



May 7, 2019

New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government
Marysville Place
P. O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1

Attention: Ms. Cassandra Colwell
Project Manager, Environmental Impact Assessment Branch

RE: Erratum #1 to EIA Registration for the Proposed Upham East Gypsum Quarry, EIA
File No. 4561-3-1508, Hammond River Holdings Limited

On October 30, 2018, Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) submitted an environmental impact assessment (EIA) registration document to the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government (NBDELG) for the above-noted Project on behalf of Hammond River Holdings Limited (Hammond River Holdings). The document, titled "Hammond River Holdings Limited: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Registration, Proposed Upham East Gypsum Quarry Project, Upham, New Brunswick" prepared by Dillon and dated October 30, 2018, was intended to initiate an EIA review of the Project under Section 5(1) of the New Brunswick Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation under the Clean Environment Act.

Since the submission of that document, and in the course of preparing responses to questions and comments received from the NBDELG's Technical Review Committee (TRC) as well as from various members of the public, First Nations, and other key stakeholders, several errors or omissions have been identified in the document that require correction. This Erratum document is thus intended to correct errors or omissions in the EIA registration document. In the attached Table 1, we identify: the section number in the EIA registration document that requires correction, an explanation (as necessary), and the amended text or other information that is intended to correct the errors or omissions present in the original EIA registration document. Given the minor nature of these revisions, a reissuance of the EIA registration is not believed to be necessary.

Should you have any questions regarding this Erratum, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Sincerely,
DILLON CONSULTING LIMITED

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Denis L. Marquis".

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Table 1: Summary of Responses to TRC Questions Regarding the Proposed Upham East Gypsum Quarry, Upham, New Brunswick

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strikethrough)
1.	Page 10, Section 1.3.2.2, Table 1.3.2, Row 1 following the header	The first row of Table 1.3.2 identifies that an authorization under Section 35(2) of the Fisheries Act may be required for temporary or permanent alterations to fish habitat, whereas authorization is not generally required for temporary alterations.	The text in the 2 nd column of row 1 in Table 1.3.2 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows: "For temporary or permanent alterations to fish habitat (likely required)".
2.	Page 12, Section 2.1, Paragraph 1, Line 3	In response to comments from the Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA) in its letter dated November 26, 2018, it was identified that incorrect coordinates for the Project site were provided in the EIA registration document.	The 3 rd line of the first paragraph on Page 12 of the EIA registration document in Section 2.1 is hereby amended as follows: ... "The geographic centre of the property is at coordinates N 7386845.13 and E 2561169.61 <u>N 7386822.42 and E 2567772.34.</u> " ...
3.	Page 17, Section 2.3, Figure 2.3.1	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, an error appeared on Figure 2.3.1 of the EIA Registration document, which shows that collection channels on-site do not connect to each other and some appear to discharge directly to the discharge point rather than be directed to the settling pond.	Figure 2.3.1 on Page 17, Section 2.3 of the EIA registration document is hereby corrected by deleting the figure and replacing it by the attached revised Figure 2.3.1. Changes to the conceptual site layout plan that have occurred since the initial preparation of the document are reflected in the updated Figure 2.3.1 attached.

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in striketrough)
4.	Page 18, Section 2.3.1, Paragraph 1 from the top of the page, Line 5	<p>In response to comments from the Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA) in its letter dated November 26, 2018, it was identified that the EIA registration incorrectly stated that the Rock Quarry Siting Standards published by the NBDELG would be observed.</p> <p>Since the Project is subject to the EIA Regulation as it involves the extraction of a mineral under the Mining Act, the NBDELG has confirmed that the Rock Quarry Siting Standards do not apply to the Project. These standards were intended for rock quarries that do not "trigger" an EIA review.</p>	<p>The 5th line of the first paragraph on Page 18 of the EIA registration in Section 2.3.1 is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>... "Efforts will be undertaken to maintain treed buffers along property lines to the extent possible, and the 'Rock Quarry Siting Standards' published by the NBDELG (NBDELG 2014) will be observed <u>if they are determined by the NBDELG to apply to the Project.</u>" ...</p>

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
5.	Page 20, Section 2.3.5, Paragraph 4 from the top of the page	<p>In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, it was identified that the settling pond would be sized to store water arising from the 24-hour 1:100 year return period flood event. This should rather state that the pit sump and settling pond(s) <u>combined</u> will be sized in this manner.</p> <p>Additionally, according to current updated design, two settling ponds in series are now planned.</p>	<p>The 4th paragraph from the top of Page 20 within Section 2.3.5 is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“Finally, at this time, it is expected that a water management (settling pond(s)) will be constructed on-site, as shown on Figure 2.3.1, to temporarily store water from site runoff and pit dewatering prior to release to the natural environment. The specific location of the settling pond(s) will be determined as part of the development of the water management plan for the Project, in parallel to the EIA review. The settling pond(s) will not be lined with a compacted clay or geo-synthetic liner, since the only potential contaminant of concern in the stored water is suspended solids which will remain in the settling pond(s); this will allow some stored water (free of suspended sediments) to naturally infiltrate to groundwater through the bottom of the pond. The settling pond(s) will have anticipated surface area of up to 6 ha (depending on how much water can be stored in the open pit sump), and combined with the pit sump, will be designed <u>such that the pit sump and settling pond(s) together are able</u> to store the volume of water generated by the 100-year, 24-hour rainfall event and to allow for a minimum 24-hour residence time for stored water, to enable natural, gravity-based settling of sediment suspended in the water. Water will not be discharged when downgradient infrastructure is already at capacity as a result of a major precipitation event.”</p> <p>Further, all references of a similar nature within the document to the storage capacity of the pit sump and settling pond(s) are hereby corrected so that the water management features of the site will be designed such that, <u>together</u>, they are sized to store the volume of water arising reference to the 100-year, 24-hour rainfall event.</p> <p>Finally, the words “settling pond” are hereby replaced by the words “<u>settling pond(s)</u>”, wherever they appear in the document.</p>

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
6.	Page 24, Section 2.3.11, first paragraph from the top of the page, Line 5	Though no permanent on-site fuel storage is planned for the Project, it was identified that should the proponent decide to install permanent petroleum storage tanks on-site would be licensed under the New Brunswick Petroleum Product Storage and Handling Regulation. The licensing requirements under this regulation are for permanent tanks storing 2,000 litres or more of petroleum product. Below this threshold, licensing is not required.	<p>The fifth line of the first paragraph on Page 24 within Section 2.3.11 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>...“Tanks would be licensed under the New Brunswick Petroleum Product Storage and Handling Regulation, <u>as applicable.</u>” ...</p>
7.	Page 28, Section 2.4.2.1, 2 nd bullet	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, it was confirmed that blasting would only be conducted between the hours of 10:00 and 16:00, Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays.	<p>The 2nd bullet of Section 2.4.2.1 on Page 28 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Blasting will occur <u>using explosives</u> approximately 25 times per year as an annual average (excluding nights, weekends, and statutory holidays) using explosives by a licensed blasting contractor. <u>Blasting shall be limited to the hours of 10:00 to 16:00, Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays. Advance notification to residents within 1,000 m of the Project site shall be provided.</u>” <p>Additionally, all references within the EIA registration document to when blasting will occur are to be consistent with this revision.</p>

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
8.	Page 41, Section 3.2.2, 2 nd paragraph	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that alewife are also present in the Hammond River.	<p>The 2nd paragraph of Section 3.2.2 on Page 41 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“Fish species that typically reside in the Hammond River include <u>but are not limited to: alewife (Alosa pseudoharengus) (HRAA, pers. comm., 2018),</u> Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>), smallmouth bass (<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>), rainbow smelt (<i>Osmerus mordax</i>), striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>), and shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>) (NBDOE 2007).”</p> <p>In addition, the following reference is hereby added to the personal communications list in Section 14.1 of the EIA registration:</p> <p>“HRAA (Hammond River Angling Association), Nauwigewauk, NB. “Review comments – Hammond River Holdings Environmental Impact Assessment Registration; Project #15082018”. Letter dated November 26, 2018.”</p>
9.	Page 85, Section 5.4.1.3, first paragraph	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that the significance criteria for fish and fish habitat are not appropriate since regional fish population studies have not been conducted. This was also pointed out by the Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick (WNNB) in its letter dated January 4, 2019.	<p>The first paragraph of Section 5.4.1.3 on Page 85 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“A significant adverse residual environmental effect on fish and fish habitat is defined as one that results in an unmitigated or non-offset loss of fish habitat that results in “serious harm to fish” as defined under the Fisheries Act. For fish populations, a significant adverse residual environmental effect would result from a Project-related destruction of fish resulting in a decline of regional fish populations <u>an aquatic species at risk</u> that was not authorized under the Fisheries Act.”</p>
10.	Page 86, Section 5.4.2.1, 2 nd paragraph, Line 1	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that alewife are also present in the Hammond River. This was also pointed out by the Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick (WNNB) in its letter dated January 4, 2019.	<p>The first sentence of the 2nd paragraph of Section 5.4.2.1 on Page 86 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“Fish species that typically reside in the Hammond River include <u>but are not limited to: alewife (Alosa pseudoharengus) (HRAA, pers. comm., 2018),</u> Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>), smallmouth bass (<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>), rainbow smelt (<i>Osmerus mordax</i>), striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>), and shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>) (NBDOE 2007).”</p>

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11.	Page 86, Section 5.4.2.1, 2 nd paragraph	In its letter dated January 4, 2019, the Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick (WNNB) stressed the spiritual and cultural importance of Atlantic salmon to the Wolastoqey, in addition to being a key species for the non-Indigenous sport fishery.	<p>The 2nd paragraph of Section 5.4.2.1 on Page 86 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“Fish species that typically reside in the Hammond River include <u>but are not limited to: alewife (<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>) (HRAA, pers. comm., 2018), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>), smallmouth bass (<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>), rainbow smelt (<i>Osmerus mordax</i>), striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>), and shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>) (NBDOE 2007). The Hammond River maintains an annual run of returning adult Atlantic salmon (outer Bay of Fundy population) (HRAA 2015). The outer Bay of Fundy population of Atlantic salmon is in decline and has been listed as “Endangered” by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC); that designation is currently under review under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA). The inner Bay of Fundy population of Atlantic salmon has been listed as “Endangered” under SARA. <u>In addition to being a key species of importance to the non-Indigenous sport fishery, Atlantic salmon are a spiritually and culturally important species to the Wolastoqiyik nation and other Indigenous peoples of New Brunswick, and historically a key component of the subsistence fishery for the Indigenous peoples of New Brunswick.</u>”</u></p>

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
12.	Page 87, Section 5.4.2.2, 2 nd paragraph from top of page	<p>In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, it was identified that Outer Bay of Fundy Atlantic salmon are incorrectly identified as not being listed under the New Brunswick Species at Risk Act (NB SARA), whereas in fact outer Bay of Fundy Atlantic salmon is listed as “Endangered” under NB SARA. The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA) also pointed this out in its letter dated November 26, 2018.</p> <p>As well, HRAA pointed out that information is not consistent with the listing of Schedule A of the New Brunswick Regulation 2013-38 under NB SARA. Atlantic salmon (Outer Bay of Fundy population) should be identified as Endangered, Shortnose sturgeon should be identified as Special Concern, Striped bass (Bay of Fundy population) should be identified as Endangered, and American eel (not referenced in Dillon, 2018) should be identified as Threatened.</p>	<p>The second paragraph of Section 5.4.2.2 on Page 87 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“A custom Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (AC CDC) (2018) data report (refer to Appendix A) was obtained for a 5 km radius around the PDA. According to the AC CDC records review, there is one record of aquatic SAR that has been historically observed within 5 km of the Project: the Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) outer Bay of Fundy population is ranked as S2 (rare) by the AC CDC and is also listed as “Endangered” by COSEWIC <u>and NB SARA</u>, but is not listed under SARA or NB SARA. In addition, the DFO aquatic species at risk mapping (DFO 2018) identified shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>) (listed as “Special Concern” under Schedule 1 of SARA <u>and NB SARA</u>) as potentially occurring within the Hammond River. <u>Other species of key importance include striped bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>, Bay of Fundy population listed as “Endangered” under COSEWIC and NB SARA, but not listed under SARA) and American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>, listed as “Endangered” under COSEWIC and NB SARA, but not listed under SARA).</u>”</p>

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13.	Page 88, Section 5.4.2.3, Figure 5.4.1	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, an error appeared on Figure 5.4.1 of the EIA Registration document, whereby the flow direction arrow for watercourse WC4 in Figure 5.4.1 of the EIA Registration is incorrect, and in fact, water flows onto the Project site from the adjacent property located to the east of the Project site.	<p>Figure 5.4.1 in Section 5.4.2.3 on Page 88 of the EIA registration document is hereby corrected by deleting the figure and replacing it by the attached revised Figure 5.4.1.</p> <p>The revised Figure 5.4.1 correctly shows the flow direction arrow for watercourse WC4 as flowing onto the Project site from the adjacent property located to the east of the Project site.</p>
14.	Page 97, Section 5.4.3.3, Paragraph 1	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, it was identified that approximately 1,000 m ² of fish habitat loss would occur in WC1 and 136 m ² of fish habitat loss would occur in WC4. It was also identified that fish habitat loss in WC3 is not expected to occur.	<p>The first paragraph of Section 5.4.3.3 on Page 97 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>“The Project will result in the direct loss of the upper stretches of watercourse 1 (WC1) and watercourse 3 (WC3) <u>a portion of watercourse 4 (WC4)</u> that intersect the PDA, to allow for the construction of the open pit and related surface facilities to be located on the site. <u>Approximately 1,000 m² of fish habitat in WC1, and approximately 136 m² of fish habitat in WC4, are expected to be lost.</u> This is an unavoidable loss to accomplish the Project, which will occur during construction and persist through the life of the Project. The Project has been developed to minimize the area of disturbance of the PDA to that which is required to meet the Project objectives, maintaining treed buffers around wetlands and watercourses (except for WC1 in the open pit area, for which the portion of WC1 that is present in the PDA will be lost), to minimize the extent of fish habitat loss. <u>Hammond River Holdings will implement all necessary measures with the goal of avoiding disturbance of WC3 and its 30 m buffer to the extent possible so that fish habitat is not lost in WC3—some minor modifications may be required to facilitate the release of settled storm water from the settling pond(s) so as to avoid erosion or sedimentation of WC3 such that they are not considered serious harm to fish.</u>”</p>

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
15.	Page 108, Section 5.5.2.3, Figure 5.5.1	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, an error appeared on Figure 5.5.1 of the EIA Registration document, whereby the flow direction arrow for watercourse WC4 in Figure 5.5.1 of the EIA Registration (between wetlands WL11 and WL12) is incorrect, and in fact, water flows onto the Project site from the adjacent property located to the east of the Project site.	<p>Figure 5.5.1 in Section 5.4.2.3 on Page 108 of the EIA registration document is hereby corrected by deleting the figure and replacing it by the attached revised Figure 5.5.1.</p> <p>The revised Figure 5.5.1 correctly shows the flow direction arrow for watercourse WC4, between WL11 and WL12, as flowing onto the Project site from the adjacent property located to the east of the Project site.</p>
16.	Pages 110-111, Section 5.5.2.3, subsection titled "Wetland 3 (WL3) – 1.8 ha Unmapped Fen/Wet Meadow Complex"	In the response to the second round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated February 22, 2019, the TRC identified that that the regulated wetland layer that was used in the EIA document does not match the mapping of regulated wetlands shown on GeoNB. Upon further review, it was determined that hat there is a discrepancy between the online GeoNB mapping (as viewed on the online tool) and the downloadable shapefile available from GeoNB (as presented on Figure 5.5.1 of the EIA registration). As a result, the portion of WL3 that appears on the Project site was characterized in the EIA registration as being a non-regulated (unmapped) wetland that did not require a WAWA permit or wetland compensation for net loss of wetland function. It is clear that since this wetland is in fact regulated (mapped), the	<p>The subsection titled "Wetland 3 (WL3) – 1.8 ha Unmapped Fen/Wet Meadow Complex" in Section 5.5.2.3 on Pages 110-111 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p><u>"Wetland 3 (WL3) – 1.8 ha Mapped Unmapped Fen/Wet Meadow Complex</u></p> <p>Based on the results of the field assessment, Wetland 3 <u>is a mapped (regulated) wetland</u> that is characterized as a permanently flooded/saturated throughflow fen/wet meadow complex associated with the floodplain of a lotic watercourse system. The area of the wetland delineated within the PDA totalled 1.8 ha; however, the wetland extends off-site, and is hydrologically connected to a mapped (regulated) wetland located just northeast of the PDA through a mapped watercourse (WC1; refer to Section 5.4 for further details). Due to recent cut-over, there was no overstory (trees) within the wetland. The shrub layer was dominated by red osier dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>), speckled alder (<i>Alnus incana</i>) and steeplebush. The herbaceous understory layer was dominated by common spikerush, woolgrass, common water parsnip (<i>Sium suave</i>), and marsh seedbox (<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>). The vegetation community identified at Wetland 3 is comprised of greater than 50% wet adapted vegetation species based on their indicator status (i.e., FAC, FACW, OBL) (USACE 1987); therefore, this wetland is considered to have a "hydrophytic" or wet</p>

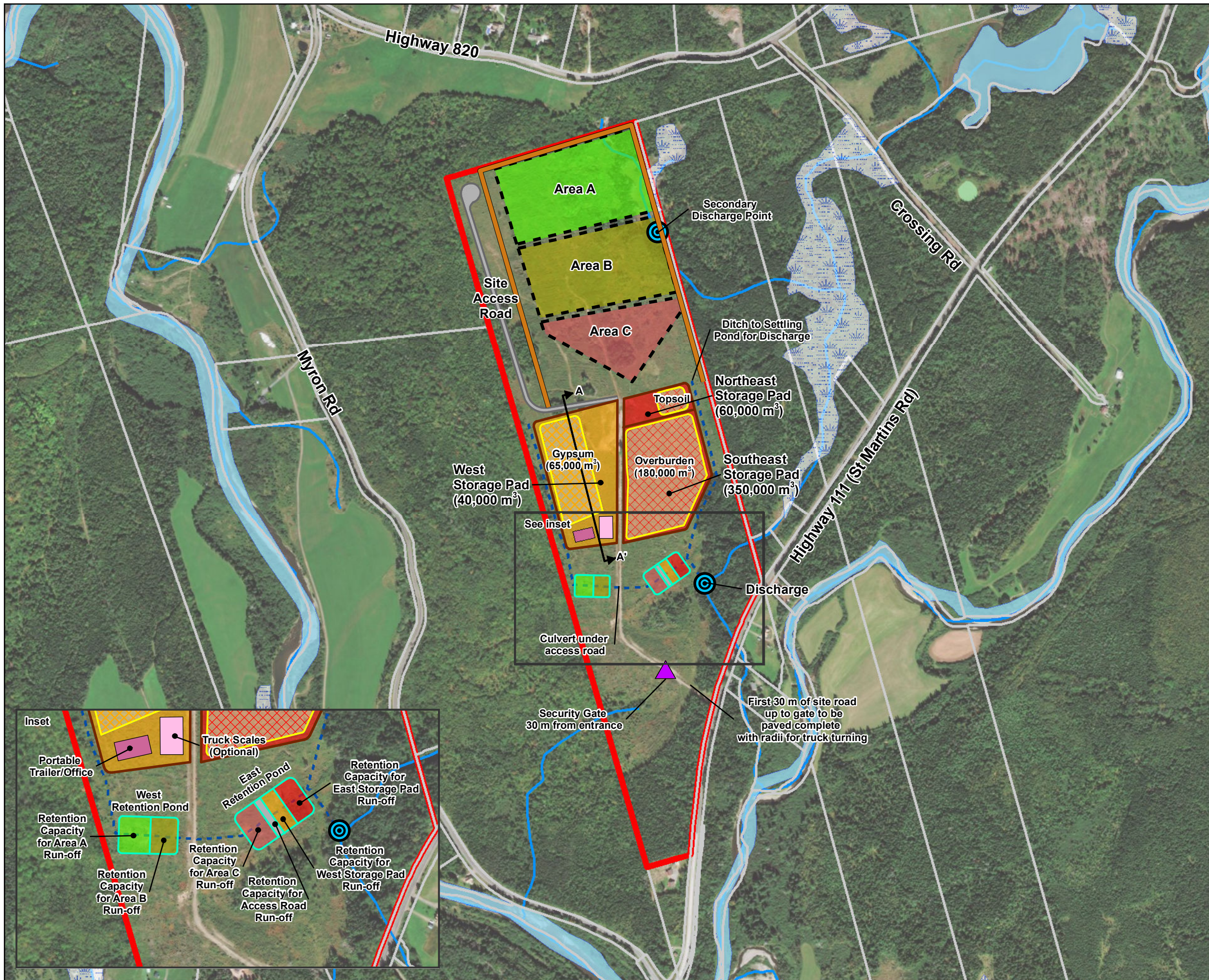
Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
		<p>loss of the portion of WL3 that appears on the project site will require a WAWA permit and associated compensation for the direct loss of 1.8 ha of wetland (at a ratio of 2:1).</p>	<p>adapted vegetation community. There were no flora SAR or SOCC observed during the desktop or field delineations of this wetland. The wetland also had wet soil indicators in the form of a thick organic layer at the surface that is slower to decompose due to wet conditions in soil close to the surface as well as a gleyed (depleted) layer indicating that the water table regularly moves into this layer of the soil. The wetland had several hydrology indicators including, the presence of surface water, and a high water table. The origin of the wetland is expected to be natural due to its connection with a mapped watercourse and adjacent wetland.</p> <p>As noted above, this unmapped <u>mapped</u> wetland is connected to a mapped wetland and a mapped watercourse <u>that extend off the project site on a neighbouring property to the northeast</u>, therefore, it is considered to be a part of a larger wetland complex. The development of the open pit for extraction of gypsum will result in the direct loss of the unmapped <u>portion of the wetland WL3 that appears on the Project site, thus requiring a WAWA permit and associated wetland compensation at a ratio of 2:1. (i.e., WL3).</u> It is also possible that indirect effects could occur to the <u>portion of WL3 that appears on the neighbouring property to the northeast of the project site; monitoring during follow-up would identify if changes or losses of wetland function occur, and appropriate corrective actions would be implemented as adaptive management measures in the event that a change or loss of wetland function is experienced in this off-site portion of WL3.</u> Due to the location of the gypsum deposit (the thickest portion of the deposit is located in the northeastern portion of the property; refer to Section 2.2 and 2.3 for further details), there are no other feasible alternatives to the placement of the open pit (refer to Section 2.8 for further details on Alternative means of carrying out the project). Although it is known that WL3 will be directly lost as a result of the development of the open pit, the indirect effects of this Project activity on the mapped <u>portion of the wetland complex (located outside of the PDA) is currently unknown (refer to Section 5.5.3 for further details of anticipated residual effects).</u>"</p>

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			Furthermore, all references to WL3 being an unmapped (unregulated) wetland in the EIA registration document are hereby corrected to indicate that WL3 is a mapped (regulated) wetland, and that a WAWA permit and associated wetland compensation at a ratio of 2:1 will be required for direct effects to the portion of WL3 that appears on the Project site, within the PDA.
17.	Page 122, Section 5.6.1, last sentence before Section 5.6.1.1	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that while the sentence states that incidental observations of wildlife were made within the LAA, the observations made were limited to the PDA.	The last sentence of Section 5.6.1 on Page 122, immediately preceding Section 5.6.1.1, is hereby amended as follows: "Incidental observations conducted during wetland and vegetation survey efforts were used to collect information on the presence of wildlife within the <u>PDA LAA</u> , with an emphasis on SAR/SOCC."
18.	Page 127, Section 5.6.2.1, fifth row in Table 5.6.1	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that the scientific name for Canada warbler has been revised from <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> to <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> .	The entry in the first column of the fifth row of Table 5.6.1 in Section 5.6.2.1 on Page 126 is hereby amended as follows: Canada Warbler (<u><i>Cardellina canadensis</i></u>) (<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>)
19.	Page 130, Section 5.6.2.4, Paragraph 1	In the response to the first round of Technical Review Committee (TRC) comments dated January 4, 2019, it was identified that wood turtles are listed as "Threatened" and snapping turtles are listed as "Special Concern" under the New Brunswick Species at Risk Act (NB SARA).	The first paragraph of Section 5.6.2.4 on Page 130 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows: "NBDERD's General Status of Wild Species database (NBDERD 2018a) reports that there are 7 reptile and 16 amphibian species known to occur in New Brunswick. Of these species, one (wood turtle) is "At Risk" and one (dusky salamander) is considered "Sensitive" No terrestrial reptiles or amphibians are listed under the NB SARA. Under the federal SARA, the wood turtle is listed as "Threatened", and the snapping turtle is considered a SOCC. <u>Under the NB SARA, wood turtles are listed as "Threatened", and snapping turtles are listed as a "species of special concern".</u> "

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
20.	Page 139, Section 5.7.2.1, 2 nd paragraph, 4 th line	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that sea run Atlantic salmon was missing from this list, even though retention of these fish is currently not permitted.	The 4 th line of the 2 nd paragraph of Section 5.7.2.1 on Page 139 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows: "Sportfish species found in waters in RFA 6 include: <u>sea run Atlantic salmon</u> , brook trout, landlocked salmon, and smallmouth bass (NBDERD 2018b), among others. "
21.	Page 161, Section 5.9.2.4, 2 nd paragraph	In its letter dated January 4, 2019, the Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick (WNNB) stressed the spiritual and cultural importance of Atlantic salmon to the Wolastoqey, in addition to being a key species for the non-Indigenous sport fishery.	The 2 nd paragraph of Section 5.9.2.4 on Page 161 of the EIA registration is hereby amended as follows: "As such, specific information about which traditional activities may have historically been conducted or are currently occurring specifically in the PDA and LAA is not available. However, it can be expected that the watercourses near the Project (particularly the Hammond River and some larger tributaries) would have been used at some time for fishing and navigation by Aboriginal persons (although the use of on-site watercourses WC1-WC4 for such purposes is unlikely, given their small size), and that the lands would have been used by Aboriginal persons for hunting, trapping, and gathering for food, medicines, and plants of traditional importance. <u>While the watercourses located on-site may be small, the Hammond River and its tributaries are known to provide habitat for Atlantic salmon. In addition to being a key species of importance to the non-Indigenous sport fishery, Atlantic salmon are a spiritually and culturally important species to the Wolastoqiyik nation and other Indigenous peoples of New Brunswick, and historically a key component of the subsistence fishery for the Indigenous peoples of New Brunswick.</u> In the absence of specific information in this regard, though located on privately-owned land, it is conservatively assumed that the PDA has been and is being used for practicing traditional activities by Aboriginal persons, at the convenience of the landowner. Further specific information in this regard is expected to be obtained through engagement of Aboriginal communities, as engagement progresses."

Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
22.	Page 186, Section 7.4.5.1, first bullet	In its first round of comments on the EIA registration, the Technical Review Committee (TRC) identified that all spills or leaks, such as those from machinery or storage tanks, should be promptly contained and cleaned up (sorbents and booms should be available for quick containment and recovery), and reported to the 24-hour environmental emergencies reporting system (Maritime Provinces 1-800-565-1633).	<p>The first bullet in Section 7.4.5.1 on Page 186 of the EIA registration shall be amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A Project-specific Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) with defined contingency and emergency response procedures in the event of a hazardous material spill will be developed and implemented. <u>Spills or leaks of any hazardous material (including fuel oil, lubricants, or other hazardous materials) shall be promptly contained and cleaned up with sorbents, booms, and related spill clean-up materials and reported to the 24-hour environmental emergencies reporting system (Maritime Provinces 1-800-565-1633) as well as to the nearest regional office of the NBDELG.</u>”
23.	Page 195, Section 8.1, Table 8.1.1, under the Potential Effects of Socio-Economic Environment	The Hammond River Angling Association (HRAA), in its letter dated November 26, 2018, identified that typos had been introduced in the Potential Effects column of the Socio-economic environment summary table.	<p>The information under the column “Potential Effects” under the Socio-economic Environment section of Table 8.1.1 on Page 196 of the EIA registration document is hereby amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Project and quarrying activities during operation have the potential to affect nearby residences as a result of light, noise, and dust generated by equipment operation and blasting. Ground vibration and fracturing of bedrock from blasting has the potential to damage private property; • The Project may have a negative effect on residential property values due to elevated noise levels and increased truck traffic as well as perceived effects on aesthetic value of the area; • Effects on the single home-based business (if in existence) are expected to be similar to those on residences in that vicinity; • Accidents or malfunctions associated with construction and operation of the Project have the potential to result in an increase in calls for the Upham Volunteer Fire Department, as well as other emergency response organizations;

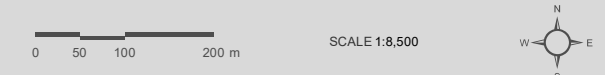
Correction #	Reference in EIA Registration Document	Explanation/Considerations	Proposed Correction (added text in <u>underline</u> , deleted text in strike through)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project may indirectly affect local agriculture if surface or groundwater resources are adversely affected as a result of Project activities as those water sources may be used for irrigation or livestock consumption; • The Project will result in the unavailability of the PDA for use for recreational hunting, trapping or gathering. • During operation, approximately 30-335-405 <u>35-40</u> trucks per day will added to the existing traffic on the preferred transportation route. • During operation, approximately 30-335-405 <u>35-40</u> trucks per day will added to the existing traffic on the preferred transportation route; and, • The Project will generate employment for up to 10 employees or contractors."



HAMMOND RIVER HOLDINGS LIMITED
 PROPOSED UPHAM EAST GYPSUM QUARRY

CONCEPTUAL SITE LAYOUT PLAN
 FIGURE 2.3.1

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA
- WATERBODY
- WATERCOURSE
- REGULATED WETLAND
- PROPOSED SITE FEATURES**
- DITCH
- TRUCK SCALE (OPTIONAL)
- SITE AREAS
- DISCHARGE POINT
- SECURITY GATE
- PORTABLE TRAILER/OFFICE
- ACCESS ROAD
- STOCKPILE
- STORAGE PAD
- RETENTION POND
- CROSS SECTION
- QUARRY BERM CONSTRUCTED FROM TOPSOIL AND OVERBURDEN (OFFSET MINIMUM 7m FROM PROPERTY BOUNDARY)
- HATCHING INDICATES MATERIAL STOCKPILE AREA ON TOP OF STORAGE PAD



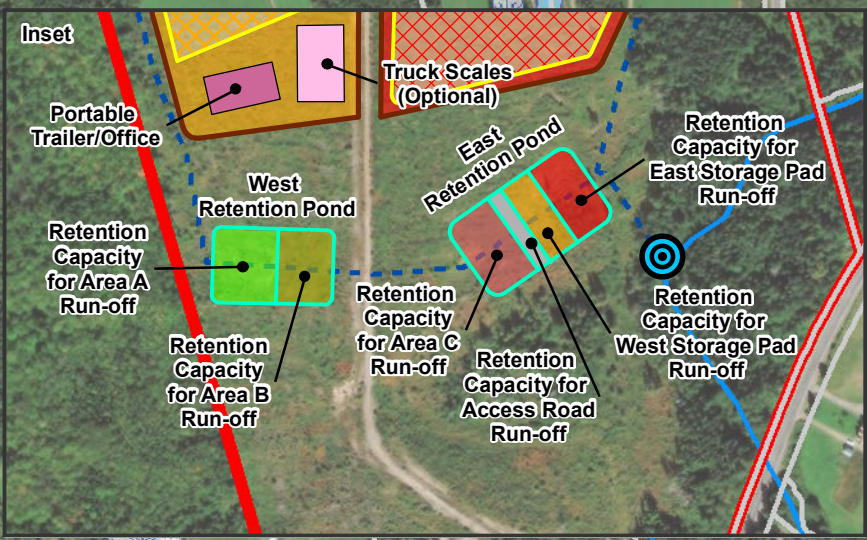
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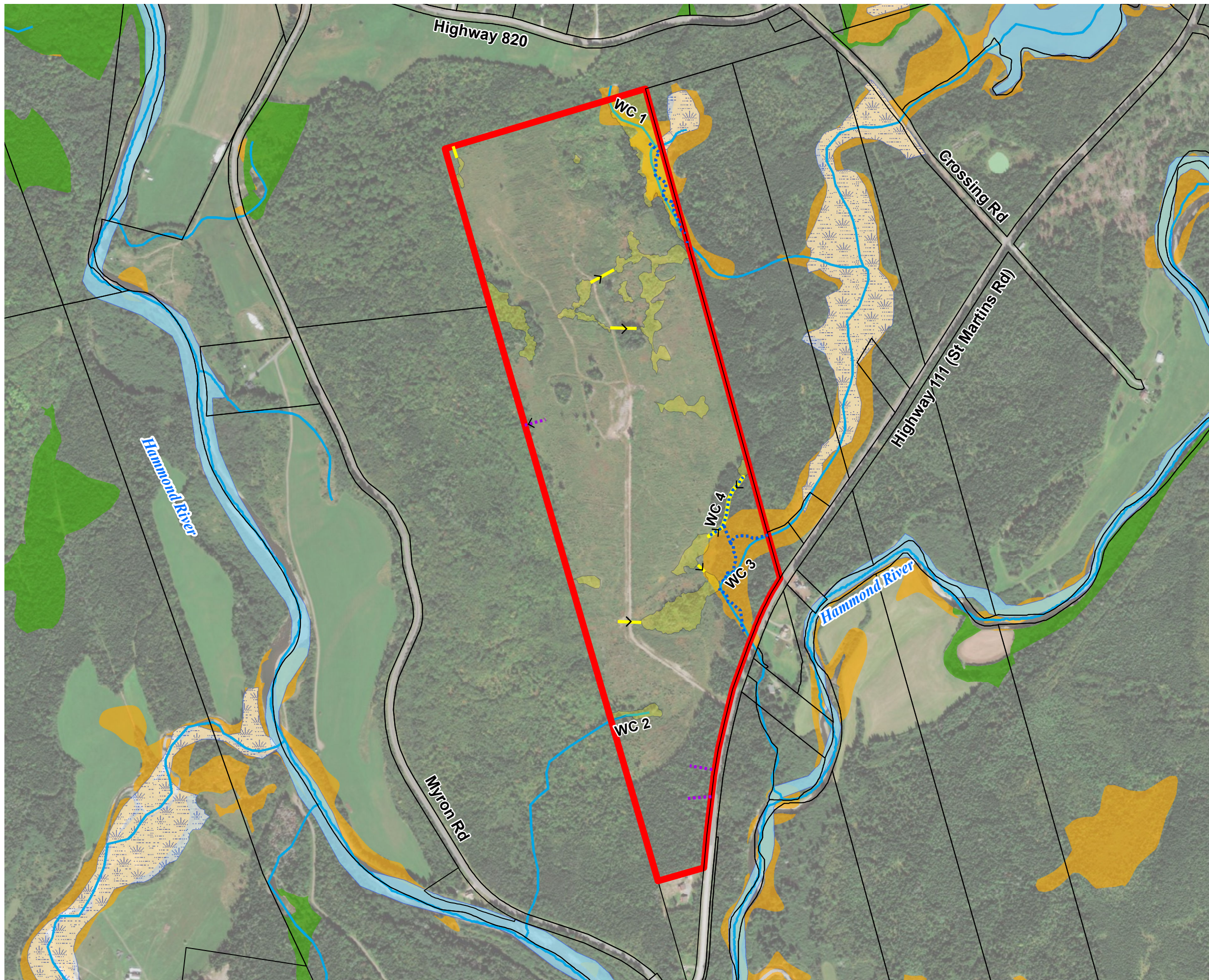
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 MAP REVISED BY: JAB
 MAP CHECKED BY: DM
 MAP PROJECTION: NAD_1983_CSRS_New_Brunswick_Stereographic

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PROJECT: 18-8346
 STATUS: DRAFT
 DATE: JAN 2019





HAMMOND RIVER HOLDINGS LTD.
 PROPOSED UPHAM EAST GYPSUM QUARRY

FISH HABITAT
 FIGURE 5.4.1

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA
 - GEO NB MAPPED WATERCOURSE
 - FIELD DELINEATED WETLANDS
 - FIELD IDENTIFIED DRAINAGE CHANNEL
 - FIELD IDENTIFIED WATERCOURSE
 - FIELD IDENTIFIED WETLAND DRAINAGE CONNECTION (WITH FLOW DIRECTION ARROW)
 - REGULATED WETLAND
 - NBDELG DRAFT BETA WETLAND MAPPING (UNREGULATED)**
 - PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLANDS
 - INTERMEDIATE WETLANDS
 - FORESTED WETLANDS
- WC = WATERCOURSE



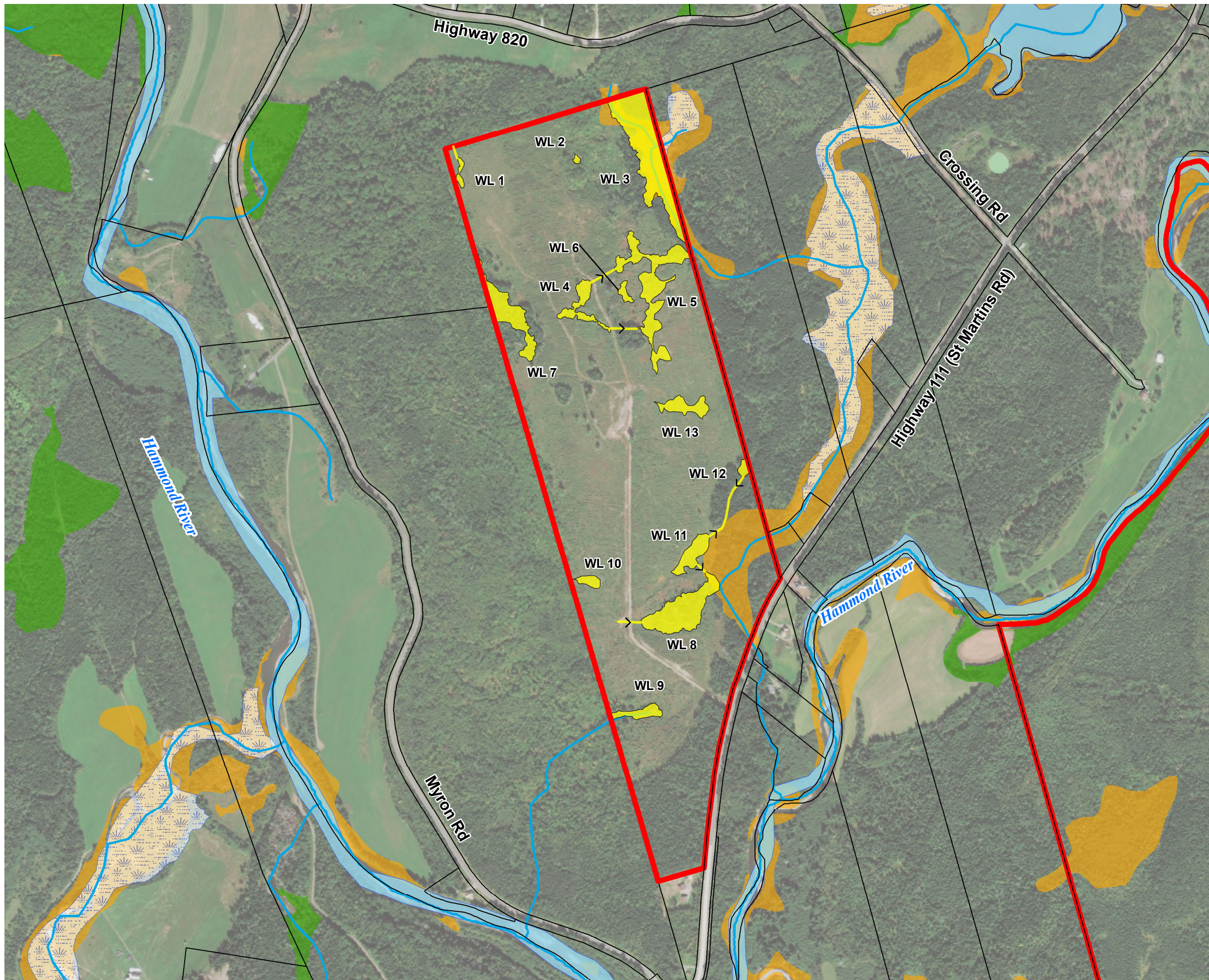
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 TOPO, OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

MAP CREATED BY: BQS
 MAP REVISED BY: JH
 MAP CHECKED BY: AS
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PROJECT: 18-8346
 STATUS: DRAFT
 DATE: OCT 2018



HAMMOND RIVER HOLDINGS LTD.
PROPOSED UPHAM EAST GYPSUM QUARRY

WETLANDS
FIGURE 5.5.1

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 - PROPERTY OWNED BY J D IRVING LIMITED
 - GEO NB MAPPED WATERCOURSE
 - UNREGULATED WETLANDS
 - FIELD IDENTIFIED WETLAND DRAINAGE CONNECTION (WITH FLOW DIRECTION ARROW)
 - REGULATED WETLAND
- NBDELG DRAFT BETA WETLAND MAPPING (UNREGULATED)**
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLANDS
 - INTERMEDIATE WETLANDS
 - FORESTED WETLANDS
- WL = WETLAND



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