

**Appendix G3: Alternatives Evaluation – Goldfield Creek Diversion**

Alternative Method Design Assumptions	
Option 5A	Option 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires the excavation of two channels resulting in a total length of new channel of approximately 4.4 kilometres (km).</li> <li>Total footprint, including the existing and new channels and inundated area is approximately 51.7 hectares (ha).</li> <li>Requires the construction of a dam at the connection of Goldfield Lake and Goldfield Creek to address flow reversal.</li> <li>Requires a diversion dam upstream of the tailings management facility (TMF) to create a headwater pond and separate flows from the TMF.</li> <li>Standard mitigation measures would be applied to control construction effects such as sedimentation and erosion.</li> <li>Final design would be restored and stabilized for natural function and would incorporate aquatic habitat features.</li> <li>No anticipated effects from the channel during operation and closure, as channel will function as a natural watercourse, providing fish bearing capacity. However, flow reversal in Goldfield Creek will be a permanent alteration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires the excavation of a single channel with a total length of new channel of approximately 2.0 km.</li> <li>Total footprint, including the existing and new channels and inundated area is approximately 31.8 ha.</li> <li>Requires a diversion dam upstream of the TMF to create a headwater pond and separate flows from the TMF.</li> <li>Standard mitigation measures would be applied to control construction effects such as sedimentation and erosion.</li> <li>Final design would be restored and stabilized for natural function and would incorporate aquatic habitat features.</li> <li>No anticipated effects during operation and closure, as channel will function as a natural watercourse, providing fish bearing capacity.</li> </ul>

Alternative Method			
Valued Component (VC)/Criteria	Indicators	Option 5A	Option 6
<b>Natural Environment</b>			
Atmospheric Environment	Climate change as measured by change in greenhouse gases (GHGs)	<b>Construction:</b> Change in GHG emissions expected from the use of construction equipment. Increased equipment use due to the need for more channel work. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> Not applicable (N/A)	<b>Construction:</b> Change in GHG emissions expected from the use of construction equipment. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Change in ambient air quality parameters	<b>Construction:</b> Change in ambient air quality parameters expected from the use of construction equipment. Increased equipment use due to the need for more channel work. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Change in ambient air quality parameters expected from the use of construction equipment. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Atmospheric Environment Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> Relatively comparable since effects are limited to construction vehicle use. Effects will result in a limited cumulative contribution to the effects from other construction activities.	<b>Neutral</b> Relatively comparable since effects are limited to construction vehicle use. Effects will result in a limited cumulative contribution to the effects from other construction activities.
Acoustic Environment	Change in noise or vibration levels	<b>Construction:</b> Change in noise and vibration expected from the use of construction equipment. Increased equipment use due to the need for more channel work. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Change in noise and vibration expected from the use of construction equipment. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Acoustic Environment Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> Relatively comparable since effects are limited to construction vehicle use. Effects will result in a limited cumulative contribution to the effects from other construction activities.	<b>Neutral</b> Relatively comparable since effects are limited to construction vehicle use. Effects will result in a limited cumulative contribution to the effects from other construction activities.
Groundwater	Change in groundwater quantity or flow	<b>Construction:</b> May result in limited effects on groundwater flow and recharge due to change in surface water patterns and potential interaction with groundwater features. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> May result in limited effects on groundwater flow and recharge due to change in surface water patterns and potential interaction with groundwater features. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Change in groundwater quality	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effects on groundwater quality because standard mitigation measures would be implemented during construction to limit any effects. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effects on groundwater quality because standard mitigation measures would be implemented during construction to limit any effects. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Groundwater Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> Minor groundwater effects will be comparable across alternatives.	<b>Neutral</b> Minor groundwater effects will be comparable across alternatives.

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Surface Water	Change in surface water quantity or flow	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in surface water quantity and flow expected because Option 5A requires a dam at the northeast end of Goldfield Lake and the reversal of flows in Goldfield Lake, which results in increased flows to two existing watercourses. Also, will affect flow regime in Goldfield Lake, and result in inundation in the northern portion of Goldfield Creek near TMF dam. The expansion to approximately 6.1 km of the existing channel is also required, though alterations would be to a lesser extent.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Permanent reversal in flow to Goldfield Lake from damming.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in surface water quantity and flow expected because although Option 6 maintains existing flow direction in Goldfield Lake, it results in increased flow to one existing watercourse (Southwest Arm Tributary). The channel would be designed to accommodate flows. It would result in inundation in the northern portion of Goldfield Creek near the TMF dam and requires expansion to approximately 3.9 km of existing channel.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
	Change in surface water quality	<p><b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effects on surface water quality because standard mitigation measures would be implemented during construction to limit any effects.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effects on surface water quality because standard mitigation measures would be implemented during construction to limit any effects.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Overall Surface Water Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<p><b>Major Disadvantage</b> Highest effect on Goldfield Lake by damming the northeastern outlet and redirecting outflow through the southern end of the lake. Highest alteration to existing channels.</p>	<p><b>Major Advantage</b> Maintains flow direction in Goldfield Lake. Lowest alteration to existing channels.</p>
Fish and Fish Habitat	Change in fish habitat	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in fish habitat expected because Option 5A will result in a larger area of affected fish habitat including Goldfield Lake, Lake A-322, Goldfield Creek Tributary North Branch, Goldfield Creek Tributary, Goldfield Lake Pond (GFP) 1, GFP2, GFP3 and GFP4 but will reduce changes in flow to Surface Water Pond (SWP) 1, SWP2, SWP3, SWP4 and the Southwest Arm Tributary. Option 5A maintains same outlet location of Goldfield Creek, but with reduced watershed area.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Permanent reversal in flow to Goldfield Lake from damming will affect existing fish habitat. Dam will overprint additional fish habitat. Altered (longer) retention time in main basin of Goldfield Lake with less nutrient cycling through main basin.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in fish habitat expected; however, Option 6 reduces the area of affected habitat to SPW1, SWP2, SWP3, SWP4 and the Southwest Arm Tributary and helps to offset potential effects of water table draw down on the Southwest Arm Tributary. Option 6 maintains flow in one location, allowing for better offsetting opportunities (typically smaller watercourses have limited species diversity and limited overwintering habitat).</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
	Change in fish	<p><b>Construction:</b> Not anticipated to result in the death of fish or in sub-lethal effects on fish.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Change in habitat is not expected to result in the death of fish or in sub-lethal effects on fish.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Not anticipated to result in the death of fish or in sub-lethal effects on fish.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Overall Fish and Fish Habitat Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<p><b>Disadvantage</b> This option has the potential for adverse effects on the limnology of Goldfield Lake which is an Aboriginal and recreational fishery. A greater length of Goldfield Creek and online ponds is affected through flow reduction.</p>	<p><b>Advantage</b> Avoids the potential for adverse effects on an Aboriginal and recreational fishery in Goldfield Lake and has the smallest construction footprint, while at the same time providing good opportunities for offsetting the loss of Goldfield Creek.</p>
Vegetation Communities	Change in abundance to vegetation species of interest	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in abundance and condition of vegetation communities from approximately 9.3 ha of vegetation clearing required for the construction access and excavation of two separate channels.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in abundance and condition of vegetation communities from approximately 6.9 ha of vegetation clearing required for the construction of a single channel.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
	Change in abundance and condition of upland vegetation communities		
	Change in wetland function or connectivity	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in wetland function and connectivity because the removal of approximately 42 ha of wetland is required for construction.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Change in wetland function and connectivity because the permanent removal of approximately 24 ha of wetland is required for construction.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A</p>
<b>Overall Vegetation Communities Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<p><b>Disadvantage</b> Higher vegetation and wetland removal.</p>	<p><b>Advantage</b> Lower vegetation and wetland removal.</p>

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Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	Change in movement, health or mortality risk of wildlife	<b>Construction:</b> Potential change in movement of wildlife as new channels may create barriers across wildlife habitat. No change in health or mortality risk expected. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Potential change in movement of wildlife as new channels may create barriers across wildlife habitat. No change in health or mortality risk expected. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Change in wildlife habitat	<b>Construction:</b> Potential for approximately 212 ha of species at risk (SAR) habitat, species of conservation concern (SOCC) habitat and significant wildlife habitat (SWH) disturbance for construction including related to birds, moose, turtles, amphibians and bats. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Potential for approximately 128 ha of SAR habitat, SOCC habitat and SWH disturbance for construction including related to birds, moose, turtles, amphibians and bats. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Major Disadvantage</b> Higher amount of removal of confirmed and potential wildlife habitat.	<b>Major Advantage</b> Lower amount of removal of confirmed and potential wildlife habitat.
<b>Social Environment</b>			
Community Services and Infrastructure	Change in capacity of housing and accommodation	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effect on community services and infrastructure because the diversion option chosen will not have any influence on the capacity of community services and infrastructure. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated effect on community services and infrastructure because the diversion option chosen will not have any influence on the capacity of community services and infrastructure. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Change in capacity of health and emergency services and infrastructure		
	Change in the capacity of recreation and entertainment services and infrastructure		
	Change in the capacity provincial and municipal services and infrastructure		
<b>Overall Community Services and Infrastructure Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on community services and infrastructure.	<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on community services and infrastructure.
Operational Health and Safety	Health and safety of mine workers	<b>Construction:</b> No effect on the health and safety of mine workers or local residents expected because the Project will be designed in consideration of avoiding the potential for operational failures that could lead to injury of workers and in consideration of providing a safe environment for local residents outside the mine site. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> No effect on the health and safety of mine workers or local residents expected because the Project will be designed in consideration of avoiding the potential for operational failures that could lead to injury of workers and in consideration of providing a safe environment for local residents outside the mine site. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Health and safety of local residents		
<b>Overall Health and Safety Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> No effect on operational health and safety anticipated because the Project will be designed in consideration of providing a safe environment for mine workers and local residents.	<b>Neutral</b> No effect on operational health and safety anticipated because the Project will be designed in consideration of providing a safe environment for mine workers and local residents.

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<b>Economic Environment</b>			
Cost	Capital cost, Operational/maintenance cost, Rehabilitation/closure cost	<p><b>Construction:</b> Higher cost to construct two separate channels and two dams (diversion dam upstream of the TMF and dam at the connection of Goldfield Lake and Goldfield Creek to address flow reversal).</p> <p><b>Operation:</b> Operational costs would include monitoring activities to ensure adequate naturalization and function, and ongoing maintenance of the dam at the outlet to Goldfield Creek.</p> <p><b>Closure:</b> No closure required, as channels will naturalize and remain in place.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Lower cost to construct a single channel and on dam (diversion dam upstream of the TMF).</p> <p><b>Operation:</b> Operational costs would be limited to monitoring activities to ensure adequate naturalization and function.</p> <p><b>Closure:</b> No closure required, as channel will naturalize and remain in place.</p>
<b>Overall Cost Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Disadvantage</b> Higher capital cost and ongoing maintenance cost.	<b>Advantage</b> Lower capital cost and ongoing maintenance cost.
Labour and Economy	Change in labour	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated change in labour and economy because the option chosen will not affect employment or revenue.	<b>Construction:</b> No anticipated change in labour and economy because the option chosen will not affect employment or revenue.
	Change in economy	<b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Labour and Economy Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on labour and economy.	<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on labour and economy.
Technical Feasibility	Ability to implement /commonly used technology in similar applications	<b>Construction:</b> Higher construction complexity based on the need for the staging and construction of two separate channels. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Lowest construction complexity as only a single channel will need to be constructed. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Effectiveness/reliability	<b>Construction:</b> Provides an effective and reliable solution to divert flows. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> Provides an effective and reliable solution to divert flows. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Technical Feasibility Ranking</b> <i>Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Disadvantage</b> Higher construction complexity.	<b>Advantage</b> Lower construction complexity.
<b>Cultural Environment</b>			
Heritage Resources	Change in archaeological sites	<b>Construction:</b> No change in archaeological sites expected because the PDA will be surveyed and cleared of known archaeological resources prior to Project development. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> No change in archaeological sites expected because the PDA will be surveyed and cleared of known archaeological resources prior to Project development. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
	Change in architectural or historical resources	<b>Construction:</b> No change in architectural or heritage resources expected because the option will not remove, disrupt or displace areas identified to have cultural value or interest. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A	<b>Construction:</b> No change in architectural or heritage resources expected because the option will not remove, disrupt or displace areas identified to have cultural value or interest. <b>Operation/Closure:</b> N/A
<b>Overall Heritage Resources Ranking</b> <i>Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</i>		<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on heritage resources expected because archaeological resources will be cleared and the option will not remove, disrupt or displace areas identified to have cultural value or interest.	<b>Neutral</b> No anticipated effect on heritage resources expected because archaeological resources will be cleared and the option will not remove, disrupt or displace areas identified to have cultural value or interest.

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		Alternative Method	
Valued Component (VC)/Criteria	Indicators	Option 5A	Option 6
Traditional Land and Resource Use	Change in Aboriginal communities' cultural practices	<p><b>Construction:</b> The option will involve vegetation removal along two channels, which cross areas identified by the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) including related to animal and bird habitat and harvesting, fishing, and plant harvesting. And a trapping area identified by Long Lake #58 First Nation (LLFN). The northern channel may have effects on an adjacent hunting area, and a cabin/trapping site located downstream of the channel on the Southwest Arm tributary identified by LLFN. Eabametoong First Nation (EFN) has not identified any traditional uses in the anticipated areas of effect. Aroland First Nation (AFN), Ginoogaming First Nation (GFN), and Pays Plat First Nation (PPFN) have more generally confirmed traditional uses in or near the PDA, and other communities are conservatively assumed to use the area as well. Construction may affect the use of and access to areas used for traditional purposes.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> The damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake may affect traditional uses in the lake, including fishing and travel. The MNO identified Goldfield Creek as a fishing site, and the MNO and other communities are assumed to use the lake as a travel route. LLFN and EFN mapping did not identify Goldfield Lake as a fishing location. Flow change may also affect access to traditional areas adjacent to Goldfield Lake, including MNO areas related to large animal habitat, large and small game harvesting, fishing, and plant harvesting, LLFN hunting areas, and EFN subsistence areas. AFN, GFN, and PPFN have more generally confirmed traditional uses in or near the PDA, and other communities are conservatively assumed to use the area as well. Damming and flow reversal may also affect the use of and access to areas used for traditional purposes by.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> The option will involve vegetation removal along one channel, which crosses areas identified by the MNO including related to animal and bird habitat and harvesting, and plant harvesting. And a trapping area identified by Long Lake #58 First Nation (LLFN). The channel may have effects on an adjacent hunting area, and a cabin/trapping site located downstream of the channel on the Southwest Arm tributary identified by LLFN. EFN has not identified any traditional uses in the anticipated areas of effect. AFN, GFN, and PPFN have more generally confirmed traditional uses in or near the PDA, and other communities are conservatively assumed to use the area as well. Construction may affect the use of and access to areas used for traditional purposes.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Flow direction would be maintained in Goldfield Lake which would limit effects on traditional uses in the lake and access to adjacent areas.</p>
	Change in Aboriginal communities' traditional land uses (including hunting, fishing, trapping and harvesting)		
<p><b>Overall Traditional Land and Resource Use Ranking</b> Key differentiating factor – the potential for effects is different between identified alternatives.</p>		<p><b>Major Disadvantage</b> Construction disturbance for two channels would result in increased effects, and damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake will affect fishing and travel activities, and access to adjacent areas.</p>	<p><b>Major Advantage</b> Effects on traditional uses will be limited by isolating work to a single channel, and maintaining flow direction in Goldfield Lake.</p>
<b>Built Environment</b>			
Land and Resource Use	Change in recreational land and resource use	<p><b>Construction:</b> Option 5A affects two separate trapline areas. The effects on hunting and fishing are anticipated to be limited during construction. No anticipated effects on other recreational activities.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> New channels may provide new fishing opportunities, but the damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake may affect lake-based uses, including recreational fishing.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Option 6 affects one trapline area. Effects on hunting and fishing are anticipated to be limited during construction. No anticipated effects on other recreational activities.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Flow direction would be maintained in Goldfield Lake which would limit effects on fishing, and the new channel may provide new fishing opportunities.</p>
	Change in navigation	<p><b>Construction:</b> Will result in new connections between Goldfield Lake and Kenogamisis Lake to account for the removal of Goldfield Creek.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> The damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake would affect lake-based uses, including navigation.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Will result in a new connection between Goldfield Lake and Kenogamisis Lake to account for the removal of Goldfield Creek.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Flow direction would be maintained in Goldfield Lake which would limit effects on navigation.</p>
	Change in commercially-based land and resource uses	<p><b>Construction:</b> Limited effects on commercially-based land and resource uses from disturbance to vegetation and watercourses during construction.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> The damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake may affect lake-based uses, including commercial fishing. The passive channel will not have long term effects on land-based resource use.</p>	<p><b>Construction:</b> Limited effects on commercially-based land and resource uses from disturbance to vegetation and watercourses during construction.</p> <p><b>Operation/Closure:</b> Flow direction would be maintained in Goldfield Lake which would limit effects on commercial fishing. The passive channel will not have long term effects on land-based resource use.</p>
<p><b>Overall Land and Resource Use Ranking</b> Not a key differentiating factor – the potential for effects are comparable across all identified alternatives.</p>		<p><b>Major Disadvantage</b> Damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake will affect fishing and travel activities.</p>	<p><b>Major Advantage</b> Effects on fishing and travel will be limited by maintaining flow direction in Goldfield Lake.</p>

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**OVERALL ALTERNATIVE RANKING BASED ON KEY DIFFERENTIATING FACTORS**

Key Differentiating Factors	Option 5A	Option 6
Surface Water	<b>Major Disadvantage</b> - Higher effect on Goldfield Lake by damming the northeastern outlet and redirecting outflow through the southern end of the lake. Higher alteration to existing channels.	<b>Major Advantage</b> - Maintains flow direction in Goldfield Lake. Lower alteration to existing channels.
Fish and Fish Habitat	<b>Disadvantage</b> - This option has the potential for adverse effects on the limnology of Goldfield Lake which is an Aboriginal and recreational fishery. A greater length of Goldfield Creek and online ponds is affected through flow reduction.	<b>Advantage</b> - Avoids the potential for adverse effects on an Aboriginal and recreational fishery in Goldfield Lake and has the smaller construction footprint, while at the same time providing opportunities for offsetting the loss of Goldfield Creek.
Vegetation Communities	<b>Disadvantage</b> - Higher vegetation and wetland removal.	<b>Advantage</b> - Lower vegetation and wetland removal.
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat	<b>Major Disadvantage</b> - Higher amount of removal of confirmed and potential wildlife habitat.	<b>Major Advantage</b> - Lower amount of removal of confirmed and potential wildlife habitat is required.
Cost	<b>Disadvantage</b> - Higher capital cost and maintenance cost.	<b>Advantage</b> - Lower capital cost and maintenance cost.
Technical Feasibility	<b>Disadvantage</b> - Higher construction complexity.	<b>Advantage</b> - Lower construction complexity.
Traditional Land and Resource Use	<b>Major Disadvantage</b> - Construction disturbance for two channels would result in increased effects, and damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake will affect fishing and travel activities, and access to adjacent areas.	<b>Major Advantage</b> - Effects on traditional uses will be limited by isolating work to a single channel, and maintaining flow direction in Goldfield Lake.
Land and Resource Use	<b>Major Disadvantage</b> - Damming and flow reversal in Goldfield Lake will affect fishing and travel activities.	<b>Major Advantage</b> - Effects on fishing and travel will be limited by maintaining flow direction in Goldfield Lake.
OVERALL	NOT PREFERRED	PREFERRED