

Please note that these comments are preliminary, and there are likely to be more comments, questions and recommendations as Detour Gold continues to engage TTN and more information becomes available. I look forward to working with you to ensure that TTN's interests are properly represented in this matter.

Sincerely,
AECOM Canada Ltd.



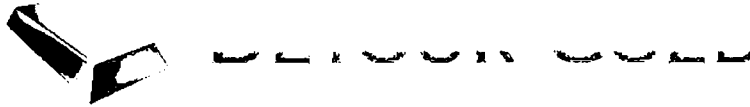
Vince Deschamps, M.Sc, MCIP, RPP
vince.deschamps@AECOM.com

VJD:lb
Encl.

DOCUMENT INFO

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Size: 195KB (199,477 bytes)
Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:17:15 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



July 16, 2010

Vince Deschamps
Senior Environmental Planner
AECOM
2-512 Woolwich Street
Guelph, ON
N1H 3X7

Dear Mr. Deschamps:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Review Report

We are in receipt of your letter of July 9, 2010 with comments responding to the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

For ease of review, we have included your comment and our response below.

Aquatic Environment

Comment:

"... there is no mention of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be put into place during the construction and installation of the diesel-fired generators,... In addition there should be mention that all generators and construction equipment will arrive on site in clean condition"

Response:

There will be no inwater work associated with the generators. Details regarding BMPs related to the aquatic environment were not included, as the generators are self-contained units. The only construction per se, is minor clearing and establishment of a stable base (compacted ground / aggregate or concrete), if needed. Appropriate BMPs will be utilized during the installation and operation of the generators. Detour Gold will ensure that generators / equipment brought to the site are not contaminated.

Noise:

Comment:

"... note clear from the report, however, is whether the proposed Construction Camp site,... was included in the noise analysis."



Response:

With respect to the construction camp, AMEC purposefully did not include this as a receptor which is consistent with other applications that have been made in the past. Since the camp is for the Detour Lake Project and the workers are/will be employed or contractors of Detour Gold, issues related to on-site worker exposure to noise is directed by the Ministry of Labour.

Air Quality:

Comment:

"with regards to TSP emissions, there were a couple of potential sources of emissions that do not appear to have been considered,... fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traffic, and emissions from any construction being carried out on site"

"With regard to NO_x, SO_x, and CO emissions, it may have been advisable to include emissions from the various pieces of construction, transport and heavy equipment on-site. Although emissions from mobile sources are not typically included in Emission Summary and Dispersion Modeling (ESDM) reports,...

Response:

Fugitive Dusts

Fugitive dust emissions associated with vehicles and construction activities will be managed through the implementation of a BMP plan. Active dust control and site management measures that will be employed are proven to be effective in management the generation of dust at the source and are currently practiced at other mining projects. This commitment by Detour Gold to effectively manage fugitive dusts at the source will prevent dust emissions from construction activities and vehicular traffic from having a significant offsite effect.

The quantification and subsequent dispersion modeling of emissions from construction activities and vehicle traffic is not practicable due to the size of the project site. The construction equipment and vehicles could be spread out over the 265 square kilometers that make up the Detour Lake Project footprint (although the area of construction is much smaller), and the construction activities carried out would be highly variable. The dusts generated are also expected to settle within relative close proximity to their source, with the predominant coarse fraction (PM₃₀) expected to settle within a few hundred feet of the road or activity.

Tailpipe Emissions from Construction and Transport Equipment

For reasons similar to those provided for particulate matter, the quantification and modeling of tailpipe emissions from diesel construction and transport equipment during the construction phase is not practicable for this site.

The predicted effects from the diesel combustion for power generation and other on-site portable engines are however, low. The predicted effects of NO_x, SO₂, and CO from the diesel generators used for power generation during construction were all well below the respective standards. For example, the Point of Impingement (POI) for NO_x, for the 1-hour average time,



was 47% of the Ontario AAQC, and remains less than 50% of the Ontario AAQC with the baseline concentration considered. The offsite effects for CO and SO₂ are considered insignificant, with the POI concentrations less than 1% of the respective Ontario standards and AAQC.

Therefore the addition of onsite vehicle and construction equipment tailpipe emissions is not anticipated to have a significant effect on the predicted offsite effects, or alter the conclusion of the study that the Detour Lake Project construction phase will not have a significant effect on the air quality in the area surrounding the site.

On-Site Camp Receptors

The onsite camp was not considered as a receptor. No families are housed on site. The hours worked, living arrangements, compensation and exposure levels for the workers staying at the site are all governed by the Ministry of Labour and considered as part of Detour's agreements with the Ministry. This is consistent with past environmental assessments and MOE approvals for remote work camps at mining operations.

Consultation:

Comment:

"The process carried out for the consultation of an Environmental Review is adequate. AECOM is concerned with the methods used to notify the public and stakeholders."

Response:

Noted. The consultation process was guided by the requirements of the Ontario Codes of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process and for Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario, as well as the Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects.

Comment:

"There should be copies of the Notice of Commencement and Notice of Completion in Appendix B(2), similar to the newspaper notices provided for the Public Information Centres (PICs)."

Response:

Copies of the Notices were provided in Appendix B(2). Copies of the tear sheets received are attached to this letter (they were requested from all of the newspapers, but not all were received; the Notice of Completion tearsheets were not available at the time of the printing of the ERR).

Comment:

"The date the Notice of Commencement was published should be included in the report, as well as the newspapers it was printed in."



Response:

Please see table below. This was inadvertently not included in the final document.

**NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF AN ERR
PUBLICATION / POSTING LOCATIONS**

Timmins Daily Press Publication date: Monday to Saturday Circulation: 8,500 Publish date: February 19 and 26, 2010	Band Office, Moose Cree First Nation
Cochrane Times Post Publication: weekly on Thursday Circulation: 2,600 Publish date: February 25, 2010	Band Office, Taykwa Tagamou Nation Reserve #69
Wawatay News Publication date: weekly on Thursday Circulation: 9,300 Publish date: February 25 2009	Band Office, Wahgoshig First Nation Reserve
	Timmins Métis Council 347 Spruce Street South Timmins Ontario P4N 2N2
	Northern Lights Métis Council 275 Fifteenth Ave. Cochrane Ontario P0L 1C0

Comment:

"The report should also identify if copies of the Notice of Commencement were mailed out to specific stakeholders."

Response:

Notices were sent to the DLP mailing list of over 400 individuals representing 51 Aboriginal (First Nation and Métis) and stakeholder organizations including business, municipal, provincial and federal government and environmental organizations , as well as other interested parties who have been involved with the Project since 2007. These mail outs occurred either hardcopy or via email depending on the stakeholder's preference.

Comment:

"AECOM has also noticed that the notification for the PICs was published in more newspapers than the Notice of Completion."

Response:

A decision was made to advertise in a greater number of newspapers for public information sessions to be consistent with those newspapers in which advertisements for other Detour Lake Environmental Assessment notices appeared and to encourage involvement and robust consultation on the Detour Lake Project (including the DLTPP) as it is recognized that the public may not choose to access / comment on large documents. Based on a comment from the Ministry of Natural Resources it was decided to publish the Notice of Completion in the Northern



Voice rather than Wawatay News, as the Northern Voice was anticipated to reach more individuals local to the site.

We look forward to continuing to actively engage you in the DLTPP and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory.

If you have any additional comments or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Chief Linda Archibald, Peter Archibald, Tina Gagnon, Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Merv McLeod, Sue Hartwig, representing Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Jim Robertson, Detour Gold, Director Environment and Sustainability
Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Paula Allen, Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment

DOCUMENT INFO

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Modified: Tuesday, Oct 05, 2010 12:17:25 PM

DOCUMENT INFO



July 16, 2010

Vince Deschamps
Senior Environmental Planner
AECOM
2-512 Woolwich Street
Guelph, ON
N1H 3X7

Dear Mr. Deschamps:

Re: Comments on Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Review Report

We are in receipt of your letter of July 9, 2010 with comments responding to the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation.

For ease of review, we have included your comment and our response below.

Aquatic Environment

Comment:

"... there is no mention of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be put into place during the construction and installation of the diesel-fired generators,... In addition there should be mention that all generators and construction equipment will arrive on site in clean condition"

Response:

There will be no inwater work associated with the generators. Details regarding BMPs related to the aquatic environment were not included, as the generators are self-contained units. The only construction per se, is minor clearing and establishment of a stable base (compacted ground / aggregate or concrete), if needed. Appropriate BMPs will be utilized during the installation and operation of the generators. Detour Gold will ensure that generators / equipment brought to the site are not contaminated.

Noise:

Comment:

"... note clear from the report, however, is whether the proposed Construction Camp site,... was included in the noise analysis."



Response:

With respect to the construction camp, AMEC purposefully did not include this as a receptor which is consistent with other applications that have been made in the past. Since the camp is for the Detour Lake Project and the workers are/will be employed or contractors of Detour Gold, issues related to on-site worker exposure to noise is directed by the Ministry of Labour.

Air Quality:

Comment:

"with regards to TSP emissions, there were a couple of potential sources of emissions that do not appear to have been considered,... fugitive dust emissions from vehicle traffic, and emissions from any construction being carried out on site"

"With regard to NOx, SOx, and CO emissions, it may have been advisable to include emissions from the various pieces of construction, transport and heavy equipment on-site. Although emissions from mobile sources are not typically included in Emission Summary and Dispersion Modeling (ESDM) reports,...

Response:

Fugitive Dusts

Fugitive dust emissions associated with vehicles and construction activities will be managed through the implementation of a BMP plan. Active dust control and site management measures that will be employed are proven to be effective in management the generation of dust at the source and are currently practiced at other mining projects. This commitment by Detour Gold to effectively manage fugitive dusts at the source will prevent dust emissions from construction activities and vehicular traffic from having a significant offsite effect.

The quantification and subsequent dispersion modeling of emissions from construction activities and vehicle traffic is not practicable due to the size of the project site. The construction equipment and vehicles could be spread out over the 265 square kilometers that make up the Detour Lake Project footprint (although the area of construction is much smaller), and the construction activities carried out would be highly variable. The dusts generated are also expected to settle within relative close proximity to their source, with the predominant coarse fraction (PM30) expected to settle within a few hundred feet of the road or activity.

Tailpipe Emissions from Construction and Transport Equipment

For reasons similar to those provided for particulate matter, the quantification and modeling of tailpipe emissions from diesel construction and transport equipment during the construction phase is not practicable for this site.

The predicted effects from the diesel combustion for power generation and other on-site portable engines are however, low. The predicted effects of NOx, SO2, and CO from the diesel generators used for power generation during construction were all well below the respective standards. For example, the Point of Impingement (POI) for NOx, for the 1-hour average time,



was 47% of the Ontario AAQC, and remains less than 50% of the Ontario AAQC with the baseline concentration considered. The offsite effects for CO and SO₂ are considered insignificant, with the POI concentrations less than 1% of the respective Ontario standards and AAQC.

Therefore the addition of onsite vehicle and construction equipment tailpipe emissions is not anticipated to have a significant effect on the predicted offsite effects, or alter the conclusion of the study that the Detour Lake Project construction phase will not have a significant effect on the air quality in the area surrounding the site.

On-Site Camp Receptors

The onsite camp was not considered as a receptor. No families are housed on site. The hours worked, living arrangements, compensation and exposure levels for the workers staying at the site are all governed by the Ministry of Labour and considered as part of Detour's agreements with the Ministry. This is consistent with past environmental assessments and MOE approvals for remote work camps at mining operations.

Consultation:

Comment:

"The process carried out for the consultation of an Environmental Review is adequate. AECOM is concerned with the methods used to notify the public and stakeholders."

Response:

Noted. The consultation process was guided by the requirements of the Ontario Codes of Practice for Consultation in Ontario's Environmental Assessment Process and for Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario, as well as the Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects.

Comment:

"There should be copies of the Notice of Commencement and Notice of Completion in Appendix B(2), similar to the newspaper notices provided for the Public Information Centres (PICs)."

Response:

Copies of the Notices were provided in Appendix B(2). Copies of the tear sheets received are attached to this letter (they were requested from all of the newspapers, but not all were received; the Notice of Completion tearsheets were not available at the time of the printing of the ERR).

Comment:

"The date the Notice of Commencement was published should be included in the report, as well as the newspapers it was printed in."



Response:

Please see table below. This was inadvertently not included in the final document.

**NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF AN ERR
PUBLICATION / POSTING LOCATIONS**

Timmins Daily Press Publication date: Monday to Saturday Circulation: 8,500 Publish date: February 19 and 26, 2010	Band Office, Moose Cree First Nation
Cochrane Times Post Publication: weekly on Thursday Circulation: 2,600 Publish date: February 25, 2010	Band Office, Taykwa Tagamou Nation Reserve #69
Wawatay News Publication date: weekly on Thursday Circulation: 9,300 Publish date: February 25 2009	Band Office, Wahgoshig First Nation Reserve
	Timmins Métis Council 347 Spruce Street South Timmins Ontario P4N 2N2
	Northern Lights Métis Council 275 Fifteenth Ave. Cochrane Ontario P0L 1C0

Comment:

"The report should also identify if copies of the Notice of Commencement were mailed out to specific stakeholders."

Response:

Notices were sent to the DLP mailing list of over 400 individuals representing 51 Aboriginal (First Nation and Métis) and stakeholder organizations including business, municipal, provincial and federal government and environmental organizations , as well as other interested parties who have been involved with the Project since 2007. These mail outs occurred either hardcopy or via email depending on the stakeholder's preference.

Comment:

"AECOM has also noticed that the notification for the PICs was published in more newspapers than the Notice of Completion."

Response:

A decision was made to advertise in a greater number of newspapers for public information sessions to be consistent with those newspapers in which advertisements for other Detour Lake Environmental Assessment notices appeared and to encourage involvement and robust consultation on the Detour Lake Project (including the DLTPP) as it is recognized that the public may not choose to access / comment on large documents. Based on a comment from the Ministry of Natural Resources it was decided to publish the Notice of Completion in the Northern



Voice rather than Wawatay News, as the Northern Voice was anticipated to reach more individuals local to the site.

We look forward to continuing to actively engage you in the DLTPP and trust you will find responses to your comments satisfactory.

If you have any additional comments or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Derek Teevan
VP Aboriginal and Government Affairs

Cc: Chief Linda Archibald, Peter Archibald, Tina Gagnon, Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Merv McLeod, Sue Hartwig, representing Taykwa Tagamou Nation
Jim Robertson, Detour Gold, Director Environment and Sustainability
Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental
Paula Allen, Alex Blasko, Ontario Ministry of Environment



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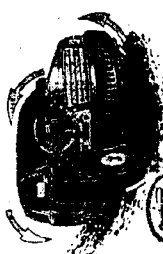
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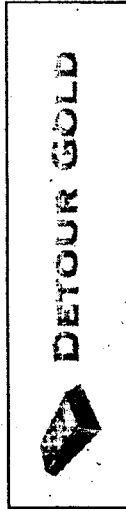
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NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF SCREENING

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

DETOUR LAKE TEMPORARY POWER PROJECT

This Notice of Commencement is provided to inform the public and interested parties that an environmental study is being initiated to determine the potential environmental effects of the installation and operation of diesel generation (between 1 MW and 5 MW - the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project) at the Detour Lake Project site, located approximately 185 kilometres northeast of Cochrane in northern Ontario.

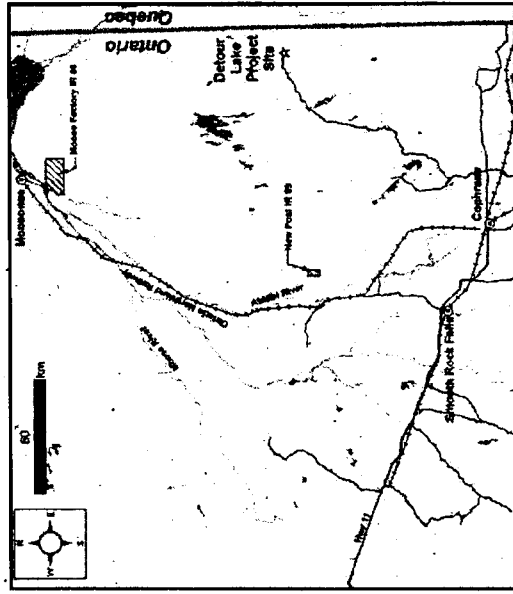
Detour Gold Corporation intends to advance the development of the Detour Lake Project towards production (a brownfield site - previously operating mine). Development of the proposed open pit gold mine requires reliable power supply for the construction phase. Diesel power is being proposed to meet the power needs, until a transmission line connected to the provincial electrical grid is established.

The study will be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the *Electricity Projects Regulation*). On completion of the studies, an Environmental Screening Report will be completed and made available for a 30-day public review period. A Notice of Completion will advise interested parties of the locations where the reports can be reviewed.

Public input is encouraged throughout the study. The public, agencies and other interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the planning process. For more information about the Detour Lake Project visit our website at: www.detourgold.com. Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the Project to:

Derek Teevan
Vice President Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold Corporation
Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower
200 Bay St, Suite 2040, Box 23, Toronto, ON M5J 2J1
Tel: (416) 304-0800
E-mail: dteevan@detourgold.com

Sheila Daniel
Head, Environmental Management
AMEC Earth & Environmental
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E-mail: sheila.daniel@amec.com



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Amec FEB 19


DETOUR GOLD

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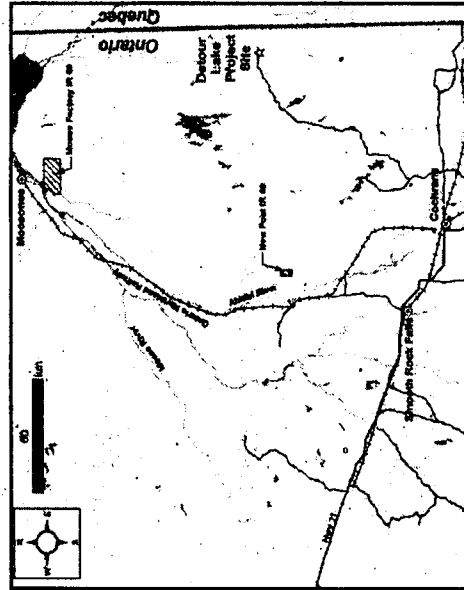
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would end March 4 and almost new sense of accountability — if the Olympic Games in Vancouver crashed in October 2008?"



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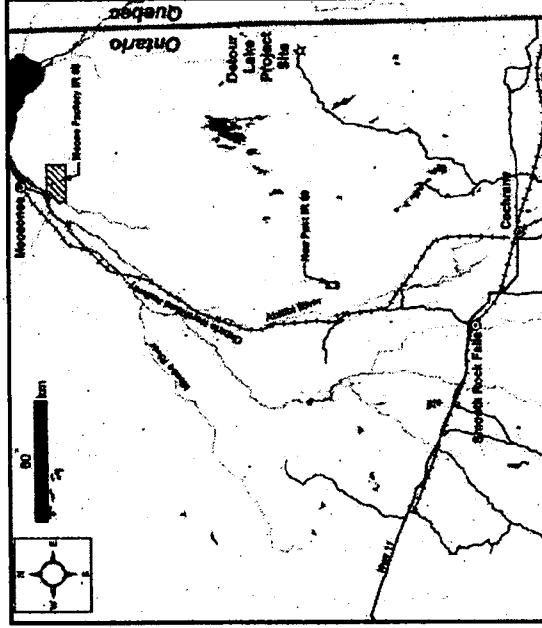
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS

finding out that the owner of the dogs had passed away last week in a fire.

"Jean Lévesque who lived at Wurtele mile 26 on the train route to Moosonee died in a cabin fire on May 21," said Pamela Armstrong of the Northern Ontario Animals Welfare Society (NOAWS) explained. "I received an email that day telling me they heard he was dead and what about his

could be living in the bush around the property

dogs? I called every contact I had trying to get some help. On Saturday evening I was notified by the OSPCA that they were

because there was an investigation now and everything was confidential."

Ms Armstrong added that thinking she did her part, she took a step back until she received a call on May 27 from an ONR concerned employee asking what we were going to do for the dogs at mile 26.

"I thought they were being taken care of," said Ms Armstrong, adding that she

near the property.

Mr. Levesque was the "dog man", by the Cochrane, and was care for many stray dogs.

About 40 cages dropped off, along with money, and leashes Monday morning a cage eight jumped on the headed to mile 26.

"We were able to get the dogs quickly be



DETOUR GOLD

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION
Detour Lake Temporary Power Project

Detour Gold Corporation ("Detour Gold") is a publicly listed Canadian gold exploration and development company with a focus on developing the Detour Lake Project. The Detour Lake Project is a proposed 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes per day, open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure, to be located at the site of a previously operating mine, approximately 185 kilometres by road, northeast of Cochrane, Ontario. The Project is anticipated to contribute substantially to the local economy during the approximately 15 to 18 years of construction and operation planned.

Development of the Detour Lake Project requires reliable power supply for the construction phase. Diesel power (between 1 and 5 megawatts) is being proposed to meet site power needs until a transmission line connected to the provincial electrical grid is established (the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project).

Detour Gold has completed an Environmental Review Report (ERR) related to the provision of this temporary power. The ERR was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the Electricity Projects Regulation). The ERR concluded that there are no net environmental effects after the application of mitigation strategies.

Detour Gold intends to proceed with the Project subject to mitigation, other commitments and approvals. The Environmental Review Report will be available beginning June 10, 2010 for a 30 day public review period at the following locations during regular business hours:

Ministry of the Environment
Timmins District Office
Hwy 101 E
South Porcupine, ON P0N 1H0
T: 705-235-1511 / 1-800-380-6615

Timmins Public Library
320 Second Avenue
Timmins, ON P4N 8A4
T: 705-360-2623

Ministry of Natural Resources
2 Third Avenue
P.O. Box 730
Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0
T: 705-272-4365

Detour Gold Corporation
Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2200
Toronto, ON M5J 2J1
T: 416-304-0800

The ERR is also available for review at local Aboriginal community offices and on the Detour Gold website under the environment tab at www.detourgold.com.

If, following a review of the ERR, a party has outstanding environmental concerns about the Project, these should be raised with Detour Gold or its consultant:

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E-mail: sheila.daniel@amec.com

If Detour Gold is unable to resolve the matter, the concerned party can make a written request to the Director of the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch, Ministry of the Environment to elevate the Project to an Individual Environmental Assessment. Requests to elevate must be made as described in the "Guide to Environmental Assessments for Electricity Projects", which is available online at <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/gp/4021e.pdf>. A copy of the elevation request must also be sent to Detour Gold. Requests to the Director of Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch and copied to Detour Gold must be received by July 9, 2010.

Director, Environmental Assessment
Ministry of the Environment
Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch
2 St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A
Toronto, ON M4V 1L5

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Detour Gold Corporation
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Good intentions can be damaged

If there is one phrase I do not like it is this: someone "means well". It has been said that "everyone but the devil means well" and, while I know that is not true, do believe that most people have good intentions most of the time.

Which leads me to another cliché: The road to hell is paved with good intention.

So many misdeeds are excused by a wave of the hand and a dismissive, "They mean well." The thing is, if someone truly meant well, would they not have taken the necessary steps to ensure they would actually do well? If one doesn't spend the time and effort to do due diligence, are they really doing the "mean well" or are they just meddling?

Too often, unfortunately, these so-called good-intentioned acts result in far more harm than good. Consider the gracious hostess who loads her dinner table with an abundance of decadent food. Asking them, they would assure us that they want is to ensure everyone has enough to eat. Sounds like they mean well. But aren't they really encouraging gluttony at poor health for their family and friends?

This occurs on the broader scale, well. One of the best examples of this occurred in 2004 following the tsunami. Before the disaster struck, over 90% of the Sri Lankan rice crop had been safely harvested and readied for market. Following the disaster, the well-meaning international aid community, sent tons of rice and other emergency food staples into that country.

The Sri Lankan rice was not purchased and distributed; instead, rice was

Strasburg strikes out 14

Baseball: Most hyped player delivers in 5-2 victory against Pirates

The Associated Press

Nationals pitcher Stephen Strasburg struck out 14 batters in a 5-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates on Tuesday night in his electric debut.

With a standing-room-only crowd cheering at every chance, the Washington



Strasburg, last year's No. 1 overall draft pick, signed a record US\$15.1-million contract with the Nationals.

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Porquits BLUES 13TH ANNUAL Festival

TICKETS \$25.00

AT THE GATE \$35.00

Friday Night

Gettes Open: 3:00 pm Friday

11:00 am Saturday

Rough Camping: \$10 per tent per night

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Shows are available

Saturday

Danny B & Jake Thomas - Shrimp Daddy & the Shrimphooters

Jake & the Fundamentals - Harrison Kennedy

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Free workshops available in the afternoon!

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TEAM Expo, Planet's the Pink Store and Bucks HERE! Tractor's Field, 888 L's Lolo Mart in Kirkland Lake, Allan's Home Hardware in Coburne, CD Plus and Ray's Petrol Mart in Timmins, Vito's Audio and Video Unlimited in Hearst, Spook's in Kapuskasing, Robertson's in New Liskeard, Mule City in North Bay

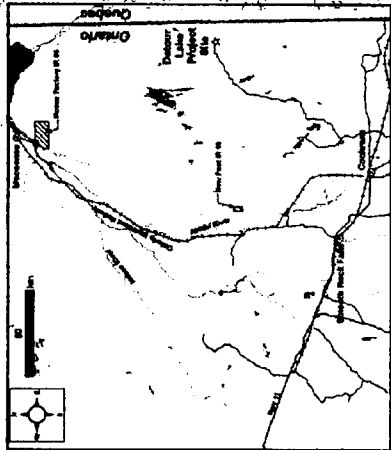
For more information: www.porquits.ca

Produced by The Porquits Recreation Association and the Porquits Blues Society

DETOUR GOLD

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REPORT DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION Detour Lake Temporary Power Project

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Photo By Mark Prior

Officer John Martin serves the public in a different way by pouring coffee for customers on Camp Day at Tim Hortons, Wednesday June 2, 2010.

Coffee and camp

Mark Prior
Times-Post Contributor

Cochrane – Whoever thought buying coffee could eventually help children attend summer camps? Well on Tim Hortons Camp Day that's exactly what happened in Cochrane and across the nation.

Wednesday, June 2 marked a day to save all coffee sales during a 24-hour period including money raised from special events and activities to donate every penny to the Tim Hortons Children's Foundation. The purpose of such a foundation is to allow kids to attend summer camps at no cost to their families.

The total amount of \$1,471 was fundraised combined with the participation of nine local businesses: Y&S, Canadian Flowers by Jenny Lynn, Home Hardware, J.R.'s, Giant Tiger, Bruneau Travel, Bourque Auto Sales and Melaleuca. Franchises Cherelyn, and the many people who donated. The fundraised total of \$1,471 combining tents rented and the silent auction.

Police Officers were serving coffee, students were monitoring the donation tables and the Tim Hortons mascot 'Tim'.


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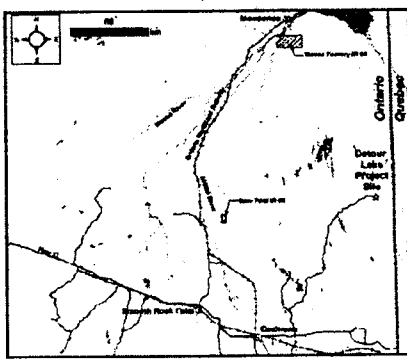
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Cochrane Times-Post • June 10, 2010



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PARKS AND RECREATION

The Corporation of the Town of Cochrane, the Parks and Recreation Committee.

The Committee is an Advisory Committee relating to parks, open spaces and recreation. A copy of the Committee's minutes is available at office hours or on the website at www.cochrane.ca.

All persons interested should make a request, Friday, June 11th, 2010.

Jean Pierre Ouellette, CMO
CAO/Clerk
The Corporation of the Town of Cochrane
171 Fourth Avenue, Box 490
Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0
Tel: (705) 272-4361 Fax: (705) 272-6000

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BY JOEL RIVEST

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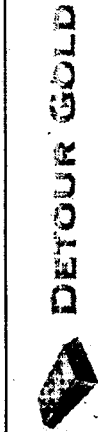
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NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF SCREENING **DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION** **DETOUR LAKE TEMPORARY POWER PROJECT**

This Notice of Commencement is provided to inform the public and interested parties that an environmental study is being initiated to determine the potential environmental effects of the installation and operation of diesel generation (between 1 MW and 5 MW - the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project) at the Detour Lake Project site, located approximately 185 kilometres northeast of Cochrane in northern Ontario.

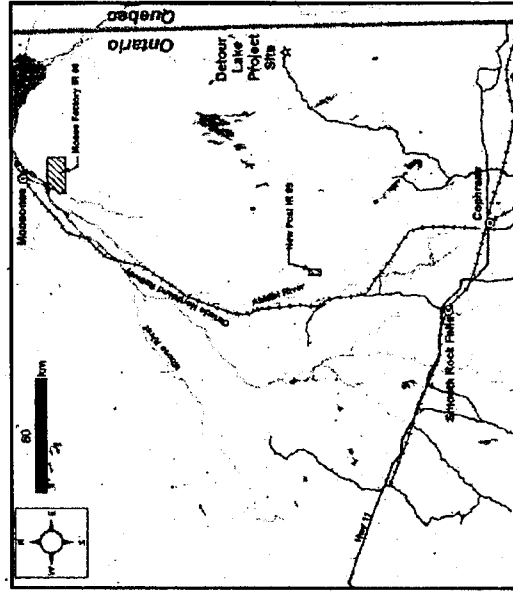
Detour Gold Corporation intends to advance the development of the Detour Lake Project towards production (a brownfield site - previously operating mine). Development of the proposed open pit gold mine requires reliable power supply for the construction phase. Diesel power is being proposed to meet the power needs, until a transmission line connected to the provincial electrical grid is established.

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Amec FEB 19

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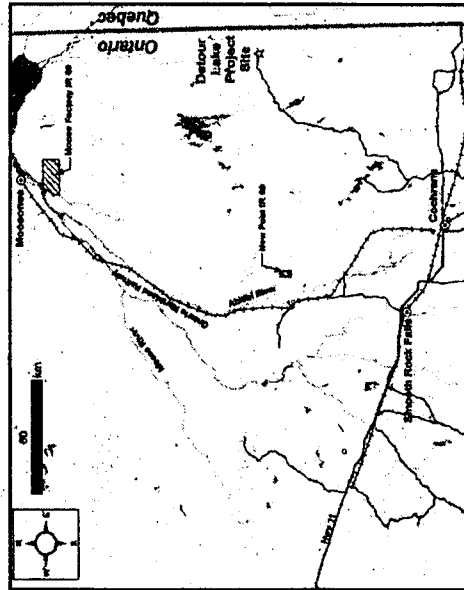
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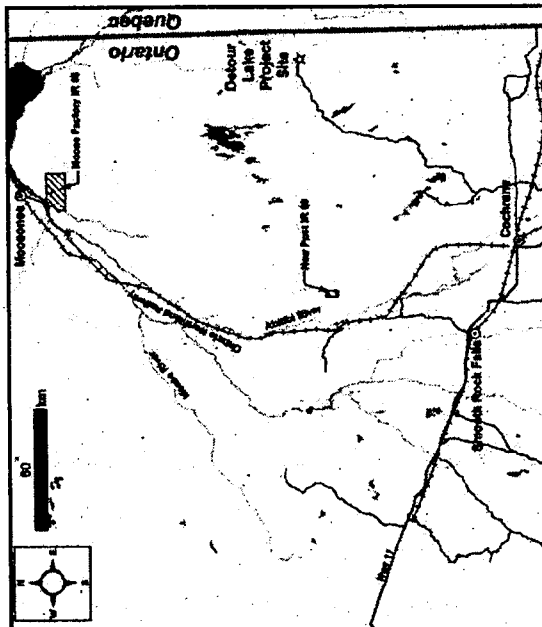
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would end March 4 and almost new sense of accountability — if the Olympic Games in Vancouver crashed in October 2008?



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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSIONS

finding out that the owner of the dogs had passed away last week in a fire.

"Jean Lévesque who lived at Wurtele mile 26 on the train route to Moosonee died in a cabin fire on May 21," said Pamela Armstrong of the Northern Ontario Animals Welfare Society (NOAWS) explained. "I received an email that day telling me they heard he was dead and what about his

could be living in the bush around the property

dogs? I called every contact I had trying to get some help. On Saturday evening I was notified by the OSPCA that they were

because there was an investigation now and everything was confidential."

Ms Armstrong added that thinking she did her part, she took a step back until she received a call on May 27 from an ONR concerned employee asking what we were going to do for the dogs at mile 26.

"I thought they were being taken care of," said Ms Armstrong, adding that she

near the property.

Mr. Levesque was the "dog man", by the Cochrane, and was care for many stray dogs.

About 40 cages dropped off, along with money, and leashes Monday morning and eight jumped on the headed to mile 26.

"We were able to get the dogs quickly be



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Good intentions can be damaged

If there is one phrase I do not like it is this: someone "means well". It has been said that "everyone but the devil means well" and, while I know that is not true, do believe that most people have good intentions most of the time.

Which leads me to another cliché: The road to hell is paved with good intention.

So many misdeeds are excused by a wave of the hand and a dismissive, "They mean well." The thing is, if someone truly meant well, would they not have taken the necessary steps to ensure they would actually do well? If one doesn't spend the time and effort to do due diligence, are they really doing the "mean well" or are they just meddling?

Too often, unfortunately, these so-called good-intentioned acts result in far more harm than good. Consider the gracious hostess who loads her dinner table with an abundance of decadent food. Asking them, they would assure us that what they want is to ensure everyone has enough to eat. Sounds like they mean well. But aren't they really encouraging gluttony and poor health for their family and friends?

This occurs on the broader scale, as well. One of the best examples of this occurred in 2004 following the tsunami. Before the disaster struck, over 90% of the Sri Lankan rice crop had been safely harvested and readied for market. Following the disaster, the well-meaning international aid community, sent tons of rice and other emergency food staples into that country.

The Sri Lankan rice was not purchased and distributed; instead, rice was

Strasburg strikes out 14

BASEBALL: Most hyped player delivers in 5-2 victory against Pirates

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON D.C. — Over-hyped? Are you kidding? Stephen Strasburg went beyond the hype — and anyone's reasonable expectations — by striking out 14 batters in his electric major league debut. With a standing-room-only crowd cheering at every chance, the Washington Nationals' and batters found his nifty curves nearly impossible to hit. "I just wanted to go out and soak up everything. It only happens once and I've been waiting for this my whole life," Strasburg said.

Strasburg, last year's No. 1 overall draft pick, signed a record US\$15.1-million contract with the Nationals.



July 9, 10 & 11, 2010

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Free workshops available in the afternoon!

Sunday Morning: Breakfast with "Jam"

Tickets Available at:
B&M Espresso, Pier's the Pink Store and Rick's Left in Ingersoll, B&L's Lido Mart in Kirkland Lake, Allan's Home Hardware in Cochrane, CD Plus and Ray's Premier Music in Timmins, Vito's Audio and Video Unlimited in Hearst, Sparck's in Kapuskasing, Robertson's in New Liskeard, Music City in North Bay

For more information: www.porquius.ca

Produced by The Porquius Recreation Association and the Porquius Blues Society

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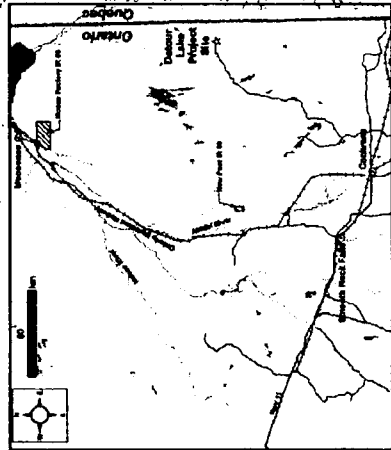




Photo By Mark Prior

Officer John Martin serves the public in a different way by pouring coffee for customers on Camp Day at Tim Hortons, Wednesday June 2, 2010.

Coffee and camp

Mark Prior
Times-Post Contributor

Cochrane – Whoever thought buying coffee could eventually help child attend summer camps? Well on Tim Hortons Camp Day that's exactly what happened in Cochrane and across the nation.

Wednesday, June 2 marked a day where all coffee sales during a 24-hour period including money raised from special events and activities to donate every penny to the Tim Hortons Children's Foundation. The purpose of such a foundation is to allow kids to attend summer camps at no cost to their families.

The total amount of \$1,471 was fundraised combined with the participation of nine local business Y&S, Canadian Tire Flowers by Jenny Lynn, Home Hardware J.R.'s, Giant Tiger, Bruneau Travel Bourque Auto Sales and Melaleuca from Chereilyn, and the many people who donated. The fundraised total of \$1,471 combining tents rented and the silent auction.

Police Officers were serving coffee and students were monitoring the donation tables and the Tim Hortons mascot 'Tim'.



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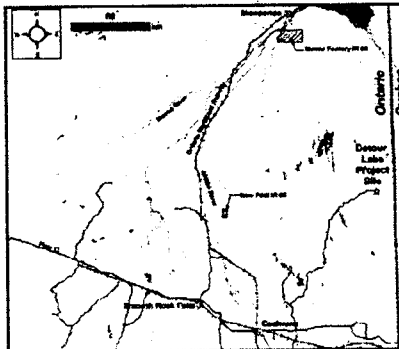
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THE CORPORATION (PARKS AND RECREATION)

The Corporation of the Town of Cochrane
the Parks and Recreation Committee.

The Committee is an Advisory Committee relating to parks, open spaces and recreation. A copy of the Committee's minutes is available at the Corporation's office hours or on the website at www.cochrane.ca. All persons interested should make a time, Friday, June 11th, 2010.

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July 9, 2010

Mr. Derek Teevan
Vice President Aboriginal and Government Affairs
Detour Gold Corporation
Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay St., Suite 2200, Box 23
Toronto, ON M5J 2J1

Submitted by email: dteevan@detourgold.com

Dear Mr. Teevan:

Regarding: Detour Gold Corporation Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Review Report, Diesel-fired Generation

AECOM has been retained by the Coral Rapids Power Limited Partnership, who is working on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN), to conduct a technical review of the Detour Lake Temporary Power Project, Environmental Review Report for Diesel-fired Generation. Please find our comments on the report below, as per the *Notice of Submission of an Environmental Assessment* posted on the Detour Gold website, which are being submitted on behalf of the TTN.

Aquatic Environment

Overall, aquatic environment investigations have used adequate methods and covered sufficient area to collect the information needed to complete Environmental Review Report. However there is no mention of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be put into place during the construction and installation of the diesel-fired generators. The BMPs should address controls to contain dust (e.g., wind breaks and sprinkling irrigation) and erosion (e.g., silt fencing), and prevent contaminated stormwater runoff from reaching water features. In addition there should be mention that all generators and construction equipment will arrive on site in clean condition.

Noise

The installation of diesel-fired generators will have a negligible effect on the identified points of reception as they are 7.7 km to 11.2 km from the site. This is reflected in the analysis and report. The highest generated noise level is 26dB below the 40dBA night-time criteria.

What is not clear from the report, however, is whether the proposed Construction Camp site, which appears to be located approximately 1 km from the proposed temporary power plant site and where workers would be most exposed to potential noise impacts, was included in the noise analysis. Being as the nearest POR measured in the noise analysis was 7.7 km away from the proposed temporary power plant site, it appears that the construction camp was not considered.

Air Quality

AECOM is in agreement with the conclusion that this phase of the planned Detour Lake project will not have a significant effect on the air quality in the area surrounding this site. However, there are a few additional sources of emissions or questions about the emission calculation methodology that were not completely clear after the review was completed. With regards to TSP emissions, there were a couple potential sources that do not appear to have been considered. It may very well be that these activities were found to be negligible, but the report does not appear to offer any evidence that this was the case. Potential additional sources that could have been assessed include: fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic, and emissions from any construction being carried out on site.

With regard to NO_x, SO_x, and CO emissions, it may have been advisable to include emissions from the various pieces of construction, transport and heavy equipment on-site. Although emissions from mobile sources are not typically included in Emission Summary and Dispersion Modeling (ESDM) reports, emissions from these sources could potentially have increased the background concentrations to higher than those presented in the sections addressing cumulative effects.

As AECOM did not have access to the electronic files used for the AERMOD modeling of the various air emissions, we are unable to provide a complete review of the methodology at this time. The only comments we can presently make are that the correct model was used, and there is the appearance of care taken to ensure that proper data was used in the analysis (i.e., flow, emissions, capped sources where appropriate etc).

Consultation

The process carried out for consultation of an Environmental Review is adequate. However, AECOM is concerned with the methods used to notify the public and stakeholders. There should be copies of the Notice of Commencement and Notice of Completion in Appendix B(2), similar to the newspaper notices provided for the Public Information Centres (PICs). The date the Notice of Commencement was published should be included in the report, as well as the newspapers it was printed in. The report should also identify if copies of the Notice of Commencement were mailed out to specific stakeholders. AECOM has also noticed that the notification for the PICs was published in more newspapers than the Notice of Completion. Is there a reason for this, or was this an oversight?

Pertaining to the Notice of Completion that was mailed to the unidentified stakeholders by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Environmental Review should identify who is responsible for tracking comments received, and how this information is being relayed back to Detour Gold.

We thank you for giving us the opportunity to provide our comments on this document. Please free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
AECOM Canada Ltd.



Vince Deschamps, M.Sc, MCIP, RPP
vince.deschamps@AECOM.com

VD:lb
Encl.

cc. Mr. Glenn Seim, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry

Mr. Peter Archibald, Councillor, Taykwa Tagamou Nation

Ms. Sue Hartwig, Coral Rapids Power Partnership Ltd.

Ms. Sheila Daniel, AMEC Earth & Environmental