

HARDROCK PROJECT CONCEPTUAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN



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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN OVERVIEW

Greenstone Gold Mines (GGM) is committed to minimizing environmental effects through the implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and adaptive management for the Hardrock Project (the Project) within Environment Management and Monitoring Plans (EMMPs) for construction and operation. Through the EMMPs, the Project's environmental risks and opportunities are addressed in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner to meet the following objectives:

- The Project is carried out in compliance with existing legislation, consistent with Federal and Provincial guidelines, best practices and GGM corporate policies;
- Measures to mitigate environmental effects are documented;
- Benefits from the Project are enhanced; and
- Reporting is structured to inform adaptive management and continual improvement.

The EMMPs guide environmental management for the Project and are progressively developed as the Project moves through the EIS/EA, permitting, and construction, and updated based on continual improvement during operations through adaptive management.

EMMP development begins during the EIS/EA stage with the preparation of Conceptual Environmental Management Plans. These EMMPs are broad in their level of detail, commitment-based and focused on the construction and operation phases of the Project. They include input received from consultation during the Draft EIS/EA stage. The closure phase is addressed in the Conceptual Closure Plan. The level of detail in the EMMPs advance as the Project moves through more detailed engineering and planning and as permit/regulatory requirements are available.

1.1 Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans

The Project's Environmental Management System, includes a comprehensive set of management and monitoring plans collectively referred to as Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans (EMMPs). The EMMPs outline environmental protection measures to mitigate potential environmental effects.

The EMMPs include:

- Water Management and Monitoring Plan;
- Conceptual Waste Rock Management Plan;
- Conceptual Emergency Response Plan;
- Conceptual Waste Management Plan;
- Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan;
- Conceptual Greenhouse Gas Management and Monitoring Plan;

- Conceptual Air Quality Management and Monitoring Plan;
- Conceptual Spill Prevention and Response Plan;
- Conceptual Soil Management Plan;
- Conceptual Noise and Vibration Management and Monitoring Plan;
- Conceptual Explosives and Blasting Management Plan;
- Conceptual Aquatic Management and Monitoring Plan;
- Conceptual Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plan; and
- Conceptual Archaeology and Heritage Resource Management Plan.

These Plans are considered “living” documents and will be updated as needed in support of environmental management activities during future permitting, development and operation phases.

2.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

Mining of the Hardrock deposit has been designed as an open pit. The process plant will operate 365 days per year with a Life of Mine (LOM) of approximately 15 years. The mill throughput ranges from 24,000 tonnes per day (tpd) for approximately the first two years of operation (i.e., Mill Phase 1), increasing to 30,000 tpd for the balance of operation (i.e., Mill Phase 2). The overall Project development schedule will consist of the following main phases, during which various Project activities will be completed:

- Construction: Years -3 to -1 with early ore stockpiling commencing after the first year of construction.
- Operation: Years 1 to 15, with the first year representing a partial year as the Project transitions from construction to operation.
- Closure:
 - Active Closure: Years 16 to 20, corresponding to the period when primary decommissioning and rehabilitation activities are carried out.
 - Post-Closure: Years 21 to 36, corresponding to a semi-passive period when the Project is monitored and the open pit is allowed to fill with water creating a pit lake.

The key components of the Project are as follows:

- open pit
- waste rock storage areas (WRSAs) (designated as WRSA A, WRSA B, WRSA C and WRSA D)
- topsoil and overburden storage areas
- ore stockpile
- crushing plants and mill feed ore storage area
- process plant
- tailings management facility (TMF)

- water management facilities for contact water including collection ditches and ponds
- power plant and associated infrastructure
- liquefied natural gas plant
- explosives facility
- buildings and supporting infrastructure
- water supply and associated infrastructure
- sewage treatment plant
- effluent treatment plant
- lighting and security
- site roads and parking areas
- watercourse crossings and habitat compensation/offsets
- Goldfield Creek diversion
- onsite pipelines
- fuel and hazardous materials
- aggregate sources
- temporary camp

Project activities include the relocation of existing infrastructure currently located within the PDA, including a portion of Highway 11, a Ministry of Transportation (MTO) Patrol Yard, and Hydro One Networks Inc. (Hydro One) facilities.

3.0 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN PURPOSE

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of the GGM Hardrock Project Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is to provide measures and Best Management Practices to minimize site erosion and protect the watercourses from sedimentation for the protection of the environment.

3.2 Performance Objectives

Objectives and targets are established to drive continuous improvement in environmental performance and are consistent with the overall strategic goals of the Project. Objectives are measurable (where possible), monitored, communicated, and updated as appropriate.

In support of GGM's overarching environmental objective (to work to prevent or mitigate any environmental impacts, meet or exceed regulatory requirements and strive to continually improve our environmental practices and performance), GGM has established the following performance objectives for the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that considers key Project interactions and compliance obligations:

- Prevent the uncontrolled release of sediment to natural watercourses;
- Compliance with applicable legislation and regulations; and

- Compliance with environmental monitoring criteria to be established as per the environmental approvals process.

4.0 SCOPE

The scope of the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan applies to the area of the Project that will undergo changes through construction and/or operation to accommodate the advancement of Project and associated monitoring. The Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan applies to the construction and operation phases of the Project with closure phase included in the Conceptual Closure Plan.

The Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control applies to individuals working for or on behalf of GGM, including employees and contractors, which have a role and/or accountability for the development, implementation and maintenance of this EMMP.

GGM will make reasonable efforts that suitably qualified (licenced where applicable) contractors are used for the transport of materials, supplies and waste materials, and that contractors have appropriate controls and management plans in place to reduce the likelihood of incidents during transport. Similarly, Project components under the management and maintenance by third parties are outside the scope of this EMMP. The scope of the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan applies to Project infrastructure and management under the care and maintenance of GGM.

5.0 PLANNING

5.1 Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

All persons working for or on behalf of GGM, including employees and contractors, have a role in the successful implementation and maintenance of the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Table 5-1 outlines roles and responsibilities for erosion and sediment control activities:

Table 5-1. Conceptual Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Construction Manager (for construction phase)	Oversee clearing and grubbing activities during the Construction phase of the Project. Collaborate with the Environment Manager to plan soil handling activities
General Manager (for operation phase)	
Environment Manager	Collaborate with the Construction Manager to plan and direct soil handling activities. Identify, document, track, and maintain up-to-date compliance obligations. Communicate compliance obligations and provide training to employees and contractors.
Environment Specialist/Environment Technician	Collaborate with Construction Management to delineate areas of disturbance for construction activities. Supervise clearing and grubbing activities to minimize ground disturbance and installation of erosion and sediment control measures.
Contractors	Providing construction staff, equipment and material for installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures as requested by Construction Manager
Personnel/Equipment Operators	Complete applicable training in clearing activities, soil salvage, soil handling, and erosion and sediment control. Conduct clearing/grubbing and soil salvage/handling activities according to defined procedures.

5.2 Compliance Obligations

The Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is developed and implemented to comply with applicable legislative, regulatory, permit and other relevant obligations, outlined in the following sections.

5.2.1 Environmental Assessment Process Requirements

5.2.1.1 Provincial Terms of Reference

As described in the Approved Terms of Reference, the EA includes a variety of environmental protection and management measures to guide the planning, design, construction, operation and closure of the Project (section 4.1.4) and identification of a monitoring framework related to compliance and effects monitoring (section 8.2).

5.2.1.2 Federal Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines

The EIS Guidelines for the Hardrock Project include development and implementation of follow-up and monitoring programs (section 8.0). The follow-up program verifies the accuracy of the effects assessment and the effectiveness of the measures implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of the Project. The goal of a monitoring program is to ensure that proper measures and controls are in place in order to decrease the potential for environmental degradation during all phases of the Project and to provide clearly defined action plans and emergency response procedures to account for human and environmental health and safety.

5.2.1.3 Draft EIS/EA Report

Section 24 of the Draft EIS/EA includes a listing of proposed Follow-up Monitoring and Environmental Management Plans, which included a commitment to produce a Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. This Plan is intended to describe procedures and control measures during construction to mitigate erosion and sedimentation. Measures may include locating soil stockpiles away from watercourses and stabilizing them against erosion, containing work areas within perimeter fencing, removal of mud from construction vehicles in order to reduce deposition on roadways.

Subsequent to the draft EIS/EA submission, comments were provided by several parties requesting additional clarification on the erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented. Available information has been incorporated to develop this Conceptual Management and Monitoring Plan.

5.2.2 Regulatory Requirements

5.2.2.1 Federal Regulatory Requirements

The primary Federal instrument guiding the application of erosion and sediment control measures is the *Fisheries Act* and the associated Metal Mining Effluent Regulations, administered by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Under the MMER, total suspended solids may be considered a deleterious substance, in violation of Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*.

5.2.2.2 Provincial Regulatory Requirements

Several Provincial instruments are applicable to the establishment of proper erosion and sediment control measures, including:

- *Environmental Protection Act* (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change)
- *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)
- *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA) (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change)
- *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)
- Ontario Provincial Standard Specification for Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures (OPSS 805, November, 2006).
- Ontario Provincial Standard Specification, 2014. Construction Specification for Seed and Cover Measures (OPSS 804). April 2014.

5.2.2.3 Municipal Regulatory Requirements

There are no known municipal regulatory requirements which may apply to erosion and sediment control planning.

6.0 SUPPORT

6.1 Competence, Training and Awareness

GGM requires that persons working under its management, including employees and contractors, have the knowledge, understanding, skills and abilities to complete work in a manner that protects the environment. The following actions will be established to provide worker competency, training and awareness:

As part of site orientation, applicable field personnel will be made aware of erosion and sediment control concerns and obligations for the Project. General instructions for reporting potential erosion and sediment control concerns to site Environmental personnel will be provided.

Personnel involved with construction and earthworks will be instructed on appropriate erosion and sediment control measures and requirements for the particular component being constructed. Works-specific information will be available through tender packages, tailgate discussions, and regular communication with site Environmental personnel.

Lessons learned will be communicated through tailgate discussions and internal memoranda as necessary.

7.0 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

7.1 General Approach

Water and sediment management components that are temporary in nature or are only expected to service either the construction or operation phase of the Project, include perimeter ditches and sedimentation ponds. Long-term or permanent water and sediment management features that are expected to function into the post-closure phase of the Project include:

- Goldfield Creek diversion channel;
- Post closure channel connecting the pit lake to Kenogamisis Lake;
- Overflow spillway from the closed TMF to the Goldfield Creek diversion; and
- Overflow spillways for post-closure sedimentation ponds if retained as localized passive treatment features.
- Road drainage is to be designed according to the Ministry of Transportation standards depending on road usage and bridge/culvert span.

The Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is focussed on the temporary mitigation measures and guided by the following concepts from the Ontario Provincial Standard Specification for Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures (November, 2006 and 2015) and Ministry of Transportation Drainage Management Manual (1997):

- Adequate temporary erosion and sediment control measures will be provided and maintained to prevent erosion of existing soil, work completed and temporary covers.

- Minimize to the extent practicable, the areal extent of ground surface disturbance and soil exposure. Preserve grassed areas and retain maximum cover of natural vegetation within the work sites.
- Limit to the extent possible within the construction plans the gradients and the lengths of slopes with exposed soil.
- Progressively vegetate, rehabilitate and/or otherwise stabilize disturbed and exposed soil surfaces as soon as practicable to do so.
- Cover non-active working faces of stockpiles, excavation areas and other exposed soil surface (i.e., non-vegetated) with tarps or other appropriate material.
- Minimize the staging and temporary stockpiling of soils and similar materials. Ensure that stockpiles are not developed in topographic depressions or within water courses or water bodies.
- Plan and execute construction by methods to manage surface drainage from cuts and fills, borrow and waste disposal areas, stockpiles, staging areas, and other work areas and to mitigate the potential for erosion and sedimentation.
- Minimize amount of bare soil exposed at one time. Stabilize disturbed soils as quickly as practical. Strip vegetation, grade, or otherwise, in such a manner as to minimize erosion.
- Remove accumulated sediment resulting from construction activity from adjoining surfaces, drainage systems, and water courses, and repair damage caused by soil erosion and sedimentation.
- Provide and maintain temporary measures to prevent erosion and migration of silt, mud, sediment, and other debris off-site or to other areas of site where damage might result, or that might otherwise be required by applicable Laws and Regulations.
- Plan construction procedures to avoid damage to work and/or equipment encroachment onto water bodies or drainage ditch banks. In event of damage, promptly take action to mitigate effects. Restore affected bank or water body to existing condition.
- Erosion and sediment control measures will not be removed without approval from the Environmental Manager or designate.
- Accumulated sediment will be removed prior to disassembling sediment control measure and as part of a regular maintenance program when accumulation reaches one third to one half of the height or volume of the control structure.
- Dispose of accumulated sediments in approved areas (currently expected to be within the Tailings Management). Drain as required prior to placement, and collect runoff and manage it according to the relevant principles listed in this document.
- Do not disturb existing embankments or embankment protection.
- Minimize vegetation on constructed berms to dissuade wildlife use in these areas, without compromising erosion control.

- If soil and debris from site accumulate in low areas, sewers, roadways, gutters, ditches, or other areas where in the Environmental Manager's determination it is undesirable, remove accumulation and restore area to original condition.
- Following the completion of work stabilize disturbed areas through vegetation and/or hydro-seeding as outlined in the Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plan

7.2 Mitigation by Design

The Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan includes the following design features:

- General Site
 - Erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., silt fence, sediment traps, and sediment basins) will be included in construction plans to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site to existing watercourses, watercourse crossings, channel realignments, and at the Goldfield Creek Diversion.
 - Contact water will be directed to a series of sedimentation ponds that will provide primary settling, with additional sediment removal in the ETP (as required) to meet discharge criteria.
 - Project activities will be limited in areas within setbacks (30m to 120m) from waterways.
 - Non-contact water discharge locations to the environment will be in designated locations, outside setbacks from local waterways and meet discharge criteria.
- Waste Rock Storage Areas– perimeter ditches and ponds will be installed to provide sediment removal.
- Ore Stockpile – Drainage from the ore stockpile will be collected using runoff and seepage collection ditches and drained by gravity to a collection pond. These ditches, as well as the pond, will be built during the construction phase to manage runoff water quality including removal of suspended sediment.
- Topsoil and Overburden Stockpiles –During topsoil and overburden removal, runoff and seepage will be collected in excavated low points/sumps and pumped to sedimentation ponds prior to discharge. Once overburden stockpiles are completed, they will be graded and seeded to prevent erosion.
- Ore Milling and Processing Plant – The collection pond on the southern portion of the site is referred to the Process Plant Area Collection Pond. It is intended as a storm water pond to manage runoff from the Process Plant Area and will be constructed during the construction phase to provide sedimentation control. The Process Plant Area collection pond, as well as Project collection ponds, will be routed to Pond M1. Water from Pond M1 will be treated in the Effluent Treatment Plant and subsequently be discharged to the Southwest Arm of Kenogamisis Lake according to the discharge criteria.

7.3 Best Management Practices

The following Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment control measures specific can be applied to various works as directed by the Environment Manager. Practices chosen will

vary according to site conditions, time of year, expected risk, substrate material or other site-specific factors.

7.3.1 Silt Fence

Silt fence is the most commonly used sediment control measure. It filters sediment runoff and allows water to pond and settle out coarse grained sediment more effectively than straw bale barriers. Silt fence can be used to decrease flow velocity in channels with low to moderate flows (<0.03 m/s). It entraps and minimizes coarse sediment from sheet flow or overland flow from entering waterbodies. Low permeability silt fences have high filtering capabilities for fine sand to coarse silt.

Silt fence barrier is to be used where required, along appropriate slope or shoreline contours of the active working areas, as a temporary perimeter control to keep sheet runoff and sediment from entering excavation areas, storm water management ponds, work areas and water courses or water bodies. Light and/or heavy duty silt fence is to be used as required based on conditions observed at the local site. Silt fence is not to be constructed in flowing streams or in swales.

Sediment will be excavated from behind fence when silt fence is one-third to one-half of capacity, or if the fence has been damaged and is in need of repair/replacement. Silt fence barriers are to be removed when permanent stabilization measures have been implemented.

7.3.2 Geotextile Mat

Geotextile mat is to be installed as a temporary measure to protect exposed waste material in excavation areas overnight or on weekends when directed by the Environmental Manager. It is to be installed between waste material and rip-rap in areas where waste material may erode from beneath rip-rap due to runoff.

7.3.3 Drainage Ditches

Drainage ditches are to be used to intercept and direct surface runoff to a desirable collection point (rock flow check/sediment trap) or discharge point (vegetated area for overland filtration) and are not to be discharged directly to watercourse. Drainage ditches are to be used when necessary to reduce or prevent soil erosion and to facilitate the establishment of vegetation.

Drainage ditches will be required on the downstream gradient of roads associated with the Project within 30 m of watercourse, to capture sediment. No lining of the ditches and ponds is anticipated and will be confirmed in the detailed design phase of the Project.

7.3.4 Rock Check Dam

Temporary rock check dams are to be used when the velocity of concentrated flow in a drainage ditch is such that invert erosion within the ditch/channel is witnessed or when there is a need to detain and trap sediment. They are to be installed in drainage ditches where velocity of flow causes invert erosion or when suspended sediments are entrained. Accumulated sediments are to be removed when the rock check dam is one-third to one-half of capacity.

7.3.5 Berms

Berms are water control structures used to direct or slow down water, and protect bodies from sediment laden run-off. Locations for installation of berms will be around material storage areas or as otherwise required and shown on the drawings to be developed during detailed design. These berms are intended only to impede the movement of sediment, and typically do not exceed 1 m height.

7.3.6 Sediment Trap

Sediment traps may be used throughout the Project for drainage areas of less than 2 hectares where sediment-laden storm water may enter a watercourse. They are to be constructed when required or as directed by the Environmental Manager in accordance with OPSS 805 (November 2015).

7.3.7 Construction Mud Mats

Construction mud mats are to be installed at the entranceway to construction and/or associated working area subject to grading and fill movement/placement activities in close proximity to the entrance to prevent transport of sediment in the form of mud and dirt onto pavement surfaces (granular and/or asphalt).

7.3.8 Erosion Control Blanket

Erosion control blanket is to be installed in accordance with OPSS 804.

7.3.9 Revegetation of Disturbed Areas

Revegetation requirements are outlined in the Conceptual Biodiversity Management and Monitoring Plan.

7.4 Closure

Mitigation and monitoring activities associated with decommissioning, reclamation and rehabilitation during the closure phase is anticipated to be comparable to mitigation measures implemented during construction and operation.

8.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

8.1 Monitoring, Measurement, Analysis and Evaluation

The purpose of the erosion and sediment control monitoring program is to evaluate and document if the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan successfully achieves its performance objectives of minimizing the uncontrolled movement of sediment. Table 8-1 outlines the conceptual monitoring program.

Table 8-1. Summary of Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Monitoring Activities

Monitoring Activity	Project Phase	Frequency	Season
Inspection of work areas	Construction	Ongoing – Daily	Year-round
Inspection of dams, stockpiles, other earthworks	Construction, operation	Daily to weekly depending on structure	Year-round
Water quality monitoring for TSS	Construction, operation	TBD through permitting process	TBD through permitting process

Depending on the structure or work area, inspections will be conducted on a daily to weekly basis. An inspection form will be developed to record observations of various applicable parameters such as an indication of slope stability, developing erosion concerns, and status of erosion and sediment control measures (e.g. % full, state of repair, etc.).

Sediment and erosion control activities will be undertaken as part of ongoing surveillance monitoring to verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures and Best Management Practices implemented to protect the environment, and to determine whether new mitigation strategies are required. Monitoring of the sediment and erosion control activities will be the responsibility of the Environmental Manager, who will be aided by Environmental staff.

The following activities will be undertaken as part of the surveillance monitoring:

- Inspect and monitor the work sites on an on-going basis for compliance with this protocol.
- Inspect earthworks daily to detect evidence of erosion and sedimentation; promptly apply corrective measures.
- As required, direct the implementation of incremental aspects of erosion and sediment control to improve control efficacy.
- If required, direct the cessation of work activities where control measures are not effectively controlling sediment transport and erosion.
- The silt fence barrier will be daily and following a rainfall event.
- If gaps, tears, slumping or weathering of the materials are found, the silt fence will be immediately repaired or the fabric replaced.
- In preparation for possible repairs, a 100 m stand-by supply of prefabricated silt fence barrier will be maintained at the construction site.
- Rock check dams will be monitored throughout the construction periods and cleaned out after each storm, or when the dams become half capacity due to sediment accumulation.

- Sediment traps will be monitored, including monitoring for standing water, prior to forecasted rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, and weekly during other periods. If water is not draining within 72 hours, corrective measures will be taken.
- Sediment will be removed from sediment traps after each rainfall event or whenever sediment reaches one third of the trap capacity.
- Sediment clean out may be required for the collection ponds to maintain the storage capacity. This material will be removed to the TMF for long term storage (as per the Conceptual Waste Management Plan)
- Reinforce erosion control structures when significant rainfall events are forecast.
- Maintain a log of conditions and response actions relative to this protocol.

8.2 Reporting

The form and frequency of follow-up reporting will be determined as the Project progresses through EA and permitting, however, it is anticipated that those elements relevant to the Conceptual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be assembled into a formal summary report and provided to interested parties on an annual basis during construction and operation and during closure in years when monitoring is carried out. The reporting will be used to inform adaptive management reviews. Receiving, documenting and responding to communication from external interested parties, including complaints, will also form part of reporting under this Plan.

8.3 Continual Improvement

Adaptive management is a planned and systematic process for continuously improving environmental management practices by learning from their outcomes. Adaptive management provides the flexibility to address/accommodate new circumstances, to adjust monitoring, implement new mitigation measures or modify existing measures.

GGM will identify and correct incidents with appropriate and lasting measures aimed to prevent reoccurrence and/or similar occurrences. The Adaptive Management Framework (Figure 8-1), provides a formalized approach to:

- formally track and monitor activities;
- report and as needed investigate incidents, including non-conformance and non-compliance events;
- develop and implement corrective and preventive actions; and
- continue monitoring and update relevant EMMPs.

Corrective actions will be assigned as appropriate, including actions to prevent their reoccurrence. Corrective actions will vary according to the results of incident investigation and in consideration of other incidents related to the erosion and sediment control.

GGM is committed to the continual improvement of its environmental management and performance. As part of the GGM Adaptive Management Framework, the Conceptual erosion and

Sediment Control Plan will be assessed annually to verify implementation and the continued suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the Plan. The review will identify elements of this EMMP in need of revision, and evaluate performance against established performance objectives.

Figure 8-2 presents the overall approach to developing and advancing the EMMPs from the final EIS/EA to the construction Phase of the Project. The first stage of EMMP development begins with preparation of Conceptual Environmental Management Plans as part of the final EA/EIS. These Conceptual EMMPs are commitment-based and broad in their level of detail. The EMMPs guide environmental management for the Project and are progressively developed as the Project moves through the EA/EIS, permitting, and construction, and updated based on continual improvement during operations through adaptive management.

9.0 REFERENCES

Ontario Provincial Standard Specification, 2006. Construction Specification for Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures (OPSS 805). November 2006.

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10.0 FIGURES

Figure 8-1: Hardrock Project Adaptive Management Framework

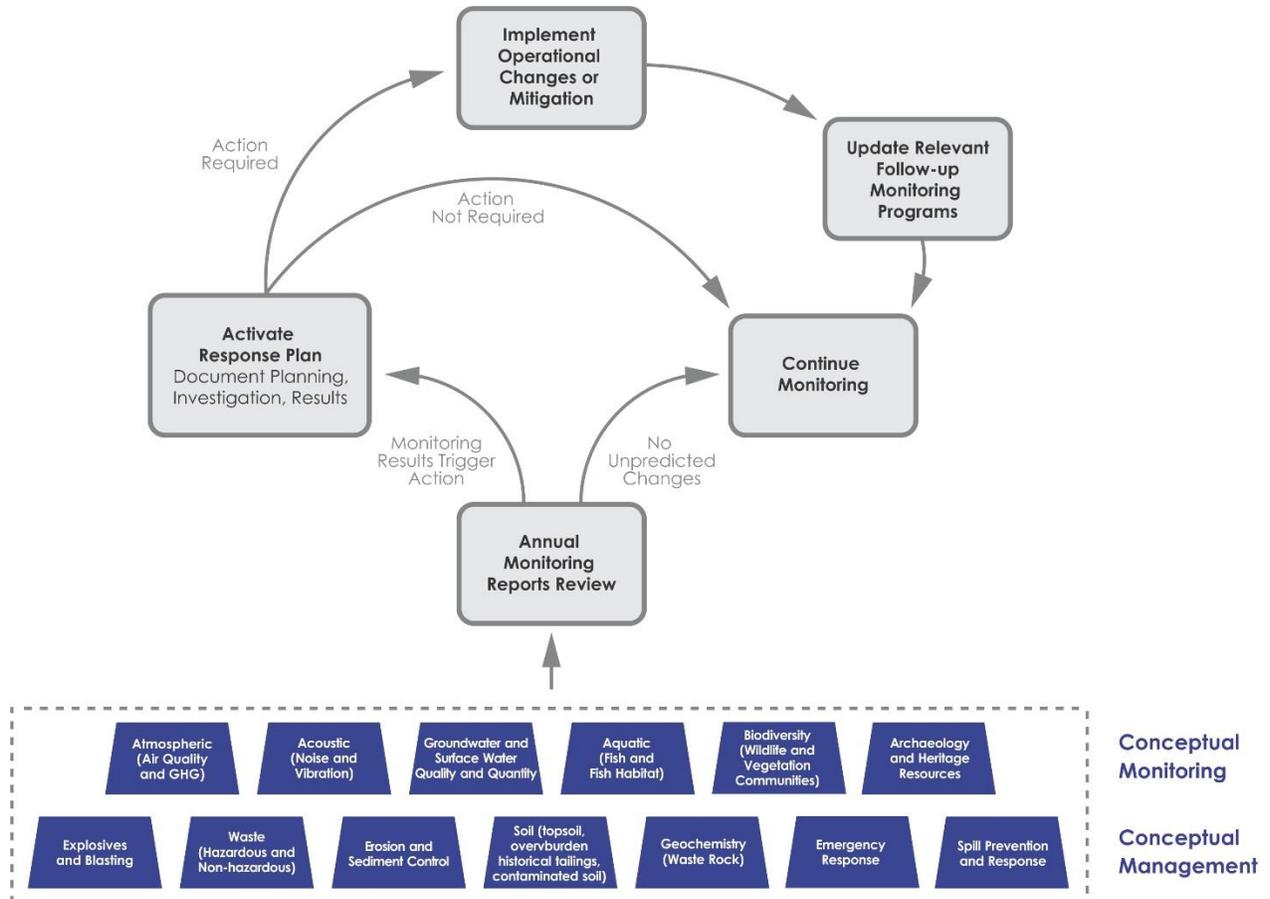


Figure 8-2: Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan Development EA to Construction

