15.0 Conclusions

As part of the approval process Treasury Metals is undergoing for their Goliath Gold Project, they completed a thorough and comprehensive environmental assessment in accordance with the Project-specific EIS Guidelines prepared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency). Treasury Metals submitted an EIS for the Project to the Agency in March of 2015, and in April of 2015 the Agency confirmed that Treasury Metals's EIS as meeting conformity with the requirements of the EIS Guidelines. Following a period of technical review and public comment, the Agency issued a series of information requests to Treasury Metals. As part of the information request (IR) process, the Agency requested that Treasury Metals prepare and submit a revised EIS (this document). The revised EIS was prepared in accordance with the Agency's request, and included the completion of further technical work required as part of the IR response process.

This revised EIS lays out the evaluation of potential effects of the Project in a traceable and methodical manner. The effects of the Project were evaluated for the following disciplines:

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

For each of these disciplines, valued components (VCs) were identified. The Agency describes VCs as "…environmental features that may be affected by a Project and that have been identified to be of concern by the proponent, government agencies, Aboriginal peoples or the public." (CEAA, 2015b). From an ecological perspective, a VC can be an aspect of the physical environment (e.g., air quality or surface water quality), and individual species (e.g., walleye or northern pike), or a range of species that serve as a surrogate for species that interact similarly with the environment (e.g., upland birds). From a socio-economic perspective, VCs could represent an aspect of community well-being, such as housing or employment. The VCs used in the revised EIS are described fully in Section 6.1.3, and are summarized in Table 15.0-1.

Table 15.0-1: Summary of Disciplines, Valued Components and Indicators

Discipline	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators
Terrain and soils	Natural landscapes	Viewscapes
	Overburden	Erosion of disturbed overburden
	Soil chemistry	Changes in soil chemistry
Geology and Geochemistry	Pit lake water quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds
Noise	Environmental noise levels	Equivalent noise levels, L_{EQ}
	Noise disturbance to wildlife (including SAR)	Area predicted L_{EQ} above 50 dBA
	Blasting noise and vibration	Peak sound pressure level
		Peak particle velocity
	Noise related health effects	Absolute sound pressure, L_{DN}
		Percent highly annoyed, %HA
Light	Light trespass	Ambient light levels
Air quality	Air quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds
Climate	Project GHG emissions	Annual equivalent carbon dioxide emissions (eCO_2)
	Changes in climate due to the Project	Changes in annual temperature
		Changes in annual precipitation
Surface water quality	Surface water quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds
Surface water quantity	Surface water quantity	Increase in surface water flows
		Decrease in surface water flows
		Change in lake levels
Groundwater quality	Groundwater quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds
Groundwater quantity	Groundwater quantity	Decrease in groundwater elevations in private water wells
Wildlife and wildlife habitat	Wildlife Species at Risk	Common Nighthawk
		Northern Myotis/Little Brown Myotis
		Barn Swallow
	Ungulates	Moose
	Furbearers	American Marten
		American Beaver
	Upland birds	Upland birds
	Wetland birds	Marsh birds
	Small mammals	Small mammals
	Reptiles and amphibians	Reptiles and amphibians
	Invertebrates	Terrestrial invertebrates
Migratory Birds	Upland birds	Upland birds
	Wetland birds	Marsh birds
Fish and fish habitat	Stream-resident fish population	Direct loss or alteration of habitat
		Changes in flows or water levels
		Changes in water quality
		Blasting
	Migratory fish populations	Direct loss or alteration of habitat
		Changes in flows or water levels
		Changes in water quality
		Blasting
	Lake-resident fish populations	Direct loss or alteration of habitat
		Changes in flows or water levels

Table 15.0-1: Summary of Disciplines, Valued Components and Indicators (continued)

Discipline	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators
		Changes in water quality
		Blasting
	Fish species-at-risk	Direct loss or alteration of habitat
		Changes in flows or water levels
		Changes in water quality
		Blasting
Wetlands and vegetation	Wetlands	Wetland extent
		Wild rice
		Floating Marsh Marigold (*Caltha natans*)
	Vegetation communities	Predominantly coniferous forest
		Predominantly deciduous forest
		Successional areas
		Potential berry harvesting areas
Land and resource use	Land Use Planning and Policies	Conflict with accepted land uses as stipulated in approved land use plans.
		Overlap with protected areas.
	Aggregate Operations	Change in access to aggregate resources.
		Change in demand of aggregate resources extraction.
	Forestry	Change in access to forestry resources.
		Loss of forestry resources.
	Mineral Exploration	Change in access to mineral claims for exploration and production.
	Fishing - Recreational and Commercial	Change in access to fisheries resources.
		Change in the abundance of fisheries resources.
		Change in contaminant levels in fish
		Diminished experience of being on the land.
	Hunting	Change in access to wildlife resources.
		Change in abundance of wildlife resources.
		Diminished experience of being on the land
	Trapping	Change in access to wildlife resources.
		Change in abundance of wildlife resources.
		Diminished experience of being on the land
	Cottagers and Outfitters	Diminished experience of being on the land.
		Change in access to cottage and/or outfitter areas.
		Changes in clientele for outfitters with lodges located near the Project.
	Other Recreational Uses	Change in access for residents and visitors to public lands for non-consumptive purposes
		Change in access for residents and visitors to public lands for consumptive purposes.
		Change in abundance of berries, mushrooms and/or other vegetation used for consumption
		Diminished experience of being on the land.

Table 15.0-1: Summary of Disciplines, Valued Components and Indicators (continued)

Discipline	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators
Social	Population demographics	Population change
	Education	Capacity of education services
		Education attainment
		Project-specific Training
	Infrastructure and services	Municipal Services
		Community services (e.g., health, social services)
	Housing and property values	Housing availability
		Property values
	Public safety	Crime rate
		Capacity of emergency services
		Requests for emergency services by Project
	Transportation and traffic	Road network capacity and conditions
Economic	Labour force, labour participation and employment	Labour income employment
	Income levels	Income levels and categories
	Cost of living	Current prevailing cost of living
	Real estate	Housing prices and affordability
	Economic development	Municipal taxes and contribution to economic development projects
	Existing businesses	Local business availability
	Government revenues	Taxes and revenues
Human health	Non-Indigenous Human Health	Subsurface/Construction Worker
		Outdoor Worker
		Indoor Worker
		Site Visitor, or Harvester
		Resident
	Indigenous Human Health	Resident
		Site Visitor, or Harvester
		Subsurface/Construction Worker
		Outdoor Worker
		Indoor Worker
Heritage resources	Archaeological sites	Archaeological sites
	Historic heritage sites	Historic heritage sites
Aboriginal Peoples	Human Health	Risk Assessment for Indigenous Human Health
	Harvesting and gathering of plant material	Wild rice
		Berry Harvesting
		Medicinal plant harvesting
		Changes in access
		Diminished on-the-land experience
	Hunting	Ungulates
		Furbearers
		Waterfowl
		Changes in access
		Diminished on-the-land experience

Table 15.0-1: Summary of Disciplines, Valued Components and Indicators (continued)

Discipline	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators
	Trapping	Furbearers
		Changes in access
		Diminished on-the-land experience
	Fishing	Sport fish
		Baitfish
		Commercial fishing
		Changes in access
		Diminished on-the-land experience
	Cultural and spiritual	Cultural or spiritual sites
		Traditional Travel routes
		Diminished on-the-land experience
	Socio-economic factors	Economic effects
		Social effects

As set out in the EIS Guidelines, a series of spatial and temporal boundaries were established for evaluating the effects of the Project. Section 6.1.4 provides a description and justification for the spatial boundaries, referred to as study areas, used for each discipline. In most cases, both a local study area (LSA) and regional study area (RSA) were defined. The LSAs selected usually included the areas where the direct effects of the Project were considered to be likely, while the RSA enclosed the larger regional context. In some cases, only a single study area was used for a discipline (e.g., social factors) as the effects were most appropriately addressed on a broader, regional scale. The temporal boundaries were selected to correspond with the following phases of the Project life:

- Site preparation and construction phase;
- Operations phase;
- Closure phase; and
- Post-closure phase.

The methodical steps taken for evaluating the effects of the identified disciplines and VCs included the following:

- **Identify the Likely Effects of the Project on the Environment**: The likely potential effects of the Project on each discipline during each of the four Project phases were identified, along with the possible linkages between the various disciplines and VCs.
- **Predict the Effects of the Project**: Using clearly described approaches, predict the effects of the Project on the disciplines and VCs. The prediction of effects needs to identify and evaluate those measures incorporated in the Project to avoid effects. The results of

the effects prediction should cover all Project phases, and indicate whether the Project is predicted to result in adverse effects.

- **Mitigation Measures**: As set out in the EIS Guidelines, mitigation measures need to be identified in those cases where adverse effects were predicted, In keeping with the EIS Guidelines, such mitigation should be technically and economically feasible.
- **Residual Effects**: Residual adverse effects are those that remain after consideration of the application of technically and economically feasible mitigation measures. The residual effects that remain after mitigation are those that are carried forward for consideration of possible cumulative effects (Section 7) and ultimately for the determination of significance (Section 8).

For each of the identified residual effects, the EIS Guidelines require that the assessment consider the potential for there to be cumulative effects. The cumulative effects assessment, presented in Section 7, followed the process set out by the Agency within the document entitled "Technical Guidance for Assessing Cumulative Environmental Effects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012" (CEAA, 2014). The assessment of cumulative effects also relied on Agency's operational policy statement entitled "Assessing Cumulative Environmental Effects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012" (CEAA, 2015). The future Projects included in the assessment of possible cumulative effects was expanded from the original EIS to include projects identified by the Agency as part of IR process. The cumulative effects assessment, concluded that while potential cumulative effects were identified for some VCs, those potential cumulative effects were small and would not alter the magnitude of the predicted residual effects associated with the Project, nor would they alter the determination of significance.

For each of the residual effects carried into the cumulative effects assessment, a determination of significance was completed (Section 8). The significance assessment incorporated consideration of the following measures identified in the EIS Guidelines:

- Magnitude;
- Geographic extent;
- Timing;
- Duration;
- Frequency; and
- Reversibility.

The methods used for assigning the above measures were set out in Section 8.1, and then applied on a discipline by discipline basis (Sections 8.2 through 8.21). The results of the determination of significance for all of the identified residual adverse effects, including consideration of cumulative effects, indicated that there were no significant residual adverse effects for the Project.

A summary of the Project effects assessment, the cumulative effects assessment and significance determinations is provided in Table 15.0-1.

As described in Sections 6.16 (Land Use), 6.17 (Social Factors), 6.18 (Economic Factors), and 6.21(Aboriginal Peoples), some of the effects of the Project were identified as being beneficial. In

accordance with the EIS guidelines (Appendix Y), residual beneficial effects were not carried forward for the determination of significance. However, Section 11 provides a summary of the benefits to Canadians as a result of the Project which include:

- Investment in local business, including indigenous businesses;
- Enhanced employment t opportunities, including for members of Indigenous communities;
- Project specific training that will enhance the skill base locally; and
- Government revenue in the form of royalties and taxes.

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Effects Assessment in Revised EIS

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
Terrain and soils	Natural Landscapes	Viewscapes	Yes	Yes	Yes	† (2)	†	—	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Overburden	Erosion of disturbed overburden	No	— (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soil chemistry	Changes in soil chemistry	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geology and geochemistry	Pit lake water quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds	Yes	Yes	No	†	†	—	—	—	Not Significant
Noise	Environmental noise levels	Equivalent noise levels, LEQ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡ (3)	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Noise disturbance to wildlife (including SAR)	Area predicted LEQ above 50 dBA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Blasting noise and vibration	Peak sound pressure level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Peak particle velocity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Noise related health effects	Absolute sound pressure, LDN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Percent highly annoyed, %HA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
Light	Light trespass	Ambient light levels	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air quality	Air quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
Climate	Project GHG emissions	Annual equivalent carbon dioxide emissions (eCO_2)	Yes	Yes	No	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Changes in climate due to the Project	Changes in annual temperature	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in annual precipitation	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surface water quality	Surface water quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	—	Not Significant	—	Not Significant
Surface water quantity	Surface water quantity	Increase in surface water flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	Not Significant
		Decrease in surface water flows	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—	Not Significant	—	Not Significant
		Change in lake levels	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundwater quality	Groundwater quality	Concentrations of indicator compounds	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundwater quantity	Groundwater quantity	Decrease in groundwater elevations in private water wells	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wildlife and wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species at Risk	Common Nighthawk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Northern Myotis/Little Brown Myotis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Barn Swallow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Ungulates	Moose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Furbearers	American Marten	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		American Beaver	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Upland Birds	Upland birds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Wetland Birds	Marsh birds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Predicted Effects in Revised EIS (continued)

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
	Small mammals	Small mammals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Reptiles and amphibians	Reptiles and amphibians	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Invertebrates	Terrestrial invertebrates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
Migratory Birds	Upland Birds	Upland birds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Wetland Birds	Marsh birds	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
Fish and fish habitat	Stream-resident fish population	Direct loss or alteration of habitat	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	—	—	—
		Changes in flows or water levels	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in water quality	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Blasting	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Migratory fish populations	Direct loss or alteration of habitat	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in flows or water levels	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in water quality	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Blasting	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lake-resident fish populations	Direct loss or alteration of habitat	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in flows or water levels	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in water quality	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Blasting	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fish species-at-risk	Direct loss or alteration of habitat	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in flows or water levels	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in water quality	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Blasting	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetlands and vegetation	Wetlands	Wetland extent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Wild rice	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Floating Marsh Marigold (Caltha natans)	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vegetation communities and species	Predominantly coniferous forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Predominantly coniferous forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Successional areas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Potential berry harvesting areas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Predicted Effects in Revised EIS (continued)

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
Land use	Land use planning and policies	Conflict with accepted land uses as stipulated in approved land use plans.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Overlap with protected areas.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aggregate operations	Change in access to aggregate resources.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Change in demand of aggregate resources extraction.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Forestry	Change in access to forestry resources.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Loss of forestry resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Mineral exploration	Change in access to mineral claims for exploration and production.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing - recreational and commercial	Change in access to fisheries resources.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Change in the abundance of fisheries resources.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Change in contaminant levels in fish	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Diminished experience of being on the land.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Hunting	Change in access to wildlife resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Change in abundance of wildlife resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished experience of being on the land	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Trapping	Change in access to wildlife resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Change in abundance of wildlife resources.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished experience of being on the land	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Cottagers and outfitters	Diminished experience of being on the land.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Change in access to cottage and/or outfitter areas.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in clientele for outfitters with lodges located near the Project.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Predicted Effects in Revised EIS (continued)

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
Land use (continued)	Other recreational uses	Change in access for residents and visitors to public lands for non-consumptive purposes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Change in access for residents and visitors to public lands for consumptive purposes.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Change in abundance of berries, mushrooms and/or other vegetation used for consumption	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished experience of being on the land.	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
Social	Population demographics	Population change	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
	Education	Capacity of education services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
		Education attainment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
		Project-specific training	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Infrastructure and services	Municipal services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
		Community services (e.g., health, social services)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
	Housing and property values	Housing availability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	—	—	—
		Property values	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Public safety	Crime rate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
		Capacity of emergency services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Requests for emergency services by Project	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Transportation and traffic	Road network capacity and conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	—	—
Economic	Labour force, labour participation and employment	Labour income employment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Income levels	Income levels and categories	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Cost of living	Current prevailing cost of living	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	—
	Real estate	Housing prices and affordability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	—
	Economic development	Municipal taxes and contribution to economic development projects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Existing businesses	Local business availability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Government revenues	Taxes and revenues	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
Human health	Non-Indigenous human health	Subsurface/Construction Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Outdoor Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Predicted Effects in Revised EIS (continued)

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
Human health (continued)	Non-Indigenous human health (continued)	Indoor Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Site Visitor, or Harvester	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Resident	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indigenous human health	Resident	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Site Visitor, or Harvester	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Subsurface/Construction Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Outdoor Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Indoor Worker	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heritage resources	Archaeological sites	Archaeological sites	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Historic heritage sites	Historic heritage sites	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal peoples	Human health	Risk Assessment for Indigenous Human Health	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Harvesting and gathering of plant material	Wild rice	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Berry Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Medicinal plant harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Changes in access	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished on-the-land experience	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Hunting	Ungulates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Furbearers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Waterfowl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Changes in access	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished on-the-land experience	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Trapping	Furbearers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Changes in access	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished on-the-land experience	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
	Fishing	Sport fish	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Baitfish	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Commercial fishing	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Changes in access	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	—
		Diminished on-the-land experience	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	—	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant

Table 15.0-2: Summary of Predicted Effects in Revised EIS (continued)

Significance of residual adverse effects shows as either: Not Significant | Significant

Discipline or Component	Valued Components (VCs)	Indicators	Project Effects (Section 6)		Cumulative Effects (Section 7)			Determination of Significance (Section 8)			
			Predicted Adverse Effects	Predicted Residual Adverse Effects	Spatial and Temporal Overlap	Cumulative Effects	Are Cumulative Effects Quantifiable?	Site Preparation and Construction	Operations	Closure	Post-closure
Aboriginal peoples (continued)	Cultural and spiritual	Cultural or spiritual sites	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Traditional Travel routes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Diminished on-the-land experience	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	†	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
	Socio-economic factors	Economic effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	—	—	Not Significant	Not Significant
		Social effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	‡	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant

Notes:

(1) The "—" symbol denotes where there were no residual adverse effects predicted as a result of the Project for the VC and indicator

(2) The "†" symbol indicates where residual adverse effects were predicted for the discipline, VC and indicator, but the analysis determined there would be no cumulative effects. This could represent situations where there was no spatial and temporal overlap with the residual adverse effects of the Project (see Section 7.4.1), or where there was overlap but no cumulative effects were predicted, as detailed in Section 7.5.1 through 7.5.13.

(3) The "‡ " symbol indicates where cumulative effects were predicted for the discipline, VC and indicator, but the analysis determined there would be no numeric or material change in magnitude of the residual adverse effects predicted for the Project, as described in Section 7.5.1 through 7.5.13.