Significant Risks of the *Canada Carbon* Mining Project by SOS GSLR – May 28, 2018

The text entitled "The facts about the Miller Project"[1], that was distributed to the citizens of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge (GSLR) recently by *Canada Carbon (CC)*, paints a beautiful picture of the situation ... perhaps too beautiful. Here are three aspects of which the text does not explain everything:

Water: CC states that "*the drying out of the quarry will have no impact on the quantity or quality of any water wells in the GSLR municipality, including neighbouring wells*"[2]. However, it is stated in the 2017 *BluMetric* study that was commissioned by CC itself: *Note that the interception of surface water and dewatering of the future mine (graphite pits and / or marble quarry) will have an impact on water levels and drainage in all directions*[3] (our translation). Further on, this is also mentioned: *Similarly, contamination of groundwater at the level of one of the existing or projected infrastructures (tailing ponds, plant, fuel tanks, etc.) could (…) affect the quality of the groundwater used by some users (...). Some of these facilities, such as the tailing ponds, could have long-term impacts*[4] (our translation). For its part, LNA Hydrogéologie reports: *In the event that Canada Carbon, or another mining company, wishes to open a mine in the watershed of the municipal wells [...], a more in-depth impact study would be required, as there would be a real risk in the sustainability of the groundwater resources*[5]. (our translation) The aquifer may therefore run out of water. This is what *Canada Carbon* sees as an absence of « reports by professionals indicating significant risks or negative consequences of its Project» [6].

The noise : *CC* representative, S. Lauzier, one of the 3 speakers at the public information meeting held at GSLR on October 28, 2017, announced that there would be only "*4 blasts per year*" for an extraction of 4,200 tons / day. Surprisingly, at the open pit graphite mine currently operating in St-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Îles (south of Mont-Laurier), there are 2 blasts a day [7] with an extraction of 1,140 tons of stone per day! [8] In addition, *CC* expects that by installing a sound screen of "5" meters or "15"meters '', the noise will be sufficiently muffled [9]. However, such measures presently exist at the graphite mine in St-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Iles, and the sound of blasting can still be heard from as far as 3 to 4 km away (we visited during the summer of 2017 and observed this) and the sound, almost permanent, of the drilling machine in the whole village located 1 km from the mine. It should be noted here that the acoustic study of *CC* is based on a simple computer modelling, in which some errors have occurred [10]. Could there be other "errors"? Finally, the noise levels anticipated by the study of *CC* are close to the allowable limits permitted by the regulation [11] ; note that most noise measurements are made according to the 'equivalent sound level' (Leq) [12], that is to say an average sound level over a period of time, which means that sound levels can be higher during some periods but their average measurement would be lowered by the periods when they would be quieter.

The size of the project: *CC* indicates that "Our Project is very small", with "pits of 0.12 sq km." But what should be noticed is the size of the entire mine project being 100 hectares [13]- or 1 square kilometre (as reported in the *TetraTech* report.) – which includes the land occupied by the facilities, pits and the waste. Not to mention the northern extension of 630 feet of a marble ore zone announced in Sept. 2017 [14], an area closer to the award-winning Camp Amy Molson summer camp property. In addition, CC plans to adopt a rolling resource approach during operations and, as a result, continue to explore during the resource and production classification stages [15]. Finally, on the Sedar site, Canada Carbon announced that it has possibly identified, in the western block of its 'claims', a marble reserve more than 12 km long open on strike in both directions[16]. This shows that the mine company has ambitions much greater than those of the proposed Miller site.

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[1] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/Resolution_EN.pdf
[2] Ibid, p. 3
[3] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/CCB-Hydrogeologie-Rapport-Final_Site%20Miller_20170220_Preliminary.pdf p. 11
[4] Ibid. p. 12
[5] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/Independent_Hydrogeological_Report_Grenville.pdf p. 12
[6] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/Resolution_EN.pdf p. 4
[7] Confirmé par l'administration de la municipalité de St-Aimé et par notre propre visite des lieux.
[8] http://www.lecourant.ca/articles/230-fin-du-gisement-de-graphite-dans-5-ans.html
[9] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/CCB-SON-Nouveau-Modele.pdf
[10] https://www.canadacarbon.com/newsdetail?&newsfile=ccb_20180228.htm
[11] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/CCB-SON-Etude-Accoustique-PRELIMINAIRE-2.pdf Ibid. p. 5
[12] Ibid p. ii
[13] https://www.canadacarbon.com/docs/Miller-PEA.pdf p. 1.1
[14] https://www.canadacarbon.com/newsdetail?&newsfile=ccb_20170911.htm
[15] https://www.sedar.com/GetFile.do?lang=FR&docClass=7&issuerNo=00005928&issuerType=03&projectNo=02694769&docId=4211054 p. 27
[16] Ibid. p. 29