

Table A - IR2: Information Requests Derived from the Canadian Malartic Corporation's Responses to Information Request #1 (IR1) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement /Environmental Assessment Report for the Federal Environmental Assessment of the Hammond Reef Gold Mine Project

Reference #	Link to IR1	Ecosystem Topic	Reference to EIS Guidelines	Reference to EIS	Summary of Comment/ Rationale	Information Request Response to Information Request
T(2)-09	T-55, A-6	Migratory Birds Species at Risk	10.2.7, 13.1.2	EIS Section 2.5.6, Tables 2-3, 8-8	<p>According to Table 2-3, the common nighthawk is considered a valued ecosystem component and assigned habitat suitability and availability as an indicator. Common nighthawk is known to occur in the local study area (LSA). Because this species is attracted to areas with exposed mineral soil and bedrock outcrops that exist naturally or from recent disturbances resulting in cleared habitat (e.g. forest fires, forest harvest, road construction or mine site construction), it is possible more common nighthawks will rest within the project footprint during the construction and operation phases. This type of occurrence in the project footprint does not necessarily make the project footprint suitable habitat if the Project introduces other survival risks to the species.</p> <p>One aspect of nighthawk behaviour to consider is nightly resting on patches of mineral soil (e.g. gravel roads). If this does happen onsite or along access and haul roads with nightly vehicle traffic, then there may be effects to this species (i.e. road kill).</p> <p>Mitigation with respect to common nighthawk mortality due to collisions with vehicles and power lines is not clearly specified in the documentation.</p> <p>Also information on follow-up and monitoring for migratory birds, specifically common nighthawk, should be provided. The follow-up and monitoring plans could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual monitoring of species number and type of individuals; - location, dates, time and duration; - identification of the cause(s) of the mortality event; and - measures implemented or to be implemented to avoid re-occurrence of mortality events <p>The proponent could also carry out a wildlife monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a map that identifies high-risk power line collision locations and any locations where mitigation will be implemented. Explain the rationale behind the selection of mitigation and the locations where mitigation will be implemented. • Identify and describe mitigation measures to address effects on resting birds, including the common nighthawk, in the project footprint and the LSA, as applicable. • Describe the follow-up and monitoring plans for migratory birds, including common nighthawk, to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. Include in the plans annual monitoring of species number and type of individuals; location, dates, time and duration; identification of the cause(s) of the mortality event; and measures implemented or to be implemented to avoid mortality events occurring in the future. <p>Response:</p> <p>1. Four areas that may have increased potential for common nighthawk collisions with the transmission line have been identified along the transmission line ROW (Figures T(2)-09-1 and T(2)-09-2). Areas along the transmission line ROW that were considered to have an increased potential for nighthawk collisions with the transmission line were selected using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common nighthawks have been reported to have nesting territories of 0.2 to 0.4 hectares (ha) (Brigham et al. 2011), which is a 25 to 35 metre (m) radius. It was assumed that common nighthawks have a high potential for collision with the transmission line when they are within their nesting territory because of their aerial breeding displays. As such, to be conservative, areas within 100 m of either side of the transmission line were considered when selecting potential high collision areas. • Areas within 100 m of either side of the transmission line within large habitat patches of preferred nighthawk habitat (i.e., sparse forest, forest depletion – cuts, forest depletion – burns, sand/grave/mine tailings, bedrock, mudflats, and agriculture – pasture/abandoned fields). • Areas within 100 m of either side of the transmission line within habitat mosaics containing a large amount of preferred nighthawk habitat. <p>Reporting of all wildlife mortalities, including those of common nighthawks, will be required by site personnel. If areas with large numbers of bird strikes are identified during monitoring, Canadian Malartic Corporation will implement mitigation in these areas. Mitigation that may be implemented to limit bird mortality from the transmission line is presented in Response 2 below.</p> <p>2. Mitigation to limit the number of common nighthawk mortalities from collisions with vehicles includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing awareness training to all staff, visitors, and contractors; • Implementing and enforcing speed limits on the Site; • Requiring wildlife to have the right-of-way; and <p>Communication of sightings of nighthawks, especially on or near roads If areas with large numbers of bird strikes are identified during monitoring, Canadian Malartic</p>

Reference #	Link to IR1	Ecosystem Topic	Reference to EIS Guidelines	Reference to EIS	Summary of Comment/ Rationale	Information Request Response to Information Request
						<p>Corporation will implement mitigation in these areas. Mitigation that may be implemented to limit bird mortality from the transmission line includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing reflective spinners on the transmission line; and • Installing cone-shaped pole caps and cross arm perch preventers. <p>1. Reporting of all wildlife mortalities, including those of common nighthawks, will be required by site personnel. Staff will be educated on the importance to report all wildlife incidents, which includes mortality, during new employee orientations, and will be reminded through on-going environmental awareness training on site. Mitigation listed in Response 2, above, will be implemented to limit mortality to common nighthawks, if necessary.</p> <p>Follow-up monitoring to verify the accuracy of predictions made in the environmental assessment will include long-term monitoring of common nighthawks using the most up-to-date survey method recommended by the MNRF.</p> <p>References Brigham, R.M., J. Ng, R.G. Poulin and S.D. Grindal. 2011. Common Nighthawk (Chordeiles minor). The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Available at: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/213. Accessed: September 21, 2015.</p> <p>Attachments: Figures T(2)-09-1 and T(2)-09-2: Areas of Potential Increased Collision Rates of Common Nighthawks with the transmission Line.</p>