



Your Concerns, Our Response: What actions have you taken to alleviate historical impacts [of slag discharged into the Columbia River] and prevent future occurrences? – page 23

Our original response to this concern might lead the reader to infer a connection between elevated blood lead levels in Trail and the historical discharge of slag from Trail Operation, when in fact slag has not been a factor in children's lead exposure.

Trail Operation's discharge of slag into the Columbia River stopped in 1995. Numerous and ongoing improvements in equipment, processes and procedures have reduced the frequency and magnitude of effluent releases and accidental spills to the river.

In 2005, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) completed a "risk screening" for recreational use at fifteen popular beaches along Lake Roosevelt and the Upper Columbia River. The results showed that twelve of the fifteen beaches are safely below health-based risk standards for all the contaminants tested. One or two contaminants were slightly above screening levels at three beaches, but the EPA deemed them safe for seasonal recreation as well.

Due to be completed in 2011, the EPA's Human Health Risk Assessment and Teck Cominco's Environmental Risk Assessment will determine if there are any risks related to the slag and other effluents discharged into the river.

Trail Smelter –page 33

201, 500 tonnes of ferrous granules were sold for [the production of ground slag cement] in 2007.

Partnerships in Conservation – page 36

The name of the conservation area in Trail should read "Fort Shepherd Conservancy Area"

Environmental Costs – page 43

Environmental Costs (excl. Antamina) in \$ millions

	2007	2006	2005
Operating Costs	\$ 60.7	\$ 42.2	n/a
Capital Costs	\$ 39.1	\$ 23.4	n/a
Reclamation/remediation costs	\$ 20.4	\$ 30.5	\$ 28.9

Environmental costs for 2007 are shown above; operating and capital costs total almost \$ 100 million.

Unit Definitions & Conversion Factors – page 53

GJ gigajoule (1×10^9 joules)

TJ terajoule (1×10^{12} joules)

GWh gigawatt-hour (1×10^6 Wh)