

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Section 9, Glossary of Terms

9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
Acid base accounting	An analytical technique applied to mine wastes and geologic materials that determines the potential acidity from sulfur analysis versus the neutralization potential. It is used to predict the potential of that material to be acid producing or acid neutralizing.
Acid generation potential (AGP)	The ability of a rock or geologic material to produce acid leachates; may also be referred to as acid potential or AP.
Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)	A low-pH, metal-laden, sulfate-rich drainage that occurs during land disturbance where sulfur or metal sulfides are exposed to atmospheric conditions. It results from the oxidation of sulfide minerals and where the acidity exceeds the alkalinity.
Acidic	Having an excess of hydrogen ions (H ⁺). An acidic solution has a pH of less than 7.
AERMOD	An air dispersion model program.
Air Quality	A measure of substance concentrations in ambient air. The less the concentration of a particular substance the better the air quality.
Alkalinity	<p>A measure of water's capacity to neutralize acids. Alkalinity indicates the presence of carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides, and less significantly, borates, silicates, phosphates and organic substances. Alkalinity is expressed as an equivalent of calcium carbonate.</p> <p>Alkalinity's composition is affected by pH, mineral composition, temperature, and ionic strength. However, alkalinity is normally interpreted as a function of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides. The sum of these three components is called total alkalinity.</p>
Alluvium, alluvial deposit	A general term for all detrital material deposited or in transit by streams, including gravel, sand, silt, clay, and organic debris, and all variations and mixtures of these.
Ambient Air	Outdoor or open air.
Ammonia (NH ₃)	A pungent, colorless, gaseous, alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen that is soluble in water, lighter than air, and can easily be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure.
Anthropogenic	Human-related, often referring to an activity, development or disturbance on the landscape.
Archaeological site	A place where objects or landscape features may be found that show evidence of manufacture, alteration or use by humans, the patterning of which is valuable for the information that it may give on historic human activities.
Area of influence	The geographical area or communities that may be affected by a site or project.
Artisanal and small scale mining (ASM)	Refers to mining practiced by individuals, groups or communities carried often informally using low technology or with minimal machinery. Artisanal and small scale mining within the footprint at the Sabajo Project is occurring or has occurred in the Sabajo (Cassador Pit), Santa Barbara and Margo areas (Map 5.1-4).
A-weighted decibels (dBA)	A-weighting is a procedure for scaling noise levels to reflect the frequency sensitivity of the human auditory system; the decibel is a logarithmic unit used to compress the wide range of noise levels that are encountered in the environment into a manageable numeric scale.
Background concentration	The concentration of a chemical in a control area during a fixed period during data gathering.
Barometric pressure	The absolute pressure exerted by the weight of a column of air above a given point.
Baseflow	The portion of stream flow that comes groundwater.
Baseline	A surveyed or predicted condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys are coordinated or correlated.
Baseline study area	The area in which baseline data are collected; this area should be sufficiently large so that it captures the area where direct effects and small-scale indirect effects from a project are expected to occur.
Basin	A large area that is lower in elevation than surrounding areas and contains water. Basins are separated by land or shallow channels.
Bedrock	A general term for unweathered rock. Bedrock can be exposed at the surface or buried beneath soil and regolith.

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Bench	Incremental 'steps' that are dug in the process of enlarging a mine pit. It is a ledge that forms a single level of operation above which mineral or waste materials are mined. Several benches may be in operation simultaneously in different parts of, and at different elevations in the open pit mine. For the Sabajo Project, waste material will be deposited at all waste rock facilities (WRF) in 10 to 20 meter (m) benches. The benches may vary in height in order to facilitate drainage toward the working crest while avoiding ponding of water on top of the WRF.
Biodiversity	The variety of living organisms and ecosystems on Earth. Biodiversity describes the variety of life at the genetic, individual organism, species, population, community, ecosystem, and landscape levels, and all the ecological and biological processes through which they are connected.
Borrow sites	A small quarry or pit that provides construction material (usually sand or gravel).
Breccia	A rock type consisting of angular fragments.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	A colorless, odorless, toxic gas at standard conditions that is a product of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels.
Cardiovascular disease (CVD)	Refers to conditions that involve narrowed or blocked blood vessels that can lead to a heart attack, chest pain (angina) or stroke. Other heart conditions, such as those that affect your heart's muscle, valves or rhythm, also are considered forms of heart disease.
Cassador Fault Zone	A zone of carbonaceous fine-grained sedimentary rock (siltstone to mudstone) which typically has a fractured halo and fine-grained gouge zone of 5 to 10 m. The total width of the fault zone at Sabajo is estimated to be about 100 to 150 m, based on geologic cross-sections. The footwall rock is composed predominantly of dacite and the hanging wall rocks are composed mostly of sedimentary rocks and andesite.
Cassador Pit (Sabajo area)	Largest ASM area in the center of the Sabajo Project footprint (see Map 5.1-4).
Catchment	An area of land where water from rain drains into a body of water.
Cerebrovascular	Refers to blood flow in the brain. It can be broken down into two words – 'cerebro' which refers to the brain, and 'vascular' which refers to arteries and veins.
Climate	The prevailing or characteristic weather conditions of a region (temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds) throughout the year, averaged over a series of years or a significant period of time.
Commodity	A reasonably interchangeable good or material, bought and sold freely as an article of commerce. It can be a raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as gold or coffee.
Communicable disease	Refers to the infections or contagious nature of a disease.
Concession area	Area where Newmont Suriname, LLC (Newmont) has the right to mine.
Conductivity	A measure of the capacity of water to conduct an electrical current. Conductivity provides an estimate of the total concentration of dissolved ions in the water. Conductivity is reported as specific conductance, which is the ability of water to conduct an electrical current at a specific temperature of 25 degrees Celsius (°C). Conductivity is the reciprocal of resistance.
Cultural heritage	Movable and immovable objects of artistic, architectural, historical, archaeological, ethnographic, paleontological, and geological importance. This includes archaeological, paleontological, or geological sites and deposits, landscapes and buildings.
Dacite	An igneous, volcanic rock.
Demographics	The study of changes (such as the number of births, deaths, marriages, and illnesses) that occur over a period of time in human populations.
Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid (DNA)	A macromolecule that encodes an organism's genetic blueprint.
Development	An area altered to an unnatural state.
Diabetes	Refers to a group of diseases that affect how the human body uses blood sugar (glucose). Glucose is vital to health because it's an important source of energy for the cells that make up muscles and tissues. It's also the brain's main source of fuel. Diabetes is associated with an excess of glucose in blood, which can lead to serious health problems. Chronic (prolonged) diabetes conditions include type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes.

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Dissolved oxygen (DO)	The concentration of free oxygen (i.e., gaseous; not chemically combined) dissolved in the water, usually expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L), parts per million (ppm), or percent of saturation (%). Adequate concentrations of dissolved oxygen are necessary for fish and other aquatic organisms.
Disturbance	An event that causes a sudden change (or the resulting change) from the existing pattern, structure, and/or composition in an ecological system or habitat.
Down-gradient monitoring locations	Monitoring locations located at lower elevation than that of the Project.
Drainage area	Total area of a watershed, including land and water surfaces.
Drainage basin	The area drained by a river or stream.
Dry season	A yearly period of low rainfall. Suriname is characterized with a short dry season from mid-February to mid-April and long dry season from mid-August to mid-December.
Early works	Refers to land-based activities required to ready the site for full construction. The Exploration Camp for the Sabajo Project is located 2 kilometers (km) from the mine site and will be gradually eliminated during early works as construction of a new Operations Camp progresses.
Ecological receptor	Any living organisms other than humans (plants, soil invertebrates, mammals and birds) that can be impacted by a development or environmental contamination.
Ecology	The scientific study of how organisms interact with each other and with their environment. This includes relationships between individuals of the same species, between different species, and between organisms and their physical and chemical environments.
Effluent	Outflowing of water or other liquids from a man-made structure.
Emission	The act of releasing or discharging air contaminants into the ambient air from any source.
Endemic	Refers to the constant presence and/or usual prevalence of a disease or infectious agent in a population within a geographic area.
Energy equivalent sound level (L_{eq})	Average noise level over a particular time period.
Engagement	The process of consulting interested and/or affected community and regulatory groups. For the Sabajo Project this included, pre-scoping, scoping, disclosure of baseline studies and disclosure of assessment results. Newmont's fundamental principle of public consultation is for stakeholders to understand and have meaningful input to the scope and design of the Project.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Report prepared to assess the potential social, environmental, and health impacts for a proposed development (e.g., Sabajo Project). The ESIA integrates various disciplines within a single study, and it typically includes an introduction and description of the development, analysis of alternatives, a description of existing environment, an assessment of the proposed impact from the development, measures, commitments, and plans required to mitigate negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts, and conclusions.
Environmental Liability Assessment (ELA)	A site reconnaissance survey to assess the existing environmental conditions where ASM is occurring or has occurred, by collecting samples of soil, sediment, surface water and fish tissue for chemical analysis. Golder completed a survey in August 2017 in Santa Barbara, Margo, and Sabajo ASM areas, and Tetra Tech completed one in October 2014 at the Sabajo and Santa Barbara areas.
Ephemeral	A phenomenon or feature that lasts only a short time (e.g., an ephemeral stream is only present for short periods during the year).
Epidemic	Refers to an outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many individuals at the same time.
Epidemiology	The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problem.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, gravity, or other natural agents.
Ethnohistoric record	Historical record of ethnicities living in a particular region or location.
Exploitation Concession Boundary	The boundary within which Newmont is permitted to conduct exploration

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Exploration	A sequential process of information gathering that assesses the mineral potential of a given area. Exploration at the Sabajo site has been underway since 2009.
Fish community	A group or assemblage of fish species inhabiting the same location at the same time.
Flocculant	A reagent added to a dispersion of solids in a liquid to bring together the fine particles to form clumps (or flocs). This is especially used in the process of treating waste water.
Footprint	The proposed development area that directly affects the soil and vegetation components of the landscape.
Garrison	Troops stationed in a fortress or town to defend it.
Geochemistry	The science concerned with the chemical composition and chemical changes in the Earth's crust, including its sediments, soils and rocks.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	Computer software designed to develop, manage, analyze and display spatially referenced data.
Geology	The study of the Earth's crust, its structure, and the chemical composition and physical properties of its components.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms, their processes, form and sediments at the earth's surface. Terrain refers to the physical characteristics of the natural features of an area, i.e., its landforms, vegetation and soils.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	A navigation system that determines the latitude and longitude of a location on Earth based on the time it takes for signals sent from different satellites to reach a receiver at that location.
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Gases such as carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), and other trace gases, which trap heat in the atmosphere, producing the greenhouse effect.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Measures the value added to all goods and services produced in the economy, and is calculated by summing labour income, mixed income, the cost of depreciation, profits, and indirect taxes less subsidies levied on production.
Groundwater	Subsurface water that occurs below the water table in soils and fully-saturated geologic formations.
Guiana Shield	Broadly considered as the region of northeastern South America bounded by the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers, and the Atlantic Ocean; encompasses Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, French Guiana and Guyana.
Habitat	The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or occurs. Habitat provides the physical and biological elements of an ecosystem, including food, cover, and space, that create a suitable environment for plant and animal livelihood.
Hardness	The concentration of dissolved minerals, mainly calcium and magnesium, in water. Water hardness is environmentally important because it is inversely related to the toxicity of some metals (e.g., copper, nickel, lead, cadmium, chromium, silver, and zinc); that is, as water hardness increases, the toxicity of such metals decreases. Hardness is expressed as the equivalent concentration of calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃).
Haul road	A road built to carry heavily loaded trucks with ore or waste rock.
Hazard	A condition with the potential to cause an undesirable consequence.
Humidity cell testing (HCT)	A kinetic testing procedure used primarily to measure rates of acid generation and neutralization in sulfide-bearing rock. A small sample (approximately 1 kilogram) is placed in an enclosed chamber in a laboratory, alternating cycles of moist and dry air are constantly pumped through the chamber, and once a week the sample is rinsed with water; chemical analysis of rinse water yields concentrations of elements and other parameters used to calculate reaction rates.
Hydraulic conductivity (K)	A coefficient of proportionality describing the rate at which a fluid can move through a permeable medium. Hydraulic conductivity is a function of the permeable medium and the density and viscosity of the fluid flowing through it.
Hydraulic gradient	The change in the total head (e.g. water elevation) with a change in the distance in a given direction.
Hydrogeology	The study of the interrelationships of geologic materials and processes with water, especially groundwater.
Hydrograph	A graph showing water surface flow versus time.

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Hydrologic cycle	The circulation of water from the sea to the atmosphere to the land and back to the sea.
Hypertension	Refers to high blood pressure. Having high blood pressure means the pressure that the blood is exerting on the vessels is higher than it should be.
Indigenous peoples	Pertaining to the original occupants of a given region. Native to, originating in, or occurring naturally in a given place.
Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analysis	An analytical technique used for the chemical analysis of solutions (e.g., surface water and groundwater) by ionizing a sample with plasma and then using a mass spectrometer to separate and quantify those ions.
Inflation rate	The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, and, subsequently, purchasing power is falling.
Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)	A belt of low pressure which encircles the Earth, generally near the equator, where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres come together. It is characterized by convective activity which generates often vigorous thunderstorms over large areas.
Invertebrate	Any animal lacking a backbone.
Ischemic heart disease	A disease caused by a blockage in the coronary (heart) arteries that reduces the supply of blood to heart muscle.
Kawina	The word "Kawina" literally means "Commewijne", and refers to both a geographic area the floodplain of the Commewijne River and the people living in this area.
Kawina people or Kawina Ndyuka	In this report, we use the terms Kawina people or Kawina Ndyuka to refer to the inhabitants of the upper Commewijne area who trace their ancestry to the communities of Java, Pennenica (Nengrekondrepere), Moismoiskonre (Moengotapoe) and Gododrai (Mapane). They are ethnically Ndyuka, with some mix with Indigenous peoples. When referring to other people who may consider themselves "Kawina", this will be explicitly mentioned.
Kinetic Test	A procedure used to measure the magnitude and/or effects of dynamic processes, including rates of reaction, material alteration and drainage chemistry and loadings that result from weathering. Unlike static tests, kinetic tests measure the performance of a sample over a prolonged period of time. Material composition and/or environmental conditions are often simplified or controlled to permit measurement of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics, processes or relationships which are of interest. In ARD/ML studies, the most common form of kinetic tests are laboratory procedures designed to determine the quality of water and rates of reaction resulting from the interaction of water and the mine material.
Laboratory preservatives	A chemical that is added to field water and biological samples to prevent decomposition and enable shipping to a laboratory for analysis.
Landform	A recognizable, naturally formed feature on the Earth's surface. Landforms include broad features such as plains, plateaus, and mountains and minor features such as hills, valleys, slopes, canyons, arroyos and alluvial fans.
Leaching	Removal by dissolution, desorption, or other chemical reaction from a solid matrix by passing liquids through the material.
Leco furnace	Analytical furnace produced by Leco® that is used to determine carbon and nitrogen content through combustion and analysis of ash.
LiDAR imagery	A remote sensing and imaging method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth.
Linear (or unweighted) decibels (dBL)	Decibels to which no frequency weighting has been applied.
Lithology	A rock type defined by a distinct set of physical and mineralogical characteristics.
Lixiviant	A liquid medium used in hydrometallurgy to selectively extract the desired metal from the ore or mineral.
Macroinvertebrate	An invertebrate that is large enough to be seen by the naked eye.
Mafic	A term to describe minerals that contain iron and magnesium.
Margo area	ASM area located in the eastern portion for the Sabajo Project footprint (see Map 5.1-4).

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Maroons	Tribal people of African descent. In Suriname, six different Maroon groups (NDY/SAR: Nási or Gaan-lo) claim traditional rights to different territories in the country's interior. These groups are the Ndyuka (also: Aukaners, Okanisi, Djoeka), Saamaka (also: Saramaka), Paamaka (also: Paramaka), Kwinti, Matawai, and Aluku (also: Boni).
Mass spectrometry (MS)	An analytical technique used for the chemical analysis of solutions based on the mass to charge ratio of chemical species.
Mean	Arithmetic average value in a distribution.
Metal leaching (ML)	Removal of metals by dissolution, desorption, or other chemical reaction from a solid matrix by passing liquids through the material.
Metalloid	A term used in chemistry when classifying the chemical elements. On the basis of their general physical and chemical properties, nearly every element in the periodic table can be termed either a metal or a nonmetal. However, a few elements with intermediate properties, such as antimony, arsenic, boron, and silicon, are referred to as metalloids.
Meteorological data	Refers to weather and climate related data (i.e., temperature, rainfall, wind speed and direction, etc.). Data for the Sabajo Project is collected by the meteorological (met) station. The met station is used to monitor and collect local weather data in support of permitting activities and will provide baseline meteorological data necessary for a site-specific evaluation and comparison to historical data.
Mine life	The mine life has been divided into four phases: Construction, Operations, Closure and Post-Closure. Construction includes all activities required to build the mine. Operation is the phase during which the mine is transporting ore to the Merian Mill. Closure describes the phase after production during which Newmont Suriname will stabilize and complete reclamation of the site so that it can be left in a sustainable state long-term. Post closure is the phase during which Newmont Suriname will monitor and maintain the site to ensure that all reclaimed mine lands, water management structures and revegetation are working as intended.
Mitigation	The elimination, reduction or control of the adverse environmental effects of a project, including restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effect through replacement, restoration, compensation, or any other means.
Monitoring	Repetitive measurement of specific environmental phenomena to document change, usually to test an impact hypothesis or prediction or to evaluate mitigation measures.
Monitoring well	A non-pumping well typically screened or slotted in an aquifer or water-bearing strata to monitor the water table or potentiometric surface and groundwater quality.
Morphology (watercourse)	The scientific study of the structure of natural watercourses and the processes that shape them. Morphology addresses the relationships among channel parameters such as width, depth, width-to-depth ratio, meander wavelength, sinuosity, bed material, gradient, and bank slope.
Ndyuka	One of the six Suriname Maroon groups, whose traditional living territory includes the Tapanahoni River and part of the Marowijne river. Subgroups of the Ndyuka have established along the Sarakreek (Saakiki), Cottica, and Commewijne Rivers. The Ndyuka also are referred to as Aukaners, Aucaneers, or Okanisi (NDY).
Neutralization potential (NP)	The amount of alkaline or basic material in rock or soil materials, determined by acid reaction followed by titration, that is capable of neutralizing acid, typically from sulfide oxidation. May also be referred to as acid neutralization potential or ANP.
Nitrate/Nitrite	The sum of the concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻) and nitrite (NO ₂ ⁻).
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	One of the component gases of oxides of nitrogen, which also includes nitric oxide (NO). In burning fossil fuel, atmospheric nitrogen may combine with molecular oxygen to form nitric oxide, an ingredient in the brown haze observed near large cities. Nitric oxide is converted to nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere. Cars, trucks, trains and planes are a major source of oxides of nitrogen.
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Consists primarily of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂).
No net loss	A plan that aims to balance unavoidable loss of habitat due to a project with habitat replacement.
Non-communicable disease (NCDs)	Refers to a disease that is not infectious or contagious (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, etc.).
Nutrients	Elements or chemicals essential to growth or repair of organic bodies, including carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, and silica.

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Open pit mining	A surface mining technique for extracting a near surface rock or minerals deposit, by means of a surface pit excavated using one or more horizontal benches (performed using a truck and shovel operation). An excavation or cut made at the surface of the ground for the purpose of extracting ore and which is open to the surface for the duration of the mine's life. Open pit mines are used extensively in "hard rock" mining for ores such as metal ores, copper, gold, iron, aluminum, and many minerals.
Ore	The naturally occurring material from which a mineral or minerals of economic value can be extracted.
Ore stockpile area	Engineered landform in which mined rock containing desired materials is temporarily stored, in anticipation of further transport or processing.
Oxidation	A chemical process involving a reaction(s) that includes a net loss of electrons. The chemical compound or element that loses the electron is oxidised.
Oxidation Reduction Potential	The electric potential to transfer electrons from one compound or element (the oxidant) to another compound or element (the reductant); used as a qualitative measure of the state of oxidation.
Pan evaporation rate	Refers to the amount of water evaporated from a unit surface area per unit of time. The rate of evaporation is a function of temperature, humidity, wind and other ambient conditions.
Parameter	A particular physical, chemical, or other property that is being measured.
Particulate matter	Any aerosol that is released into the atmosphere in either solid or liquid form.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	A parameter used to characterize ground vibration.
Peak Pressure Level (PPL)	A parameter used to characterize airblast overpressure.
Petroleum hydrocarbon	A group of hundreds of organic chemical compounds that originate from crude oil, such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene. Examples include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, diesel, gasoline and lube oil.
pH	A scale used to quantify describe acidity (or alkalinity). The pH scale is generally presented from 1 (most acidic) to 14 (most alkaline). A difference of one pH unit represents a ten-fold change in hydrogen ion concentration.
Phosphorus	The key nutrient influencing plant growth in streams and lakes. Total phosphorus is a measure of the amount of phosphorus both in solution (reactive phosphorus) and in particulate form.
Phytoplankton	Small, usually microscopic, plants that live in oceans, seas, and fresh water and make their food through photosynthesis.
Pit dewatering	Removal of water from mine pit by pumping or drainage.
Pit water	Water that has been collected in a mine pit.
Plantation system	The division of agricultural land into smaller units under private ownership.
Potential consequence	Refers to the magnitude of a predicted project effect.
Potential likelihood	Refers to the probability that a predicted project effect will occur.
Precambrian	Period in the geologic time occurring between 3.8 billion to 540 million years ago.
Precipitation	Refers to amount of water that falls to earth by a combination of rainfall, snow fall, or ice fall.
Pre-Columbian site	A place that contains evidence of indigenous settlement before the year of 1492 (when Columbus arrived in America).
Project Case	The environmental assessment case that includes the Sabajo Project and existing and approved developments or activities.
Project footprint	The proposed development area that directly affects the soil and vegetation components of the landscape.
Project landforms	A recognizable feature on the landscape surface created through project activities.
Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)	Refers to the techniques and procedures used to evaluate data quality (i.e., accuracy and precision). It is a set of practices that ensure the quality of a product or a result. For example, good laboratory practice is part of QA/QC in analytical laboratories and involves such things as proper instrument calibration, meticulous glassware cleaning and an accurate sample information system.

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QuickBird	QuickBird was a high-resolution commercial earth observation satellite, owned by DigitalGlobe launched in 2001 and decayed in 2015.
Raw data	Data recorded in the field.
Receptor	A point in space representing a person or organism subjected to exposure to chemicals or physical agents.
Reclamation	The process of reconvertng disturbed land to its former or other productive uses.
Regolith	Layer of unconsolidated material overlying bedrock.
Relative humidity data	Refers to the amount of moisture in the air compared to what the air can "hold" at that specific temperature.
Relic	An object surviving from an earlier time that belonged to a specific person or community.
Resettlement	Refers to Afobaka Study Area Community villages of Compagnie Creek, Boslanti and Tapoeripa. In the literature these locations are referred to as Transmigration Villages constructed to house persons relocated from villages flooded during the construction of the Afobaka Lake in the early 1960s.
Risk	The likelihood that a substance or situation will cause harm under certain given conditions. Risk takes into account both the likelihood that harm will happen and the possible outcome of that harm.
Risk assessment	A process that evaluates the probability of adverse effects that may occur, or are occurring. Risk assessment can be undertaken by using a Risk Matrix table.
Risk matrix	A table used for risk assessment to clearly define the level of risk by taking in consideration potential likelihood and potential consequence.
Runoff	The portion of water from rain that flows overland to streams, ponds or other surface waterbodies. Runoff is the portion of water from precipitation that does not infiltrate to groundwater or evaporate.
Sabajo-Merian Haul Road	Proposed haul road connecting the Sabajo Project to Merian mine.
Santa Barbara area	ASM area located in the northern portion for the Sabajo Project footprint (see Map 5.1-4).
Saprock	Transition zone of partially weathered or oxidized rock. Saprock is characterized as having properties of weak rock and displays the primary textural features found in the underlying bedrock.
Saprolite	Weathered bedrock decomposed in-situ by processes of chemical weathering. Saprolite is especially common in humid and tropical climates, as it forms in high-rainfall environments where extensive chemical weathering results in breakdown of the parent rock.
Saprolite quartz vein system	Relict features from the weathering of the underlying bedrock containing intruded quartz veins.
Scattergram (scatter plot)	A graphical plot showing the distribution of data points between two axes (i.e., x and y axes).
Sediment	Solid material transported and deposited by wind, water, or ice, chemically precipitated from solution, or secreted by organisms, and that forms layers in loose unconsolidated form (e.g., sand, mud, etc.).
Shannon-Wiener Index	A measure of species diversity based on information theory.
Shear zone	Rock zones that have undergone deformation by shear stress. The ore body in the Sabajo Project area is located along a shear zone known as the Cassador shear zone.
Simpson's Diversity Index	A measure of species diversity based on non-parametric statistics that makes no assumptions about the shapes of species abundance curves.
Simpson's Evenness index	The most common measure of evenness of species' presence in a community, which compares observed evenness to a maximum when each species would be represented by the same number of individuals.
Socio-Economics	Relating to social and economic factors.

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Soil	Refers to the natural medium that plants grow in; they are a natural body consisting of layers (soil horizons) that are composed of weathered mineral materials, organic material, air and water. Soil is the end product of the combined influence of climate, topography, organisms (flora, fauna and human) on parent materials (original rocks and minerals) over time.
Spatial	Relating to a space or area. Spatial boundaries define an area considered in an environmental assessment.
Spatial boundary	The boundary that delineates the area considered in the assessment.
Specific conductance	See 'Conductivity'. The ability of water to conduct an electrical current at a specific temperature of 25°C.
Stakeholder	A member of the public or special interest group, a federal authority, a provincial or municipal government, a landowner, or other party that has an interest in a proposed project.
Static Test	A procedure for characterizing the physical, chemical, or biological status of a sample at one point in time. Includes determination of the mineralogical and chemical composition and the analyses included in acid base accounting.
Stockpile	Pile or storage location for bulk materials stored for future use, forming part of the bulk material handling process.
Storativity	Volume of water an aquifer releases from storage per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in head (or water level).
Streamflow	The movement of surface water in a stream channel at a specific location. Streamflow is usually measured in cubic meters per second (m ³ /s).
Study Area	Defines the spatial extent directly or indirectly affected by the Project.
Study area communities	Groups of persons that have the potential to be directly affected by, participate in, or benefit from the proposed Sabajo Project.
Substrate	The bottom of a waterbody or watercourse, usually consisting of sediments of various particle sizes (e.g., sand, silt, clay, gravel, cobble, boulder) and organic material (e.g., living or dead plant material).
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	A colorless gas with a pungent odor that results from combustion of fuel containing elemental sulfur.
Surface water hydrology	The study of the properties of the Earth's surface water, especially its movement in relation to land. Surface water hydrology addresses water's occurrence, distribution, and circulation; its physical and chemical properties; and its reaction with the environment, including living beings.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Tailings	The materials left over after the process of separating the valuable fraction from the uneconomic fraction of an ore. For hard rock metal mines (i.e., including gold mining), tailings are usually a very fine mud or powder, which is left over after ore is crushed and valuable minerals are extracted from it. Tailings may also contain chemicals used for mineral extraction.
Taxon	A group of organisms at the same level of the standard biological classification system; the plural of taxon is taxa.
Temporal	Refers to time.
Terms of Reference (ToR)	The Terms of Reference identify the information required by government agencies for an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Terrock Consulting Engineers (Terrock) noise formulae	Empirical formulae developed by Terrock were used to predict ground vibration and airblast overpressure from Project blasting.
Test well or pumping test well	A well used to test the hydraulic properties of an aquifer or water-bearing strata, typically by pumping the well at a constant-rate. Test wells are typically larger diameter than monitoring wells.
Topography	The general configuration of a land surface, including its relief and position of natural and human-made structures.
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	The combined concentration of all dissolved substances in a water sample, typically reported in mg/L.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Section 9, Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Total organic carbon (TOC)	All organic material (dissolved and particulate) in a water sample. Total organic carbon has a direct relationship with both biochemical and chemical oxygen demands, and it varies with the composition of the organic matter. Major sources of organic carbon are organic matter in soils, aquatic vegetation, and aquatic organisms.
Total suspended solids (TSS)	The combined concentration of suspended substances in a water sample. Suspended solids are substances in wastewater or in a stream that can be removed by filtration. Suspended matter may be from natural sources such as silt or from artificial or anthropogenic wastes.
Trade winds	Trade winds are very steady winds that usually blow from the same direction and with the same force every day. Where they converge in the “equatorial trough”, they cause an uplifting of the air, which causes clouds to condense and rain to fall if sufficient moisture is available. The equatorial trough, which is influenced by variations in the general circulation of the air, is the most decisive factor in creating the climate of Suriname.
Traffic Noise Model (TNM)	An algorithm to predict noise from highway traffic.
Transmissivity	The rate at which water is transmitted through a unit width of an aquifer under a unit hydraulic gradient.
Tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or lake.
Turbidity	Cloudiness in water. Turbidity is an indirect measure of suspended particles such as silt, clay, organic matter, plankton, and microscopic organisms.
Typology	Vegetation type descriptions based on structure and species associations.
United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Algorithm	An algorithm developed by the USDOT was used to model baseline traffic noise.
Vector-borne diseases	Diseases transmitted through mosquito, tick and flea (e.g., malaria, zika, typhoid fever, etc.).
Viewshed	The area of the landscape that can be seen from one or more source points. A person standing anywhere in the viewshed would be able to see at least one of the source points.
Visual aesthetics	The study of how a landscape appears to a viewer.
Waste rock	Rock moved and discarded to access the resources being mined.
Waste rock facility (WRF)	Engineered landforms in which waste rock (i.e., rock moved and discarded in order to access mineral resources) from mining activities is stored.
Watershed	The entire surface drainage area that contributes water to a lake, wetland, or river. Watersheds can range in size from a few hectares to thousands of square kilometers.
Wet season	A yearly period of high rainfall. Suriname is characterized with a short wet season from mid-December to mid-February and long wet season from mid-April to mid-August.
Wind Rose Diagram	A visual presentation of wind speed and wind direction for a specific monitoring period and location.
X-ray diffraction	A non-destructive analytical technique for identifying and quantifying the mineralogical composition of rocks, soils and particulates.