

Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project

Public Meeting Facilitators Report

Prepared by: Richard Wintrup

April 20, 2019



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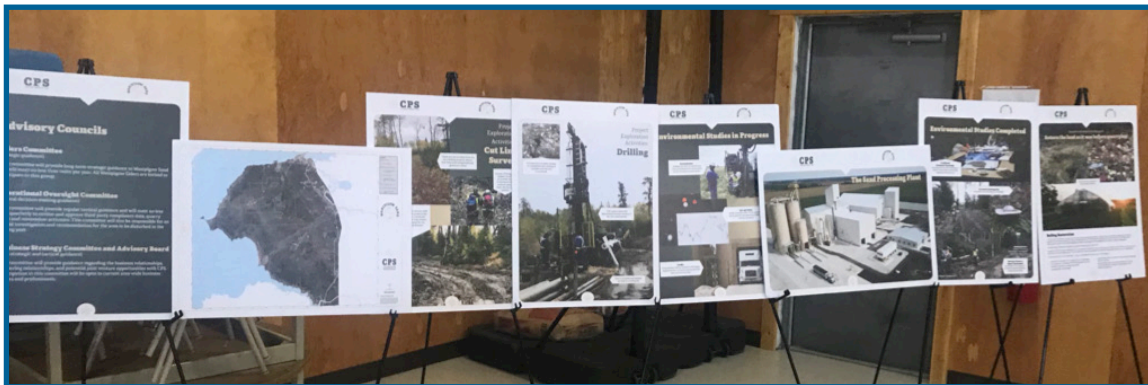
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1. Introduction

On the evening of April 17, 2019, Canadian Premium Sand Inc. (CPS), AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) and their third party facilitators Richard Wintrup, held a facilitated public meeting at the Seymourville Hall in Seymourville, Manitoba. The purpose of the meeting was to enable further dialogue and sharing of information with the public that had been raised during the Environment Act licensing process to date on the Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project. This meeting was held as requested by Manitoba Sustainable Development, who also requested that the meeting include a third party facilitator.

AECOM retained Richard Wintrup to facilitate the meeting and prepare this report for the Public Registry. This report is an overview of the meeting, including the background and rationale, a description of the information components presented by the project proponent, and an outline of the issues raised by participants. No transcript was made, but notes were taken by Richard Wintrup. This report attempts to summarize participants' questions, concerns, and comments.

As explained at the meeting, Manitoba Sustainable Development did not organize or participate in this meeting but staff members from Manitoba Sustainable Development were present to observe. AECOM has committed to submit its presentation material and this report to Manitoba Sustainable Development for uploading to the Public Registry.



2. Facilitation Methodology

Our staff utilized the highest standards of facilitation by employing the code of ethics from International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) (see Appendix 1). In discussion with AECOM and CPS prior to the public meeting it was determined that there were different viewpoints on the proposal and that prior meetings utilized the standard town hall method. It was discussed that there was some engagement fatigue and that some participants would not be present as they had attended multiple meetings already. The town hall method typically is a consultation style similar to a hearing and can further polarize the community.

To encourage respectful and authentic dialogue, our facilitators proposed the sharing circle method for engagement, which is the most appropriate method of the five recommended methods of public engagement in a conflict situation in a report by IAP2 prepared in 2016 (Source: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-X3U0XoYSsfYkdZNmVWSON5T3c/view>). The sharing circle also employs a collaborative level of engagement; which we felt was more in line with what the public meeting should represent.

The purpose of the sharing circle is to provide organic dialogue where the proponents were at an equal level as the community. The community was asked what would be the most appropriate tool to use as a talking stick, and our facilitators were given a local feather by a local resident. The sharing circle was set up with chairs in three concentric circles with gaps throughout for participants to step in or out of the circle based on their desire to share on various topics. The rules of the circle were to encourage respectful dialogue and allow organic conversation to occur; all while facilitated to ensure the process flowed through the five topics listed on the agenda: traffic, noise, air quality, vegetation and reclamation, and water quality.

The meeting agenda was prepared in consultation with Manitoba Mines Branch and Manitoba Sustainable Development (see Appendix 2). The agenda kicked off with an opening prayer by a local elder, introduction of the third party facilitator, CPS and AECOM, and then a 20-minute presentation by AECOM on the project to date (see Appendix 3). The sharing circle was then presented to the public and discussion began on traffic, with transitions to noise, which naturally led into air quality and vegetation cover. The meeting concluded with discussion on groundwater and a few additional topics the participants wanted to discuss.

Throughout the process, our facilitators aimed to respect all participants and allow the conversation to flow organically while steering the conversation back to the agenda when appropriate. All voices were encouraged multiple times to participate and careful consideration to ensure those that had not spoken yet were given a chance before repeat presenters were given a second, third or fourth time to speak. Interruptions were requested to come into the circle to join the conversation so that their voice could be heard while respecting those that were sharing already.



3. Background and Rationale for Meeting

CPS is proposing to develop a sand extraction project. The project site is located south of Seymourville, west of Hollow Water, north Manigotagan, and east of Pelican Inlet.

CPS has been developing the Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project pursuant to the approval of Manitoba Sustainable Development and in partnership with the local councils. The Environment Act Proposal (EAP) submission was made on December 18, 2018.

The purpose of the meeting was to share project description and environmental impact assessment information, as had been done for the first public meeting in November 2018, and to address the specific questions and concerns raised in the comments filed with Manitoba Sustainable Development.

4. Process for the Meeting

4.1 Approximate Timeline

5:45 – 6:00 p.m.

Attendees began to arrive, snacks and coffee were provided. Attendees browsed poster displays.

6:00 p.m.

Meeting began with Kate Moir (Richard Wintrup) thanking everyone for coming and introducing Denelle Bushie from CPS who introduced the local elder for a traditional opening prayer.

6:05 p.m.

Introductions of CPS staff present: Bob Archibald, Bronwyn Weaver, Ami Gignac, Denelle Bushie, Derek Bushie, and Raquel Raven. AECOM: Cliff Samoiloff, Marlene Gifford, and Irene Davies. Richard Wintrup: Michelle Richard, Kate Moir, and Brad Muller

6:08 – 6:30 p.m.

Powerpoint presentation from AECOM

6:30 – 8:45 p.m.

Question and answer / discussion period

4.2 Summary of Process

Once participants entered, they were able to view several poster boards displaying maps and other project information set up in the room. There were no assigned seats. The notes were taken on post-it poster paper and displayed on the wall to show all concerns and questions raised were recorded during the process. Facilitators reminded the room several times that the purpose of the meeting was to ensure their concerns and questions were recorded for this report and to give the proponent a chance to address those in a public setting.

Approximately 130 people attended and most remained throughout the evening, even though the meeting ran 45 minutes over the original two hour agenda.

Cliff Samoiloff from AECOM explained that CPS had reviewed the participants' comments submitted to Manitoba Sustainable Development and prepared material for the issues they had identified, including: traffic, noise, air quality, vegetation cover and water quality. Some of this material was displayed on the poster boards around the room, as well as contained in the opening presentation.

Those in attendance were attentive during the presentation by AECOM, with only a few questions from the audience immediately following the presentation. Once the presentation was complete the sharing circle methodology was introduced and the first topic was presented. Note that some members of the community shared objections to the term sharing circle and challenged the method of engagement. They refused to touch the feather but did enter the circle and present throughout the event. The feather was used by some and not by others but facilitation remained consistent until the end of the formal event.

Some audience members had prepared for the meeting, while others listened for most of the meeting. Taking turns, attendees had a chance to ask their questions and raise their concerns while CPS and AECOM provided answers. Attendees were permitted to speak about whatever concerned them in a respectful manner and were encouraged to ask as many questions as they liked while being mindful to give everyone in the room a chance to speak should they choose.

It was clear that there was significant organized opposition at the event thus a challenge to stick to the order of topics as per the agenda. The dialogue around issues were quickly changed to express strong overall opposition to the project as a whole. There were few who spoke in support of the project.

Informally, we were advised that there were people present in support but that the opposition present at the meeting was too overwhelming for them to speak up. The one supporter who did speak was heckled and efforts were made to interrupt their presentation. Given the organized opposition at the meeting, it was difficult to maintain the integrity of the sharing circle and participants often used the circle as a platform to communicate overall, emotional opposition to the project.

The main topics covered during the session included: traffic, noise, air quality, vegetation cover, reclamation of land, groundwater quality, climate change, the EAP process, public engagement and consultation process to date, and traditional knowledge.

By the end of the evening, everyone in the room had been given a chance to state their positions and ask their questions. AECOM and CPS addressed these concerns either in the course of their presentation or by way of specific responses. Notably, as well, Eric Reder of the Wilderness Committee spoke about their views on a variety of matters, primarily related to the EAP regulatory process and climate change. Dennis LeNeveu from Council of Canadians Winnipeg Chapter was also present. Two local residents also shared their traditional views of the land and that any extraction cannot be taken without a long term penalty to all. The sisters from Camp Morningstar were also present to oppose to the project. It should be noted several presentations by activists were based on challenging the legitimacy of the Environment Act licensing process overall and more federal and global processes, not the project specifically.

At the close of the meeting, Kate Moir from Richard Wintrup gave every participant in the room the opportunity to make a final statement or ask any remaining questions. These questions, too, were addressed. After the event, informal discussions were encouraged and the proponents and facilitators were present to discuss with participants. In these conversations a few that were quite vocal during the process stated that they appreciated the process and opportunity to speak. Although they continued to oppose the project, they acknowledged that respect goes both ways and appreciated the chance to be heard.

4.3 Process for Presentations

Representing AECOM, Cliff Samoiloff shared a 20-minute presentation covering:

- project scope;
- location of the project;
- reclamation process;
- the environmental assessment process;
- environmental studies;
- mitigation measures proposed;
- management program;
- community guidance process;
- engagement process to date and how input has influenced the design;
- key concerns raised to date; and
- invitation to ask questions during the sharing circle.

Cliff Samoiloff encouraged anyone with additional questions to bring them up during the question period or approach a representative from AECOM afterwards for any questions regarding the environmental assessment.

AECOM's portion of the presentation began with the environmental setting for the project, the environmental assessment process and the scope of the assessment. Cliff explained the project to date. The remainder of the presentation included details about the main components of the environmental assessment including: traffic, noise, air quality, groundwater quality and vegetation cover.

4.4 Summary of Demonstration

In a demonstration of their opposition to the development, protesters brought posters in midway through the evening and when one participant was speaking they gathered at the front of the room with homemade signs. After their demonstration and photos, many returned to their seats while a few did leave.

5. Topics Address During the Meeting

The following discussion is an overview of the topics that were addressed by participants in the course of the meeting. It is not an attempt either to provide a detailed review of the content of the meeting in chronological order or to set out every comment made during a very lively give-and-take discussion. As noted above, no transcript was made. Rather, this section is an outline and summary of the issues, comments and questions that were raised and responded to.

5.1 Traffic

The meeting spent almost an hour on this topic. General concerns were regarding safety from the increased traffic and employee traffic.

5.1.1 Alternative Methods to Transport Goods

CPS was questioned why they would not invest in a barge and transport from Gimli or Selkirk via train versus having 4 trucks per hour using Highway 304 to the community.

CPS and AECOM responded that they had looked in the feasibility of various methods for transport of sand.

5.1.2 Highway Investment

The current condition of Highway 304 were raised stating it is unsafe, with lack of shoulder and sharp turns. There is no where to safely pull over if you need to. The public is concerned with an increase in traffic with an assumed 150+ employee vehicles traveling to the community and the trucks per hour for a 24/7 schedule. They asked if CPS would improve the road and when that will be done as they believe it should be done before trucks are hauling sand to the City.

AECOM and CPS acknowledged that road safety and standards are a concern and that improvements to the highway are being discussed in partnership with Manitoba Infrastructure. There is a budgetary process at the provincial level and CPS is willing to cost share the improvements to the road to increase safety, as well as pave the gravel portion to minimize dust.

5.1.3 Snow Clearing

Currently the snow plow comes from Manigotagan leaving at 10 am and returning around 2 pm. With the proposed truck traffic, concerns were raised about the highway being snow packed and a sheet of ice before the plows can clear the roads. A request was made that consideration of snow clearing as part of traffic plan be factored in, since additional snow clearing may be required.

AECOM thanked them for the comment and that this is helpful information as they move forward with the process to include in their plans to ensure safety is obtained.

5.1.4 Training and Certification of Truck Drivers

Due to recent tragedy of Humboldt, concerns were raised about the certification and qualification of truck drivers to and from the site. Seasoned truck drivers that have appropriate training should be required to reduce the risk of a similar tragedy from occurring in the community. There were concerns raised based on the destination of the sand varying, that drivers could be unfamiliar with the roads and not have the capacity to safely transport materials due to the lack of federal and provincial standards for drivers. CPS was requested to advocate for standards or set their own as part of their safety plan.

AECOM and CPS acknowledged that safety is a concern and priority.

5.1.5 Safety

CPS was requested to advocate for standards or set their own as part of their safety plan. CPS and AECOM acknowledged the recommendation.

5.1.6 Traffic Study

Traffic along the route has already increased and CPS and AECOM were questioned what the baseline data was for the traffic report.

AECOM responded that the report used not only data from 2009 but also updated with 2017 numbers.

5.2 Noise

The second most discussed topic was noise.

5.2.1 Buffers

The proposed 100 meter buffer of vegetation for noise mitigation is inadequate. Due to recent clearing, neighbours can hear skidding 4 kilometres away already, which is contradictory to why they bought cottages in the area. Buffering from all residences, whether zoned as residents or not, should be more than 100 meters. This should include those cottages in Pelican Inlet.

AECOM responded that, while 100 meter buffer is the minimum set back required, they will look at exceeding the minimum buffer to minimize noise and nuisance.

5.2.2 Phasing of Extraction

Request from the public was made that the development begin furthest from any resident and on a small scale so least impact to the community occurs.

AECOM acknowledged that they would consider this as part of their phasing plan.

5.2.3 Respect for the Community

Hours of operation and noise by-laws that the community must respect should also be respected by CPS. The area is tranquil and should remain as such.

AECOM acknowledged the comment and said the EAP includes mitigation measures for this purpose.

5.2.4 Migratory Birds

Clearing during the migratory nesting window should be respected.

AECOM agreed they will be following the regulations for migratory birds and the window as set by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*.

5.2.5 Truck signals and Blasting

How will the trucks signal when they are loaded? Will there be any blasting on site?

AECOM stated no blasting on site.

5.3 Air Quality

5.3.1. Dust Control

With the increased traffic and extraction of sand, dust control should be managed.

AECOM responded that they would be contained using the industry standards within a structure. CPS confirmed they are working on improvements to the Highway with Manitoba Infrastructure as a way of mitigating dust from truck traffic.

5.3.2. Stockpiling of Sand

Inquiry as to whether CPS will be stockpiling sand based on a drawing in the EAP.

AECOM and CPS both confirmed stockpiling is not proposed.

5.4 Vegetative Cover and Reclamation

5.4.1. Recent Clearing of Land

The recent clearing of the site by Hollow Water First Nation was brought up with request on clarification of what permits were obtained, and request that those permits be made public.

AECOM confirmed that the permit was Hollow Water First Nation's permit and that they had right to clear the land. The permits can be accessed.

5.4.2. Reclamation Process

The public inquired whether the extracted land will be re-claimed immediately or left barren until the project is expected to cease in 50+ years. CPS confirmed the reclamation plan is to re-claim and re-vegetate land that has been extracted the following year so that they are working at the following interval each year: high-grade silica sand quarries that will be sequentially opened, closed and progressively rehabilitated each year at a rate of 5 hectare of an open quarry cell per year.

5.4.3 Traditional Land Practice

The local traditional beliefs is that land is sacred and that you cannot take without paying the price. The land and its bounty is not to be bought and sold but to provide for all. The land is sacred and should be respected and left alone.

5.5 Groundwater Quality

5.5.1. Consideration of Neighbouring Cottages

Testing should consider the impact to all residents. It should not take from the community for the sake of extraction of sand. If silica is removed and dirt is replacing as part of the rehabilitation process, will water filter the same for groundwater?

AECOM replied studies have been done on water and will continue to be explored as part of the construction.

5.5.2. Water Sourcing

Where is water coming from? Why not Lake Winnipeg?

AECOM responded that Lake Winnipeg water was raised as a concern at prior meetings so the proponent looked into alternative methods of water. Direct sourcing from Lake Winnipeg would not occur.

5.5.3 Pyrites

Acid draining is a big issue for water tables. The plan should be reviewed by Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Manitoba Mines Branch. A disposal plant should be in place prior to approval.

AECOM noted that they will be using the best standards for management of pyrites.

AECOM noted that the Manitoba Mines Branch is consulted as part of the process, and that typically DFO will not provide guidance.

5.5.4 Groundwater Study

Missing from the EAP. A hydrological study should be done prior to approval. Want wells monitored and community able to review reports.

AECOM has been doing studies on the groundwater and will continue to monitor for the duration of the project. Results will be communicated with committees [perhaps the Oversight Committee] to be set up.

5.5.5. Limestone Exposure

How will exposed limestone be contained from floating into air and water?

AECOM responded standards will be used to manage/contain exposed limestone.

5.6 Environmental Baseline Studies

Inquiry on whether the following studies have been completed and if they can all be made public record and easily accessible.

Baselines have been completed, as presented by AECOM at the beginning of tonight's presentation. These baselines were conducted for the EAP, as well as in response to previous comments from the Technical Advisory Committee and the public. Some are ongoing and will be made available where and when appropriate.

5.7 Public Engagement Processes

Inquiry as to the status of the terms of agreement for the oversight committee. How will these committee members be filled (e.g. appointed by local council, public election format, or by the company)? Pelican Inlet community should be included in the process. Can the community request a meeting with CPS without a third party facilitator? Can they request a halt to the project as a whole?

CPS confirmed that they are still in the process of these terms of agreement for the oversight committee but agreements are in the works with Hollow Water First Nation, Seymourville and Manigotagan.

5.8 Provincial Environment Act Licensing Process

The process should require all studies, baseline reports, public engagement agreements, and infrastructure investments to have been completed prior to any license being issued.

Concerns were raised that the process does not allow informed decision making by the public. They should be allowed to vote on the EAP.

The process is causing conflict in the community. One resident mentioned that the process allows for the possibility of a public hearing after this public meeting.

Transparency and access to all reports, agreements, and studies should be made readily available to all.

The license being applied for does not match the work that has already been done.

EAP does not account for peat loss.

5.9 Climate Change

This development is against the Paris Accord and the promises the federal government have made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The effects on the environment from the truck traffic alone could be minimized by alternative methods of transporting the sand (i.e. barge and train).

AECOM acknowledged that this meeting isn't to discuss federal versus provincial applications and economy but rather this specific application as per the EAP process.

5.10 Local Cultural Awareness

How are local knowledge and traditional practices being included?

Elders have not all been invited to speak in the process, some were just invited for the first time to an elders lunch but there are mobility and transportation constraints to participating.

CPS has not come to the sacred fire to meet with those opposing the development. However, CPS has been working with the community for over 60+ meetings to date.

5.11 Monitoring

How will the community be kept informed and access monitoring reports? Will there be ongoing dialogue with community? What assurances are there that CPS will carry forward with the plan as proposed?

5.12 General Statements/Concerns

- What will be left for the grandchildren after this project is done?
- Want access to all technical information and data.
- Release permits CPS has applied for.
- All reports published online.

6. Conclusion

CPS and AECOM hosted this meeting, as requested by Manitoba Sustainable Development, in Seymourville as an additional opportunity for residents and stakeholders to learn more about the project, ask questions and speak with the proponents directly. The third party facilitation of Richard Wintrup was used to ensure no bias was present in the discussion and all were given equal opportunity to ask their questions and express their concerns.

A variety of topics were brought forward, many of them identified prior to the meeting through the comments on the public registry and previous public meeting. The discussion varied in that some of it was value-based and other topics were technical in nature. The range of issues and healthy discussion represent some of the many different perspectives and values that exist within the Province of Manitoba.

Appendix 1

IAP2 Code of Ethics and Engagement Spectrum

IAP2 code of ethics

The Code of Ethics is a set of principles which guide us in our practice of enhancing the integrity of the public participation process. As P2 practitioners, we hold ourselves accountable to these principles and strive to hold all participants to the same standards.

- 1 **Purpose:** we support public participation as a process to make better decisions that incorporate the interests and concerns of all affected stakeholders and meet the needs of the decision-making body.
- 2 **Role of Practitioner:** we will enhance the public's participation in the decision-making process and assist decision-makers in being responsive to the public's concerns and suggestions.
- 3 **Trust:** we will undertake and encourage actions that build trust and credibility for the process and among all the participants.
- 4 **Defining the Public's Role:** we will carefully consider and accurately portray the public's role in the decision-making process.
- 5 **Openness:** we will encourage the disclosure of all information relevant to the public's understanding and evaluation of a decision.
- 6 **Access to the Process:** we will ensure that stakeholders have fair and equal access to the public participation process and the opportunity to influence decisions.
7. **Respect for Communities:** we will avoid strategies that risk polarizing community interest or that appear to "divide and conquer."
- 8 **Advocacy:** we will advocate for the public participation process and will not advocate for a particular interest, party or project outcome.
- 9 **Commitments:** we will ensure that all commitments made to the public, including those by the decision-maker, are made in good faith.
- 10 **Support of the Practice:** we will mentor new practitioners in the field and educate decision-makers and the public about the value and use of public participation.



Definition of terms used in the Code of Ethics:

Stakeholders: any individual, group of individuals, organization or political entity with an interest or stake in the outcome of a decision

Public: those stakeholders who are not typically part of the decision-making entity or entities

Public Participation: any process that involves the public in problem-solving or decision-making and that uses public input to make better decisions

IAP2 spectrum

developed by the international association for public participation

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decision.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

Appendix 2

Public Meeting Agenda



Public Meeting Agenda



Meeting Name:	Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project – Environmental Assessment and Licencing Process
Public Registry File Reference:	5991.00
Date:	April 17, 2019
Time:	6:00 pm to 8:00 pm
Venue:	Seymourville Hall, Seymourville, MB

- 6:00 pm** Opening Prayer (HWFN Elder) & Project Team Introductions by Public Meeting Facilitator (Richard Wintrup & Associates)
- Canadian Premium Sand Inc. (CPS); AECOM
- 6:10 pm** Project Presentation:
- Project Summary
 - Previous Engagement Activities
 - On-going Community Guidance
 - Environmental Assessment Process Overview
 - Environmental Studies Completed
 - Environmental Management Program and Monitoring
 - Key Concern Topics We've Heard
 - Public Influenced Project Design Changes
 - Introduction to Sharing Circle (Facilitator)
- 6:30 pm*** Sharing Circle (Topic 1)
- Traffic
- 6:45 pm** Sharing Circle (Topic 2):
- Noise
- 7:00 pm** Sharing Circle (Topic 3):
- Vegetation/Wildlife/Land Use/Rehabilitation
- 7:20 pm** Sharing Circle (Topic 4):
- Air Quality/Dust
- 7:40 pm** Sharing Circle (Topic 5):
- Groundwater & Surface Water
- 8:00 pm** Closing Prayer (HWFN Elder) and Sharing Circle Check-In
- Invitation to approach Project Team to informally ask additional questions after Sharing Circle conclusion

* Timing schedule for Sharing Circle topic discussions is general and flexible.

Appendix 3

Powerpoint Presentation by AECOM



CPS
CANADIAN PREMIUM SAND

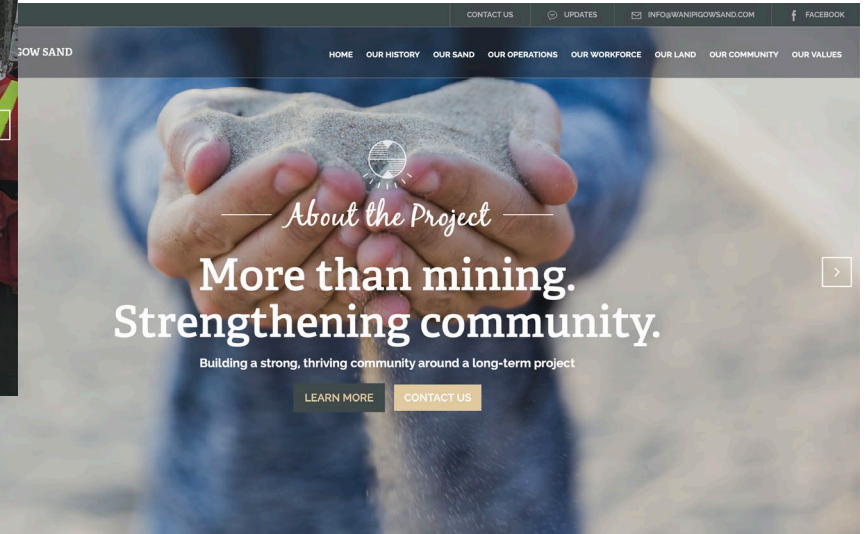
Invest.
Build.
Grow.

Hollow Water

Year-round, high-quality Tier 1 silica sand
production for 50+ years

Bringing Commitment to the Community
for Jobs & Care for the Environment





Silica sand is very hard, chemically inert, and has a high melting point, making it suitable for use in a variety of industries including :

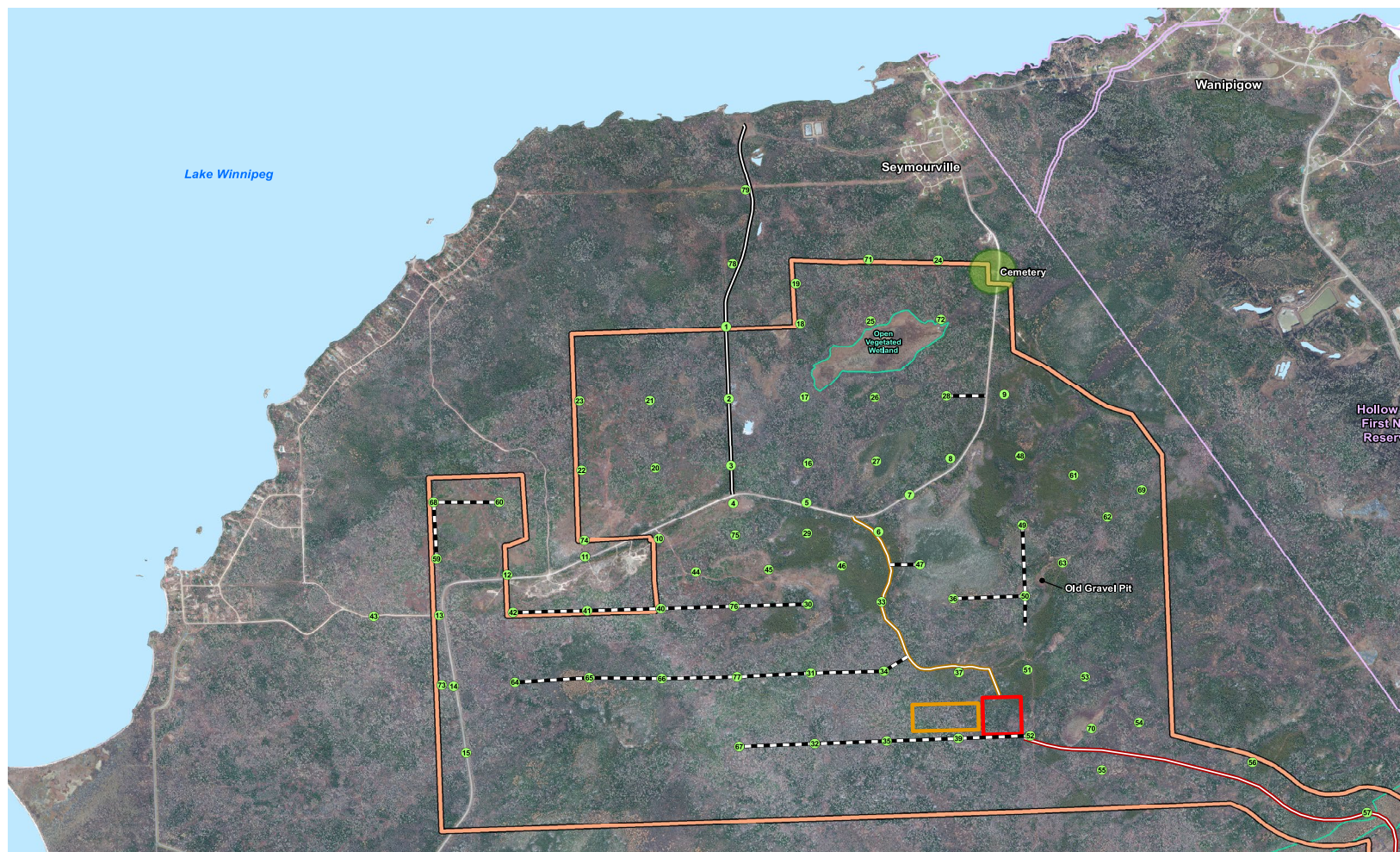
- Oil and gas recovery
- Glassmaking
- Metal casting
- Metal production
- Chemical production
- Construction
- Filtration and water production

The Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project will have an estimated life of **54 years**.

The Project will provide up to **150 full-time jobs** in the area.



Example of raw silica sand

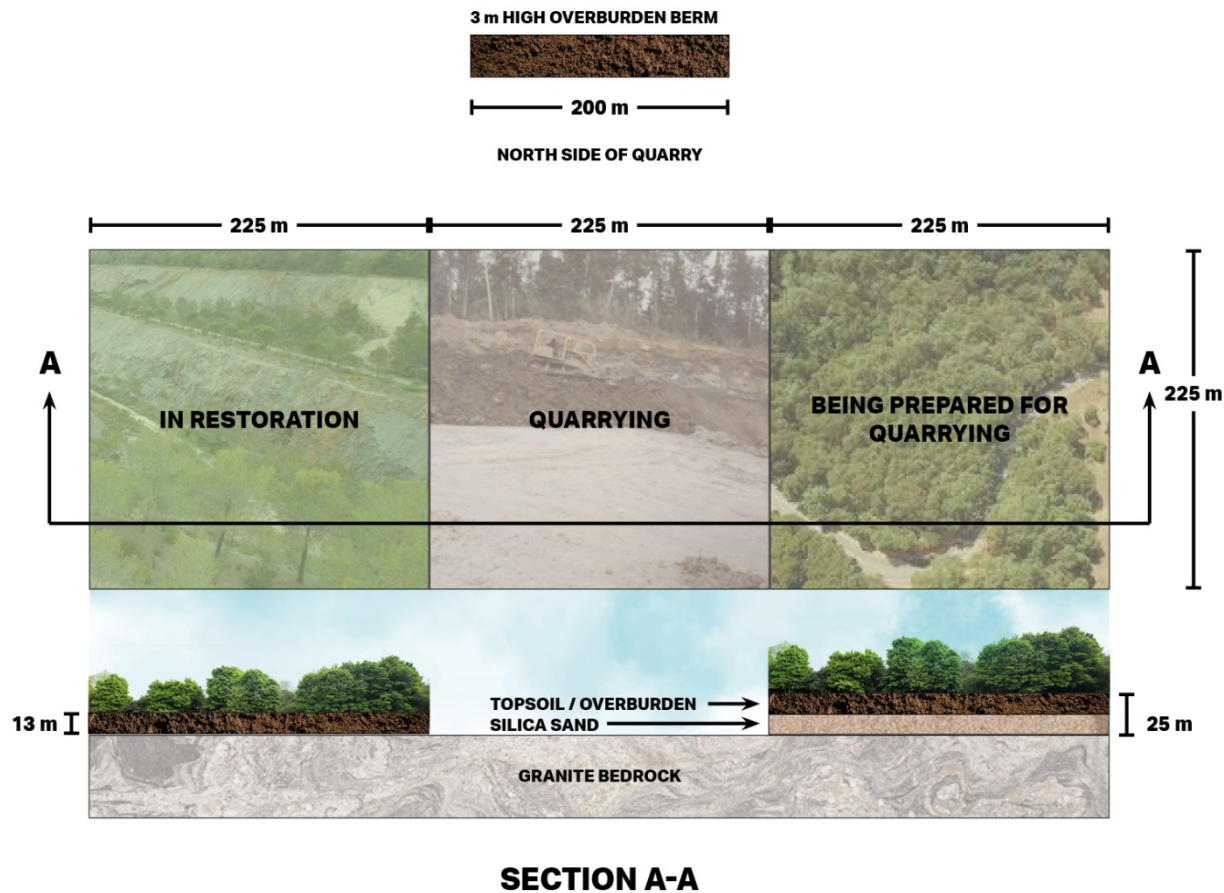


Project Components

- Sand wash & dry facility
 - negative pressure ventilation and bag houses to filter dust, all sand transfer points enclosed
- 6 km of paved access road
- Transmission line
- Improvements to 1.5 km road (gravel) for construction access and emergency use
- Improvements to Hollow Water Main Road used by transport trucks



Progressive Reclamation

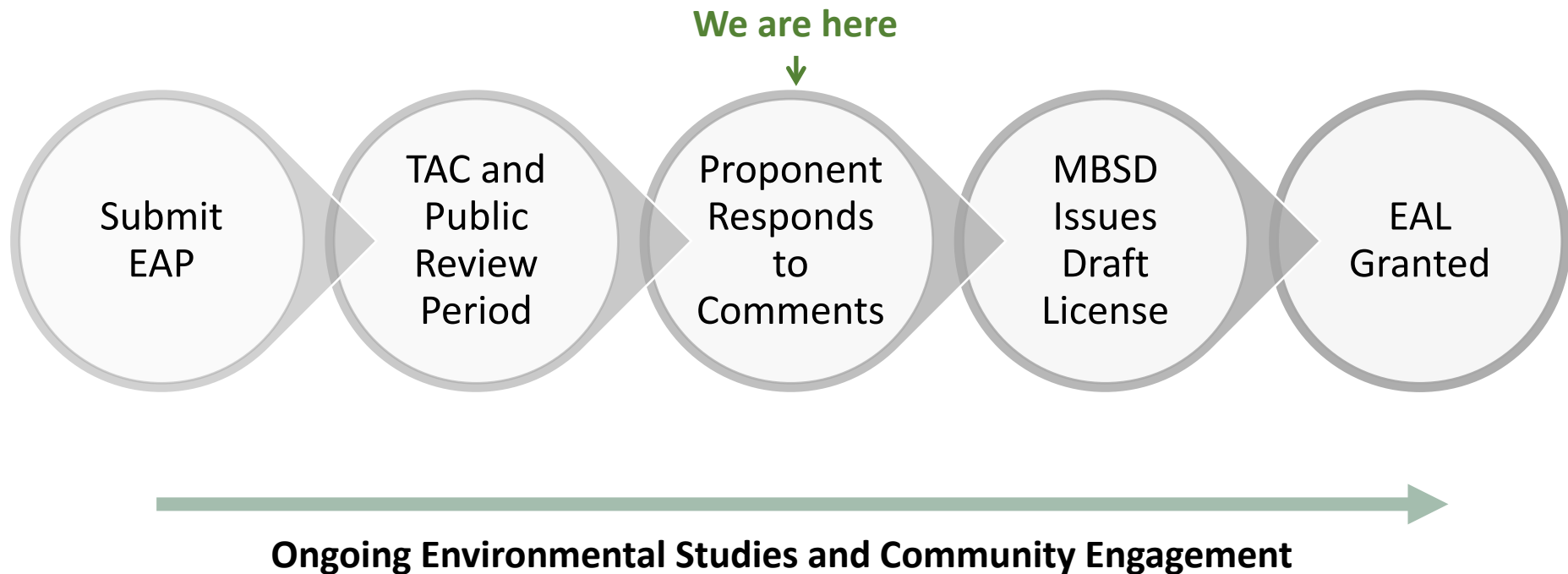


Environmental Assessment Process

- Define project components (including support infrastructure and facilities)
- Define existing environment
- Identify potential environmental inputs/outputs (e.g. freshwater in, silica sand out)
- Evaluate interactions between the project and existing environment
- Develop management and mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potential environmental effects
- Determine residual impacts remaining after mitigation



Manitoba's Environmental Approvals Process



Environmental Studies Completed for the Wanipigow Sand Extraction Project

Extensive investment in studies, exploration and testing for Environment Act License application

- Desktop Environmental Review
- Plant and Animal Walk
- Medicinal Plants Investigation with Elders
- Heritage Resources Impact Assessment
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- Traffic Impact Study
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Air Dispersion Modelling
- Hydrogeological (groundwater)
- Geotechnical Investigation



Mitigation Measures Identified in EAL Application

The EAL application addresses potential impacts and includes the engineering to address key factors:

Invest.

Build.

Grow.

Hollow Water

- Minimal water usage—**no impact on Lake Winnipeg**
- Dust collection in enclosed buildings—**no fugitive dust**
- Small mining footprint with **rolling restoration**

Application submitted December 18, 2018

Consultation process initiated in December 2018

Environmental Management Program

- Dust Management Plan
- Air Quality Monitoring Plan
- **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan***
- **Surface Water Management Plan***
- **Heritage Resources Management Plan***
- Groundwater Monitoring Plan
- Revegetation Monitoring Plan
- **Emergency Response Plan***
- Closure Plan

* **These Plans will be in place before Start of Project Construction Phase**



Ongoing Community Guidance

Council of Elders

Ongoing For Wisdom and Guidance

Operational Oversight Committee

Will meet regularly for the life of the operation to review plans, land restoration options and data collection (air, water, etc.)

Business Strategy Committee and Advisory Board

Will provide guidance regarding the business relationships, partnering relationships, and potential joint venture opportunities

Previous Engagement Activities

- Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study
- Community Open House (November 2018)
- More than **60 meetings** with local community members to identify priorities and concerns
- Review and response to Public Comments issued to DSD



Public Influenced Project Design Changes:

- Project water source **NOT** from Lake Winnipeg
 - To minimize Project Footprint - water sustainably sourced from:
 - Groundwater
 - Water drainage into quarries
 - Other licenced sources (as needed)

- Project Site access roads will be **PAVED**
 - To minimize dust generation

- Sand Wash & Dry Facility and sand product transfer points **ENCLOSED** using latest dust filter and design technology
 - To avoid dust generation

Key Concerns

Air Quality
(Dust)

Vegetation
Wildlife
Land Use
Rehabilitation

Noise

Groundwater

Traffic

**Please Join Us
for the Sharing Circle
Project Discussion Session!**
