

Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project

IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division 3 Mesomikenda Lake Gogama, Ontario, P0M 1W0

Prepared for:

IAMGOLD Corporation

3 Mesomikenda Lake, Gogama, Ontario, P0M 1W0

April 2019



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List of Acronyms

AAQC	Ambient air quality criteria
CAPMoN	Canadian Air Precipitation Monitoring Network
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CGP	Côté Gold Project
CWQG	Canadian Water Quality Guidelines
CWS	Canada-wide Standard
DS	Distribution station
EA	Environmental Assessment
EER	Environmental Effects Review
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESR	Environmental Study Report
FN	First Nation
FRI	Forest Resource Inventory
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Hydro One	Hydro One Networks Inc.
IAMGOLD	IAMGOLD Corporation
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MENDM	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
MOE	Ministry of the Environment
MOECC	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
NAD	North American Datum
NAPS	Canadian National Air and Pollution Surveillance
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOx	nitrogen oxides
O.Reg	Ontario Regulation
OEAA	Ontario Environmental Assessment Act
PM	particulate matter
PWQO	Provincial Water Quality Objectives
ROW	Right-of-way
SAR	Species at Risk
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SSA	Site Study Area
TK/TLU	Traditional Knowledge / Traditional Land Use
TLA	Transmission Line Alignment
TSP	total suspended particles
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator



Units

°C	degrees Celsius
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic metre
dBA	A-weighted decibels
km	Kilometres
km/h	kilometres per hour
kV	kilovolt
m	metre
masl	metres above sea level
mm	millimetres
MW	megawatt
ppb	parts per billion
tpd	tonnes per day



1.0 Introduction

IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) proposes to construct and operate a new 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from the existing Shining Tree distribution station (DS) referred to as the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project. The Transmission Line Project will supply the required power to the Côté Gold Project (CGP), a proposed open pit gold mine to be located in the Chester and Neville Townships, District of Sudbury, in northeastern Ontario (Figure 1-1). The proposed Shining Tree transmission line alignment (TLA) will span 44 kilometres (km), primarily along an existing corridor from a former transmission line that supplied power to the Chester #1 Mine located adjacent to the CGP. The transmission line would be constructed during the construction phase of the CGP and would be operational during the operations and closure phases of the CGP, and decommissioned thereafter when transmission line power is no longer needed.

In accordance with the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects*, the proposed 115 kV transmission line that spans a distance of 44 km is subject to a Category B Environmental Assessment (EA) under the Electricity Projects Regulation (O.Reg. 116/01) of the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act.* As a Category B EA that is not associated with a generation project, it is required to follow the process under Hydro One Network Inc. (Hydro One) *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities* (Hydro One 2016).

Under the *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities*, two levels of assessment are considered: first a Class EA Screening Process, and second a full Class EA Process referred to as an Environmental Study Report (ESR). Through discussion with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), IAMGOLD was requested to follow the second stage of the Class EA process, which requires completion of an ESR (MECP 2018). This ESR has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Class EA Process.

The structure of this document is as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction;
- Section 2: Project Description;
- Section 3: Alternative to the Undertaking;
- Section 4: Alternatives Methods for the Undertaking;
- Section 5: Regulatory Framework;
- Section 6: Background Conditions;
- Section 7: Consultation;
- Section 8: Environmental Screening;
- Section 9: Description of Potential Environmental Effects;
- Section 10: Commitments;
- Section 11: Monitoring;
- Section 12: References; and
- Appendix.





2.0 **Project Description**

2.1 **Project Location**

The Transmission Line Project is located in a sparsely populated area of the Chester and Neville Townships, District of Sudbury, in northeastern Ontario, approximately 20 km southwest of Gogama, 130 km southwest of Timmins, and 200 km northwest of Sudbury (Figure 1-1). The closest First Nation Reserve is the Mattagami 71 Reserve located approximately 40 km north of the CGP site. The proposed transmission line is located within Treaty 9, and the traditional territories of the Mattagami First Nation, Flying Post First Nation and Matachewan First Nation. It is also located within the Métis Nation of Ontario (Region 3) harvesting area.

In order to provide the energy required to operate the CGP, IAMGOLD proposes to construct a new 115 kV transmission line along an existing 44 km corridor between the CGP site and the Shining Tree DS. This new transmission line will intersect with six geographic townships: Miramichi, Garibaldi, Londonderry, Champagne, Benneweis and Chester. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates from the eastern terminus at the Shining Tree DS are at 5,259,333 N, 469,594 E (NAD 1983, UTM Zone 17N) and the UTM coordinates for the western terminus at the CGP site are 5,267,970 N, 428,610 E (NAD, 1983, UTM Zone 17N).

The area surrounding the proposed transmission line is generally uninhabited, although there is some use for recreational activities by locals and tourists, including fishing, camping, hunting and a few cottages located on Mesomikenda Lake. The region is also used for sustainable harvesting of timber. There is no agricultural use of the lands along the proposed transmission line route from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site.

2.2 Background

The CGP underwent both Federal (*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*) and Provincial (*Environmental Assessment Act*) EA processes beginning in 2013. The Federal process was successfully completed in April 2016 and the Provincial process successfully completed in January 2017. The approved Federal and Provincial EAs included provision of power to the CGP by means of a 230 kV transmission line direct from Timmins to the site.

Since completion of the Federal and Provincial EAs, IAMGOLD has completed additional engineering and optimized the CGP to address comments received during the EA processes and improve economics. As part of the optimization of the CGP, the rate of ore processing has been reduced from 60,000 to 36,000 tonnes per day (tpd), and uses more efficient rock grinding technology, subsequently reducing energy requirements.

With the reduced power requirements, the CGP no longer requires a dedicated 230 kV transmission line and a 115 kV line will be sufficient. An existing, inactive 115 kV transmission line (T2R Line) is present from Timmins to the Shining Tree DS, which is proposed to be refurbished by Hydro One and dedicated to the CGP. Any approvals required for this work will be led by Hydro One and are not considered part of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project.

A new 115 kV, 44 km transmission line will be constructed by IAMGOLD from the Shining Tree DS along an unused, existing transmission line corridor to provide power to the CGP site (Figures 2-1). The routing





of the transmission line from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site was considered as an alternative in the Federal and Provincial EAs, but not carried forward beyond the Terms of Reference stage as it had insufficient capacity to meet the CGP needs at that time. In accordance with the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* (MOE 2011), and based on guidance from the MECP (2018), the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site is required to follow the process under the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities (Hydro One 2016). The route passes through primarily Crown land, including mining claims (Figure 2-2).

2.3 Côté Gold Transmission Line Project Design

The 44 km transmission line from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site is proposed to be composed of wood frame structures; steel structures may be required at major water and other corridor crossings. No in-water construction is proposed. The wood frame structures are expected to be 'H' frame portals with pole heights that range from approximately 17 metres (m) to 25 m, but may be higher in some areas where required by local topography. Anchors and guys will be used where needed to provide additional support. Depending on soil conditions, rock excavation may be required to set the structures to the required depth for stability.

Vegetation regeneration has occurred within the unused corridor between the Shining Tree DS and the CGP site (Figure 2-3, Section 6.9). The existing corridor will need to be cleared of vegetation and expanded to an average 30 m width to meet engineering setback requirements for electrical power distribution and to allow for construction access. At turning points of the transmission line, the cleared area may be extended over a small circumference for up to 50 m to allow for alternative pole configuration, if required. Electrical clearance for conductors will be in conjunction with C22.3 N°1 of the Canadian Standards Association (or as amended). Additional limited clearing may be required outside the proposed corridor to remove individual hazard trees / snags, for anchors, and potentially for temporary pole truck access where obstructions (such as steep slopes or bedrock outcroppings) are present within the corridor. Detailed clearance requirements will be confirmed as engineering designs progress.

Construction of the transmission line outside of the CGP site will occur preferentially during the winter when the ground surface and watercourses are anticipated to fully or mainly frozen. In some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to damage / watercourses are not present, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen. Due to the reduced daylight hours in the winter, work may be conducted outside daylight hours. Clean up of work site and inspections will be utilized to assess whether any post-construction remediation work will be required.

During CGP operations, periodic inspection and maintenance of the transmission line and associated corridor may be required. Experience from other similar transmission lines in northern Ontario which support mining projects, has been that routine maintenance is very infrequent, with clearing of brush once every ten years or greater, and hazard tree removal being required periodically on an individual basis based on a ground or aerial inspection. IAMGOLD has committed that chemical agents (herbicides and similar) will not be used for vegetation clearing along transmission line right of way.

Following completion of the CGP and assuming that there is no other use for the power infrastructure, the conductor (transmission line) will be removed, steel structures demolished and wood poles removed or cut at grade. Once the infrastructure is removed, the corridor will be left to revegetate naturally. As the corridor revegetates, the edge habitat will provide increased opportunities for wildlife. Eventually, the corridor will become consistent with the surrounding vegetation.

• • •



Detailed engineering has not yet been completed and there is the potential for some variations in the preliminary design described above. The final design of the transmission line will be provided during the permitting stage of the regulatory process.

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Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division



Figure 2-3: Existing Shining Tree Transmission Line Corridor



3.0 Alternative to the Undertaking

3.1 Background

Ensuring a reliable, cost-effective power supply is a critical component of the viability of the CGP. The majority of the power requirements are for the ore processing plant, with the balance required by the mine itself, along with ancillary needs such as pumping water, administration and other on-site activities. During the initial stages of CGP construction, the electrical power demand is expected to be relatively low, less than 5 megawatts (MW). This power demand would be met through the existing nearby transmission line (~1 MW) as well as diesel generators (less than 5 MW total available capacity). The power demands for the CGP during the mine operation phase will require a consistent and reliable supply of about 72 MW at peak operating times. A 115 kV connection is required to be in service for the later stages of construction.

Alternatives to the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project include:

- Do nothing;
- Connection via the EA-approved 230 kV transmission line ¹;
- Connection via a 115 kV transmission line;
- On-site diesel fired generation;
- On-site natural gas fired generation;
- Run of river hydroelectric; and
- Other alternative forms of energy (solar, wind, forest biomass).

In determining the range of project alternatives, the following aspects were considered:

- Do they provide a viable solution for the problem or opportunity to be addressed?
- Are they proven technologies at the scale required?
- Are they technically feasible at the scale required?
- Are they consistent with other planning objectives, policies and decisions?
- Are they consistent with government priorities?
- Could they affect any sensitive environmental features?
- Are they practical, realistic financially and economically viable?
- Are they within the ability of the proponent to implement?
- Are they appropriate to the proponent doing the study?
- Are they able to meet the purpose of the Environmental Assessment Act?

In addition to these screening criteria, as each alternative must be reasonable from a technical, economic and environmental perspective (per the Hydro One Guidelines), the alternatives have been compared against the criteria provided below. If the alternative cannot meet all of the three criteria listed below, the alternative is considered to be unacceptable.

¹ Per Section 2.2, the CGP underwent both Federal and Provincial EA processes beginning in 2013. The Federal process was successfully completed in April 2016 and the Provincial process successfully completed in January 2017. The approved Federal and Provincial EAs included provision of power to the CGP by means of a 230 kV transmission line direct from Timmins to the site.





- **Technical applicability:** the alternative can provide sufficient power consistently (ability to provide 72 MW of peak demand). A reliable, guaranteed supply of power is critical to the uninterrupted operation of the remote mine.
- **Economic feasibility:** the alternative is economically feasible for the CGP. Cost-effectiveness relates to capital, operation, maintenance and closure / reclamation costs.
- **Environmental impact:** the alternative does not cause substantive and unnecessary disruption to the natural or socio-economic environment as compared with the other viable alternatives.

A brief description of the alternatives for the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project is provided in the following sections along with the rationale for the selection or rejection of each alternative. A summary is provided in 3.2.

3.1.1 Do Nothing

Screening Criteria	Do Nothing
Technical applicability	No
Economic feasibility	No
Environmental impact	Yes
Overall	Alternative is considered unacceptable

A sufficient, reliable power supply is required to operate the CGP, and the "do nothing" approach would effectively put a stop to the mine development. Accordingly, the alternative does not meet the technical applicability criteria outlined above. Without a reliable power supply, the CGP cannot be develop, which would take away the potential positive effects that the CGP offers to the region. The CGP is not feasible without a reliable, guaranteed power supply. This alternative does not meet the economic feasibility criteria.

Proceeding with the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project as planned would provide significant positive effects to the local and regional economies (i.e., employment opportunities), and to the preservation of community character, especially given the current long-term downturn in the forestry sector, which is of general importance to the area. The CGP is anticipated to provide direct employment to approximately 1,116 persons for a 24-month period during construction and 582 persons for a 15-year period during operations. The indirect and induced employment during operations is expected to total an estimated 530 and 500 jobs, respectively. Total labour compensation from direct employment is estimated to be \$89.4 million and total labour compensation from direct, indirect and regional study area median earnings: average projected earnings (including only wages and benefits) per direct employee (\$153,800) are 2.5 times the current median earnings for full time workers within the local and regional study areas.

The CGP is also forecast to create an annual average of \$648 million during construction and \$177 million during operations in contracted expenditures on goods and services that will be spent primarily on professional services, other finance and insurance, and mineral support services. The CGP operations phase is expected to make a clearly distinguishable and positive contribution to business opportunities in the local and regional area throughout the operations phase.



This alternative does not meet the technical applicability criteria of providing sufficient power consistently to the CGP and is not economically feasible, and is therefore considered unacceptable.

3.1.2 Connection via the EA-approved 230 kV Transmission Line

Screening Criteria	Connection via the EA-approved 230 kV transmission line
Technical applicability	Yes
Economic feasibility	Yes
Environmental impact	Yes
Overall	Alternative is considered acceptable

Discussion with electrical authorities to date, have indicated that there is sufficient capacity within the Ontario electrical grid in the region to provide the 72 MW peak power required for the CGP. Hydro One and the Independent Electricity System Operator generally do not allow direct connection to a 500 kV transmission line, and connection to the 500 kV Hydro One transmission line located approximately 90 km east of the CGP is not carried forward as a viable option.

A review of transmission infrastructure that could serve the CGP during operations has been carried out. There are regional substations that could provide sufficient peak power supply consistently:

- Hydro One Porcupine Substation in Timmins located approximately 120 km northeast of the CGP; and
- Hydro One substation near Shining Tree located approximately 44 km east of the CGP.

Routing of power to the site could be by means of either a 230 kV or 115 kV transmission line, based on the engineering optimization completed for the CGP.

The CGP inclusive of a 230 kV transmission line determined at that time to be required from a technical perspective, underwent both Federal (*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*) and Provincial (*Environmental Assessment Act*) EA processes beginning in 2013. The Federal and Provincial EA processes were successfully completed April 2016 and January 2017, respectively. The proposed 230 kV transmission line would connect the site by means of a cross-country routing to the existing Hydro One Network in Timmins at the Porcupine Substation (Section 4.3). Through that EA process, it was determined that development and operation of a 230 kV transmission line met the required technical, economic and environmental criteria for the CGP.

With the lower power requirements for the CGP determined through engineering optimization, a 230 kV transmission line is no longer required for technical reasons; however, the 230 kV transmission line alternative still meets the technical criteria. The 230 kV transmission line alternative also meets the economic and environmental criteria, and remains an acceptable Project alternative.



3.1.3 Connection via a 115 kV Transmission Line

Screening Criteria	Connection via a 115 kV transmission line
Technical applicability	Yes
Economic feasibility	Yes
Environmental impact	Yes
Overall	Alternative is considered acceptable

As indicated in Section 3.1.2, there is sufficient capacity within the Ontario electrical grid in the region to provide the 72 MW peak power required for the CGP. Establishment of a 115 kV transmission line to the Hydro One substation near Shining Tree (located approximately 44 km east of the CGP) could provide a reliable power supply for the CGP, and sufficient peak power supply consistently, meeting the required technical criteria. Alternatively, a new 115 kV transmission line could follow the approved 230 kV route described in Section 3.1.2.

3.1.4 On-site Diesel Fired Generation

Screening Criteria	On-site diesel fired generation
Technical applicability	Yes
Economic feasibility	No
Environmental impact	No
Overall	Alternative is considered unacceptable

Diesel power is an effective method to support construction of the CGP and can serve effectively as emergency power for critical site functions. Diesel fired power generation is planned to be used during the construction phase of the CGP with a capacity of less than 5 MW name plate power, and will be periodically used during the operations phase (and potentially during the closure phase) as needed when grid power is unavailable. Relying exclusively on the use of on-site diesel-fired power generation to support operations will result in the release of greater amounts of greenhouse gases (GHG; i.e., carbon dioxide and NO_x) and particulate air emissions than other alternatives. There is also the additional GHG and noise emissions from the required trucking of diesel fuel to the site.

Although this alternative could meet the technical applicability criteria of providing sufficient power consistently to the CGP, the cost associated with generating enough power from diesel fuel to operate the mine is not economically feasible for the CGP. This alternative is considered to be unacceptable due to the high cost of using diesel powered generation, as well as the environmental effects due to the GHG emissions from the diesel use and transportation of diesel fuel. Neither the economic nor environmental criteria are met by this alternative for the operations phase.



3.1.5 On-site Natural Gas Fired Generation

Screening Criteria	On-site natural gas fired generation
Technical applicability	Yes
Economic feasibility	No
Environmental impact	No
Overall	Alternative is considered unacceptable

The closest natural gas pipeline available to the CGP is approximately 185 km east of the CGP site, from the existing TransCanada pipeline in the area of Iroquois Falls or Matheson to the site. There would need to be an 8" diameter pipeline construction through a newly cleared ~185 km ROW to the existing pipeline that would result in unnecessary environmental effects. Additionally, the cost of constructing a new natural gas pipeline to the CGP site in comparison to a shorter transmission line is much greater, as well as the added cost for a co-generation plant that would be needed on-site.

There is also the possibility of either transporting the natural gas by truck or rail from Iroquois Falls or Matheson to the site in a liquified or compressed state; however, this is a more expensive option and particularly as a rail line is not currently present.

The economic and environmental criteria cannot be met by this alternative. Although the use of natural gas as the power source for the CGP would meet the technical applicability criteria of providing sufficient power consistently to the CGP, it is considered to be unacceptable due to the added environmental effects from creating a much longer corridor for the pipeline option (as compared to transmission line grid power), or the added cost of transporting the natural gas to site via truck or rail.

3.1.6 Run of River Hydroelectric

Screening Criteria	Run of river hydroelectric		
Technical applicability	No		
Economic feasibility	No		
Environmental impact	No		
Overall	Alternative is considered unacceptable		

Potential hydroelectric power supply development was investigated in the region of the CGP based on inventory resources including: the *Renewable Energy Atlas* (MNRF 2018), and the Ontario Waterpower Association *Ontario Waterpower Potential Sites* (Hatch Acres 2005). Based on these sources, there are no potential hydroelectric sites closer to the CGP site than connection to the Provincial electrical grid.

Construction of a new hydroelectric generating station and the required transmission line to a more distant location is not justified; would not be financial feasible for the CGP; and would have greater unnecessary adverse effects compared with the electrical grid connection at the Shining Tree DS.

This alternative is considered to be unacceptable due to the technical complications, the greater potential environmental effects and it not being economically feasible for the CGP.



3.1.7 Other Alternative Forms of Energy (solar, wind, forest biomass)

Screening Criteria	Other alternative forms of energy (solar, wind, forest biomass)	
Technical applicability	No	
Economic feasibility	No	
Environmental impact	No	
Overall	Alternative is considered unacceptable	

Alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power were considered for primary power generation during operations; however, without viable energy storage technology, these alternatives cannot meet the CGP power requirements on a consistent basis because of the intermittent nature of solar and wind generation. As a result, the use of alternative energy sources as the primary power generation supply is considered unacceptable and has not been assessed further. Additionally, the amount of biomass needed to provide the required energy for the CGP is substantial and is not considered technically feasible.

These alternatives are considered to be unacceptable due to the lack of consistent power supply.

3.2 Summary of Alternatives to the Undertaking

Based on the Assessment of Alternative to the Undertaking, connection to the existing Provincial electrical grid is the only viable option for the CGP (Table 3-1). This alternative was carried forward to the Alternatives Methods the Undertaking (Section 4) for further assessment.



		220 144	115 kV	On site	On-site		Alternative Forms of Energy		
	'Do nothing'	Transmission Line to Grid	Transmission Line to Grid	Diesel Fired Generation	Natural Gas Fired Generation	Run of River Hydroelectric	Solar	Wind	Forest biomass
Do they provide a viable solution or the problem or opportunity to be addressed?	x	~	~	✓	✓	~	x	x	x
Are they proven technologies (at the scale required)?	~	~	~	~	~	✓	x	x	x
Are they technically feasible (at the scale required)?	~	~	~	~	~	~	х	x	х
Are they consistent with other planning objectives, policies and decisions?	V	¥	*	4	4	✓	~	✓	x
Are they consistent with government priorities?	х	~	~	~	~	1	~	~	х
Could they affect any sensitive environmental features?	x	~	~	~	~	✓	√	1	✓
Are they practical, realistic financially and economically viable?	~	¥	¥	x	x	x	x	x	х
Are they within the ability of the proponent to implement?	✓	¥	¥	V	V	x	x	x	x
Are they appropriate to the proponent doing the study?	х	✓	~	x	х	x	x	x	x
Are they able to meet the purpose of the Environmental Assessment Act?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓



4.0 Alternatives Methods for the Undertaking

4.1 Background

The alternative methods for supplying grid power by means of a transmission line to the CGP include:

- Design alternatives;
- Routing alternatives; and
- Corridor vegetation management alternatives.

The evaluations of alternatives presented herein, are based on the development of a series of performance objectives and evaluation criteria. Performance objectives are meaningful attributes that are essential for transmission line success and provide a basis for distinguishing between alternatives. Each alternative is assessed for each performance objective according to three evaluation criteria:

- Preferred;
- Acceptable; and
- Unacceptable.

The following performance objectives (or a subset thereof as appropriate for any given alternative) were used in the evaluations of alternatives:

- Cost-effectiveness;
- Technical applicability and reliability;
- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment;
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment; and
- Amenability to reclamation.

For the performance objectives, the set of three criteria (preferred, acceptable and unacceptable) are applied per the following.

4.1.1 Cost-effectiveness

- Facilitates a competitive return on investment (preferred);
- Facilitates an acceptable return on investment (acceptable); and
- Cannot be financially supported by the CGP (unacceptable).



Cost-effectiveness relates to overall transmission line costs, including capital, operation, maintenance, and closure / reclamation costs. Each aspect of the project has cost implications and thus cost-effectiveness is a performance objective common to all aspects.

4.1.2 Technical Applicability and/or Reliability

- Predictably effective with contingencies if the alternative does not perform as expected (preferred);
- Appears effective based on theoretical considerations; contingencies are available if the alternative fails to perform as expected (acceptable); and
- Effectiveness appears uncertain or relies on unproven technologies (unacceptable).

Technical applicability and system integrity and reliability are used interchangeably, as appropriate to the issue, to describe the suitability or expected performance of a given alternative.

4.1.3 Effects (adverse) to the Biophysical Environment

- Minimizes adverse effects to the biophysical environment without mitigation (preferred);
- Minimizes adverse effects to the biophysical environment with mitigation (acceptable); and
- Likely to cause significant adverse effects to the biophysical environment that cannot reasonably be mitigated (unacceptable).

The biophysical environment referred to in this performance objective is a broad term used to describe the air, bedrock, soil, water (surface and ground), and biological organisms and communities.

4.1.4 Effects (adverse) to the Human Environment

- Minimizes adverse effects to the human environment without mitigation and provides positive effects (preferred);
- Minimizes adverse effects to the human environment with mitigation (acceptable); and
- Likely to cause significant adverse human environment effects that cannot reasonably be mitigated (unacceptable).

The potential for negative human environment effects, such as the reduction of land use by Indigenous communities, is evaluated where appropriate for the alternatives for the various aspects of the transmission line. The human environment is defined herein to also include aspects of the cultural heritage environment.



4.1.5 Amenability to Reclamation

- Causes disturbance to the biophysical environment that requires limited reclamation (preferred);
- Causes disturbance to the biophysical environment that requires moderate to extensive reclamation (acceptable); and
- Mitigation of disturbance to the biophysical environment is not practical or feasible (unacceptable).

The performance objective relates to the decommissioning or reclamation of both the transmission line and its associated infrastructure.

4.1.6 **Overall Evaluation**

On completion of the assessment, an overall summary evaluation was completed taking all the performance objectives into consideration. There are two general approaches to summary evaluations.

One objective is to give numerical values to individual performance objectives, based on application of the criteria, and then to sum these values to arrive at an overall index. This approach typically requires some form of weighting to take into account the varying importance of the different performance objectives. Weighting factors have to be carefully justified and are thus often open to interpretation. In addition, the numerical approach may result in two or more very different alternatives that have the same, or very similar, overall index values, when it is intuitively clear that one alternative meets environmental and health and safety requirements and is technically better than the other.

The second approach, and the one used herein, is to rely on verbal distinctions inherent in the terminology of the criteria. Using this method, and with the knowledge that all performance objectives are essential to the decision process, an alternative is rejected if it attains an unacceptable rating for any single performance objective.

The alternative which receives the greatest number of preferred ratings is not necessarily the best, or most preferred, overall alternative. The relative importance of the individual performance objectives needs to be considered as well. It may be that one or two performance objectives are more important and override all other objectives, so long as the minimum rating of acceptable is attained for the less important objectives. The final evaluation of alternatives is therefore a reasoned process, in which the basis for the final selection of alternatives is easily understood at all levels.

4.2 Design Alternatives for the Undertaking

In regards to design alternatives, all facilities and equipment related to the transmission line and connection to the electrical grid must be designed according to applicable codes, regulations and best management practices. This includes: the Canadian Electrical Code, (Ontario) Transmission System Code and the Canadian Standards Association Code for Overhead Systems (CAN/CSA-C22.3 No. 1-06, or as amended).

The corridor for the transmission line will meet all regulatory requirements based on the final pole / tower design and height and are typically 30 m wide for 115 kV transmission lines. IAMGOLD has committed through the EA under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*, that the corridor will not exceed





50 m in width. As a result, the only major alternatives available with respect to design to be assessed within the EA document are in regard to tower design.

The final pole / tower design will be determined through final engineering. Two vertical support designs have been identified as potentially appropriate from a technical perspective to reliably support a 115 kV transmission line in a northern Ontario environment: wooden pole 'H' frame design; and/or, steel 'V' frame tower. The pole / tower design is generally selected based on costs and considerations relating to local topography and soil bearing capacity. Wood pole structures are generally preferred from a technical perspective in areas of poorer geotechnical support although they require closer pole spacing, while steel towers are more costly given suitable terrain. Both types of structures are used in the region depending on the transmission line voltage and the terrain.

4.2.1 Alternative A: 'H' Frame Wooden Poles (or equivalent)

- Cost-effectiveness: Wooden 'H' frame towers are more cost effective due to lower costs of material and installation compared to steel towers. Generally, horizontal towers for transmission lines require a greater width of the ROW, which can add to costs for areas that require a new corridor be cleared. Wooden poles are generally less durable and require more frequent maintenance and replacement of poles than the steel structures; however, as the transmission line is only going to be operational for approximately 17 years, replacement poles are not anticipated to be needed. (Preferred)
- **Technical applicability and reliability:** wooden 'H' frame towers are extensively used for 115 kV transmission lines in northern Ontario and are effective towers for the proposed transmission line. (Acceptable)
- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment: construction of wooden 'H' frame towers would have minimal effect on the surrounding environment in the existing corridor from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site. During construction of the transmission line, new access roads will not be constructed to install towers, wherever feasible. (Acceptable)
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment: Wooden 'H' frame poles are less discernable from the natural landscape and tend to be shorter height than 'V' guyed steel towers. This could have less of a perceptible visual effect from the transmission line compared to the use of 'V' guyed streel structures. (Preferred)
- **Amenability to reclamation:** Wooden 'H' frame poles are relatively easy to remove or cut at ground surface causing less overall disturbance on removal compared to 'V' guyed steel towers. (Preferred)

4.2.2 Alternative B: 'V' Guyed Steel Towers (or equivalent)

- **Cost-effectiveness:** 'V' guyed steel towers generally cost more in material and have more labour intensive installation compared to wooden 'H' frame poles. They also require a wider corridor to accommodate the guys and anchors, which adds to the initial installation costs. There is also a greater cost associated with decommissioning the transmission line and removing the towers following operations. (Acceptable)
- **Technical applicability and reliability:** 'V' guyed steel towers are used on northern Ontario transmission lines and are suitable support towers for the 115 kV transmission line. (Acceptable)



- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment: 'V' guyed steel towers generally require a wider corridor for the guys and anchors compared to the 'H' frame structures. A wider corridor would result in more vegetation and habitat loss. They may have a longer distance between structures. (Acceptable)
- **Effects (adverse) to the human environment:** the 'V' guyed steel structures are more discernable from the natural landscape and tend to be taller than 'H' frame wooden structures. This could have more of a perceptible visual effect than the use of 'H' frame wooden structures. (Acceptable)
- **Amenability to reclamation:** Steel structures are labour intensive to remove and requires greater ground disturbance to remove foundation. (Acceptable)

4.2.3 Alternative C: Both 'H' Frame Wooden Poles and 'V' Guyed Steel Towers

- **Cost-effectiveness:** Wooden 'H" frame towers are the most cost-effective alternative for the proposed transmission line for material and installation as compared to steel towers. Therefore, the use of both structure types is more cost effective than using solely steel towers and less cost effective than using solely wooden towers. (Acceptable)
- **Technical applicability and reliability:** Along the corridor from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site, there are areas better suited for wooden 'H' frame poles, and some areas that are better suited for 'V' guyed steel poles, based on the terrain and geotechnical support of the soils. For example, IAMGOLD has committed where feasible, to avoid works in waterways and potential effects to fish and fish habitat as well as water quality. 'V' guyed steel poles allow for greater distance between poles compared to wooden 'H' frame poles and could be used to span waterways as opposed to placing poles close to the shore or in the waterways. (Preferred)
- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment: Although 'V' guyed steel poles require more intrusive installation, there are situations where the use of these poles avoids potential environmental effects. For example, IAMGOLD has committed to avoid works in waterways where feasible, to avoid potential effects to fish and fish habitat, as well as water quality. 'V' guyed steel poles allow for greater distance between poles compared to wooden 'H' frame poles and could be used to span waterways as opposed to placing poles close to the shore or in waterways. It is therefore beneficial, from a biophysical environment perspective, to include both types of poles for the transmission line to minimize the potential environmental effects from the Transmission Line Project. (Preferred)
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment: The 'V' guyed steel structures are more discernable from the natural landscape and tend to be taller than 'H' frame wooden structures. Where 'V' guyed steel towers are used, there could be a greater overall visual effect to the natural landscape compared to the use of wooden 'H' frame poles. (Acceptable)
- Amenability to reclamation: Wooden 'H' frame poles are relatively easy to remove or cut at ground surface causing less overall disturbance. 'V' guyed steel structures are labour intensive to remove and ground requires greater disturbance to remove foundation. (Acceptable)



4.3 **Routing Alternatives**

Based on the proximity of the CGP site and the accessibility to the Provincial electrical grid, three routing alternatives were considered, shown in Figure 4-1:

4.3.1 Alternative A: Cross-Country Transmission Line Alignment

The Cross-Country Transmission Line Alignment (TLA) has three segments, totaling 120 km in length (Figure 4-1): a new ROW parallel to the 115 kV transmission line south from Timmins for approximately 46 km (up to 45 m width required to avoid conflict); a new cross-country ROW through previously undisturbed land south-west towards the CGP site for approximately 68 km, closer to Highway 144 and Gogama; and 6 km along the existing ROW corridor. As discussed in Section 3.1.2, this route has already been assessed through the Federal and Provincial EA process for a 230 kV transmission line; however, this route could also be used to carry a 115 kV transmission line and still meet the MW requirements for the CGP.

- **Cost-effectiveness:** Greater overall costs associated with a longer transmission line, also requires a substantial greenfield corridor to be cleared. The operational costs for Alternative A are anticipated to be greater than the other two alternatives considered, due to the greater length for maintenance as well as potential line energy losses. (Acceptable)
- Technical applicability and/or reliability: Not applicable.
- **Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment:** This alternative would require substantial greenfield clearing of forest habitat and could result in changes to wildlife movement in the region including increased predation. (Acceptable)
- **Effects (adverse) to the human environment:** The alternative has been sited to be located outside of the viewshed from existing homes, cottages and waterways. There were no specific land use or heritage resources that intersect with the proposed route. (Acceptable)
- **Amenability to reclamation:** The reclamation of the Cross Country TLA will consist of decommissioning and removal of infrastructure within the corridor and allowing the vegetation within the corridor to reestablish itself naturally over time. As this alternative would have a longer transmission line that would have to be dismantled (120 km) it is considered to have greater reclamation requirements. (Acceptable)

4.3.2 Alternative B: Shining Tree Transmission Line Alignment

The Shining Tree TLA would require the construction of a 44 km 115 kV transmission line primarily through an existing corridor from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site. The existing corridor (approximately 38 km length) has partially overgrown and would need to be cleared and expanded to meet the required corridor width based on a modern transmission line design.

• **Cost-effectiveness:** Less overall costs associated with a shorter transmission line in an existing corridor. Minimal clearing may be required to widen the existing corridor to meet industry standards. (Preferred)





- Technical applicability and/or reliability: Not applicable.
- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment: This alternative would result in minimal environmental effects as the Shining Tree TLA would utilize an existing corridor. There may be some vegetation clearing and widening of the corridor, but these effects are considered to be much less than other alternatives assessed. (Preferred)
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment: Like the Cross Country TLA, this alternative has been sited to be outside of the view of homes, cottages and waterways. As this alternative utilizes an existing corridor, most of the effects to the human environment have already occurred. IAMGOLD acknowledges that the FN TK/TLUS identified one plant resource that could be affected by the proposed transmission line construction and operation, and a member of the Mattagami First Nation actively traps the Provincially issued trapline that intersects with the proposed corridor. IAMGOLD will:
 - Inform local FNs and the MNO of the proposed construction work schedule once established.
 - Discuss with the affected trappers about appropriate effects management strategies.
 - Not use chemical agents (herbicides and similar) for vegetation clearing along corridor.

There are otherwise limited specific land uses or heritage resources identified by Indigenous peoples or local stakeholders that intersect with the proposed route. (Acceptable)

• **Amenability to reclamation:** The reclamation of the Shining Tree TLA will consist of decommissioning and removal of infrastructure within the corridor and allowing the vegetation within the corridor to reestablish itself naturally over time. As this alternative has a shorter transmission line length, there would be less transmission line to remove. (Acceptable)

4.3.3 Alternative C: Highway Transmission Line Alignment

The Highway TLA would parallel an existing 24.4 kV transmission line from Shining Tree to Highway 144 along Highway 560. From there a new corridor north would require the clearing along Highway 144 to the existing corridor from the historic Chester 1 Mine (Shining Tree TLA corridor). The poles of the existing Hydro One 24.4 kV transmission line along Highway 560 were initially believed to be capable of supporting the 115 kV transmission line for the CGP as described in the Draft ESR, but additional engineering has determined that a new transmission line and corridor would be required along the entire length (including approximately 50 km of undisturbed lands, generally adjacent to existing infrastructure).

- **Cost-effectiveness:** There is a large cost associated with clearing a new corridor for the Highway TLA along Highway 144. In addition, upgrading the voltage along the Highway 560 transmission line would require that IAMGOLD compensates for the power outages to customers that use that transmission line, which would add to the cost of this alternative. The operational costs for Alternative C are anticipated to be similar to Alternative B, as they are of relatively similar length, but much less than for Alternative A. (Acceptable)
- Technical applicability and/or reliability: Not applicable.
- **Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment:** This alternative would result in additional environmental effects as the Highway TLA would require clearing and expanding an existing corridor

• • •



along Highway 560. There would also be vegetation clearing required to create a new corridor north along Highway 144. The adverse effects to the biophysical environment for the Highway TLA (approximately 157 ha of clearing) would be greater than the Shining Tree TLA (approximately 131 ha of clearing), but much less than the Cross-Country TLA. (Acceptable)

- **Effects (adverse) to the human environment:** This alternative would be visible along both Highway 560 and Highway 144, but is likely outside the viewshed of homes, cottages and waterways. As this alternative utilizes an existing corridor for a portion of the transmission line, some of the effects to the human environment have already occurred; however there would likely be power interruptions to existing users. There were no specific land uses or heritage resources identified by Indigenous peoples or local stakeholders that intersect with the proposed route. (Acceptable)
- Amenability to reclamation: The reclamation of the Highway TLA would consist of decommissioning of the infrastructure within the corridor between Highway 560 and the CGP site and allowing the vegetation within this portion of the corridor to reestablish itself naturally over time. The existing transmission line between the Shining Tree DS and Highway 144 would remain following closure of the Transmission Line Project. (Preferred)

4.4 **ROW Vegetation Management Alternatives**

Vegetation clearing and maintenance of the corridor can involve two processes; the use of approved herbicides or mechanical / manual clearing of vegetation.

4.4.1 Alternative A: Use of Approved Herbicides

An industry standard practice is the use of approved herbicides to inhibit vegetation growth within the ROW.

- **Cost-effectiveness:** The use of herbicides to discourage vegetation growth within the corridor is the most cost-effective way of managing vegetation. Herbicide sprayed in the corridor may be less frequent and less labour intensive than mechanical / manual clearing. (Preferred)
- **Technical applicability:** The use of approved herbicide sprays in corridors are widely used in transmission line maintenance and is a proven vegetation management strategy within the industry. (Acceptable)
- **Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment:** The use of approved herbicides to manage vegetation would affect the vegetation in the corridors; however, it is less selective than mechanical / manual clearing and may result in environmental effects outside of the corridor. (Acceptable)
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment: There have been identified concerns from Indigenous communities regarding the use of herbicides in vegetation maintenance within the transmission line corridor and the potential effect on the environment as a result. If herbicides were used in the corridor, the public image of IAMGOLD could be negatively affected and the use of areas around the corridor for Indigenous traditional purposes or local stakeholder's recreation may be negatively affected (i.e., fishing in waterbodies that the corridor crosses due to concern over herbicide contamination in fish). Furthermore, to address the concerns identified by Indigenous communities,



IAMGOLD has committed to use mechanical clearing per the approved Federal and Provincial EAs. (Unacceptable)

• **Amenability to reclamation:** Residual herbicides could potentially remain in the corridor following the decommissioning of the transmission line in the closure phase. As the remediation plan for the transmission line is to remove the infrastructure and allow the vegetation to reestablish naturally, it could take longer for the vegetation to reestablish. (Acceptable)

4.4.2 Alternative B: Mechanical / Manual Clearing

An industry standard practice is the periodic mechanical / manual removal of vegetation within the corridor to keep the corridor from overgrowing.

- **Cost-effectiveness:** Mechanical / manual clearing of vegetation would require greater frequency of clearing the corridor and may be more labour intensive, leading to greater overall costs. (Acceptable)
- **Technical applicability:** Periodic mechanical / manual clearing of vegetation within the corridor is widely used in transmission line maintenance. (Acceptable)
- Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment: Mechanical / manual clearing allows for controlled removal of vegetation within the corridor. There are therefore no secondary environmental effects outside of the corridor as a result of mechanical / manual clearing, apart from temporary noise during the clearing itself. (Preferred)
- Effects (adverse) to the human environment: Mechanical / manual clearing of vegetation within the corridor has not been identified as a concern to local stakeholders and Indigenous communities. (Preferred)
- **Amenability to reclamation:** Once the remediation process has begun and the infrastructure has been removed from the corridor, the corridor will begin the process of revegetating naturally. It should take less time for the vegetation to reestablish in the corridor compared to Alternative A if residual herbicide hindered reestablishment. (Preferred)

4.5 Summary

The assessment of alternative methods for the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project identified the preferred design, route and corridor vegetation management strategy for the proposed transmission line based on the cost-effectiveness, the technical applicability, effects to the biophysical and human environments and the amenability to reclamation. The summary of these assessments is provided in Tables 4-1, 4-2 and 4-3.

Overall the preferred alternatives are a transmission line comprised of wooden pole and steel structures, along the Shining Tree TLA, with the ROW maintained by manual and mechanical means as needed during operation (rather than through chemical means).



	Alternatives			
Performance Objective	Use 'H' Frame Wooden Poles (or	Use 'V' Guyed Steel Towers (or equivalent)	Use of Both 'H' Frame Wooden	
Cost offectiveness	equivalent)	Concrolly costs more for motorials and more	Creater cest for steel towers	
Cost-effectiveness	More cost effective for material and labour	Generally costs more for materials and more	Greater cost for steel towers and	
	Rating - Preferred	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	
Technical applicability	Extensively used for 115 kV transmission	Used for 115 kV transmission lines in	Best suited for the varying types of	
and reliability	lines in northern Ontario, but would likely	northern Ontario, but would not be required	terrain and soil types	
	require work in watercourses	based on the geotechnical properties of the		
		soils and the terrain		
	Rating – Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Preferred	
Effects (adverse) on the	Less intrusive installation, but would likely	Intrusive installation, but would likely not	Less intrusive installation where	
biophysical environment	require work in or close to waterways	require work in or close to waterways	wooden 'H' frames poles are used	
			and no required work in or close to	
			steel poles	
			steer poles	
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Preferred	
Effects (adverse) on the	Would be less discernable from the natural	Would be more distinguishable from the	Steel towers would be more	
human environment	landscape and tend to be shorter than steel	natural landscape and tend to be taller than	distinguishable from the natural	
	towers	wooden 'H' frame towers	landscape and tend to be taller than	
			wooden 'H' frame towers	
A	Rating - Preferred	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	
Amenability to	Easily removed following operations	Labour intensive to remove and ground	Wooden 'H' frame poles are easily	
reclamation		foundation	would be more labour intensive and	
		Toundation	around requires greater disturbance	
			ground requires greater distarbance	
	Rating - Preferred	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	
SUMMARY	RATING – ACCEPTABLE	RATING - ACCEPTABLE	RATING - PREFERRED	
EVALUATION				

Table 4-1: Performance Evaluation – Pole / Tower Alternatives



Table 4-2: Performance Evaluation – Routing Alternatives

Performance	Alternatives				
Objective	Use Cross Country TLA	Use Shining Tree TLA	Use Highway TLA		
Cost-effectiveness	Greater overall costs due to longer transmission line and clearing of a new corridor	Less overall costs due to shorter transmission line through an existing corridor	Greater overall costs due to the longer transmission line, expansion of the existing corridor, removal of the existing transmission line and installation of new infrastructure		
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating – Preferred	Rating - Acceptable		
Technical applicability	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Effects (Adverse) on the biophysical environment	Substantial greenfield clearing for a new corridor	Minimal clearing of an existing corridor, away from other disturbances	Minimal clearing of an existing corridor, adjacent to a roadway.		
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating – Preferred	Rating - Acceptable		
Effects (Adverse) on the human environment	Alternative sited to be outside of viewshed from homes, cottages and waterways. No specific land use or heritage resources that intersect with the proposed route.	Alternative sited to be outside of viewshed from homes, cottages and waterways. Limited specific land use or heritage resources that intersect with the proposed route. Located in a previously disturbed area and would not further affect potential land use.	Alternative would require construction that might require some work on roadways. The transmission line will also be very visible from the highway.		
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating – Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable		
Amenability to reclamation	Longer transmission line will take longer and more effort to decommission.	Shorter transmission line will take less time and effort to decommission.	Some of the transmission line will be used following decommissioning of the CGP; therefore, there will be less overall time and effort to decommission.		
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Preferred		
SUMMARY EVALUATION	RATING - ACCEPTABLE	RATING - PREFERRED	RATING - ACCEPTABLE		



	Alternatives				
Performance Objective	Use of Approved Herbicides	Mechanical / Manual Clearing			
Cost-effectiveness	Cost-effective way of managing vegetation within the ROW.	Labour intensive method of managing vegetation within the ROW.			
	Rating - Preferred	Rating - Acceptable			
Technical applicability	Widely used method of vegetation management within the industry.	Widely used method of vegetation management within the industry.			
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Acceptable			
Effects (adverse) to the biophysical environment	Use of approved herbicide is less selective than mechanical / manual clearing and may result in environmental effects outside the corridor.	Allows for controlled removal of vegetation within the corridor.			
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating - Preferred			
Effects (adverse) to the human environment	Identified concerns from Indigenous communities about the use of herbicide with commitment made by IAMGOLD not to use herbicides in the ROW.	Method has not been identified as a concern to local stakeholders or Indigenous peoples.			
	Rating - Unacceptable	Rating - Preferred			
Amenability to reclamation	Herbicide could remain in the ROW following decommissioning of the transmission line and could slow the process of vegetation reestablishing within the corridor.	It should take less time for the vegetation to reestablish naturally in the corridor compared to Alternative A.			
	Rating - Acceptable	Rating – Preferred			
SUMMARY EVALUATION	RATING - UNACCEPTABLE	RATING - PREFERRED			






5.0 Regulatory Framework

5.1 **Provincial Class Environmental Assessment Process**

The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* provides a guide to assist proponents in comprehending the EA requirements of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 116/01 Electricity Projects under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Guide categorizes electricity projects into three groups (after MOE 1991):

- **Category A:** Projects which are expected to have minimal environmental effects. These projects do not require approval under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, and are not designated as being subject to the EA requirements under O. Reg. 116/01 but are required to comply with any other applicable existing legislative requirements.
- **Category B:** Projects that have the potential environmental effects that can be likely mitigated. Projects under Category B are subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act* and require an environmental screening process.
- **Category C:** Major projects with known significant environmental effects. These projects require an Individual EA.

For transmission line projects, the Guide further defines the three categories based on the proposed voltage and distance of the transmission line as follows:

- **Category A:** Transmission Lines that are <115 kV, or transmission lines that are ≥115 kV and ≤2 km, unless associated with a Category B generation project.
- **Category B:** If associated with a Category B generation project and ≥115 kV, subject to Environmental Screening Process, or if not associated with a Category B generation project and 115 kV and >2 km, or between 115 kV and 500 kV and between 2 km and 50 km are subject to the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities.
- **Category C:** Transmission lines that are between 115 kV and 500 kV and ≥ 50 km or transmission lines that are ≥ 500 kV and > 2 km.

The proposed Shining Tree TLA is 115 kV of approximately 44 km in length and is not associated with a generation facility. It will be constructed within a preexisting corridor, which will subsequently result in minimal environmental effects. It is therefore considered a Category B project, based on the Guide description of "115 kV and greater than 2 km in length" not associated with a generation facility. In accordance with the *Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects* (MOE 2011), and based on guidance from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP 2018), the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line from the Shining Tree DS to the CGP site is required to follow the process under the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities (Hydro One 2016).

The process for approval of a project under the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities process includes two levels of assessment: a Class EA Screening Process, and a Class EA ESR Process. Through discussion with the MECP (MECP 2018), IAMGOLD was requested to follow the second stage of the Class EA process,



which requires completion of an ESR. The primary document for the Class EA process, is this ESR document.

There is a possibility that there may be refinements to the transmission line design during the detailed design phase of the transmission line. Should the minor modifications or refinements result in material negative environmental effect(s); an Addendum to the ESR would be completed in accordance to Section 3.8 of the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities (Hydro One 2016).

5.2 **Provincial Environmental Approvals**

In addition to the Provincial Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities process that the transmission line is subject to, there are a number of Provincial permit requirements that will need approval for the construction and operation of the transmission line. The permits anticipated to be required are listed in Table 5-1.

5.3 Federal Environmental Assessment Process

The CGP (the proposed mine) was subject to *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* and successfully completed the process in April 2016.

5.4 Federal Environmental Approvals

No additional Federal approvals are expected to be required.



Table 5-1: Permit Requirements for the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project

Permit / License	Agency Responsible	Description		
Work Permit Public Lands Act / Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act	MNRF	Work / construction on Crown land.		
Forest Resource Licence (Cutting Permit) Crown Forest Sustainability Act	MNRF	Clearing of Crown merchantable timber.		
Land Use Permit <i>Public Lands Act</i>	MNRF	Tenure for permanent facilities on Crown land (transmission line).		
Encroachment Permits Public Transportation and Highways Improvement Act	Ministry of Transportation Ontario	Work upon, under or within the limits of a Provincial Highway ROW.		
Leave to Construct Ontario Energy Board Act	Ontario Energy Board	Approval to construct a transmission line.		
Other Potential Environmental Approva	ls:			
Permit to Take Water Ontario Water Resources Act	MECP	May be required to create temporary ice bridges over watercourses to provide access during transmission line construction.		
Closure Plan Mining Act	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM)	For decommissioning at transmission line, if ownership is retained by IAMGOLD.		



6.0 Description of the Environment

6.1 Study Area

To adequately characterize the existing environment along the proposed transmission line, a Site Study Area (SSA) has been developed for the purposes of this ESR. SSA focuses on the existing corridor that will be utilized in the Shining Tree TLA, along with a 500 m buffer on either side of the corridor. This area has been used to describe the existing environment that could potentially be affected by the transmission line and is considered sufficient to characterize the biophysical and socio-economic conditions (Figure 6-1).

6.2 Climate

Active regional climate monitoring locations are located in Timmins (120 km north of the CGP site), Chapleau (110 km northwest of the CGP site), Sudbury (140 km south of the Project site) and North Bay (230 km southeast of the CGP site). Monthly temperatures at these regional sites are in the range of approximately -17° Celsius (C) to 19°C, with minimum daily average temperatures occurring in January and maximum daily average temperatures occurring in July (Golder 2014a).

The average regional annual precipitation ranges from 809 millimetres (mm) to 1,044.6 mm. The total precipitation gradient shows a decreasing trend northward (to Timmins) and westward (to Chapleau), which is consistent with gradients noted in the Hydrological Atlas of Canada (Department of Fisheries and the Environment, 1978). The proportion of total precipitation that falls as snow is reported as 37% at Timmins and 29% at Sudbury. Annual water losses, based on total water lost to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration and to deep groundwater resources are in the range of 400 mm to 600 mm (Ministry of Natural Resources, 1984). The annual water surplus is in the range of 200 mm to 500 mm, and noticeably lower in dry years.

Although there are location-specific differences in the monthly distribution of wind direction at the North Bay, Timmins and Sudbury monitoring stations, each of these sites report wind predominantly from the north through the winter and spring months, and wind predominantly from the south and southwest during summer and fall months. The average wind speed in this region ranges from 9.8 kilometres per hour (km/h) to 13.5 km/h.

A meteorological tower was installed at the CGP site in May 2012 to initiate the collection of long-term climate data for the area. This climate station includes a data logger connected to sensors for total precipitation, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, wind direction and solar radiation.

Based on data collected from May 2012 to July 2013 presented in the Hydrology and Climate Baseline Report (Golder 2014a), the average daily temperate at the CGP site was 5.8 degrees Celsius (°C), and based on data from June 2012 to July 2013 the total precipitation was 826.8 mm. A comparison of the data collected from the CGP site in 2012 / 2013 and the other climate monitoring locations is presented in Table 6-1. Data collected from the CGP site meteorological station indicates that precipitation and daily average temperatures at the CGP site fall within the range of average annual precipitation for the region. Wind speeds at the CGP site averaged 8.3 km / hour and the wind was predominantly from the north and south.



6.3 Geology, Topography and Soils

The transmission line is situated in the Swayze Greenstone Belt in the south-western extension of the Abitibi greenstone belt, and forms part of the well-defined Rideout syncline. Composition of rock types are ranging, from ultramafic through felsic, as well as both chemical and clastic sedimentary rocks. Igneous rocks mainly consist of both volcanic and plutonic rocks from Late Archean. The majority of the proposed transmission line will be underlain by foliated tonalite and mafic and ultramafic rock bedrock along with bedrock knobs and outwash plains of overburden (Figure 6-2).

Local elevations range from 375 metres above sea level (masl) to 425 masl, averaging approximately 400 masl near the Transmission Line Project. Lakes where present are commonly less than 10 m deep. The area of the SSA is characterized by bedrock outcrops and glacial till and is typical of the Canadian Shield. The glaciated country has a gently rolling topography that seldom exceeds 50 m. The higher ground usually has a veneer of glacial soil over bedrock, with thicker overburden present in the low-lying areas between the hills.

6.4 Air Quality

Background air quality was determined from Provincial air quality measurements obtained from Environment Canada National Air and Pollution Surveillance (NAPS 2008) Network and the Atmospheric Environment Service Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN 2011) stations in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and North Bay. Air quality monitoring equipment was also installed at the CGP site to measure local baseline concentrations of total suspended particles (TSP, including metals), particulate matter (PM₁₀), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) for comparison to the long-term data from the regional climate stations. Data from these stations are summarized in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3.

Air quality at the urban sites in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and North Bay was more influenced by urban populations and are considered to be conservative when used as existing baseline data for the rural setting of the transmission line. The air quality at the proposed transmission line is anticipated to be good due to the rural setting and is influenced by natural and man-made emission transported by southern winds.

Air quality data collected at the CGP site for TSP, PM₁₀, select metals, NO₂ and SO₂, is representative of existing air quality in the SSA, and indicates good air quality. Concentrations are below current ambient air quality criteria, which can be attributed to the rural setting as there are no significant anthropogenic sources of air emissions near the proposed CGP site.

6.5 Noise and Vibration

The MECP Environmental Noise Guidelines identify four classes of acoustical environment with regard to the assessment of sound produced by industrial operations, and to classify ambient background noise environments (MOECC 2013). The classifications are as follows:

Class 1 Area: is used to describe an area with an acoustical environment typical of a major population centre, where the background sound levels are dominated by the urban hum.



Class 2 Area: defines an area with an acoustical environment that has qualities representative of both Class 1 and Class 3 Areas, and in which a low ambient sound level, normally occurring only between 23:00 and 07:00 hours in Class 1 Areas, will typically be realized as early as 19:00 hours. Other characteristics which may indicate the presence of a Class 2 Area include:

- Absence of urban hum between 19:00 and 23:00 hours;
- Evening background sound level defined by natural environment and infrequent human activity; or
- No clearly audible sound from stationary sources other than from those under impact assessment.

Class 3 Area: means a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic, such as the following:

- A small community with less than 1,000 population;
- Agricultural area;
- A rural recreational area such as a cottage or a resort area; or
- A wilderness area

Class 4 Area: means an area or specific site that would otherwise be defined as Class 1 or 2 and which:

- Is an area intended for development with new noise sensitive land use(s) that are not yet built;
- Is in proximity to existing, lawfully established stationary source(s); and
- Has formal confirmation from the land use planning authority with the Class 4 area classification which is determined during the land use planning process.

Existing noise levels in the vicinity of the transmission line reflect the Class 3 rural acoustical environment (MOECC 2013) and are generally characterized by sounds of nature and minimal road traffic. There are sporadic seasonal forestry operations that could temporarily increase the noise and vibration. There may be localized areas where noise emissions are more consistent with Class 1 and Class 2 areas, depending on the work being conducted, and at road crossings. As the SSA is in an area classified as a rural (Class 3) acoustic environment, vibrations are imperceptible and intermittent in nature.

6.6 Hydrology

The proposed transmission line is contained entirely within the James Bay drainage basin and the Upper Mattagami River Watershed. In total, the transmission line would intersect with 25 discernible waterbodies ranging from small wetlands, ponds and tributaries to larger creeks, rivers and ponds. Table 6-4 and Figure 6-3 provide the water crossings width, as well as the location of each waterbody crossing along with a cross referencing number for each water crossing. The shortest waterbody crossing occurs at a Pembroke Creek Tributary (Crossing ID 10) and spans < 1 m, while the largest waterbody crossing occurs at an unnamed Lake (Crossing ID 20), which would span 220.7 m.



Flow regimes in the region typify those of northern Ontario with maximum flows during the spring freshet (April and May) and a lesser peak flow in the fall due to the lower rates of evapotranspiration. Lower flows are recorded in the summer months due to higher evapotranspiration rates and the winter due to precipitation being stored mainly as snow. This trend is evident based on the ECCC operated flow station on Mollie River at highway 144 (04LA006) shown on Table 6-5, which has been recording flow measurements at this location since 2007 (WSC 2018). The mean annual runoff yield for this station is 1.08 m³/s with minimum and maximum annual runoff yields of 0.569 m³/s and 1.58 m³/s, respectively.

6.7 Surface Water Quality

Baseline water quality has been collected at the CGP site for a number of years. This data is assumed to be an appropriate representation of the water quality in waterbodies along the transmission line based on the similar terrain and soil types, although historic development and mining in the CGP area may have had a minor impairment of water quality as compared to within waterbodies along the transmission line ROW.

Surface water quality samples were taken quarterly or monthly from a total of 22 locations from September 2011 to May 2013. The results of the sampling are comparable to the Ontario Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) and the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the protection of aquatic life. Baseline sampling indicate that surface water quality is typically consistent between seasons, with variable iron, manganese, zine and dissolved aluminum concentrations at some locations. Most other concentrations were near or below detection limits. The pH of samples was slightly acidic to slightly alkaline. Concentrations of total phosphorous, iron, zinc, copper and dissolved aluminum occasionally or consistently exceeds regulatory guidelines (i.e. PWQO and CWQG), which are generally interpreted to be naturally occurring in the vicinity of the CGP site.

6.8 Aquatic Environment

As discussed in Section 6.6, there are 25 total watercourses that will be crossed over by the transmission line of varying sizes and habitat type. In order to assess the aquatic habitat and potential fish species present at each watercourse crossing, the watercourses have been categorized by habitat type based on the approximate channel width at the crossing. The watercourse crossings have been categorized into five classes: small to medium watercourse (less than 20 m), large watercourse (greater than 20 m), pond, lake (warm water) and lake (cold water).

A detailed assessment of the waterbodies and watercourses in the vicinity of the CGP was conducted as part of the baseline assessment for the Federal and Provincial EA processes. These waterbodies are assumed to be representative of the watercourses for the region, and have been used to describe the transmission line water crossings based on similar habitat types. As there is no planned development work in water associated with the transmission line, site specific aquatic field studies along the length of the transmission line route were not completed.

6.8.1 Aquatic Habitat

The lentic habitat (lakes and ponds) that were assessed at the CGP are typically shallow (<10 m). The lakeshore habitat is generally comprised of cobble and/or boulder substrate, embedded in silty-sand, sand or silts and the littoral substrate (<2 m) primarily consists of sandy-silt with more silt with depth.



Most lakes are treed to the shoreline with varying densities of black spruce, jack pine, and eastern white cedar. Ponds are generally shallower than the lakes with largely fine silt and muck substrates and contain dense aquatic vegetation including submergent pond weeds, bladderwort, floating water shield and yellow pond lily with cattails. Wetland areas that surround the ponds include floating mats of sedge, sweet gale, alder and dead black spruce with some marsh cinquefoil and bog laurel.

The lotic habitat (streams and rivers) is dominated by small, slow meandering streams, bordered by wetlands. The low-gradient habitat generally consists of slow run, small to large pools, and frequently ponded areas as a result of beaver activity. Water depth ranged from 0.7 to 1.8 m and generally consisted of dense instream vegetation where coverage was frequently 90 to 100%. Substrate of low-gradient watercourses included organic muck (i.e., silt wit high organic content) of varying thickness over hard packed clay.

Moderate-gradient habitat is characterized by run habitat interspersed with small pools. Substrate in these habitats typically included densely packed clay, sand-gravel mixes and/or soft silt. Pools within this type of habitat reached approximately 1 to 1.4 m in depth. The aquatic vegetation included dense growth of burreed, mermaid's hair, stonewort and/or pondweed with patches of quillwort, filamentous green algae and yellow pond lily. Instream vegetation commonly covered 80 to 100% of the stream bed.

6.8.2 Fish Community

Fish communities within the region typify those of northern Ontario waterbodies and watercourses and are generally diverse with northern pike and yellow perch dominating the sport fish communities and blacknose shiner, spottail shiner and Iowa darter dominating the small bodied fish communities (Minnow Environmental 2014). Other fish species in the region include: lake whitefish, walleye, white sucker, golden shiner, common shiner (Lands Information Ontario 2019). Mesomikenda Lake, the only substantial waterbody crossed by the transmission line (at the narrow, southern point of the lake), is a known cold water lake that contains lake trout, burbot, cisco, northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye, white sucker and yellow perch.

A complete list of the fish species observed at the CGP in the different categories of waterbodies is provided in Table 6-6, along with the corresponding waterbodies found within the transmission line.

There were no Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern fish species observed in any of the water bodies within the CGP area and none identified through a search of the Natural Heritage Information Centre.

6.9 Vegetation

The vegetation communities within the transmission line SSA are representative of the Ecoregion 3E-5 (Lake Abitibi Ecoregion), and are dominated by dense mixed forest and dense coniferous forest. Black Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Jack Pine, Tamarack, White Birch, Trembling Aspen and Balsam Poplar constituting the main forest species (Golder 2014b).

As shown in the ecological land classification of the transmission line in Figure 6-4a and 6-4b, the route of the transmission line is dotted with bogs and dense deciduous forest. Areas to the eastern portions of the transmission line show signs of forestry in the region with forested areas, as well as areas of Jack Pine



regeneration. In addition, vegetation within the existing corridor is of successional shrubs and grasses, as shown in the photo taken from the ROW (Figure 2-2).

There are no rare or unusual plant communities in the SSA, but the area contains a reasonable measure of biological diversity as a result of the mix of wetlands, forested areas and exposed rocklands. Furthermore, no plant Species at Risk, or species of special conservation status or rarity in the Province were recorded during field surveys.

6.10 Wildlife and Birds

6.10.1 Wildlife

6.10.1.1 Ungulates

Baseline ungulate studies in the SSA focused on Moose as a result of the importance of this species to the local Indigenous and Non-indigenous peoples. The transmission line ROW intersects dense mixed, dense deciduous and regenerating forest, treed bog, treed fen and aquatic and wetland habitats, all of which may be potentially used by Moose during all seasons. The Spanish River Forestry Management Plan (MNR 2010) identifies Moose aquatic feeding areas within the SSA and the surrounding wetlands, although the plan does not identify any wintering areas in the SSA. Moose aquatic feeding areas and Late Wintering areas are widespread as shown on Figure 6-5a, with the proposed transmission line intersecting these areas is several locations. Moose Early Wintering areas are less common (Lands Information Ontario 2019).

Evidence of Moose was observed along the transmission line between the CGP site and the Shining Tree DS during the 2017 winter and spring aerial surveys (Figure 6-5a). Tracks were observed in low to medium densities during the winter surveys and four individual Moose were observed at two locations in 2017.

6.10.1.2 Furbearers

Although a large number of furbearers potentially use the LSA, baseline studies focus on the presence of Gray Wolves, American Marten and Black Bear in the LSA due to the interest from the local stakeholders and Indigenous peoples. Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 3E (MNRF 2015) lists specialized habitat for Gray Wolves as open bogs, burns, clearcuts, open wetlands and open forests which are often used as rendezvous sites for resting and congregating. American Marten are an ecological indicator species of mature, interior forests featuring structural complexity (MNR 2001). Preferred habitats are large areas of dense forest (coniferous, mixed and deciduous), treed bog and treed fen habitats. Suitable habitats for American Black Bear are dense deciduous and mixed forest, wetland habitats and sparse forest habitats. The vegetation surveys completed in 2013 (Golder 2014b) indicated that this section of the SSA passes through all of these forest types, several wetland communities and areas of open water. These habitats therefore have the potential to be used by these three furbearers during all seasons.

Evidence of wolf activity was observed only once along the preexisting corridor (Figure 6-5a) between the CGP site and the Shining Tree DS, during the 2017 winter aerial surveys while American Martin tracks were recorded at three locations. Evidence of Red Fox, Canada Lynx and River Otters were all observed frequently in low densities along the transmission line during the 2017 winter aerial surveys (Figure 6-5b). No evidence of American Black Bear was observed along the transmission line during any of the 2017 aerial surveys.



6.10.1.3 Bats

During the field survey completed in 2013 (AMEC 2013), five species of bat were observed in the CGP area including: Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Silver-haired Bat, Hoary Bat, Eastern Red Bat. In addition, an acoustic survey completed in 2017 of the CGP site confirmed the presence of Little Brown Myotis, Silver-haired Bat and Hoary Bat. Very limited potential bat hibernacula or potential maternity roost colonies were observed during the 2017 investigations at site.

Although no acoustic surveys or hibernacula field investigations were complete along the SSA, there is the potential for each of the species recorded at the CGP site to be present, as well as potential bat maternity roosts and hibernacula within the SSA. IAMGOLD has committed to avoiding clearing of vegetation for construction or operational maintenance, during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing (June 1 to July 31) should maternity roosts be present. Development near maternity colonies during the breeding season can lead females to drop their young (who are flightless) on the ground, or abandon them entirely (MNRF 2014).

6.10.2 Birds

6.10.2.1 Song Birds

Data from the Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Ontario (Cadman et al. 2007) describes 74 species as possible, probable or confirmed breeders in the vicinity of the Transmission Line Project. Baseline studies completed in 2013 (AMEC 2013; Golder 2014c) recorded an additional 60 species in the CGP vicinity, which were not previously identified in the atlas. During the 2017 field investigations (Amec Foster Wheeler 2018), a total of 73 bird species were recorded in a systematic manner including breeding bird point counts (Golder 2014d) or through casual observations including during winter aerial surveys for mammals (Amec Foster Wheeler 2018) in the CGP area, with four of these species having not been previously recorded.

Of the 133 total avian species identified through the review of background information and field surveys, 122 of the bird species are expected to be breeding or potentially breeding within the region surrounding the transmission line. As well, 103 (77.4%) of the bird species potentially present are seasonal migrants, occurring in northern Ontario only during the summer breeding season.

The species recorded within vicinity of the CGP are typical of the ecoregion, representative habitats and vegetation. The 10 most commonly recorded bird species observed in 2017 during studies for the CGP were:

- Black-capped Chickadee: 0.56 average birds / count, 38.8% of stations;
- Golden-crowned Kinglet: 0.74 average birds / count, 65.0% of stations;
- Hermit Thrush: 0.64 average birds / count, 46.3% of stations;
- Nashville Warbler: 1.44 average birds / count, 80.0% of stations;
- Ovenbird: 1.14 average birds / count, 71.3% of stations;
- Red-eyed Vireo: 1.44 average birds / count, 95.0% of stations;

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- Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 0.75 average birds / count, 60.0% of stations;
- Swainson's Thrush: 0.56 average birds / count, 40.0% of stations;
- White-throated Sparrow: 0.89 average birds / count, 52.5% of stations; and
- Yellow-rumped Warbler: 0.73 average birds / count, 61.3% of stations.

6.10.2.2 Raptors

The majority of raptor species in northern Ontario nest in large trees, which are typically found in mature upland forest habitats. Two exceptions are Short-eared Owls and Northern Harriers, which typically nest in open areas such as open wetlands or grasslands. Woodland raptor nesting is associated with all natural forested ecosites. Bald Eagle and Osprey nests are associated with treed shorelines of lakes, ponds and rivers. The vegetation surveys completed by Golder (2014b) indicate that this section of the transmission line passes through all of these forest types, several wetland communities and areas of open water. These habitats therefore have the potential to be used by raptors for nesting and foraging. While adjacent forest communities are likely be cleared during the widening of the corridor, open water and wetland communities occurring in the footprint are to be spanned by the Transmission Line Project activities and direct vegetation removal in these areas is not expected.

During the 2012 -2013 field surveys, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk and Northern Saw-whet-owl were all observed in the surrounding area of the transmission line. No nests were however, observed along the east-west route between the Shining Tree DS and the CGP site surveyed in 2017. Lands Information Ontario does not identify any nesting sites being observed or documented within the transmission line study area (Figure 6-5c).

During aerial surveys, a pair of Bald Eagles were observed near an active nest located at the west end of the transmission line corridor and adjacent to the SSA. The only other raptor species observed along the SSA in 2017 was one Northern Harrier. This species nests in large, undisturbed tracts of wetland and grasslands with low thick vegetation; as such, it is possible it is using open areas of the corridor for breeding, but could also be using nearby wetlands and using the corridor as foraging habitat. Other species of raptors are likely present within forested habitats surrounding the transmission line; however, cavity nests and smaller nests such as for Broad-winger Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, American Kestrel and Barred Owl are inconspicuous or unobservable from the air.

6.11 Species at Risk

The following Species at Risk that were observed during the 2013 field studies associated with the CGP site (Golder 2014) and immediate area as shown on Figure 6-5d, and may potentially be present within the SSA. Species at Risk status are provided according to Provincial (*Endangered Species Act*) or Federal (*Species at Risk Act*) legislation:

- Little Brown Myotis, Endangered (Provincial and Federal);
- Eastern Whip-poor-will, Threatened (Provincial and Federal);
- Olive-sided flycatcher, Special Concern (Provincial) / Threatened (Federal);



- Canada warbler, Special Concern (Provincial) / Threatened (Federal);
- Bald Eagle, Special Concern (Provincial);
- Common Nighthawk, Special Concern (Provincial) / Threatened (Federal); and
- Rusty Blackbird, Special Concern (Provincial and Federal).

Based on the field studies completed in the regional area and a review of secondary source information, there is the potential for Species at Risk to occur or potentially occur within the SSA.

Common Nighthawk and Eastern Whip-poor-will were heard during crepuscular surveys within the SSA in 2013 (Golder 2014). Only a Bald Eagle was observed during the 2017 field survey of the SSA, adjacent to the CGP site (Figure 6-5c).

6.12 Land Use

The proposed transmission line will overlap with small portions of the Ontario Living Legacy Land Use Strategy Areas, which is a strategy that governs land uses on Crown Land; the transmission line development is not in conflict with the strategy. The Primary Land Use Code that the transmission line is situated within is G1809 and a small portion in G1813 (Figure 6-6). G1809 is designated as a General Use Area with primary intent on timber production and mineral exploration and development. Additional tourism development is also encouraged as a secondary use, together with limited public recreation facilities. This area contains lakes designated for lake trout management. G1813 is also a General Use Area with the primary intent on recreational use including a combination of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism, forestry operations continue to be important in non-shoreline areas. The Crown land Policy Use Atlas does not exclude the development of transmission lines for either the G1809 or G1813 areas.

The transmission line is also located within the Mattagami Region Source Water Protection Plan under the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority. The main purpose of the Source Protection Plan is to protect existing and future drinking water sources in the Mattagami Region Source Protection Area by identifying what needs to be done to protect the City of Timmins source of drinking water, and what steps need to be taken to reduce the risks of existing significant threats and to prevent new risks from developing. The majority of the waterways that intersect with the proposed transmission line are classified as Intake Protection Zone 3, which are areas within the watershed providing source water. Based on the feedback received from the MECP and the prediction of effects on water quality from the transmission line construction and operations, there will be no adverse effects on Timmins drinking water supply.

A large portion of the region is under active mining claims or mining leases held by IAMGOLD (Figure 2-2). There are other individual and small junior companies that hold mining claims near the CGP, but none that would be directly affected by the proposed transmission line. There are twelve permitted aggregate operators, and three aggregate operators in close proximity to the CGP, but none are along the proposed transmission line or would be directly affected by the transmission line (MNRF 2018).

The majority of the land in the region is classified under the Canada Land Inventory as having little to no capacity for arable culture or permanent pasture (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2016). The Shining Tree TLA does not intersect any farms.

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The transmission line will overprint portions of the Spanish River Forest Management Unit, with the Sustainable Forest Licence currently held by EACOM. However, access to forestry resources will not be altered as a result of the transmission line, and the current corridor has previously been cleared of merchantable timber resources.

Hunted species in the regional study area include black bear, moose and white-tailed deer. Trapping in the regional study area is conducted on Provincially regulated trapline areas. Trapline numbers G0032, G0033 and G0035 intersect with the Shining Tree TLA and there are identified trapper cabins near the proposed transmission line (Figure 6-6). Access to trapline areas along the proposed transmission line is expected to stay the same. No commercial fisheries occur in the regional study area, but sport fishing is popular throughout the area lakes. Outdoor recreation users use the land within the regional study area for activities such as hiking, camping, canoeing and snowmobiling.

There are no National Parks, Provincial Parks, or ecological reserves that are located in close proximity to the transmission line (Figure 6-7). A conservation reserve (Akonesi Chain of Lakes Complex) is located just north of Gogama.

6.13 Socio-economic

The proposed Côté Gold Transmission Line Project will intersect with six geographic townships: Miramichi, Garibaldi, Londonderry, Champagne, Benneweis and Chester Townships; and is located in the Unorganized North Sudbury Subdivision. The population of the Unorganized North Sudbury Subdivision in 2016 was 2,755, which was an increase of 19.5% from the 2011 census. The average total income of households for the area was 87,013 in 2015 and the two industrial sectors driving the economy are mining and forestry (Statistics Canada 2016). There are no population centres, residence or seasonal homes within the transmission line SSA.

6.14 Visual Aesthetics and Landscape Views

A comprehensive visual aesthetics study was completed for the CGP (AMEC 2015). The landscape of the CGP site is consistent with the Shining Tree TLA. The existing landscape at, and around the CGP site is typical of the northern Ontario landscape, characterized by densely populated coniferous and deciduous trees, rivers and lakes.

6.15 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

The baseline cultural heritage and archaeology followed the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), following the four stages of the archaeological fieldwork process in Ontario. The sequential stages are:

- **Stage 1:** Preliminary assessment to determine whether there is potential for archaeological sites through background study and property inspection.
- **Stage 2:** Property assessment by a licensed archaeologist to determine if the locations identified as having archaeological potential in Stage 1 contain archaeological resources or the presence of archaeological potential areas. If archaeological sites are identified, a Stage 3 assessment is required.



- **Stage 3:** Site-specific archaeological assessment to accurately determine the spatial extent of the archaeological sites, to more completely evaluate their cultural heritage value or interest and, where necessary, to make recommendations for conducting Stage 4 strategies to mitigate development impacts.
- **Stage 4:** Development of long-term mitigation and protection strategies for archaeological sites to be impacted the by the project. If mitigation and protection measures cannot be implemented, archaeological excavation will be conducted to document the site and remove the artifacts before construction begins.

The proposed Shining Tree TLA has undergone a Stage 1 assessment involving background research and predictive modelling of areas which may be impacted by the TLA (Woodland Heritage 2018). The background research reviewed early historic maps of the property as well as all existing archaeological work carried out for the property. Predictive models were used to locate areas of archaeological potential within the proposed development area. This modelling made efforts to locate level areas proximal to open water while eliminating poorly-drained areas, steep slopes, and areas of land which are difficult to access by water.

Through this Stage 1 assessment, a number of areas along the TLA were identified as having archaeological potential (Woodland 2014). Prior to construction activities or any earth works activities in these areas of archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of sub-surface testing to determine if these areas contain archaeological resources will be conducted. If archaeological resources are discovered, these areas may be subject to the Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological assessment depending on the recommendations made by the qualified consultant archaeologist.

6.16 Traditional Land Use

IAMGOLD consulted with potentially affected Indigenous communities with respect to effects from the construction and operations of the proposed transmission line. Through advice from the Provincial and Federal Crowns, and through consultation with the Indigenous communities, IAMGOLD has determined that the transmission line is located primarily within the traditional territory of the Mattagami First Nation and the Flying Post First Nation with a small portion located within the Mattachewan First Nation traditional territory (Figure 6-8). Boundaries for these territories are determined internally between the Wabun Tribal Council members and are not shared publicly. Members of the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) may also exercise harvesting rights in the SSA. The Transmission Line Project is located in the MNO Region 3 harvesting area.

Information on the traditional uses of the land by Indigenous peoples included information from the Mattagami and Flying Post First Nation for the CGP and the MNO in the form of two separate Traditional Knowledge / Traditional Land Use Studies (TK/TLUS), the First Nation (FN) TK/TLUS and the MNO TK/TLU reports. A more recent Indigenous interview summary was also provided to IAMGOLD by the Mattagami First Nation with their comments on the Draft ESR.

The FN TK/TLUS (McKay 2013) identified specific Sensitive Areas. A Sensitive Area is described as a key area where traditional land use and the majority of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering take place. The only Sensitive Area that may be affected is area C, which the proposed transmission line crosses.

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Plant Gathering

The FN TK/TLUS identified one plant resource that could be affected by the Transmission Line Project. Few berry plants were observed in the LSA. Construction activities within the Transmission Line Project footprint overlap with Sensitive Area C, and may be carried out in areas neighbouring blueberry patches. Some blueberries were noted along the existing Shining Tree TLA and in clear-cut areas that may be harvested by Indigenous peoples. There is a meadow (green land area) within the transmission line corridor where sweet grass is harvested. Native traditional plants and medicines are harvested on the Mattagami First Nation family trapline, including blueberries, sweet grass, and Labrador tea (Mattagami First Nation 2018).

The MNO TK/TLUS did not identify any plant harvesting areas that could be affected by the Transmission Line Project.

Hunting

The FN TK/TLUS did not identify any hunting areas associated with the 44 km transmission line. A Mattagami First Nation family hunts within the family trapline, mainly in the spring and fall (Mattagami First Nation 2018).

The MNO TK/TLUS identified a large game (i.e., moose and bear) harvesting area and upland bird (i.e., grouse and partridge) harvesting area along a section of the 44 km the proposed transmission line.

Trapping

It has been identified to IAMGOLD through engagement activities that a member of the Mattagami First Nation is the owner of a Provincially issued trapline that intersects with the proposed transmission line. The Mattagami First Nation family have been using the trapline for three generations. Before that time, the trapline is believed to have been held by another Mattagami First Nation family. The family cabin is located a few kilometres north of the Shining Tree TLA (west of Nabakwasi Lake, and relative to the Donnegana River). The current Mattagami First Nation trapline licencee and Mattagami First Nation family members actively uses for subsistence and personal purposes throughout the year. The family actively trap and have trapped weasel, lynx, martin, beaver and muskrat. Most intense periods of use are in the spring and fall. The existing transmission line corridor is utilized by the family for all-terrain vehicle access to the Nabakwasi Lake and Donnegana River (Mattagami First Nation 2018).

Fishing

The FN TK/TLUS identifies lakes within Sensitive Area C as the most popular lakes for catching walleye (known locally as pickerel). No lakes overprinted by the Transmission Line Project have been identified as popular fishing lakes. Therefore, no traditional fishing area losses will be incurred due to transmission line construction. It is recognized that Mesomikenda Lake is fished, but no in-water works are proposed within the lake (it will be spanned at a narrow location).

The MNO TK/TLUS identified a non-commercial fish harvesting site situated near the proposed transmission line at Mesomikenda Lake.



Canoeing

The FN TK/TLUS has identified a portage route (assumed to be a canoe route) that follows the chain of lakes that surround the Transmission Line Project and includes lakes: Chester, Clam, Bagsverd, Weeduck Lake, and Three Duck (Upper, Middle, and Lower). This portage route would not be affected by the proposed transmission line.

The MNO TK/TLUS did not identify any canoe routes that could be affected by the Transmission Line Project.

Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial Sites

The FN TK/TLUS did not identify any other spiritual or ceremonial sites that could be affected by the Transmission Line Project. There is a natural spring located east of the Mattagami First Nation trapline, near the Shining Tree Distribution Station that provide drinking water for the family when at their cabin and an old trap cabin within about one kilometre of the Shining Tree TLA (Mattagami First Nation 2018).

The MNO TK/TLUS did not identify any cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites that could be affected by the Transmission Line Project.



Location	Overlapping Period of Record	CGP Site	Sudbury A	Timmins A	Chapleau A	North Bay A
Average Daily Temperature (°C)	May 18, 2012 to July 31, 2013	5.8	6.6	4.4	4.7	7.3
Total Precipitation (mm)	June 12, 2012 to July 31, 2013	826.8	961.3	765.5	941.0	1017.9

Table 6-1: Regional and Local Meteorological Comparison

Note:

Source: Golder (2014a)

Deveneter	Standard / AAQC		Station	2007	2009	2000	2010	2011	2012
Parameter	24-hour	1-hour	Station	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013
ΡΜ ₁₀ (μg/m³)	50 (Ontario AAQC)	_	¹ Sudbury	19.3	15.8	13.7	13.5	10.5	
	$20 \mu a/m^3$		¹ Sudbury	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	_
μg/m ³)	(CWS)		¹ Sault Ste. Marie	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.4	_
SO ₂ ppb	100 ppb / 275 µg/m³	ppb / 250 ppb / µg/m³ 690 µg/m³	CGP Site		_	_	_	_	0.5
			¹ Sudbury	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	
			¹ Sault Ste. Marie	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	_
NO ₂ ppb	100 ppb / 200 μg/m³	ppb / 200 ppb / µg/m³ 400 µg/m³	CGP Site	_	_	_	_	_	0.3
			¹ North Bay	7.4	7.5	8.2	7.6	7.4	_
			¹ Sault Ste. Marie	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.3	

Table 6-2: Background PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂ and SO₂

Notes:

¹ Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) Stations Source: Environment Canada (2013)



Station	Parameter	24 hr AAQC (μg/m³)	Detection Limit (µg/m³)	Average Concentration (μg/m³) ¹	Maximum Concentration (µg/m³) ¹
	Arsenic (As)	0.3	0.0036	< MDL	< MDL
	Cadmium (Cd)	0.025	0.0012	< MDL	< MDL
	Chromium (Cr)	0.0007	0.0012	0.0009	0.0029
	Copper (Cu)	50	0.0012	0.036	0.055
	Iron Oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	25	0.0061	0.062	1.94
	Magnesium (Mg)	n/a	0.012	0.074	0.251
	Mercury (Hg)	2	n/a	0.0024	n/a
CGP Site	Manganese (Mn)	0.4	0.0006	0.0055	0.012
	Nickel (Ni)	0.2	0.0018	0.0014	0.0059
	Lead (Pb)	0.5	0.0018	0.0013	0.0030
	Sulphur (S)	—	0.0150	0.357	0.95
	Titanium (Ti)	120	0.0006	0.0063	0.029
	Zinc (Zn)	120	0.003	0.0073	0.012
	Sulphate (SO ₄)	—	0.045	1.07	2.86

Table 6-3: Background Metals, Sulphur, and Particulate SO₄

Note:

¹ The metal concentrations cited are in the TSP fraction. Mercury (Hg) concentration based upon 2002 MOECC data, not the on-site air sampling



Crossing ID (Figure 6-3)	Waterbody Crossing	Channel Width (m)	Easting	Northing
а	Unnamed Creek	1	430380	5268562
1	Mesomikenda Lake	22.9	434212.1183	5268638.959
2	Unnamed Creek	1.3	434508.0043	5268466.929
3	Bernice Creek	45	437251.1418	5265985.303
4	Little Mollie Creek Tributary	2.7	441280.4356	5266092.45
5	Unnamed Pond	98	444411.0651	5266175.699
6	Mollie River	14.6	448908.9351	5266128.611
7	Unnamed Creek	1.1	450334.9852	5265707.437
8	Unnamed Creek	1.1	450735.8485	5265588.935
9	Pembroke Creek	7.2	451939.6469	5265232.508
10	Pembroke Creek Tributary	1	452470.0561	5265074.383
11	Aragon Creek	26.6	454364.6865	5264509.556
12	Unnamed Pond	42.7	455020.7193	5264312.74
13	Unnamed Creek	4.6	455647.4638	5264119.895
14	Unnamed Creek	43.2	456060.2725	5263992.877
15	Unnamed Creek	9.9	456220.3603	5263943.62
16	Unnamed Pond	59.5	457224.3319	5263637.799
17	Unnamed Pond	168.8	457992.0227	5263407.424
18	Unnamed Creek	1.7	458178.9106	5263351.342
19	Unnamed Creek	2.2	458784.1148	5263169.727
20	Unnamed Lake	220.7	460689.2933	5262586.266
21	Donnegana River	5.2	463283.0767	5261776.333
22	Donnegana River	4.1	463301.0867	5261770.955
23	Donnegana River	7.3	463343.7124	5261758.227
24	Donnegana River Tributary	1.1	464759.1946	5261335.566

Table 6-4: TLA Waterbody Crossings

Table 6-5: Mollie River Water Survey of Canada Station 04LA006 Flow Statistics

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean
Mean	0.612	0.478	0.651	1.67	3.34	1.23	0.671	0.442	0.572	0.95	1.23	1.1	1.08
Max.	0.725	0.579	1.99	2.92	5.67	1.76	1.56	0.755	1.55	3.54	2.3	1.76	1.58
Min.	0.516	0.324	0.288	0.689	0.554	0.299	0.235	0.192	0.191	0.287	0.318	0.535	0.569

Note:

Flows reported in m³/s.



Waterbody	Representative Example		Fish Species Observed in the Baseline Study			
Туре	from CGP Baseline Study	Equivalent TLA waterbody Crossing	Large-Bodied	Small-Bodied		
Small to	Bagsverd Creek	• #2 Unnamed Creek	Northern Pike	Golden Shiner		
medium		• #4 Little Mollie Creek Tributary	Yellow Perch	Central Mudminnow		
watercourse		• #6 Mollie River	White Sucker	Longnose Dace		
(<20 m)		• #7 Unnamed Creek	• Burbot			
		• #8 Unnamed Creek				
		• #9 Pembroke Creek				
		 #10 Pembroke Creek Tributary 				
		• #13 Unnamed Creek				
		• #15 Unnamed Creek				
		• #18 Unnamed Creek				
		• #19 Unnamed Creek				
		• #21 Donnegana River				
		• #22 Donnegana River				
		• #23 Donnegana River				
		• #24 Donnegana River Tributary				
Large	Mollie River	• #3 Bernice Creek	Northern Pike	Blacknose Shiner		
watercourse		 #11 Aragon Creek (cool water*) 	Yellow Perch	Golden Shiner		
(≥20 m)		• #14 Unnamed Creek (warm water*)	White Sucker	• Iowa Darter		
Pond	Unnamed Pond	• #5 Unnamed Pond	Northern Pike	Iowa Darter		
	 Bagsverd Pond 	• #12 Unnamed Pond	Yellow Perch	Central Mudminnow		
	Beaver Pond	• #16 Unnamed Pond	White Sucker	Fathead Minnow		
	 East Beaver Pond 	• #17 Unnamed Pond		Northern Redbelly Dace		
	 West Beaver Pond 			• Finescale Dace		
	 North Beaver Pond 			Pearl Dace		
				Golden Shiner		

Table 6-6: Fish Species Captured in the Vicinity of the CGP



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Waterbody	Representative Example	resentative Example		Fish Species Observed in the Baseline Study			
Туре	from CGP Baseline Study	Equivalent TLA waterbody Crossing	Large-Bodied	Small-Bodied			
Lake (cool	• Côté Lake	• #20 Unnamed Lake	Northern Pike	Blacknose Shiner			
water)	 Clam Lake (main basin) 		Yellow Perch	Golden Shiner			
	 Clam Lake (east arm) 		White Sucker	• Iowa Darter			
	 Little Clam Lake 		 Lake Whitefish 	 Spottail Shiner 			
	 Bagsverd Lake (south and 		• Burbot	 Johnny Darter 			
	east arms only)		 Smallmouth Bass 	 Fathead Minnow 			
	 Upper Three Ducks Lake 		Walleye	 Central Mudminnow 			
	 Unnamed Lake #1 			 Mottled Sculpin 			
	 Delaney Lake 						
Lake (cold	 Mesomikenda Lake 	• #1 Mesomikenda Lake	Northern Pike				
water)			Yellow Perch				
			White Sucker				
			 Lake Whitefish 				
			Walleye				
			Lake Trout				
			• Burbot*				
			• Cisco*				
			 Smallmouth Bass* 				

Note:

* Extracted from Lands and Information Ontario (2019)

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2 VIEW



LEGEND

Proposed Shining Tree Transmission Line Alignment (115 kV) Transmission Line Study Area

Proposed Mine Footprint

Ecological Land Classification (Labelled with Ecosite Code)

Ecosite Descriptions: G007: Active Mineral Barren G012: Very Shallow, Dry to Fresh: Pine - Black Spruce Conifer G034: Dry, Sandy: Jack Pine - Black Spruce Dominated G035: Dry, Sandy: Pine - Black Spruce Conifer G037: Dry, Sandy: Spruce - Fir Conifer G040: Dry, Sandy: Aspen - Birch Hardwood G048: Dry to Fresh Coarse: Pard Pine - White Pine Conifer G048: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Jack Pine - White Black Spruce Dominated G135: Organic Thicket Swamp G050: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Pine - Black Spruce Conifer G052: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Spruce - Fir Conifer G055: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Aspen - Birch Hardwood G058: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Maple Hardwood G059: Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Mixedwood

- G065: Moist, Coarse: Pine Black Spruce G066: Moist, Coarse: Hemlock - Cedar Conifer G067: Moist, Coarse:Spruce - Fir Conifer G126: Treed Bog G127: Poor Conifer Swamp G128: Intermediate Conifer Swamp G136: Sparse Treed Fen G137: Sparse Treed Bog G139: Poor Fen
- G142: Mineral Meadow Marsh G146: Open Shore Fen

NOTES: KEY MAP View1



SCALE: 1:35,000

DATE: April 2019





































7.0 Consultation and Engagement

7.1 **Consultation Overview and Principles**

IAMGOLD's approach to consultation focuses on building and preserving relationships with potentially affected communities and interested stakeholders. Consultation with communities and stakeholders began in the spring of 2013, informed the Federal and Provincial EAs, and has continued since Federal approval of the CGP in April 2016 and Provincial approval in January 2017. Consultation and engagement have been divided into two key phases of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project to date, namely:

- The Cross-country Transmission Line that was presented in the Federal and Provincial EAs (AMEC 2015); and
- The Shining Tree Transmission Line (Côté Gold Transmission Line Project) that was developed through refinements to the CGP and issues identified through engagement.

Detailed information about consultation and engagement activities for the Cross-country Transmission Line can be found in Chapter 4 and Appendix D of the Amended EIS / Final EA Report (AMEC 2015) and the information about consultation of the Shining Tree Transmission Line can be found in Chapter 3 of the EER (IAMGOLD 2018) and in Appendix A. This section highlights the relevant consultation and engagement information regarding the current Côté Gold Transmission Line Project.

7.2 Goals of Consultation

IAMGOLD's objectives for consultation related to the CGP activities to date, including permitting, has been to engage Indigenous groups, government agencies and interested stakeholders to:

- Introduce IAMGOLD to area stakeholders, groups and government agencies;
- Understand Indigenous interests and treaty rights in the area that have the potential to be affected by the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project;
- Establish positive working relationships with stakeholders, Indigenous groups and government agencies;
- Share information and gather feedback on Côté Gold Transmission Line Project documents;
- Provide status updates on exploration and mining-related activities;
- Ensure stakeholders have an appropriate opportunity to understand the proposed Côté Gold Transmission Line Project and identify potential environmental effects by reviewing and gathering feedback on:
 - results of baseline studies and/or other studies;
 - alternatives and evaluation methods;
 - final selection of criteria indicators;



- results of the selection of the preferred alternatives;
- potential environmental effects and mitigation measures;
- proposed monitoring and management plans; and
- decommissioning / closure plan.
- Demonstrate and discuss how comments heard previously were addressed through Côté Gold Transmission Line Project designs or management practices to reduce or avoid the effects;
- Discuss appropriate ways to avoid or mitigate residual effects;
- Document and respond to any issues or concerns raised by stakeholders; and
- Meet all regulatory requirements for Indigenous and stakeholder consultation, to the extent possible.

Stakeholders, Indigenous groups (First Nation and Métis) and government agencies who were anticipated to have an interest in the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project were identified during early consultation efforts. The list has evolved over time. Table 7-1 provides an overview of how each of these groups are categorized.

The Federal and Provincial conditions of EA approval for the CGP each included a list of Indigenous communities to be considered where relevant for the purpose of fulfilling specific conditions. The Provincial list included all Indigenous communities and/or groups that IAMGOLD communicated with during the CGP EA process, specifically:

- Aundeck Omni Kaning First Nation;
- Beaverhouse First Nation;
- Brunswick House First Nation;
- Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation;
- Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni;
- Flying Post First Nation (represented by Wabun Tribal Council);
- Matachewan First Nation;
- Mattagami First Nation (represented by Wabun Tribal Council);
- Missanabie Cree First Nation;
- M'Chigeeng First Nation;
- Serpent River First Nation;
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation;


- Wahgoshig First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 (which represents Northern Lights and Temiskaming Métis Councils).

The Federal list included:

- Mattagami First Nation;
- Flying Post First Nation;
- Brunswick House First Nation; and
- Métis represented by the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 Consultation Committee.

7.3 Information Sharing and Engagement Activities

7.3.1 Consultation During the Preparation of the EA

On May 26, 2018 IAMGOLD published a Notice of Commencement of a Screening in the Timmins Daily Press and Sudbury Star newspapers (Appendix A-5). This notice was also emailed to the general Côté Gold Project distribution List on June 15, 2018.

Open houses were held in Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation in May 2018. These were followed by open houses in Gogama, Timmins and Sudbury in June. One of the purposes of the open houses was to provide these communities with information and allow opportunities for attendees to provide input on the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project.

Information was also shared through the CGP quarterly newsletter (*Let's Talk*) in the May and August 2018 editions.

A summary of key consultation events is provided in Table 7-2.

A complete record of consultation related to the Transmission Line Project is located in Appendix A.

7.3.2 Consultation on the Draft Environmental Study Report

On September 29, 2018, IAMGOLD published a Notice of Completion of a Class EA in the Timmins Daily Press and Sudbury Star newspapers. The Notice was also sent by email to all individuals on the Project distribution list on October 1, 2018 (Appendix A-11). The notice identified a public review and comment period on the Draft ESR ending on October 29, 2019.

Comments were received during this period as follows:

- Mattagami First Nation Indigenous Land Use Interview Summary (received October 18, 2018);
- MECP (received October 26, 2018);



- Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation technical reviewers (received October 29, 2018); and
- MNRF (received November 1, 2018).

Due to the timing of receiving comments at the end of the 30-day public review period, IAMGOLD was unable to respond to any comments in a manner that allowed for a dialogue on input within the 30-day review period. IAMGOLD instead elected to delay issuance of the statement of completion and issuance of the Final ESR until it could provide a response to all comments received on the Draft ESR, and update the Final ESR to reflect these comments. Copies of the comments received and IAMGOLD responses are provided in Appendix A-12. A concordance table has also been included in Appendix A-12 that outlines where comments on the Draft ESR were addressed in the Final ESR.

7.4 Ongoing and Future Consultation

IAMGOLD will respond to any questions or concerns raised by Indigenous groups or other stakeholders, including government agencies, regarding the CGP, including the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project. Where practicable, IAMGOLD will provide draft permit applications and supporting materials in advance of their submission to the Indigenous groups and government agencies.

A timeframe for Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation consultation has been established and agreed upon for each permit type required to develop the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project. IAMGOLD meets regularly (bi-weekly) with representatives of the two communities to review various aspects of the Project including draft permit applications.



Table 7-1: Stakeholders and Indigenous Groups

Туре	Example
Stakeholders	Local businesses / business organizations
	Community organizations
	Non-governmental organizations
	Environmental non-governmental organizations
	Local educational / service institutes
Indigenous Groups	Indigenous communities
	Indigenous leadership
	Tribal Councils
Government Agencies	Municipal governments and representatives
	Provincial (Ontario) governments and representatives
	Federal government and representatives

Table 7-2: Summary of Côté Gold Transmission Line Project Open Houses

Event Type	Location	Date(s)	Number of Participants ¹
Project Open Houses	Mattagami First Nation	May 28, 2018	31
	Flying Post First Nation	May 30, 2018	28
	Gogama	February 14, 2018	31
		June 13, 2018	39
	Timmins	February 13, 2018	64
		June 14, 2018	36
	Sudbury	February 15, 2018	52
		June 15, 2018	34
	Mattagami First Nation	August 30, 2018	16
Flying Post First Nation		September 26, 2018	27

Note:

Excludes IAMGOLD representatives or Project team participants



8.0 Environmental Screening

As part of the Environmental Screening Process outlined in the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities (Hydro One 2016), the MECP requires that the proponent go through the screening criteria to determine whether there will be potential environmental effects without the use of mitigation measures. The rationale behind this is to provide a transparent, conservative assessment of the potential effects and prove that the mitigation measures effectively minimize or negate these potential effects. The screening matrix has been provided in Table 8-1. As indicated in Section 1, the MECP determined that an ESR (this document) was required.

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Table 8-1: Screening Matrix

Item	Criterion Will the Project	Yes	No	Additional Information
а	conflict with the environmental goals, objectives, plans, standards, policy statements or guidelines adopted by the Province of Ontario or the municipalities or communities where the project is to be located?	—	•	There are no applicable Provincial or municipal environmental goals, objectives, standards, policy statements or guidelines that would be conflicted by the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project.
b	have significant effects on persons or property, including lands zoned to permit residential or other sensitive land uses?	—	•	The proposed Côté Gold Transmission Line Project would be constructed almost entirely within an existing corridor. This land is outside of the municipality on Crown Land and would not significantly affect persons or property, permits for planned residential or other sensitive land uses.
С	necessitate the irreversible commitment of any significant amount of non-renewable resources, including Prime Agricultural Land, which includes Specialty Crop Areas (as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement under the <i>Planning Act</i>) and/or Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2 and 3 lands?	_	•	There are no identified agricultural lands within the existing corridor. The Canada Land Inventory Class for the lands within the corridor spans from Class 4 to 7 with some areas of Class 0 (Soil Research Institute 1971)
d	pre-empt the use, or potential use, of a significant natural resource for any other purpose?	_	•	There are no known aggregate or petroleum resources within the corridor. IAMGOLD holds the majority of mineral rights along the transmission line route and has no plans to develop these mineral resources in the near future. The existing corridor is used to support forestry in the region.
e	result in significant detrimental effect on air or water quality, or ambient noise levels for adjoining areas?	_	•	There are no significant detrimental effects on water quality for adjoining areas anticipated as a result of the proposed transmission line. There will be vehicle emissions from equipment that could potentially affect air quality and ambient noise levels during the construction, maintenance and decommissioning of the transmission line. These effects are not anticipated to be significant.
f	cause significant interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish, wildlife species, Species at Risk, or their respective habitats?	_	•	No in-water works are required and all construction activities will occur above the high-water mark. With implementation of standard construction practices, no effects to fish are expected. The proposed transmission line utilizes an existing corridor that has previously been cleared of any large woody vegetation. Habitat corridors or wildlife movement would have been altered during the initial clearing of this corridor. Therefore, there are no anticipated significant effects.
g	establish a precedent or involve a new technology, either of which is likely to have significant environmental effects now or in the future?	-	•	The proposed transmission line does not establish a precedent or involve any new technology.



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Item	Criterion Will the Project	Yes	No	Additional Information
h	be a pre-condition to the implementation of another larger and more environmentally significant project?	_	•	The proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line project is not a pre-condition to the implementation of the CGP, as IAMGOLD has assessed and already received EA approval for a 144 km, 230 kV transmission line, connecting the CGP site to the Provincial electrical grid. Should the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line not receive EA approval, IAMGOLD could proceed with the already approved route.
				IAMGOLD does however acknowledge that the MECP has a differing opinion as indicated in its assessment of eligibility for a Class EA Screening Process (April 8, 2018): ", as the proposed transmission line is needed to provide permanent power to the Côté Gold mine, it is a pre-condition to the implementation of a larger, more environmentally significant project,"
i	likely generate significant secondary effects, directly caused by the proponent's activities, which will adversely affect the environment?	—	•	There are no expected secondary effects caused by the proposed transmission line that will adversely affect the environment.
j	block pleasing views or significantly affect the aesthetic image of the surrounding area?		•	The proposed transmission line is located along an existing corridor. The visibility of the transmission line is expected to be limited to the corridor as forests in this area of Ontario have a high canopy height and are quite dense. Small portions of the transmission line will be visible from waterbodies and roads that the transmission line crosses; however, the presence of the transmission line would not result in blocking of pleasing views or significantly affect the aesthetics of the surrounding area (particularly as there was a transmission line in the same location previously).
k	Significantly change the social structure or demographic characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood or community?	—	•	The transmission line is in an undeveloped area and is not located within a community. A small workforce will be required to construct the transmission line for short period of time. The number of workers and the duration of their stay in the area are not anticipated to change the social structure or demographic characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood or community.



Item	Criterion Will the Project	Yes	No	Additional Information
Ι	Overtax existing community services or facilities (e.g., transportation, water supply, sanitary and storm sewers, solid waste disposal system, schools, parks and/or care facilities);	—	•	Although there may be a temporary increase in population from the transmission line workforce, this increase will be relatively small and only short-lived, such that no changes to the local community services or facilities are expected. Power will be supplied to the 44 km transmission line from a refurbished T2R line from Timmins to Shining Tree, that is currently not in use. The transmission line will not require power from lines currently supplying power to Gogama and Mattagami First Nation and will not impair the power supply to these communities.
m	result in undesired or inappropriate access to previously inaccessible areas?		•	The proposed transmission line does not create access to previously inaccessible areas that had not already been created by the existing corridor.
n	create the removal of a significant amount of timber resources?	_	•	Based on the Canada Land Inventory for Forestry, the lands within the corridor spans from Class 5 (lands having severe limitations to growth of commercial forests) and Class 7 (lands having severe limitations which preclude the growth of commercial forests). The transmission line will also be constructed in a previously cleared corridor, which allows for minimal forest resource loss.
0	result in significant effects to natural heritage resources?	—	•	There are no identified natural heritage resources at locations where subsurface work is proposed for the transmission line (or within the corridor). Should any natural heritage resources be found, individual poles will be relocated, as appropriate.
p	result in significant effects to cultural heritage resources (which may include built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and/or archaeological resources). Significant effects to cultural heritage resources are to be determined based on technical cultural heritage studies prepared by qualified persons.		•	Based on baseline work completed on the proposed transmission line route, there are no known heritage structures or sites, archaeological resources or cultural heritage landscapes in the vicinity of the proposed transmission line. Ground disturbances within areas of archaeological potential, defined by stage 1 archaeological surveys, will be further assessed by stage 2 to 4 surveys, as appropriate, or individual poles will be relocated to avoid subsurface work at these locations.



9.0 Description of Potential Environmental Effects

9.1 **Construction Phase**

Activities during the construction phase will include the expansion of the transmission line corridor by clearing the existing woody vegetation and constructing the transmission line.

9.1.1 Surface Water and Groundwater

There are no anticipated effects to groundwater due to the activities related to the construction of the transmission line (see Table 8-1). Construction work will preferentially be completed when the ground is frozen to limit damage to the lands from construction vehicle travel, which could otherwise cause sediment released into local waterbodies. In some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to damage, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen. Therefore, only effects to surface water quantities have been considered in this section.

Although there will be no water takings, direct water discharges or works in water as a result of the transmission line construction, there are potential effects to the water quality of waterbodies the transmission line intersects. During construction, erosion of soils that are exposed from the removal of vegetation or the heavy equipment traffic could be subject to runoff that could flow into nearby waterbodies. There is also the potential that accidental spills and releases of hydrocarbons or other liquid spills related to heavy equipment usage could migrate to nearby waterbodies and affect surface water quality.

Potential effects to surrounding surface waterbodies will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Erosion control fencing and sedimentation catchments will be installed downstream of active construction areas;
- Retain existing low ground cover along transmission line ROW thereby minimizing vegetation clearing;
- Maintain vegetated buffers adjacent to creek and river transmission line crossings;
- Design or time construction activities so there are limited or no in-water works required;
- All waste oils, lubricants, solvents and cleaners will be stored with appropriate secondary containment; and
- No herbicides will be used in the corridor for vegetation control.

The potential effects to surface water quality can be minimized and avoided using the mitigation measures; therefore, there are no adverse effects to water quality as a result of the transmission line construction.



9.1.2 Land

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on land have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.

9.1.3 Air and Noise

9.1.3.1 Air Quality

During construction of the transmission line, heavy equipment will be required to expand the corridor to the required width by clearing the woody vegetation and to construct the transmission line towers. Although the heavy equipment required for the proposed transmission line will be minimal, the burning of fossil fuels by this equipment will result in minor changes to air quality. These minor changes to air quality in the direct vicinity of the transmission line would only occur for a short period of time and would dissipate quickly.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on air quality will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria;
- Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air concentrations; and
- Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.

The relative small potential effects from air emissions can be minimized using the mitigation measures and it will occur over a short period of time; therefore, there are no residual adverse effects to air quality as a result of the transmission line construction.

9.1.3.2 GHG Emissions

The construction of the transmission line will produce minimal GHG emissions from three main sources:

- Emissions from the heavy equipment used in construction;
- Tree clearing and CO₂ from the felled trees (the International Protocol on Climate Change only considered tree removal when calculating indirect GHG emissions); and
- Indirect GHG emissions as the removed trees will no longer store / sequester CO₂.

It is difficult to quantify the direct and indirect GHG emissions from the construction of the transmission line prior to the detailed design. For this reason, the potential GHG emissions have been assessed qualitatively.

For direct GHG emissions, the equipment that will be operating during the construction of the transmission line will be minimal and just required to remove vegetation from the corridor, construct the

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transmission line structures, and equipment to tension the cables. For indirect GHG emissions, the existing corridor has previously been cleared of trees. Although the corridor will likely have to be widened, it will only contribute minimally to indirect GHG emissions from the removal of trees.

Overall, the sources of potential GHG emissions from the transmission line construction are anticipated to be negligible and will not materially alter the climate on a global or regional scale. Notwithstanding the GHG emissions as a result of the transmission line construction, the development of a transmission line to provide the main power supply to the CGP reduces the overall contribution of emissions to the environment compared to other alternatives such as diesel or natural gas-powered generators.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on GHG emissions will be minimized by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria;
- Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air concentrations; and
- Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.

The small overall emissions of GHG from the construction of the transmission line will not result in a residual effect to the regional or global climate.

9.1.3.3 Noise

During construction of the transmission line, construction vehicles and equipment will contribute to elevated ambient noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the corridor. As previously stated in Section 6.5, the proposed transmission line is situated in a Class 3 rural acoustical environment (MOECC 2013) and is generally characterized by sounds of nature and minimal road traffic. There are sporadic seasonal forestry operations that could temporarily increase the noise and vibration. There may also be localized areas where noise emissions are more consistent with Class 1 and Class 2 areas, depending on the work being conducted. For Class 3 areas, the MOE guidelines (MOECC 2013) limits at the closest receptor (permanent or seasonal dwelling) are 45 A-weighted decibels (45 dBA) during the daytime and 40 dBA at night. However, NPC-300 guideline limits do not apply to construction activities (MOECC 2013).

There are no permanent or seasonal residence in close proximity to the transmission line and the closest receptor to the proposed transmission line that fits the MOECC 2013 criteria for a sensitive receptor is located 178 m away from the corridor on Mesomikenda Lake. This residence may be subject to short term noise from equipment operation, but is not anticipated to be over the criteria.

In addition, there are some species of local wildlife that may be sensitive to elevated levels of noise and may avoid the area for the short period of time while the transmission line is being constructed.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on ambient noise levels will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

• Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.



Based on the minimal noise emissions from the construction of the transmission line and lack of sensitive receptors in close proximity to the corridor, there are no residual effects of noise from the construction of the transmission line.

9.1.4 Natural Environment

There are no anticipated effects to significant natural areas, fish or fish habitat, locally important or valued ecosystems or vegetation, due to the activities related to the construction of the transmission line (see Table 8-1). Therefore, only potential effects to fauna and flora Species at Risk, wetlands, wildlife and wildlife habitat and migratory birds have been considered in this section.

9.1.4.1 Effects on Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat

As stated in Section 6.11, a number of wildlife Species at Risk inhabit the region where the transmission line is located. No vegetation Species at Risk were observed in the field studies.

The wildlife Species at Risk that were observed during the 2013 and 2017 field studies at the CGP site or within the transmission line corridor and may potentially be present within the SSA include:

- Little Brown Myotis;
- Eastern Whip-poor-will;
- Olive-sided flycatcher;
- Canada warbler;
- Bald Eagle;
- Common Nighthawk; and
- Rusty Blackbird.

There are two main potential effects that construction of the transmission line could have on Species at Risk:

- Potential effects to habitat loss; and
- Potential wildlife collision with vehicle.

During the construction phase of the transmission line, the existing corridor will need to cleared of natural regrowth and widened to provide the required width to allow for safe clearance of the transmission line structures, which would subsequently remove some terrestrial habitat. Since a corridor currently exists although it is partially regrown and will need to be widened, there is significantly less habitat that will be removed as compared to an entirely new route.

There is also the potential that bats and birds could collide with the transmission line causing mortality. This is more likely to occur to species that inhabit open meadow areas or in fringe areas between open

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areas and forest habitat. It is also more likely to occur to larger birds of prey as they have larger wingspans and are more likely to collide with the transmission line. IAMGOLD has committed to use marker balls and bird diverters on wires in high-risk areas, which will greatly reduce the potential risk to bird and bat species.

Although there is the potential to cause effects to rare, threatened or endangered species of fauna, the clearing required has been minimized as practical by re-using an existing ROW and the small surface area for birds to collide with the transmission line, there are no anticipated adverse effects. Clearing of vegetation will occur outside of the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31). This clearing period restriction is also supportive of the bat pup rearing period (June 1 to July 31) should there be any maternity colonies present.

9.1.4.2 Effects on Wetlands

Based on aerial imagery, the proposed transmission line will intersect with a number of wetlands and lowlying areas, between the Shining Tree DS and the CGP site. This includes bogs, fens, swamps and marshes. It is not anticipated that work within wetlands will be required as the transmission line will span across the wetlands to the extent practical using V-guyed steel structures. During the planning stages and detailed design of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project prior to construction activities commencing, a map detailing all wetland areas along the ROW will be prepared including alternative routes to avoid travel through wetlands, to the extent practical. Acceptable travel routing will be provided to the construction team to avoid wetlands. If this is not feasible, additional mitigation measures will be developed to minimize the potential effects to the wetlands.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on wetlands will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Where practical, avoid placement structures in waterbodies along the transmission line ROW, and to the extent practicable, in low-lying areas; and
- The primary form of mitigation will be the construction of the transmission line mainly when the ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel.

The potential effects to wetlands can be minimized and avoided using the mitigation measures; therefore, there are limited adverse effects to wetlands as a result of the transmission line construction expected.

9.1.4.3 Effects on Wildlife Habitat, Populations, Corridors or Movement

Ungulates

Evidence of Moose was observed along the transmission line between the CGP site and the Shining Tree DS during the 2017 winter and spring aerial surveys (Figure 6-5a). Tracks were observed in low to medium densities during the winter surveys and four individual Moose were observed at two locations. While adjacent forest communities are likely be cleared during the widening of the corridor, open water and wetland communities occurring in the footprint are to be spanned by the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project activities and direct vegetation removal in these areas is not expected.



Loss of terrestrial habitat is not expected to result in any direct mortalities of Moose, particularly as no new accesses are proposed to be developed. These habitats are common throughout the landscape in the vicinity of the transmission line ROW and Moose will be able to move into surrounding habitats. Based on the limited clearly and grubbing required, no population level effects are expected for Moose in a regional context. Vegetation clearing activities may result in temporary displacement of local individuals due to sensory disturbances caused by the presence of equipment and personnel during the construction phase. These noise effects will be temporary, subsiding once the transmission line has been constructed.

As the effects to ungulates will be minimal and only for a short period of time, there are no residual effects to ungulates from the construction of the transmission line.

Furbearers

The prediction of effects for furbearers along the transmission relates primarily to the loss of terrestrial and wetland habitats and/or portions of associated key habitat areas for furbearers. These effects are not expected to result in any direct mortalities. These habitats are common throughout the landscape in the vicinity of the transmission line, and these species will be able to move into surrounding habitats during the life of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project. In a local context, the removal of this habitat is notable, but no population level effects are expected for any of these furbearer species in a regional context. Vegetation clearing activities may result in temporary displacement of local individuals due to sensory disturbances caused by the presence of equipment and personnel during the construction phase but these noise effects will be temporary, subsiding once the transmission line has been constructed.

The effect of the direct habitat loss from the removal of vegetation along a corridor is minor relative to the indirect effects, including alteration of predator-prey dynamics, influx of competition and disease, and potential increased mortality by humans due to ease of access. Vegetation clearing activities may result in an increase of wolf, bear and hunter access to areas previously less accessible. Wolves may benefit from this improved access, increased hunting efficiency and prey availability, while bears may benefit from early-successional vegetation induced by roadside cutting. Construction may also displace Moose or other secondary prey species which would temporarily alter movements and distribution of local wolves. Increased traffic during construction may increase the risk of vehicle collisions with furbearers. As the operation phase begins, the risk of collisions is likely to decrease. Noise may act to temporarily influence local wolf - prey dynamics during construction. As an existing corridor is being utilized, local Gray Wolf, Black Bear and American Marten populations are expected to have adapted to the local setting and no appreciable effect on furbearer behaviour after the construction phase is expected.

Bats, Raptors and Migratory Birds

Loss of terrestrial and wetland habitats and/or portions of associated key habitat areas for bats, raptors and migratory birds are not expected to result in any direct mortalities. These habitats are common throughout the landscape in the vicinity of the transmission line and these species will be able to move into surrounding habitats to avoid construction. In a local context, the removal of this habitat is notable, but no population level effects are expected for bats, raptors and migratory birds in a regional context. Vegetation clearing activities may result in temporary displacement of local individuals due to sensory disturbances caused by the presence of equipment and personnel during the construction phase but these noise effects will be temporary, subsiding once the transmission line has been constructed. Power line strikes and electrocutions may cause bird and bat mortalities. Electrocutions are a notable risk to raptors which may nest and perch on towers and power lines.





It is anticipated that the construction of the proposed transmission line may provide increased opportunities for raptor nesting and increase raptor hunting habitat. Common Ravens, Osprey and Red-tailed Hawks are all known to use transmission line poles as nesting locations. Increased traffic during construction may increase the risk of vehicle collisions with raptors and migratory birds. As the operation phase begins, the risk of collisions is likely to decrease. As an existing corridor is being utilized, local bats, raptor and migratory bird species currently roosting or nesting within the Shining Tree TLA footprint are anticipated to be more tolerant to anthropogenic disturbance.

9.1.5 Resources

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on resources have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.

9.1.6 Socio-economic

9.1.6.1 Effects on Scenic or Aesthetically Pleasing Landscapes or Views

During construction, the visibility of the transmission line is expected to be limited to the corridor as forests in this area of Ontario have high canopy heights and are quite dense. The transmission line also does not cross direct views from permanent or seasonal residences. Small portions of the transmission line will be visible from waterbodies and roads that the transmission line intersects; however, the presence of the transmission line would not result in blocking of pleasing views or significantly affect the aesthetics of the surrounding area (particularly as there was a transmission line in the same location previously). Based on these factors, there are no residual adverse effects to the scenic or aesthetically pleasing landscapes or views of the area as a result of the transmission line.

9.1.7 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Prior to construction activities or any earth works activities in areas of archaeological potential, these areas will undergo a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of sub-surface testing to determine if they contain archaeological resources. If archaeological resources are discovered, these areas may be subject to the Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological assessment, depending on the recommendation of the qualified consultant archaeologist. If mitigation and protection measures are required, archaeological excavation will be conducted to document the site and remove artifacts before construction begins. As a result, no effects to archaeological resources are anticipated.

9.1.8 Indigenous

9.1.8.1 Plant Harvesting

The FN TK/TLU identified blueberries as a harvested plant in the region. There is a potential for blueberry harvesting to be affected during the construction phase of the transmission line due to clearing of vegetation; however, there will be no use of chemical clearing (only mechanical clearing) along the corridor.

The MNO TK/TLUS did not identify any plant harvesting areas that could be affected by the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project.





9.1.8.2 Hunting and Trapping

Parts of the transmission line may potentially affect traditional hunting areas as identified in the FN TK/TLU studies. While a short term change in access may occur during the construction of the transmission line, the majority of hunting activity is reported to occur within the Sensitive Areas. Access to Sensitive Area C is not expected to change.

The MNO TK/TLUS identified a large game (i.e., moose and bear) harvesting area and upland bird (i.e., grouse and partridge) harvesting area along a section of the 44 km the transmission line.

Construction along the transmission line will potentially affect portions of the MNO TK/TLUS large game and upland bird harvesting areas. There is a potential for wildlife within the identified traditional hunting areas to be displaced in close proximity to construction activities. Wildlife species will likely find equally suitable habitat adjacent to the TLA during the short-term construction activities.

During the EA process, concern was expressed by Indigenous groups that the Cross-Country TLA would increase hunting by non-Indigenous people, increasing competition for resources related to increased access within the TLA. The replacement of the Cross-Country TLA with the Shining Tree TLA mitigates this concern expressed by both First Nations and Métis.

9.1.8.3 Fishing

The FN TK/TLUS identifies lakes within Sensitive Area C (Mesomikenda Lake) as the most popular lakes for catching walleye (known locally as pickerel). None of the small lakes, rivers or creeks that transmission line intersects were identified by First Nations as frequented fishing areas.

The MNO TK/TLUS identified a non-commercial fish harvesting site near the transmission line at Mesomikenda Lake.

As the proposed transmission line construction will not affect water quality or will not involve work in water, there are no residual effects to fishing at any of the water crossings.

9.1.8.4 Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial Sites

There are no known cultural, spiritual or ceremonial sites along the Shining Tree TLA.

9.1.9 Other

9.1.9.1 Be a Pre-condition to the Implementation of another Larger and More Environmentally Significant Project?

The proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line project is not a pre-condition to the implementation of the CGP, as IAMGOLD has assessed and already received approval for a 144 km, 230 kV transmission line (Table 8-1). Should the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line not receive EA approval, IAMGOLD could proceed with the already approved route.



9.2 **Operations Phase**

Activities during the operations phase are expected to be limited to inspection, maintenance, vegetation control and emergency repair, if required.

9.2.1 Surface and Ground Water

There are no anticipated effects to groundwater due to the activities related to the operations of the transmission line (Table 8-1). Therefore, only effects to surface water quantities have been considered in this section.

During the operations phase of the transmission line, early successional meadow vegetation will establish in the expanded sections of the corridor and reduce the potential for soil erosion to reach surface waterbodies. There may be some equipment in the corridor for periodic vegetation removal to maintain the corridor; however, this is not anticipated to increase erosion and affect surface water quality. There is still the potential for leaks and spills to runoff to surrounding waterbodies from the vegetation maintenance equipment, but there is less of a potential of this to occur with the very low frequency of equipment within the transmission line ROW compared to the construction phase.

Potential effects to surrounding surface waterbodies will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures during the operations phase:

- Erosion control fencing and sedimentation catchments will be installed downstream of active construction areas;
- Retain existing low ground cover along transmission line ROW thereby minimizing vegetation clearing;
- Maintain vegetated buffers adjacent to creek and river transmission line crossings;
- Design or time construction activities so there are limited or no in-water works required;
- All waste oils, lubricants, solvents and cleaners will be stored with appropriate secondary containment; and
- No herbicides will be used in the corridor for vegetation control.

The potential effects to surface water quality during the operations phase are considered minimal and there are no residual adverse effects to surface waters as a result of the transmission line operations.

9.2.2 Land

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on land have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.



9.2.3 Air and Noise

9.2.3.1 Air Quality

During the operation and maintenance of the transmission line, vehicle traffic through the corridor will be limited to inspection and maintenance equipment, as required. No material effects to air quality are expected.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on air quality will be minimized by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria;
- Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air concentrations; and
- Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.

There are no residual adverse effects to air quality as a result of the transmission line operations.

9.2.3.2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

The operations and maintenance of the transmission line will produce minimal GHG emissions from the limited use of inspection and maintenance equipment. Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on GHG emissions will be minimized by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria;
- Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air concentrations; and
- Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.

The extremely small overall emissions of GHG from the operation and maintenance of the transmission line will not result in residual effects to the regional or global climate.

9.2.3.3 Noise

During operations and maintenance of the transmission line, maintenance vehicles and equipment will contribute to periodic elevated ambient noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the corridor. There may also be localized areas where noise emissions are temporarily more consistent with Class 1 and Class 2 areas, depending on the work being conducted. There are no permanent or seasonal residence in close proximity to the transmission line and the closest receptor to the proposed transmission line that fits the MOECC 2013 criteria for a sensitive receptor is located 176 m away from the corridor. This residence may be subject to short term noise from maintenance equipment operation, but is not anticipated to be over the regulatory criteria.



In addition, there are some species of local wildlife that may be sensitive to elevated levels of noise and may avoid the area for the short period of time while the transmission line is being maintained.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on ambient noise levels will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

• Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.

Based on the minimal noise emissions from the operation and maintenance of the transmission line and lack of sensitive receptors in close proximity to the corridor, the impacts to noise from the transmission line is considered to be insignificant.

9.2.4 Natural Environment

There are no anticipated effects to significant natural areas, fish or fish habitat, locally important or valued ecosystems or vegetation, due to the operations of the transmission line (Table 8-1). Therefore, only effects to Species at Risk, wetlands, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and migratory birds are considered in this section.

9.2.4.1 Effects on Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat

No vegetation Species at Risk species were observed in the field studies within the SSA.

Wildlife Species at Risk that were observed during the 2013 and 2017 field studies at the CGP site or within the transmission line corridor and may potentially be present within the SSA include:

- Little brown myotis;
- Eastern whip-poor-will;
- Olive-sided flycatcher;
- Canada warbler;
- Bald eagle;
- Common nighthawk; and
- Rusty blackbird.

In addition, MNRF has indicated that there is a low potential that the following Species at Risk could occur within the corridor footprint based on habitat and local occurrences:

- Eastern wolf;
- Golden-winged warbler;
- Snapping turtle;





- Yellow rail;
- Blanding's turtle; and
- Black tern (MNRF 2018).

During the operations phase of the transmission line, there are minimal effects to Species at Risk that may occur in the vicinity of the transmission line: potential for collision with maintenance equipment, or with the transmission line. Potential effects on Species at Risk will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Worker induction training program will including information about Species at Risk and their potential presence in the area;
- Keep a wildlife log of species observed within the ROW; and
- A speed limit within the ROW will be enforced to limit the potential collisions of maintenance equipment with wildlife.

Although there are potential effects to rare, threatened or endangered species of fauna, the minimal vehicle maintenance traffic that will occur along the corridor and the small surface area of the transmission line itself for collision will minimize these potential effects.

9.2.4.2 Effects on Wetlands

No effects on wetlands are expected from the transmission line operation. Maintenance equipment will avoid travel in wetland. If alternative routes are not available to circumvent wetlands, maintenance will be postponed until the winter.

9.2.4.3 Effects on Wildlife Habitat, Populations, Corridors or Movement

Maintenance activities within the corridor may result in temporary displacement of local individuals due to sensory disturbances caused by the presence of equipment and personnel during the operations phase. The potential effects will be minimal and only for a short period of time, there are no residual effects from the operation of the transmission line.

Power line strikes and electrocutions are a source of bird and bat mortalities associated with transmission line operation. Electrocutions are a notable risk to raptors which may nest and perch on towers and power lines. IAMGOLD has committed to use marker balls and bird diverters on wires in high-risk areas, which will greatly reduce the potential risk to bird and bat species.

It is anticipated that the installation of the proposed transmission line may provide increased opportunities for raptor nesting and increase raptor hunting habitat. Common Ravens, Osprey and Red-tailed Hawks are all known to use transmission line poles as nesting locations.

9.2.5 Resources

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on resources have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.

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9.2.6 Socio-economic

During operations, the visibility of the transmission line is expected to be limited to the corridor as forests in this area of Ontario have high canopy heights and are quite dense. The transmission line also does not cross direct views from permanent or seasonal residences. Small portions of the transmission line will be visible from waterbodies and roads that the transmission line intersects; however, the presence of the transmission line would not result in blocking of pleasing views or significantly affect the aesthetics of the surrounding area (particularly as there was a transmission line in the same location previously). Based on these factors, there are negligible adverse effects to the scenic or aesthetically pleasing landscapes or views of the area as a result of the transmission line.

9.2.7 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Potential effects to cultural heritage and archaeologic resources if any, would have previously been mitigated during the construction phase. There would be no additional effects to cultural heritage and archaeological resources during the operations phase.

9.2.8 Indigenous

9.2.8.1 Plant Harvesting

The FN TK/TLU identified blueberries as a harvested species. It is expected that blueberry patches will establish themselves in the transmission line corridor as blueberries are prone to grow in disturbed areas with lots of light. Harvesting of blueberries in the transmission line could occur as early as four years after clearing.

Vegetation clearing during operations will occur periodically in the transmission line via mechanical methods and no use of herbicides is planned, thereby protecting the quality and/or health of blueberries.

9.2.8.2 Hunting and Trapping

The potential effects on hunting during the operations phase are anticipated to be the same as those outlined in the construction phase with the exception of the following changes:

- The maintenance of the transmission line through the forest will provide open areas travel routes for wildlife and maintain edge habitat that encourage the growth of shrubs preferred by moose; and
- Linear corridors may also be considered habitat enhancement if these corridors act as travel corridors for moose in otherwise unsuitable habitat.

9.2.8.3 Fishing

The potential effects on fishing during the operations phase are anticipated to be the same as those outlined in the construction phase (Section 9.1.8).



9.2.8.4 Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial

There are no anticipated effects on cultural, spiritual or ceremonial aspects related to the transmission line operation.

9.2.9 Other

9.2.9.1 Be a Pre-condition to the Implementation of another Larger and More Environmentally Significant Project?

As indicated in Table 8-1 and Section 9.1.9.1, the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line project is not a pre-condition to the implementation of the CGP, as IAMGOLD has assessed and already received EA approval for a 144 km, 230 kV transmission line, connecting the CGP site to the Provincial electrical grid.

The proposed Côté Gold Transmission Line Project is required to provide power to the CGP, the effects of this Project have been assessed and described in the Amended EIS / Final EA Report. This assessment determined that there were no significant adverse effects from the CGP (AMEC 2015). The Federal and Provincial EAs were approved in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Should the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line not receive EA approval, IAMGOLD could proceed with the already approved route.

9.3 **Decommissioning Phase**

Activities during the decommissioning phase are expected to be limited to the removal of the transmission line structures as ROW will be left to revegetate naturally.

9.3.1 Surface and Ground Water

There are no anticipated effects to groundwater due to decommissioning of the transmission line (Table 8-1).

The effects to surface water are similar to those described in the construction phase. During decommissioning, erosion of soils that are exposed from the heavy equipment traffic could be subject to runoff that could flow into nearby waterbodies. There will however, be less potential for erosion of soil and creation of sediment-laden runoff than the construction phase, as there will be no vegetation clearing exposing the soil during decommissioning. There is limited potential that accidental spills and releases of hydrocarbons or other liquid spills related to heavy equipment usage could migrate to nearby waterbodies and affect surface water quality with implementation of proposed best management practices.

Potential effects to surrounding surface waterbodies will be minimized or negated by applying the following mitigation measures:

• Erosion control fencing and sedimentation catchments will be installed downstream of active construction areas;



- Retain existing low ground cover along transmission line ROW thereby minimizing vegetation clearing;
- Maintain vegetated buffers adjacent to creek and river transmission line crossings;
- Design or time construction activities so there are limited or no in-water works required;
- All waste oils, lubricants, solvents and cleaners will be stored with appropriate secondary containment; and
- No herbicides will be used in the corridor for vegetation control.

The potential effects to surface water quality can be minimized and avoided using the mitigation measures; therefore, there are no anticipated material effects to water quality as a result of the transmission line decommissioning.

9.3.2 Land

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on land have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.

9.3.3 Air and Noise

9.3.3.1 Air Quality

The effects to air quality during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be the same as those identified in the construction phase (Section 10.1.3).

9.3.3.2 GHG Emissions

The decommissioning of the transmission line will produce minimal GHG emissions from heavy equipment used in decommissioning. For direct GHG emissions, the equipment that will be operating during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be minimal and just required to remove the transmission line cables and structures. Overall, the sources of potential GHG emissions from the transmission line decommissioning are anticipated to be negligible and will not materially alter the climate on a global or regional scale.

Potential effects of the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project on GHG emissions will be minimized by applying the following mitigation measures:

- Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria;
- Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air concentrations; and
- Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline limits.



9.3.3.3 Noise

The effects to noise during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be the same as those identified in the construction phase (Section 9.1.3).

9.3.4 Natural Environment

9.3.4.1 Effects on Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat

The potential effects to Species at Risk species during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be the same as those identified in the operations phase (Section 9.2.4).

9.3.4.2 Effects to Wetlands

The limited potential for effects to wetlands during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be the same as those identified in the construction phase (Section 10.1.4).

9.3.4.3 Effects on Wildlife Habitat, Populations, Corridors or Movement

The potential effects to wildlife habitat, populations, corridors and movement during the decommissioning of the transmission line will be the similar to those identified in the construction phase, although of a lesser magnitude (Section 9.1.4).

9.3.5 Resources

As presented in the Screening Criteria provided in Table 8-1, effects on resources have been screened out of the assessment and will therefore not be further investigated in this section.

9.3.6 Socio-economic

Removal of the transmission line will allow natural revegetation to occur, resulting in a positive effect on the local aesthetics of the landscape where the transmission line is visible during operation.

9.3.7 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Potential effects to cultural heritage and archaeologic resources if any, would have occurred and been mitigated during the construction phase. There would be no additional effects to cultural heritage and archaeological resources during the decommissioning phase.

9.3.8 Indigenous

9.3.8.1 Plant Harvesting

Indigenous peoples have identified blueberries as a harvested species and sweet grass is harvested within the existing transmission line right of way. There is a potential for blueberry harvesting to be affected during the decommissioning phase of the transmission line due to vehicle traffic within the corridor; however, this effect will be minor and will be short in duration.





9.3.8.2 Hunting and Trapping

The potential effects to hunting and trapping by Indigenous peoples during the decommissioning phase will be the same as those identified in the construction phase (Section 9.1.8).

9.3.8.3 Fishing

The potential effects on fishing during the decommissioning phase are anticipated to be the same as those outlined in the construction phase (Section 9.1.8).

9.3.8.4 Cultural, Spiritual and Ceremonial Sites

There are no anticipated effects on cultural, spiritual and ceremonial sites during the decommissioning phase.

9.3.9 Other

9.3.9.1 Be a Pre-condition to the Implementation of another Larger and More Environmentally Significant Project?

As indicated in Section 9.1.9.1, the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line project is not a precondition to the implementation of the CGP, as IAMGOLD has assessed and already received approval for a 144 km, 230 kV transmission line. Should the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line not receive EA approval, IAMGOLD could proceed with the approved route.

10.0 Commitments

Commitments that are specific to the transmission line have been provided in Table 10-1 and have been segregated to the specific discipline it applies. The commitments made by IAMGOLD were developed with direct input from Indigenous communities, local stakeholders and government agencies and were designed to address some of the concerns identified through the CGP engagement process. All commitments made regarding the CGP are summarized in the Amended EIS / Final EA Report (AMEC 2015).



Table 10-1: List of Commitments

Issue / Concern / Interaction	Project Phase	Commitment
Surface and Ground Water		
Adverse effects to water quality due to elevated	Construction	Erosion control fencing and sedimentation catchments will be installed
suspended solids in runoff	Decommissioning	downstream of active construction areas.
		Retain existing low ground cover along transmission line ROW thereby
		minimizing vegetation clearing.
		Maintain vegetated buffers adjacent to creek and river transmission line
		crossings.
		Design or time construction activities so there are limited or no in-water works
		required
		Construction / decommissioning work will be preferentially completed when the
		ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel. In some areas
		where there is good access / within the CGP site boundary, work may be
		completed when the ground is not frozen.
Adverse effects to water quality due to accidental spills	Construction	All waste oils, lubricants, solvents and cleaners will be stored with appropriate
and releases of hydrocarbons from equipment	Operations	secondary containment
working on the transmission line	Decommissioning	
Air Quality		
Exhaust from trucks and off-road mobile equipment	Construction	Emission reductions achieved through the use of current equipment that
	Operations	complies with Transport Canada's off-road engine emission criteria.
	Decommissioning	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) emissions from diesel fuel use	Construction	Low sulphur fuels will be used in off-road diesel engines; this will reduce the
	Operations	sulphur dioxide emissions from all sources and the resultant off-site air
	Decommissioning	concentrations.
Construction Equipment Noise Limits	Construction	Ensure equipment used for construction and maintenance meet the guideline
	Operations	limits.
	Decommissioning	
Natural Environment		
Adverse effects to ungulates (Moose) and furbearers	Construction	Minimize the width of the transmission line ROW to the proposed less than 30 m
(Wolves, Bears, Marten) due to the loss of habitat or		(50 m at transmission line turning points and similar small areas).
noise disturbance.	Construction	Utilize existing infrastructure for access and minimize construction of new roads
	Operations	where practical.
	Decommissioning	
	Construction	No hunting by Project personnel will be permitted while working or residing on-
	Operations	site.
	Decommissioning	





Issue / Concern / Interaction	Project Phase	Commitment
	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Enforce speed limits along Project roads.
	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Include wildlife awareness information in regular safety and environmental inductions.
Adverse effects to bats due to loss of habitat or noise	Construction	Minimize the width of the transmission line ROW to the proposed 50 m.
disturbance.	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Enforce speed limits along Project roads and reduce vehicular traffic associated with construction.
	Construction Operations	Avoid clearing of vegetation for construction or operational maintenance, during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing (June 1 to July 31).
Adverse effects to migratory birds and avian Species at	Construction	Minimize the width of the transmission line ROW to the proposed 50 m.
Risk due to loss of habitat or noise disturbance.	Construction	Retain existing low-lying vegetation ground cover along the transmission line ROW thereby minimizing vegetation clearing.
	Construction	Vegetation clearing to take place outside of the migratory bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31). If under unforeseen circumstances minor vegetation removal is necessary between May 1 and August 31, non-intrusive surveys such as point counts for singing male birds will be completed by qualified individuals. If singing males are recorded then it will be assumed that a nesting female is nearby and proper Provincial and Federal species-specific nest buffers will be established around the singing male; no vegetation removal will occur within these buffers between July 1 and August 15. A mitigation / management plan will be developed in consultation with Environment Canada and the Ministry of Natural Resources to address potential impacts to breeding birds.
	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Utilize existing infrastructure for access and minimize construction of new roads.
	Construction Operations Decommissioning	No hunting by Project personnel will be permitted while working or residing on- site.
	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Enforce speed limits along Project roads.



Issue / Concern / Interaction	Project Phase	Commitment
	Construction Operations	Include wildlife awareness information in regular safety and environmental inductions.
	Decommissioning	
	Construction Operations	Use marker balls and bird diverters on wires in high-risk areas.
During construction water quality may be impaired	Construction	Erosion control fencing and sedimentation catchments will be installed
due to elevated suspended solids in runoff which can	Operations	downstream of active construction areas.
affect aquatic species.	Decommissioning	
	Construction	Construction / decommissioning work will be preferentially completed when the
	Decommissioning	ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel. In some areas
		where there is good access / within the CGP site boundary, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen.
	Construction	Retain existing low ground cover along transmission line ROW thereby minimizing vegetation clearing.
	Construction	Maintain vegetated buffers adjacent to creek and river transmission line
	Operations	crossings.
	Decommissioning	
Construction and operation of the transmission line	Construction	Use bird and bat, deterrents and deflectors on transmission lines in high use
can result in bird and bat strikes and increase mortality of migratory and non-migratory bird and bat species.	Operations	areas (e.g., waterfowl movement corridors).
Attractants (e.g., food waste, oil products) may	Construction	Education and reinforcement of proper waste management practices will be
increase carnivore-human encounters and result in the	Operations	provided to all Project personnel.
loss (destruction or relocation) of individual animals.	Construction	Prohibit littering.
Attractants may also increase predator numbers and	Operations	
thereby increase predation risk on prey species.	Decommissioning	
	Construction	Prohibit feeding of wildlife.
	Operations	
	Decommissioning	
	Construction	Dispose of waste in accordance to a Waste Management Plan which will limit the
	Operations	presence of food attractants.
	Decommissioning	
	Construction	All Project personnel will be provided with environmental awareness training.
	Operations	
	Construction	Processory of wildlife will be menitored and communicated to Project site
	Operations	personnel
	Operations	personnei.

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Issue / Concern / Interaction	Project Phase	Commitment
	Decommissioning	
Adverse effects to wetlands.	Construction	Where practical, avoid placement structures in waterbodies along the
		transmission line ROW, and to the extent practicable, in low-lying areas
Adverse effects to vegetation communities due to activities associated with the maintenance of the transmission line wires and poles (dust production by service vehicles) and the need for periodic clearing of tall woody vegetation to ensure adequate clearance below the conductors.	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Minimize the speed of service vehicles along the transmission line ROW.
Adverse effects to vegetation communities due to activities associated with the removal of the	Decommissioning	Remove transmission line infrastructure in the winter and minimize disturbance to vegetation during closure activities.
transmission line wires and poles.	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Minimize the speed of service vehicles along Project roads and along the transmission line ROW to lessen dust production.
Socio-economic		
Labour Market / Population Demographics– cultural awareness training	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Develop a cultural awareness-training program including with respect to such items as raptors nests, and require employees and contractors to complete the training.
Other Recreational Use – access limitations along transmission line alignment	Construction Operations Decommissioning	Consult with local snowmobile clubs and organizations, as applicable, to minimize potential conflicts with snowmobilers during construction of the transmission line.
Heritage and Culture	-	
Disturbance to Archaeological sites	Construction	Archaeological assessment at identified areas
Indigenous		
Potential interference with local First Nation activities	Construction	IAMGOLD will inform local First Nations and the MNO of the proposed
including access road use (communicated preference to avoid area during construction)	Decommissioning	construction work schedule once established.
Trapping – relocation of trapper cabins or buildings along transmission line alignment	Construction	Discuss with the MNRF and the affected trappers about appropriate effects management strategies for the removal of trapper cabins or associated buildings that may be overlap with the selected transmission line alignment.
Plant Harvesting (traditional) – contamination of vegetation from use of chemical agents for vegetation management along transmission line alignment	Construction Operations	No use of chemical agents (herbicides and similar) for vegetation clearing along transmission line right of way; use of mechanical vegetation management only.
Fishing (traditional) – in-water works along transmission line alignment	Construction	In-water works are limited during construction of the transmission line alignment.





11.0 Monitoring

Monitoring during the construction, operations and decommissioning phases of the transmission line will ensure that all of the mitigation measures and commitments proposed in Sections 10 are effective at minimizing the identified potential effects. It will also ensure that the transmission line will be compliant with all regulatory matters, including legislation and project-specific environmental approvals and permits. IAMGOLD will audit its contractors to ensure responsible environmental stewardship on a weekly basis during clearing of the ROW and construction of the transmission line. Contractors and subcontractors will be subject to the findings of the auditing / monitoring program including completion of remedial actions.

Monitoring during the operations phase does not appear to be warranted as potential effects are directly related to potential maintenance of the transmission line. Should maintenance activities be required, monitoring similar to that carried out during construction and decommissioning will be conducted.

Environmental monitoring will include (but will not be limited to) inspection of:

- Effectiveness and implementation of erosion control;
- Equipment to ensure the it is in good working order and maintained;
- Walk around of the equipment before use each day;
- Inspect the ROW to ensure excessive vegetation clearing is not conducted;
- Spill emergency response package easily accessible and contains everything that is required;
- Complaints of noise are recorded and further mitigation measures are implemented;
- There is no work being conducted within the high water line of waterbodies and watercourses;
- A wildlife log is up to date including wildlife sightings and fatalities;
- Construction will be supervised by a qualified archaeologist at identified areas of high archaeological potential; and
- Adherence to speed limits.

The results of the audits conducted by IAMGOLD will be documented and follow-up actions, if any, delineated. Completion of follow-up actions will be confirmed during the subsequent inspection. Inspection frequency will be increased should the magnitude of the infraction(s) require, or if there are a significant number of follow-up actions needed.

In addition to the audits conducted by IAMGOLD, a procedure will be developed for local stakeholders and Indigenous peoples to submit feedback formally regarding the transmission line to address concerns during the construction, operations and decommissioning phases. A response protocol will also be established to ensure that a response to the formal complaint is provided.



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Appendix A

Consultation Documentation

- A-1 Advertisements for Open Houses
- A-2 Open House Presentation (Transmission Line Only)
- A-3 Posters Presented at Open Houses
- A-4 Summary of Comments from the May / June 2018 Open Houses
- A-5 Notice of Commencement
- A-6 Government Agency Notification
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- A-8 Request for Guidance on Engagement
- A-9 Summary of Transmission Line Comments
- A-10 Permitting Consultation Updates Meetings
- A-11 Notice of Completion of a Class Environmental Assessment
- A-12 Comments and Responses on Draft ESR, and Table of Concordance



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Appendix A-1

Advertisements for Open Houses

Lively's Duhamel leads the way

Accent: She and partner Eric Radford vault Canada into top spot at the Olympic team skaing event

DAN BARNES

POSTMEDIA NETWORI

GANGNEUNG - Meagan Duhamel loves it when a plan comes together.

The plucky Canadian teamed with partner Eric Radford for a solid, second-place finish in the pairs short program on Friday afternoon, but picked up enough placement points to vault Canada into top spot after the first day of Olympic team event action.

'Yaaaaayy, that was the plan," she said.

Duhamel and Radford were good for nine placement points, Patrick Chan chipped in eight for a thirdplace finish in the men's short program earlier on Friday and Canada leads the 10-nation race with 17 points.

The USA is in second with 14, followed by Japan and a squad of Olympic Athletes from Russia with 13 each.

Women and dance teams skate their short programs Sunday, the field is then cut to five teams, and medals are awarded after the four long program performances.

"That was a good skate," Duhamel said of the program that fetched 76.57 points, second only to Evgenia Tarasova and Vladimir Morozov, Olympic Athletes from Russia, who rode a brilliant, flawless program to 80.92.

"Anything between 75 and 80 is a really high score for us, so we're happy with that," said Duhamel. "In particular, all the pair elements



PHOTO / MLADEN ANTONOVMLADEN ANTONOV/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Canada's Meagan Duhamel (centre) and Canada's Eric Radford (second right) react after competing in the figure skating team event pair skating short program during the Pyeongchang 2018 Winter Olympic Games at the Gangneung Ice Arena in Gangneung on February 9, 2018.

I think were very good; our twist, our throw, our death spiral, the lift, all the pair stuff, and we'll look for-

ward to a cleaner jump." Chan needs to clean up his act, too. He took two falls and managed just 81.66 points, but those hard landings were softened by a spotty overall performance from

the men, who flipped and flopped all over the ice. "You would think at the Olympics

everybody is firing and ready and calm and confident. Sometimes vou just can't plan these sort of days," said Chan, who figured the morning start time of the competition affected everybody negatively.

Japan's Shoma Uno fell once but landed a quad-triple toe combo

and took top spot with 103.25 $\,$ had to a bandon the triple toe on points. Israel's Alexei Bychenko was a surprising second after skating clean. Nathan Chen of the U.S. was fourth, again after an imperfect skate. He landed a quad-triple toe combo but popped another quad, fell on a triple Axel and fin-

ished with 80.61 points. And Olympic Athlete from Russia Mikhail Kolyada was the worst of the top flight though, falling on both quad attempts and popping a triple Axel into a brutal single. He managed just 74.36 points and fell in behind Korean and Chinese skaters from the first flight.

Chan fell on an attempted quad toe off the top of the program and

the back half of the combination. It got worse. He landed a triple Lutz but popped a double toe in combination, then fell on a triple Axel as he lurched toward the end of the program.

"I just used the upper body way too much in all the jumps," he said. "I felt pretty good actually today cardiovascularly. I felt really trained, in shape. All the spins were still good quality, fast, footwork was clean. I think that's where the training shows, being able to pick yourself up, regaining the momentum and still managing to keep the quality on the other elements, other than the jumps.

 $He \,got\,off\,the\,ice\,and\,was\,met\,by$ a wall of Canadian smiling faces, the beauty of the team event on full display. "Yes, normally if it was just me

by myself I would start analyzing it and being disappointed in the skate. But they were all so supportive. No need to apologize to them or anything. I think that's the greatness of the team event. We always have to remember this isn't about me, this is about all of us. Each discipline can support each other, even if some of us have mistakes or bad days."

Duhamel and Radford talked about that team togetherness as well. In fact, they told one another not to look at their rather effusive teammate Scott Moir during the performance.

"We told each other, ignore Scott in that kiss and cry while we're skating because I imagined that he was going to be crazy," said Duhamel.

They would be right. This team is crazy for one another, having spent so much time together.

"We're a strongly connected team," said Radford. "There is just a great energy building around the entire team. I think it's because we just come through our careers together. I lived with Scott over a summer when he was just a little annoying 10-year-old boy. He was like the annoving little brother. We've known each other so long and it's this incredible story that we've been through and it's sort of coming to its conclusion and we want to make it the best possible."

That would involve a gold medal, and Canada's best bet for top spot on the podium is most certainly in this event. They were second to the Russians in Sochi four years ago with many of these same skaters on the squad. sud.editorial@sunmedia.ca

Wants to be part of team that wins Olympic medal

ACCENT from A1

But there's a caveat. Somebody, anybody on the Canadian men's cross-country ski team has to win a medalatthePyeongchangOlympics. Because Kershaw won't see another Games, and he walks away happily with 15 World Cup medals and a 2011 World Championship team sprint title, but there's a hole in the Canadian men's trophy case.

"I've been saying this for years; this is why I'm still skiing. I want to be a part of a team on which a man could get a medal at the Olympic Games in cross-country skiing, because we accomplished all those other goals. Yes I want it to be me, of course. But maybe my best chances were in 2010 and 2014. You never know

"If it's Alex who gets that medal or Len or someone else, I will be in tears. Because it has meant a lot to me and I have always believed, through my entire senior career that Canada could be good and $could \, accomplish \, it. \, So \, I \, really hope$ that's the way my Olympic career ends, with a Canadian standing on the podium "

Alex Harvey and Len Valjas would like nothing better. Their erais ending too. But nobody knows it better than Kershaw. It's time for him to finish that university education and find a real job. His wife, Kristin Stormer Steira, understands the game, having skied for Norway. So

"So in that way, I think our generation paved the trail for Alex.'

With hard work, discipline and unmatched talent. Harvey took it to another level. He happily credits his forerunners. "I think it was more mental, just

having the confidence, knowing it was possible even as a Canadian to medal on the World Cup. That breaks the mental barrier. That's everything in high performance sport. A lot of it comes down to confidence and training with a purpose. It was kind of like a glass ceiling that was broken early in my career. That

was really helpful for sure. "And it was really good for me as a young skier to get to train with Devon and see how professional and how strong he was and he still is. He's able to beat me in training

a lot still." But on race day, Harvey shines brightest, while Kershaw has had a tough World Cup campaign. In fact, the entire quadrennial was a grind. Small injuries, major illnesses, the odd top-10 and just one relay podium. But he hung in because he needed to get to Pyeongchang. "I still believe on a good day, if I'm

in shape, I can be top 10, and that's

my big goal. In our sport, if you're top 10, chances are you're within striking distance of the podium, and at that point it's all positioning and where you are in the last 500 metres."

Nobody knows that better than Kershaw. He was on the wrong side of the coin flip in the closest 50-kilometre classic race in history at the Vancouver Olympics. The top five men were separated by 1.6 seconds, after more than two hours of skiing.

"One hundred per cent that haunts me. I was like 99.9999 per cent good enough. I got beat by four men that were better on that day but just barely, and that breaks my heart

"But no one said sport was going to be ice cream cones, rainbows and puppies. It is one, two, three and who cares in some ways, right,' Hisnextandlastchanceata50-km

classic comes in Pyeongchang "Since Vancouver, this has been circled in my mind, that the 2018 Olympics was going to be my next

chance to race a 50-km classic. There will be a lot of emotions for me in that competition." sud.editorial@sunmedia.ca



POSTMEDIA FILE PHOTO Devon Kershaw speeds to first place in Open Men 15-km medium interval classic on Tuesday, March 21, 2017.

he feels supported.

But enough is enough, and he wants to finish the job he started in the early 2000s when the Canadian team wasn't nearly as good or deep as it is today. Nobody cracked the top 30 back then.

"We believed we could be good but we had no mentors, and we had no reason to believe it. Pierre Harvey had the last World Cup podium in 1988. Pierre Harvey was just a name. I didn't know who he was at all."

Kershaw worked hard and turned talent into results. He made his first World Cup podium in 2006 and quickly became the team leader. By the time Valjas and Pierre's son Alex came along, there was reason to believe.

"It wasn't some farfetched dream, it was something tangible. When Alex joined the World Cup team, I had been on the podium multiple times. So you come onto the circuit with a little more swagger than when I came on the circuit with shoulders hunched, feeling small. Alex came in with shoulders high, knowing Canadians can compete on the world stage.

You're Invited.

To come out to one of our community events to learn more about the Côté Gold Project

IAMGOLD Corporation is hosting community open houses to share information about the Côté Gold Project, a proposed open pit gold mine, located 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama, Ontario. Since the last community open houses on the Project, IAMGOLD received approvals from the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency in April 2016 and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change in January 2017.

IAMGOLD considered the valuable feedback provided on the Project to date and has worked to optimize the Project design to reduce potential effects on the environment and local communities.

We invite you to come and hear about the improvements to the Project and learn about the planned timeline for development.

To ask questions or provide comments about the Côté Gold Project please contact:

Dave Brown Manager of Environment, Côté Gold Project cotegold@iamgold.com

Steve Woolfenden Director Environment cotegold@iamgold.com

IAMGOLD Corporation - Côté Gold Project

3 Mesomikenda Lake Rd | P.O. Box 100 | Gogama, ON P0M 1W0 | cotegold@iamgold.com

PLEASE DROP BY ONE OF OUR COMMUNITY **OPEN HOUSES:**

Timmins – Tuesday, February 13 McIntyre Arena Auditorium 85 McIntyre Road (Schumacher

Gogama – Wednesday, February 14

Gogama Community Centre

Sudbury – Thursday, February 15 3:00 to 7:00 pm Holiday Inn 1696 Regent St



RRSP tips and tricks as deadline looms

JAMIE GOLOMBEK FINANCIAL POST

There are just three weeks left of "RRSP season," meaning that if you want to be eligible to claim a deduction on your 2017 tax return, you need to make your contribution by the March 1 midnight deadline.

To give you that extra motivation to contribute, here's a few lesser known tips and tricks that you may wish to consider.

Should I even bother with RRSPs?

In a previous column, I make the case that unless you are in the lowest tax bracket (roughly income under \$45,000, depending on your province of residence), then you probably should be saving for retirement using an RRSP. If your tax rate is the same in the year of contribution that it is in the year of withdrawal, an RRSP effectively provides a completely tax-free rate of return on your net contribution. And, if your tax rate is lower in the year of withdrawal, you'll get an even better after-tax rate of return on your RRSP investment. Even if your tax rate is higher in the year of withdrawal, you are still likely better off with an RRSP than non registered investments due to the long-term compounding that is effectively tax-free.

On the other hand, for those currently in the lowest tax bracket, your tax bracket could only remain the same or be higher in retirement, making a TFSA the better choice than an RRSP, especially if you will face an income-test clawback (repayment) of tax credits or



If you want to be eligible to claim a deduction on your 2017 tax return, you need to make your contribution by March 1 at midnight.

government benefits. Of course, the numbers don't always tell the full story since TFSAs are much more flexible than RRSPs. TFSA withdrawals can be re-contributed in a future year, while RRSP withdrawals cannot, without using additional RRSP contribution room

Are spousal RRSPs still relevant given we can pension split via a RRIF?

If you're married or living com $mon-law, you \, may \, want \, to \, consider$ making this year's RRSP contribution to a spousal RRSP. That is, an RRSP that belongs to your spouse but to which you contribute. Myview is that if you predict that, upon retirement, you will have

either a higher projected retirement income than your spouse or partner or you will have accumulated more retirement assets, it may be more beneficial to contribute to a spousal RRSP than an RRSP in your own name. Here's why.

A spousal RRSP strategy is often used to accomplish post-retirement income splitting since withdrawn funds are generally taxable in the hands of the RRSP owner instead of in the hands of the contributor spouse. If the owner spouse is in a lower tax bracket than the contributor spouse in the year of withdrawal, there may be an absolute and permanent tax savings.

But, even without a spousal

RRSP, you have the option of splitting pension income, which is defined to include RRIF withdrawals after age 65, with your spouse or partner. So, why bother with a spousal RRSP?

For two reasons: first of all. spousal RRSPs allow an individual to split more than 50 per cent of your pension income. With a spousal RRSP, one could theoretically "split" up to 100 per cent of RRSP or RRIF income with a lower-income spouse as all the withdrawals would generally be taxed in the hands of the withdrawing spouse

Secondly, if an individual is under 65, you can't income split RRIF withdrawals. On the other hand, if you had a spousal RRSP, the owner spouse can generally withdraw the funds prior to age 65 and have such withdrawals taxed in the hands of that lower-income

I've heard I can use my RRSP to help me buy a home, including even holding my own mortgage! But, does it make sense?

Maybe

You may have heard someone say that they used their RRSP to buy their home. While an RRSP can't actually own real estate, there are two other ways it can be used to facilitate home ownership.

The first is the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) which allows you to withdraw up to \$25,000 tax-free from your RRSP. Your spouse (or partner) may also be able to withdraw \$25,000, for a combined total of \$50,000 per couple. You generally won't qualify for an HBP withdrawal if either you or your spouse has owned a home in the past five years and occupied it as a principal residence. Amounts withdrawn under the HBP must be repaid over a maximum of 15 vears or the amount not repaid in a year is added to your income for that year.

But beyond the HBP is the possibility of using your RRSP to obtain what's known as a "non-arm's length mortgage," which must be administered by an approved lender under the National Housing Act. The interest rate and other terms and conditions must reflect normal commercial practices and you must purchase private or CMHC mortgage insurance.

The advantage of investing in a mortgage through your RRSP is that you are making principal and interest payments regularly to yourself instead of to a thirdparty lender. But this should be weighed against the costs and risks involved.

In addition to the typical onetime mortgage expenses, such as set up costs and legal fees, most approved lenders charge a mortgage administration fee each year. But by far the biggest upfront cost is the mortgage-insurance premium, which can typically range from 0.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent of the amount of the mortgage.

Keep in mind that if you use your RRSP to invest in your own mortgage, your repayments are restricted under the terms of the mortgage, including being liable for early pre-payment penalties. Be sure to seek financial advice

before walking down this route. Jamie.Golombek@Cibc.Com

Canada's volatile jobs survey posts biggest monthly drop since 2009

ANDY BLATCHFORD THE CANADIAN PRESS

 ${\rm OTTAWA-The\, vigour\, that\, car}$ ried the Canadian labour market on its impressive run in 2017 hit a speed bump to start this year with its largest one-month job drop in nine years.

The economy lost 88,000 positions – all of them part time – in January for its biggest employment decline in a single month since 2009, Statistics Canada's latest jobs survey revealed Friday.

The dip helped push the national unemployment rate up to 5.9 per cent, from a revised 5.8 per cent the previous month.

The decrease was driven by the loss of 137,000 part-time positions, including more than 59,000 in Ontario. It was the biggest onemonth collapse in part-time work since the agency started gathering the data in 1976.

For Ontario, some experts raised the possibility of a link between the provincial drop and the introduc-tion last month of a controversial

the monthly jobs average more in line with the other economic numbers.

"I don't think that the January number is the start of a whole series of declines — I think it's more of a reflection of the fact that we were tracking abnormally strong numbers behind us," Alexander said.

When it comes to the Bank of Canada's possible reaction to the January report, Alexander noted the "bad number" could delay the timing of governor Stephen Poloz's next rate hike. Poloz has repeatedly said future rate decisions will be highly data dependent

Others didn't expect the January report, on its own, to have a sig-nificant impact on the outcome

of the Bank of Canada's next rate announcement. CIBC chief economist Avery Shenfeld said he thought it prob-ably leaves Poloz right where he was before the survey results came out.

'This is a mixed bag for the Bank of Canada because we did see a significant rise in wage inflation ... which might counter the disappointment on the headline jobs count," Shenfeld said.

Even with the decline, Canada has had a strong run of job creation that's generated 414,100 fulltime jobs over a 12-month period. The growth represents an increase of 2.8 per cent.

Over that same period, the number of part-time positions fell by 125 400 for a contraction of 3 5 per cent.

A closer look at the January data showed the number of paid employee positions also experienced a significant loss last month

by shedding 112,000 positions. By comparison, the number of people who identified as self-



RYAN REMIORZ/THE CANADIAN PRESS The number of jobs in Canada fell by 88.000 in January to give the labour market its steepest one-month drop in nine years, Statistics Canada said Friday. People wait for the Service Canada centre to open in Montreal.

employed workers - often seen as a less desirable category that includes unpaid work in a family business increased last month by 23,900.

The wage improvements in January arrived the same month that saw Ontario take the controversial step of raising its minimum wage. The report also said Ontario shed 50,900 jobs last month – with

all of the net losses in part-time work.

Most analysts cautiously highlighted the potential connection. They'll scrutinize incoming data over the next few months to get a better sense of the kind of impact Ontario's minimum-wage increase could have on the provincial job market.

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minimum-wage hike.

To partially offset the declines, Statistics Canada said the economv added 49.000 full-time positions last month. The survey also detected stronger wage growth in January of 3.3 per cent, which also led some to point out possible connections to Ontario.

However, several experts made sure to note that before trying to draw conclusions from the January report, one should consider the well-known month-to-month volatility in the jobs figures.

"The Canadian economy expe-rienced a very large setback in January ... but it also needs to be kept in perspective - we had outstandingly strong job growth over the course of last year," Craig Alexander, chief economist for the Conference Board of Canada, said in an interview.

Quite frankly, we were overdue for a bad number.

Despite Canada's healthy economic performance last year, Alexander said the surprising pace of job creation had been stronger than the other data. He said the losses reported Friday brought

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3 Mesomikenda Lake Rd | P.O. Box 100 | Gogama, ON P0M 1W0 | cotegold@iamgold.com
Sudol believes Sudbury is the

right choice for the ferrochrome

smelter. "The facility in Finland does not

have a detrimental effect on their

local environment or workers. It

will be the same in Sudbury," he

said. "Sudbury is serviced by two class one rail lines, has a number

of brownfield sites that can be used

to construct and expand the facil-

ity and has no issues with power

supply and services, mining edu-

cation - two colleges and a uni-

versity - and a wide assortment of

underground, metallurgical, environmental, and health and safety

research in the community, Noront

can take advantage of more than

135 years of mining expertise that

is unmatched anywhere else in

Northern Ontario or the entire

"And generations of Sudburians

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- I was born and raised in Sudbury

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Cliffs original choice due to its cen-

tral rail location, ease of access to

power, and mining and metallurgi-

A ferrochrome smelter ulti-

mately prepares and transforms

chromite ore deposits into ferro-

 $chrome, the \, product \, used \, to \, create$

Ferrochrome is created with

iron, chrome and oxygen. The high-

grade chromite ore taken from the

Ring of Fire area is ground and put

through an arc furnace that requires

high levels of energy to melt the ore

and add carbon to separate the oxy-

gen from the iron and chrome. The

completed iron and chrome prod-

The ferrochrome would be

exported to industrial regions in

the northeast United States, such

as Ohio and Pennsylvania, to make

stainless steel. Currently, compa-

nies get their ferrochrome from

initially be used in the American

stainless steel market to displace

higher-cost ferrochrome imported

"The ferrochrome product would

uct is called ferrochrome.

Africa and Asia.

cal expertise bar none'

stainless steel products.

country for that matter.

"With strategic clusters of mine

availability.

ACCENT from A1

Bigger, who visited the Outokumpu ferrochrome production facility in Tornio, Finland with Ward 6 Coun. Rene Lapierre, $Chief {\it Ted} \, Roque \, of the \, Wahn apitae$ First Nation, as well as several city hall staffers, said following their trans-Atlantic trip that he is convinced Sudbury should be home to Noront's ferrochrome smelter. The Outokumpu plant uses the same closed furnace technology that

Noront is proposing. "We wanted to ensure we had the strongest bid possible, and that comes from the best understanding of the technology that Noront Resources has identified." Bigger said. "The second reason we went was to ensure that we're doing the right thing in welcoming a ferrochrome plant to our community." As Bigger pointed out, Finland

has some of the strictest environmental regulations in the EuropeanUnion.

Lapierre travelled with the group in his role as chair of the board of health. He spoke with several people in Finland and said the moonscapes that defined Sudbury for much of the 20th century are unlikely to be replicated. He has no concerns about the smelter or its impacts to the local environment.

"Based on the information we were able to gather with my discussion with health officials and the director of health and social services for Tornio, I feel the risks associated with the style of smelter usedin Outokumpu is very low, therefore would not be of concern to our residents" he said "Outokumpu has been doing annual and some biannual environmental assessments. They test water, aquatic life, plants, animals, some grubs and more to see if there are any changes to the surroundings of the smelter. ... They have not had any environmental changes to these due to the smelting process."

The group spoke with dozens of stakeholders in Tornio and the

process is safe, Lapierre added. "From the discussion with local officials and staff and environmental experts at Outokumpu the system they use is very safe," he noted. "Not only is it safe for the environment, but for the workers who are part of the processing the risks for danger are low. Where there are any inclinations of higher risk the company is a large advocate of employee safety and all the proper personal protective equipment is issued to mitigate the risks."

While there have been concerns about the safety of hexavalent chromium, Bigger said chromium-6 is not part of the processing at the Outokumpu smelter.

"Chromium-6 is not produced by the process," Bigger said. (Noront's) processes do not create any hazardous materials out of that process. That's why it is the best technology in the world and that's why we feel comfortable welcoming this plant into our community"

Bigger said the trip cost taxpayers \$15,000-20,000. But it was money well spent.

"I have no concerns," he said. "That's the level of confidence I wanted to come back with, with the entire team. We asked questions of all of the people we met. looking for any concerns whatso ever on their part. We found none. On my part, I have full confidence in welcoming a ferrochrome facil-ity into our community. I think it'll go well with our plans to diversify our economy and attract investment to create jobs. It fits in with the long-term strategy of growing our community. The city filed its bid Friday for the \$1 billon facility that would process ore from the mineral-rich Ring of Fire area in northwestern Ontario. So far, deposits of chromite, nickelcopper-platinum-palladium and copper-zinc have been found in the area. Noront Resources is a Toronto-based mining company and has the largest land position in the Ring of Fire; on their website, the company says it has acquired more than 80 per cent of all claims in the district. It has ownership or a controlling interest in all the major discoveries to date in the region. Three other cities, including Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins and Thunder Bay, are also in the run-ning for the smelter. The construction of the ferrochrome production facility is proposed to begin within the next five to 10 years. It would create about 350 permanent and about 150 indirect jobs within the community, and would be located in Coniston.



The arc furnace at the Outokumpu ferrochrome plant in Tornio. Finland.

"The ferrochrome facility would cost about \$1 billion and take three years to build. The plant would provide approximately 1,200 jobs during construction and about 350 full-time jobs for operation," Stan Sudol, who manages the Republic of Mining website (republicofmining.com) and works as a communications consultant for the mining industry, told The Star, "And don't

forget those 350 direct jobs would probably result in an additional 500 to 700 service support jobs in the community's world-class mining supply and service sector." The ferrochrome smelter in Tornio has birthed an entire eco-

system of mining supply companies, Bigger said, and the spinoff benefits in Sudbury could be equally significant.

"The ferrochrome furnace will also complement and build on the smelting/refining and metallurgical expertise that already exists in Sudbury with the Vale nickel smelter and refinery, and the Glencore nickel smelter," Sudol noted. "I might add there is no other region in Canada that boasts the concentration or clus ter of mines, mills, smelters and one refinery. It is something that is rather unique and we should be rightly proud of as our poly-metallic mines – nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum group metals and others will play a vital role in supplying the key metals companies like Tesla, Ford and GM need to build the elec-

tric vehicles of the future.' If Sudbury wins the lottery, the smelter could prompt new mining supply companies, which could solidify the Nickel City's reputation as an expert in all things mining.

"The economic impact is extremely large," Lapierre said. "One company who builds and designs various steel drill bits for mining, as well as other steel tools for the smelting process, has sales of more than \$60 million and that was only one of the companies we visited.

Sudol said the production facility could actually undo some of the population decline the Nickel City has experienced in recent years "The economic growth that would accompany the ferrochrome

plant would help stem the continuing population decline in the Sudbury region and provide many well-paying jobs for younger workers who would like to stay in the community and raise their families," he noted.

"Let's remember the two smelters Vale's Copper Cliff and Glencore's Falconbridge, which were built in the 1930s - and the Vale refinery. built in 1973, have provided middle-class jobs for many, many gen erations of Sudburians. This facility would also provide long-term, multi-generational prosperity for the community."

Bigger said Sudbury's bid could be the strongest of the four. While Thunder Bay is closer to the Ring of Fire - the deposits are just 500 km northeast of the city in the James Bay lowlands region - it is not a mining community.

"I don't believe we have any significant weaknesses; we have a very strong proposal," Bigger noted.

Sudol said none of the other cities vying for the smelter have easy access to the railway and only one has any history with mining.

"Unfortunately, Thunder Bay doesn't have a direct class one rail link due to the fact that the Kinghorn rail line between that city and Longlac (275 km) - which is close to where the chromite ore will be loaded onto rail - has been dismantled. And that community doesn't have a history of mineral processing like both Sudbury and Timmins," Sudol pointed out. "Timmins, like Sudbury, has a long history of mineral processing; however, it is also not serviced by a class one rail link and is unfortunately too far north. Why add the additional distance when Sudbury is a few hundred kilome tres closer to your main markets in the USA? While the Sault Ste. Marie location on the Great Lakes is a definite plus, the community is also not connected by a class one rail line, doesn't have the historical mining expertise that we have in Sudbury and shockingly has a small but vocal group of individuals who are questioning whether the facility would be a good fit for the community on environmental issues.

from South Africa. But there is a huge, huge potential of doubling the size of the facility and direct and indirect jobs when the market warrants with sales to Europe and Asia," Sudol said. "The other attractiveness of a Sudbury/Northern Ontario location is security of supply for this strategic material. Ferrochrome is a critical material for stainless steel production and a host of other uses, including military products.

THE STAR A5

"The current primary sources of this material - South Africa and Kazakhstan - are not the most politically stable jurisdictions. Stainless steel manufacturers in the United States would probably be overjoyed to be able to secure competitively priced strategic ferrochrome from a politically stable economic partner like Canada."

As Bigger pointed out, there are several advantages to hosting the smelter. In addition to the increased tax base from the smelter and any spinoff businesses that pop up, the slag from processing – which is benign – could be used on the city's roads.

ggregate for road construction,' he said. "That could be a significant opportunity in Sudbury in road construction. The roads are excellent and the engineered aggregates they make from the slag are benign, so it's safe for the environment. The slag is part of their secret to these roads They're 100 km south of the Arctic Circle, so they have freeze-thaws and the cold weather like we have.

Since Sudbury would be adopting the same processes as the Outokumpu plant, adding ferrochrome slag to our roadways is "absolutely" something Sudbury

public support for the arc furnace. The Greater Sudbury Development Corporation engaged Oraclepoll Research to undertake a survey of residents to assess support for the construction of the smelter. A 77 $per\,cent\,majority\,of\,those\,surveyed$ support the facility.

Development Corporation understands that this facility is a 'once-ina-generation' opportunity for our city." board chair Wendy Watson said Thursday. "We were happy to support the work of economic development staff as they shortlisted potential sites and undertook specific analyses to bolster the business case for a Greater Sudbury location."

Noront Resources has said it is committed to environmental sustainability and will conduct a comprehensive environmental assess ment on the selected site.

"Simply by being recognized as the preferred location for a plant for all of the reasons that are strong and compelling - the skilled and talented workforce, support businesses and mining service and supply companies, the availability of land, transportation networks and electricity ... it would be significant to Sudbury to be identified as that location," Bigger said. "It builds off our skills and talent base, but it also is diversifying into other spinoff businesses

Twitter: @marykkeown 705 674 5271 ext. 505235

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'The slag is used as an engineered

could do, Bigger said.

There seems to be significant

Sudbury The Greater

mkkeown@postmedia.com

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WORLD BRIEFS

Inmate faces charge for killing cellmate

MARIANA, Fla. - Florida authorities say an inmate who killed his cellmate last month while awaiting trial for killing another cellmate in 2015 is now in solitary confinement The News Herald reports 21-year-old Frederick Patterson III said he killed his 82-year-old cellmate Arthur Williams on Ian 15 and told correctional officers that "there's one less child molester on the streets.

Patterson, a convicted burglar, was sentenced Thursday to life in prison for killing 45-year-old Scott Collinsworth, a convicted robber, in the Apalachee Correctional Institution.

Patterson now faces a first-degree murder charge. Williams, who allegedly tried to lure a nine-year-old boy into his car, had been ruled incompetent 10 days earlier and was being held in the Jackson County Correctional Facility awaiting transfer to a mental facility.

Greece rejects Turkey extradition request

ATHENS, Greece - A Greek court on Friday rejected an extradition request for the first of nine suspected left-wing militants from Turkey who were arrested in November, a few days before a visit to Athens by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The court accepted the recommendation by prosecutor Efstathia Kapagianni that Mehmet Dogan, a 60-year-old Turkish citizen of Kurdish origin, should not be extradited as he had already been granted refugee status in France and was at risk of torture or inhumane treatment if he were returned to Turkey. The nine suspects were arrested for alleged links to the Revolutionary

People's Liberation Party-Front, which Turkey, the U.S. and the European Union have deemed a terrorist organization. The arrests took place about a week before Erdogan's visit to Greece in early December.

They were charged with terrorismrelated offences, forgery, arms and explosives possession and resisting arrest. All denied the charges.

Russian astronauts work to upgrade antenna

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. - Russian astronauts are taking a spacewalk to upgrade an antenna at the International Space Station. Commander Alexander Misurkin and Anton Shkaplerov floated outside Friday. Their job is to replace an old electronics box for the main antenna on the Russian side of the space station.

Original to the outpost, these parts have been up there since 2000. The new electronics box will improve communications with Moscow Mission Control.

It's the second spacewalk in as many weeks. On Jan. 23, two U.S. astronauts went out to give a new hand to the station's big robotic

NASA had planned another spacewalk this week, but bumped it to mid-February because engineers needed extra time to get the mechanical hand working.

France helicopter crash leaves 5 dead

PARIS - Two French military training helicopters collided and crashed Friday in a wooded area of Provence, killing five people aboard

Shooting an accident

Girl arrested after gun goes off at school, wounding 2 of her fellow students

AMANDA LEE MYERS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOS ANGELES – Jordan Valenzuela was in class when he heard the bang, and then the screaming.

In a classroom next door. a 15-year-old boy had been shot in the head, a 15-year-old girl was shot in the wrist and several others were struck by broken glass. Jordan says that his 12-year-old

classmate at Salvador B. Castro Middle School told him it was an accident. The sobbing girl told him: "I

didn't mean to. I had the gun in my backpack and I didn't know it was loaded and my backpack fell and the gun went off," the seventhgrader said.

The shooting was reported just before 9 a.m. at the school, which has about 365 students in grades 6-8.

The girl was taken into custody minutes after the shooting.

TV video from helicopters showed a dark-haired girl in a sweatshirt being led from the school in handcuffs as anxious parents and family members gathered on a street corner, many crying and talking on their phones as they waited.

Police interviewed the girl and agreed it was an accident. On Thursday evening, long hours after chaos and panic had subsided, the girl was booked into Juvenile Hall on suspicion of negligently discharging a firearm on school grounds.

Five people were injured in the shooting. The most seriously hurt was a 15-year-old boy who was shot in the head but doctors said the bullet didn't hit anything vital or life-threatening. "This child was extremely lucky,"



People pick up students after a shooting at the Salvador B. Castro Middle School near downtown Los Angeles, Calif., on Thursday. A 15-year-old boy was shot in the head and a 15-year old girl was shot in the wrist.

> old student who was next door, said by telephone that after her heard the gunshot and screaming, children in the other classroom started banging on the door connecting the two rooms.

He and some other children opened it and began trying to help the victims. Jordan said he noticed his friend sitting at her desk with her hands covering her face. Jordan said later, the girl asked

An 11-year-old boy and a 12-yearhim to hide the backpack with the gun in it. old girl were treated at the hospital and released while a 30-year-

"I said 'No,' " he said. "Then I moved away from her because I was a little bit scared." But, he said, "she doesn't do bad things, she just stays quiet."

The shooting left parents Shallin Lopez, a seventh-grader, was in the room at the time of the shooting. She said she never saw shaken.

Claudia Anzueto, Jordan Valenzuela's mother, said the boy was crying when he called her from a borrowed cellphone to tell her he was OK.

"Not safe, very insecure,"

Anzueto said of the school, "I fear for my son's life. You know what I mean, you really hear about things like this in the news, and just to hear that something like that happened so close to home, it scared the life out of me." Most weapons "that our young

people get their hands on" come from their homes or those of other family members, Los Angeles School Police Department Chief Steve Zipperman said.

It wasn't immediately clear how she managed to bring it into class, he said.

The district has a policy requiring every middle and high-school campus to conduct daily random searches by metal-detector wands at different hours of the school day for students in the sixth grade and

Student Melanie Valencia, 13. said the school did a random security search Thursday, but that she has never been checked.

Turkish airstrikes kill 2 in Syria

ANKARA, Turkey – A barrage of rockets fired at two Turkish border villages from a Kurdish enclave in Syria killed two people and wounded 19 others Friday, Turkish officials said, as fighting raged on the Syrian side of the border, officials and opposition activists said.

The Hatay provincial governor's office issued a statement saying at $least\,six\,rockets\,targeted\,the\,town$ of Reyhanli damaging a home, a workplace and a road close to the marketplace. Eighteen people were wounded, including two who later died in a hospital. Three more rockets hit the town of Kilis. northeast of Reyhanli, where at

least three people were wounded, said Gov. Mehmet Tekinarslan. Turkey launched a cross-border offensive into Afrin on Jan. 20 to

rout the Syrian Kurdish militia group it says is linked to insurgents fighting inside Turkey.

said Dr. Aaron Strumwasser at Los

Angeles County-USC Medical Center. "I think he will do fine

recovery.'

cials said.

statement.

a gun.

shoot.'

injury was minor.

. I anticipate he'll make a full

A 15-year-old girl was shot in the

Three other people had minor

face or head injuries, some from

broken glass, but weren't shot, offi-

old woman who is a school staff

member had only minor injuries, Los Angeles city police said in a

"I iust saw something pop," she

said. "It was loud. I didn't see her

Jordan Valenzuela, the 12-year-

wrist but Strumwasser said the

Friday's deaths raised to six the death toll from rocket attacks on the two towns since then. The victims include a teenage girl and two Syrian refugees.

On the Syrian side of the bor der, intense fighting broke out near Afrin as Turkish troops and Turkey-backed opposition fighter tried to advance further in the Kurdish enclave.

The Britain-based Svrian Observatory for Human Rights said the fighting is concentrated in the village of Bilbleh, adding that Turkish warplanes are conducting airstrikes in the region. The group also reported that Kurdish fighters struck a vehicle inflicting casualties among Turkey-backed



Syrian flee their homes following an airstrike in the rebel-held besieged town of Arbin, in the eastern Ghouta region on the outskirts of the capital Damascus on February.

fighters.

The Observatory said that since the offensive against Afrin began, Turkish troops and their allies have captured 15 villages and 68 civilians, including 21 children, have been killed since.

 $Mustafa\,Bali, spokes man\,for\,the$ Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces, said Turkish troops also shelled the town of Jandrees and nearby areas.

To the east, Syrian troops and their allies captured the village of

Tel Alloush, bringing them closer to the rebel stronghold of Saraqeb, according to the Observatory and the government-controlled Syrian Central Military Media (SCMM).

The SCMM said Syrian troops and their allies are now 13 km from a rebel-held part of the highway that links the capital Damascus with the northern city of Aleppo, the country's largest and once commercial centre. The highway passes through Saraqeb. The Associated Press

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police said. Officials said the crash occurred between the small towns of Cabasse and Carces, in the picturesque Var region.

Police cordoned off roads around the crash site, and some three dozen police and military officials were dispatched to the scene, according to a local gendarme The gendarme said three people aboard one helicopter were killed and two people on the other. Officials gave conflicting information about how many people were aboard altogether and whether anyone had survived the crash. Debris was scattered across two large zones, but the area is uninhabited and no one on the ground was hurt, said the gendarme, who wasn't authorized to be publicly identified.

A spokeswoman for the French army said the helicopters came from the army's light aviation school based in nearby Le-Cannet-des-Maures. The school includes a special joint training program with German military pilots, and its pilots are sometimes used for firefighting operations in the area. The Associated Press

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Money may be tight, economist warns new government

COURTING FORD from A1

The mayor said such meetings usually occur two or three times a year, but the city also stresses its positions on occasions to government representatives attending events such as Association of Municipality of Ontario meetings and the Ontario Good Roads Association conference

Bigger said he thinks the city will do well under the new government.

"They are talking about invest-ing," he explained. "They are talking about growing the economy and creating jobs, working with small businesses. In Sudbury, we are in such a good position with all of the new development moving forward in 2019 with Vale and Glencore and KGHM's new Victoria Mine, the IAMGOLD development. There's billions and billions of dollars in new development lots of new jobs being created the next few years. This is the time for every government involved to have meetings, and eye new investment in our community.'

Noront also plans to build a ferrochrome smelter in Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins or Thunder Bay. A decision on where is expected this summer.

When asked if he is optimistic that either Ross Romano in Sault Ste. Marie or Vic Fedeli in Nipissing will be the next minis-ter of Northern Development and Mines, Bigger said he is and that Greater Sudbury will play a big role with the ministry as the largest city in the North.

"It's a very exciting time for our community," he said. "There's so many opportunities for the provincial government (in the North)," he said. "Certainly, Sudbury is going to see its fair share."

Greater Sudbury Chamber of Commerce board chairman Michael Macnamana said voters across the province sent a strong "signal" to Queen's Park that they wanted change

Macnamara said the chamber would like to see the new government get things moving faster with the Ring of Fire mining development in the northwest and the fer- $\operatorname{rochrome}$ smelter needed to smelt the ore. He is also optimistic the new government will reduce regulatory red tape" freeze the current \$14 an hour minimum wage. and not go ahead with a scheduled increase to \$15 an hour in the New Year.

"We don't want to see it actually rolled back." he said. "But, there's definite room to improve in Bill 148.'

What Macnamara would like

an analysis of the impact increasing the minimum wage has had on businesses, and research into what another increase could do.

The chamber has about 850 members, the vast majority of which are in Greater Sudbury. For Sudbury Green Party can-

didate David Robinson, an economics professor at Laurentian University, the election saw party leader Mike Schreiner elected. "Now, we have a voice (at Oueen's

Park) and that's certainly the big gain," he said. "It's good for the next election and people who work in the Green Party ... (But) we know it's a long fight.

Robinson said Schreiner will show Ontarians that a vote for the Green Party is not a wasted vote, and that he will draw attention to environmental issues such as climate change.

"I think it's going to make a real difference to provincial politics in the long run," he said.

As for the new premier's plans to cut taxes, while spending more on other areas, Robinson said reality will set in once Ford discovers he needs the tax revenues to continue paying the bills. What will happen, he predicted, is changes will occur

down the road after cabinet ministers and deputy ministers are appointed, and staff reviews and studies the planned changes.

"He doesn't have a cabinet vet." said Robinson. "You can't give any indication to your cabinet until the cabinetry is made up and there's deputy ministers. If you are in the economy portfolio, you wouldn't want to say anything for three, four months"

Robinson said one area the North will do well is Ford's pledge to share resource revenues with municipalities, as Sudbury may finally get a cut of mining taxes.

Robinson said the Ford promise to cut hydro bills will be difficult because the only way to do that will be to borrow money. "That's what (Liberal Premier)

Kathleen Wynne did and (New Democrat Party Leader) Andrea Horwath was going to do. 'We will pay your hydro for you and cover it out of increased taxes."

Robinson said a cut in gasoline taxes will be good for motorists, but will hurt municipalities that receive a portion of that revenue.

"If he keeps his promise he is going to cut the gas tax, that will mean a smaller share for things

such like (public) transit," he said.

Robinson also said Ford will find it difficult to end such programs as free prescriptions for people 25 and younger. What will happen, he forecasted, is fees will be introduced and what is now available will be cut back.

Robinson also doesn't expect to see the local health integration network (LHIN) offices eliminated, but their workload and role shifted.

"If you try to reduce a specific responsibility, it can't go away," he said

He also expects to see downloading of more provincial services to municipalities just former PC premier Mike Harris did. The costs associated with running airports and provincial roads within city boundaries are likely targets, he said.

Robinson said one move that Ford could make that would make

economic sense and help the Ring of Fire development would be to have Ontario Northland develop and operate a rail line into the area, a move that would benefit isolated First Nation communities on the route and be more economical than building a road.

Overall, Robinson said Ford is going to find it very hard to deliver on the many promises he made during the election such as cancelling long-term power purchasing contracts.

"He may be able to do some of that, but he may have to buy his way out of it and it may cost too much. He made too many promises. Those promises will cost a lot of money for his government and he is proposing to cut revenues. How he is going to complete the circle and make it happen is unclear."

hcarmichael@postmedia.com Twitter: @HaroldCarmichae



VOTE FOR YOUR

All entries must be submitted by 5 p.m., Saturday, July 7, 2018 Employees of The Sudbury Star and immediate families are not eligible to fill out forms or enter the contest. One winner will be drawn randomly from eligible online entrics. Winner will be notified by email and phone d announced in The Sudbury Star. If the winner should not reply to claim the prize as indicated within seven days prize will be forfeited and another winner chosen.



The company will visit Damascus next Thursday to repair the windows, along with those who donated money. Oargouz will be presented with a cheque.

Gainer would not tell The Star how much he had raised, saying only it was "in the thousands of dollars," but media reports indicated that as of Wednesday, donations had exceeded \$2,000. The extra money will be offered to Qarqouz to allow him to spruce up his small restaurant.

"After the windows were replaced, maybe they would have enough money to replace some old, ratty tables and chairs that were left inside the building when they took over the bakery," Gainer said. "We have enough money for that. It's been a spontaneous outpouring from downtown merchants - not all downtown merchants. I thought there would be more than we actually ended up with, but enough downtown merchants to get the windows done, the furniture done and perhaps some painting on their building. I had a kind spot in my heart for this story.' Qarqouz and his family fled the war in Svria and arrived in Sudbury on New Year's Eve in 2015. Before the war, he ran a bakery in Al-Qusayr, a city about the size of Sudbury located 40 km south of Homs, near the border of Lebanon. Qarqouz opened Damascus in mid-April. Business has been brisk and a quick visit to the bakery's Facebook page indicates great community enthusiasm for its lip-smacking confections, which include a delicious shawarma. falafels, baklava and other savoury Syrian treats. Caught during a busy Friday afternoon, Qarqouz said he was very happy to learn his window would be replaced.

The Greater Sudbury Police Service said investigators believe an Airsoft gun caused the damage to the window at the bakery. But they stressed they did not believe there was any danger to

the community. "Based on this single act, we are confident there is no overt public safety threat to the owners, patrons or area residents," the police said.

Airsoft guns are replica weapons that fire non-metallic spherical projectiles, or BBs, and are considered safe for recreational purposes, pro-

vided safety gear in worn. Police said the damage was done sometime overnight May 28, but not reported to officers until a couple of days later.

Anyone with information is asked to contact police at 705675-9171 or Crime Stoppers at 705-222-TIPS, online at sudburycrimestoppers. com or by texting TIPSUD and the information to CRIMES (274637).

mkkeown@postmedia.com Twitter: @marykkeown 705 674 5271 ext. 505235



STAN BEHAL/TORONTO SUN Ontario Premier-designate Doug Ford arrives at the Postmedia offices in Toronto for an interview with the Toronto Sun and greets supporters on his way into the building on Friday June 8, 2018.

Police still investigating case

DAMASCUS CAFÉ from A1

You're Invited...

To come out to one of our community events to learn more about the Côté Gold Project

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Sudbury – Friday, June 15 4:00 to 7:00 pm Holiday Inn 1696 Regent Street

BUSINESS MARKETS Yesterday's close, 4 p.m. Bitcoin S&P/TSX Up 75.12 25,316.53 Dow NASDAQ Nikkei Oil Gold British£ Euro Dollar Down \$0.31 \$65.64 Down \$40.59 Up 9.91 16,202.69 Up 10.44 7,645.51 Down 128.76 22,694.50 Down \$0.70 \$1,300.00 Down 0.79¢ Up 0.271¢ Down 0.37¢ \$1.7368 CDN \$1.5250 CDN 77.355¢ ÚS \$764741US

Tax implications for self-employed

Ignoring CRA's quarterly instalment reminders can be costly JAMIE GOLOMBEK

FINANCIAL POST

Friday, June 15, is an important tax date, not only for those who are self-employed (your 2017 tax return is due then) but also for those taxpayers who are required to pay taxes by quarterly instalments.

If you're one of those taxpayers, hopefully you didn't simply hang up if you recently received an automated telephone message purport-ing to be from the Canada Revenue Agency because chances are it was actually from the CRA.

At the end of May, the CRA starting sending automated telephone messages to certain taxpayers who may be required to pay their tax by quarterly instalments and have either missed a payment or been charged instalment interest in the past, to remind them of the June 15 due date.

The messages will continue to be sent through Monday. The message neither includes any personal taxpayer information nor does it ask for any. Note that since the due-date reminder message is not a telemarketing call, the National Do Not Call List, which allows Canadians to opt out of receiving telemarketing calls, does not apply. (You can still, however, opt out of these calls by contacting the CRA yourself.)

The instalment system is a tricky one and doesn't apply to everyone. For example, if you're an



If you earn self-employment income, net rental income, investment income or ealize capital gains in a non-registered account, you may have an obligation to pay tax by instalments.

employee and your employment is your main, if not only, source of income, then you likely don't have an obligation to make quarterly instalments. But, if you earn selfemployment income, net rental income, investment income or realize capital gains in your nonregistered account, you may have an obligation to pay tax by instalments. Failure to do so can result in arrears interest and, in some cases, instalment penalties.

Under the technical tax rules. quarterly tax instalments (due March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15) are required for 2018 if your "net tax owing" this year will be more than \$3,000 (\$1,800 for Quebec tax filers) and was also greater than \$3.000 in either 2017 or 2016. The definition of net tax owing is effectively your net federal and provincial taxes, less income tax withheld at source. If are you self-employed, your instalments must include any CPP contributions and voluntary EI premiums

You have three methods to determine how much you need to pay each quarter: the no-calculation method, the prior-year method and the current-year method. You can choose the one that results in the lowest payments.

Under the no-calculation option. the CRA calculates your March and June instalments based on 25 per cent of the net tax owing on your 2016 assessed return. The Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 instalments are then calculated based on the net tax owing from your 2017 return, less the March and June instal-

ments you already paid. Provided you stick to the amounts the CRA tells you to pay and you remit the amounts on time, no interest or penalties will be assessed, even if you do end up owing some additional tax when you file your 2018 return next spring. If your income, deductions and credits don't vary much from year to year, this is the simplest option.

By contrast, the prior-year option bases the calculation solely on last year's (2017) income. You calculate your 2018 instalments based on your 2017 tax owing and pay 25 per cent of the amount on each instalment date. Choose this option if you estimate that your 2018 income, deductions and credits will be very similar to 2017 but significantly different than 2016.

Third, under the current-year method, you can simply base your 2018 instalments on the amount $of \, estimated \, tax \, you \, think \, you \, will$ owe in 2018. Simply pay one-quar-ter of your estimated amount on each of the four instalment dates. This option is useful if the income source that gave rise to instalments in a prior year no longer applies. For example, if you've sold your rental property last year and no longer have significant income not subject to deductions at source, you may not need to make any 2018 instalments, despite receiving a call or instalment reminder from the CRA. But be warned because if your estimate is inaccurate and you make instalments that are lower than the no-calculation option above, you could be hit with arrears interest.

If that happens, you do have the right to object and go to court. But,

as a recent tax case shows, simply ignoring the CRA instalment reminders could be a costly error.

The case involved a taxpaver who was assessed arrears interest because he failed to pay the required tax instalments for the 2013 tax year. The Tax Court $found \, that \, the \, tax payer \, was \, indeed$ required to pay instalments of tax due and since he did not do so on a timely basis, he was liable for interest. The taxpayer appealed this decision to the Federal Court of Appeal, which released its decision late last year

The court simplified the rule: the taxpayer is off the hook for instalments provided his "net tax owing for the particular year, does not exceed the individual's instalment threshold (\$3,000) for that year."

In court, the taxpayer admitted that his net tax owing for the 2013 taxation year was greater than \$3,000, namely \$6,207.75. The taxpayer's net tax owing for the 2011 taxation year was also over \$3.000.

The taxpayer submitted that he was "misled" by instalment reminders sent out to him by the Canada Revenue Agency. He submitted that the notices told him his net tax owing for 2013 was only \$2.888.

The Tax Court, however, found that the notices actually told him that \$2,888 was the total of the instalments he was required to make, not his net tax owing for 2013. Thus, the Tax Court and, subsequently, the appellate court found that the reminders were not misleading and upheld the arrears interest charged

Jamie.Golombek@Cibc.Com

Business groups look forward to Ford's industry-friendly policies, seek details

ALEKSANDRA SAGAN THE CANADIAN PRESS

Incoming Ontario premier Doug Ford promised a business-friendly government during the provincial election campaign, but now industry groups want the details about what that is going to look like.

"Now what we want is definition of the mandate," said Rocco Rossi, president of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce. "Because it's not enough to say, 'We're open for business.' What is the plan for business?'

Ford, a first-time candidate in provincial politics, promised during the campaign to eliminate red tape and regulations, lower hydro rates and fight a federally-mandated carbon tax. He also pledged to cut the corporate tax rate from 11.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

Rossi said the chamber of commerce is looking forward to working with the government to put the meat

on the bones of the proposals. The Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters was encouraged by companies to help them access more of the capital, customers and talent needed to grow, he said. Ontario Industry groups also pointed to

Ford's promise to retract a Liberalgovernment mandated minimum wage increase to \$15 in the new year as good news. The outgoing Liberal government already increased minimum wage from \$11.60 to \$14 an hour as of Jan. 1, 2018. The increase prompted

some businesses to raise prices and cut staff hours and employee benefits. Some large, national operators said they would turn to increased automation to offset rising labour costs.

Restaurants Canada, which represents 30,000 businesses in the food service industry, is one group that opposed the fast pace of changes and is happy with the change of direction promised by Ford. "The time frame that (the Liberal 66

manufacturers – whether you're a food processor, or fabricator or assembler – you're paying among the highest electricity rates in North America" Dennis Darby, CEO of Canadian

Manufacturers & Exporters

government) imposed on us was very harmful to the industry," said James Rilett, vice-president of cen-tral Canada for the group. He added



Ontario premier-elect Doug Ford speaks to the media after winning the Ontario election in Toronto, on Friday.

Restaurants Canada is not opposed to a \$15 minimum wage, but wants to be careful in how the province gets there.

It's a sentiment echoed by the Auto Parts Manufacturers' Association. "When you move so quickly and you shock the system, you also shock the available labour pool,"

president Flavio Volpe said. Most auto parts manufacturers offer starting pay above \$15 an hour, he said, but when the entry-



level floor is raised, those companies would also have to raise their wages We're glad maybe we're going to

pump the breaks a bit here," said Volpe.

But even that Ford promise requires more details, said Rossi. Ford has indicated he may increase minimum hourly wages by

25 cents for each year of his fouryear term or tie future increases to inflation, Rossi said.



some of Ford's proposals, including his pledge to lower hydro bills by 12 per cent.

"Ontario manufacturers whether you're a food processor, or fabricator or assembler - you're paying among the highest electricity rates in North America," CEO Dennis Darby said.

When companies look at where to invest capital, Ontario looks like a difficult jurisdiction with a lot of headwinds, including those high electricity costs, he said, and it appears they are not investing and re-investing in the province. "Electricity is a key part of that."

The tech community is also anticipating working with the new government.

The Council of Canadian Innovators, which is comprised of CEOs from the country's fastest-growing tech companies, plans "to remain active in advocating for support of domestic high-growth tech companies with the newly elected leaders," executive direc-tor Benjamin Bergen said in a statement.

The council is hopeful the new government will work with these

<u>rou're invitea...</u>

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PLEASE JOIN US AT:

Mattagami First Nation Community Complex

Monday, May 28

2:00 to 3:00 Presentations 3:00 to 4:00 Open House 4:00 to 5:00 Community Discussions 5:00 to 6:00 Community Feast 6:00 to 7:00 Presentations (same as 2:00) 7:00 to 8:00 Open House

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PLEASE JOIN US AT:

Flying Post First Nation Nipigon Community Center 138 Wadsworth Drive, Nipigon

Wednesday, May 30

2:00 to 3:00 Presentations
3:00 to 4:00 Open House
4:00 to 5:00 Community Discussions
5:00 to 6:00 Community Feast
6:00 to 7:00 Presentations
 (same as 2:00)
7:00 to 8:00 Open House

3 Mesomikenda Lake Rd | P.O. Box 100 | Gogama, ON P0M 1W0 | www.iamgold.com/cotegold



Update for all FLYING POST FIRST NATION Members IAMGOLD/ COTE GOLD PROJECT

Please join us:

The Flying Post First Nation Environmental Team are hosting a community Open House to share information and gather concerns on the IAMGOLD/ Cote Gold Closure Plan.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 26th, 2018 NIPIGON CURLING CLUB 138 Wadsworth Drive, Nipigon 5:00pm – 8:00pm

A COMMUNITY DINNER WILL BE SERVED





Update for all MATTAGAMI FIRST NATION Members IAMGOLD/ CÔTÉ GOLD PROJECT

Please join us:

The MFN Environmental Team are hosting a community meeting to share information and gather comments on:

> \Rightarrow Environmental Effects Review \Rightarrow Shining Tree Transmission Line

> > \Rightarrow Permitting

\Rightarrow Future Environmental Management and Monitoring

Thursday November 8th, 2018 MATTAGAMI FIRST NATION COMPLEX 5:00pm - 8:00pm

A COMMUNITY DINNER WILL BE SERVED



Côté Lake, Site Tour, August 2018



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-2

Open House Presentation (Transmission Line Only)

TC180501 | April 2019

wood.





The Côté Gold Project – Project Update February 2018

Project Optimizations

Considered feedback received during environmental assessment

- > Local communities
- > First Nations and Métis
- > Technical experts
- > Government regulators
- Pre-feasibility study assessed different options to improve environmental performance







Overview of Key Optimizations and Responses to Concerns





Transmission Line Alignment





Overview of Key Optimizations

Component	Previous Project Design (EA)	Current (EER)
Footprint	1,700 hectares (ha)	1,050 ha
Life of Mine	15 years	17 years
Open Pit		
Footprint	210 ha	145 ha
Mining Rate	60,000 tonnes per day (tpd)	36,000 tpd
Ore	261 million tonnes (Mt)	196 Mt
Mine Rock Area		
Footprint	400 ha	300 ha
Quantity	850 Mt	559 Mt
Tailings Management Facility (TM	F)	
Location	North of open pit (overprinting portions of Bagsverd Creek)	Northwest of open pit
Footprint	840 ha	478 ha
Storage Capacity	261 Mt	200 Mt
Maximum Dam Height	45 metres (m)	70 m
Water Discharge Location	Bagsverd Creek	Three Duck Lakes (Upper)
Camp Location	Northwest of Open Pit	Between Three Duck Lakes and Bagsverd Lake
Overburden Stockpile	Integrated in Mine Rock Area	Southwest of Open Pit
Watercourse Realignments	7.9 km (7 realignments)	2.4 km (2 realignments)
Transmission Line Alignment	230 kilovolt (kV) Cross Country Alignment from Timmins (approximately 120 km)	Existing Hydro One Line from Timmins to Shining Tree and 115 kV transmission line alignment from Shining Tree (44 km)

Transmission Line Environmental Assessment

Required for new 115 kV transmission line

- Project site to Shining Tree Distribution Station (44 km)
- > Will be owned and operated by IAMGOLD

Process

- > Requires a screening report
- > Consultation opportunities
 - > Today's open house
 - > 30 day review and comment period once screening report is filed







Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-3

Posters Presented at Open Houses

TC180501 | April 2019

Transmission Line from Project Site to Shining Tree DS



2017 Biological Inventory Study Areas





Transmission Line from Project Site to Shining Tree DS



Typical H-Frame Transmission Line and Poles



Source: Detour Gold







Transmission Line Alignment Côté Gold Project to Shining Tree Distribution Station

- Proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line
 - Located almost entirely along an existing right-of-way
 - Minor vegetation clearing will use mechanical means
- Additional baseline studies (2017)
- Class Environmental Assessment is required
 - Screening report will identify potential environmental effects and proposed mitigations
 - > 30-day review period for screening report

Note: This flow chart is to be read in conjunction w	
Individual EA prepared	

Source: Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects (2011)



Environmental Screening Process

with the Environmental Screening Process for electricity projects



t B of this Guide for information on elevation requests. r required approvals



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-4

Summary of Comments from the May / June 2018 Open Houses

TC180501 | April 2019

wood



Minutes

Date: April 19, 2018

Meeting at: Holiday Inn Express, Timmins

Ref: Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)

Subject/purpose:

Project Update and Environmental Effects Review

Attendees:

Marcel Lafrance, Chair, MNO Region 3 Doug Hull, Northern Lights Métis Council Liliane Ethier, Temiskaming Métis Council David Hamilton, President, Chapleau Métis Council Come Lefebvre, Representation MNO Timmins Andre Lefebvre, Captain of the Hunt, MNO – Region 3

To be presented/discussed:

1. OVERVIEW

Project representatives met with Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 Consultation Committee representatives and provided a Project update presentation. The presentation and discussions focused on the Project approvals, Project ownership, Project optimizations, the ongoing Environmental Effects Review and preliminary Project closure concepts.

2. QUESTIONS

Q. Where will the water come from for the construction and operations accommodations camp? A. Well water will be used for the proposed 250-person starter camp at the former Chester Mine site and for the 1,200-person construction camp, a water treatment system will be established to treat water from Mesomikenda Lake. Potable water will likely be trucked to site for drinking water needs.

Q. Will the transmission line be constructed with wooden poles? A. Yes.

Q. When will groundbreaking / construction take place?

A. Tree-clearing is anticipated to take place in early 2019 prior to the breeding bird season.

PLEASE NOTE: If there is any comment or amendment to be made to these meeting notes, they must be brought to the notice of Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions within 24 hours of issue and confirmed in writing.

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions a Division of Wood Canada Limited 160 Traders Blvd. East, Suite 110 Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 3K7 Tel (905) 568-2929 Fax (905) 568-1686 www.woodplc.com



IAMGOLD Côté Gold Project Métis Nation of Ontario Meeting April 19, 2018



Q. Will the Project bus people from Sudbury and Timmins to the mine site? A. Yes, and the Project will also look at bussing people from Gogama and Mattagami First Nation.

Q. What will the rotational workforce schedule be?

A. The Project currently operates on a 7-on / 7-off schedule and anticipates this may remain for the main workforce with managers and supervisors potentially working a 4-on / 3-off schedule.

Q. Have equipment requirements been identified?A. The Project is looking at equipment options as well as autonomous haulage.

3. COMMENTS

The Project will be looking for feedback on revegetation options for progressive revegetation and for closure. MNO noted that they previously asked that vegetation be replaced the way it was.

Optimization of the Project has allowed for the removal of the 230 kV transmission line from the Project, thereby addressing concerns expressed by MNO during the EA process and in the MNO TK / TLU Study about the establishment of a new transmission line corridor. MNO indicated appreciation for consideration of the TK /TLU study in optimizing the Project.

A new logo and branding for the Côté Gold Project will be established in the near future.

It was noted that the careers section of the IAMGOLD website contains information about positions at the Project and the current posting for a Coordinator Community Affairs.

An offer was made to share a copy of the Project permitting schedule. MNO indicated that it was not necessary to see this.

4. FOLLOW-UP

MNO requested a copy of the presentation and agreed to send D. Brown a list of meeting participants. A copy of the presentation was provided to MNO via email on April 24, 2018.

5. NEXT STEPS

The Project will look to set up another meeting with MNO (likely in June) to discuss the results of the Environmental Effects Review, closure planning and other permitting requirements.



Memo

- To: Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD); David Brown, Christian Date: June 5, 2018 Naponse (Côté Gold Project)
 From: Krista Maydew (Wood)
 CC: Don Carr, Debbie Dyck (Wood); Stephan Theben (SLR)
 Ref: TC170502
- **Re:** Open House Summary Report Environmental Effects Review Consultation Côté Gold Project – Mattagami First Nation, May 28, 2018

Open House

An open house was held in the community to share information about the Project and provide community members and opportunity to share their comments and concerns on various aspects of the Project, including, but not limited to:

- Improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process
- Mine Closure how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after mining ends
- Archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artefacts found at the Project site
- Results of the Environmental Effects Review
- Transmission line environmental assessment
- Alternatives considered to address mine waste
- Plans for creation of new fish habitat

Participation

Mattagami First Nation Participants

31 individuals attended the event and four (4) consultants to the First Nation participated.

Copies of the sign-in sheets are located in Appendix A.

IAMGOLD Project Team Participants

Steve Woolfenden, IAMGOLD, Director of Environment Dave Brown, Côté Gold Project, Manager of Environment and Community Relations Christian Naponse, Côté Gold Project, Coordinator, Community Affairs Stephan Theben, SLR Don Carr, Wood

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Krista Maydew, Wood Ryan Primrose, Woodland Heritage Consultants

Participant Comments and Responses

Q. Are you still doing exploration in the area?

A. IAMGOLD is continuing exploration drilling in the areas proposed for the tailings management facility and the mine rock area to ensure that they will not overprint a gold deposit. The regional exploration program is taking place approximately 30-40 kms in each direction from the Project site.

Q. Can you explain exactly what's going to happen to Côté Lake?

A. Côté Lake is approximately 12 hectares in size with a maximum depth of about 9 feet. It is located directly atop the gold deposit that will become the open pit. The area will be de-watered and the lake will be excavated to become part of the mine.

Q. Is the 44 km transmission line part of the Environmental Effects Review?

A. No, it will be looked at through a separate environmental assessment screening process.

Q. When will construction begin?

A. Construction will begin in early 2019, with tree clearing occurring prior to the breeding bird season.

Q. What do you mean by "discussion" about curation of archaeological artefacts?

A. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is working on their processes and the discussion will focus on access to artefacts – the best way to store them, make them available for display and make them accessible for researchers in future.

Q. Could there be marine archaeological resources in Côté Lake?

A. The Ministry has agreed that it would be sufficient to have a licensed archaeologist and First Nation monitor during the Côté Lake de-watering. If any archaeological materials are found, they will be collected and their location identified.

Q. Concern for the potential for effects related to the vegetation clearing in the area where the transmission line will cross Mesomikenda Lake.

A. IAMGOLD has committed to using mechanical means for vegetation clearing and will not use herbicides.

Q. Why were other locations not considered for the placement of mine rock or tailings?

A. IAMGOLD's preference is to keep it all in one area that can be safely managed.

Q. Why would IAMGOLD not put some mine rock back into the pit?

A. This is not a feasible option due to factors such as space and safety during operations.

Q. Why was Mine Rock Area alternative #5 rejected?

A. It is too small to accommodate all of the mine rock.

Q. Why will the New Lake disappear post-closure? We want it to remain once established.

A. This comment is noted, IAMGOLD will investigate options to maintain new lake post closure.





Q. Could any of the mine rock be placed closer to the open pit?

A. IAMGOLD's preference is to keep it all in one area that can be safely managed.

Q. What/where is the scope for the First Nation to review the EA process on the transmission line? A. No class EA is required and it is a two-step process that begins with a screening to determine if further study is required.

Q. What is de-watering?

A. This is the removal of water from Cote Lake. It will be done in stages / levels during which a biologist will be present to monitor the capture and proper care of any aquatic life found and an archaeologist will be present to determine if there are any artefacts in the bed of the lake.

Q. Why is there no First Nation presence during the de-watering process?

A. During the dewatering, which is done in stages, an archaeologist and a FN representative will be present.

Q. How will the artefacts be stored so we can see them? Our children should be able to hold them and learn about them.

A. We are creating a position for and Artefacts Coordinator who will oversee this element of the Project and work towards the creation of a display facility. A questionnaire will also go out to the community to for input as to how they would like to see the artefacts displayed and cared for.

Q. Why does the Ministry of Culture need to be in charge of the artefacts if they belong to us as part of our history?

A. The Ministry of Culture needs to keep all records of artefacts found for the purpose of education and so they aren't lost as others have been.

Q. [related to TMF and MRA] How do you plan on keeping ammonia levels down and also from seeping into the surrounding waterways?

A. Explosives are the source of ammonia. The use of ammonia will be tightly managed, so that there will be very little residual ammonia. Runoff from the MRA and TMF will be captured. With time residual ammonia will degrade. Modelling shows that ammonia in receiving water will meet applicable guidelines. This will be monitored during project operations.

Q. Will the area be monitored after closure to ensure the environment will continue to be protected? A. Yes, the area will be monitored for a long period of time after closure.

Q. Will the fish adapt to the new lake and continue to thrive?

A. Yes, the realignment channels and the new lake are being designed by specialists in a manner such that they will be suitable for local fish species.

Other Comments

- Concerned about the effects of the Project on downstream water quality; fish keep getting smaller.
- Clearing trees will destroy the ecosystem trees produce oxygen.
- Concern over including a ceremonial component to the removal and storage of artefacts. This would need community feedback.
- First Nation members need to be priority on hiring.





Mattagami First Nation – Community Meeting on EER SUMMARY REPORT November 8, 2018 Mattagami Community Centre

Participants:

FNP Environmental Advisors (FNP) **Brent Parsons Rick Hendriks** Caroline Burgess Ken Petersen

IAMGOLD Steve Woolfenden, IAMGOLD Krista Maydew, Wood Christian Naponse, Côté Gold Project Stephan Theban, SLR

Approximately 17 Mattagami First Nation (MFN) Community Members attended.

Agenda

5-5:30 p.m.	Dinner
5:30 – 6:3 0 p.m.	MFN Environmental Advisors Presentation:
	 Mining and regulatory process overview: where we are at in this process
	 Update on permits issued and reviewed (hand out: plain language permitting schedule)
	 Transmission Line ESR and OEB Leave to construct: our key comments on the TLA ESR, indigenous land use interview and OEB LtC intervention. (Handout: plain language/summary of our

- n. (Handout: plain language/summary of our comments; TLA options
- EER comments (summary of key comments from FNP)

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Q&A

Q&A Period **Questions / Comments from MFN Community Members**

Q. What do you do with the wood if no one uses it?

A. IAMGOLD would be responsible for managing it. Potential options could be to use it to make mulch as an example. The intention is that EACOM, who owns the timber, will take any merchantable timber and any remaining wood will be offered to the community to use for firewood or whatever they see fit.

Q. What is the volume of wood that will be removed?

A. We are unsure of that figure but many of these areas have already been harvested.

Q. Considering the inundation to the area to create new bodies of water, is mercury a concern? A. The Environmental Assessment (EA) did examine this and did some predictive modelling; those studies still apply. Vegetation and organic soils will be removed (this is where the mercury resides) to give as much protection as possible for any areas that will be changing from dry to



wet conditions. This was a commitment made in the EA and it holds true. Ongoing monitoring will take place and mercury levels in fish populations will be tracked using consumption guidelines.

Q. What was IAMGOLD's input on the human environment concerns (in the EER-the data was compiled in 2013, how can this be accurate)

A. This is the first time IAMGOLD is seeing the advisors comments

A. we will be addressing this with the development of a Socio-Economic Plan which we are just beginning to develop and will be looking for extensive input from the community.

Q. In the Closure Plan, was erosion taken into consideration for the tailings?

A. The TMF is designed and engineered to contain the tailings material; and very little water will be kept on the surface during operations and closure. Also, this is an area of very stable rock with not a lot of seismic risk/activity. The TMF surface and dams have been designed to minimize erosion through all project phases.

Q. Were disaster measures considered in the Closure Plan and how do you pay for clean-up if a disaster happens (e.g., a tailings facility breach)?

A. With the financial security measures in place, which is currently 47.9 million in trust with the government as part of the closure plan requirements, plus profits as once production begins it will increase that amount. The TMF will be monitored in perpetuity.

Q. Given the height of the proposed TMF (approximately 25 stories), what effect will dust have? A. With regards to dust management, the facility has been engineered with this in mind, for there to be very little dust.

There will be a dust management program in place during all project phases. Revegetation of the surface of the tailings will protect the TMF from long term wind erosion. Until vegetation is established, IAMGOLD will continue to manage dust.

Other comments from community members:

- A community member asked about the timing for the water ceremony and Chief Boissoneau indicated that this would occur once/if an IBA is signed and ratified.
- A Councillor noted that lack of daycare facilities and drivers' licences are key barriers to employment participation. A consultant to the community indicated that these are being addressed through other mechanisms.
- Community members expressed concern about the current reliability of power in the community and provided an update on their discussions with Hydro One (HONI) related to commitments made recently by HONI intended to improve the reliability of power.



Memo

- To: Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD); David Brown, Christian Date: June 5, 2018 Naponse (Côté Gold Project)
 From: Krista Maydew (Wood)
 CC: Don Carr, Debbie Dyck (Wood); Stephan Theben (SLR)
- **Ref:** TC170502
- **Re:** Open House Summary Report Environmental Effects Review Consultation Côté Gold Project – Flying Post First Nation, May 30, 2018

Open House

An open house was held in the community to share information about the Project and provide community members and opportunity to share their comments and concerns on various aspects of the Project, including, but not limited to:

- Improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process
- Mine Closure how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after mining ends
- Archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artefacts found at the Project site
- Results of the Environmental Effects Review
- Transmission line environmental assessment
- Alternatives considered to address mine waste
- Plans for creation of new fish habitat

Participation Flying Post First Nation Participants

28 individuals attended the event and four (4) consultants to the First Nation participated.

Copies of the sign-in sheets are located in Appendix A.

IAMGOLD Project Team Participants

Steve Woolfenden, IAMGOLD, Director of Environment Dave Brown, Côté Gold Project, Manager of Environment and Community Relations Christian Naponse, Côté Gold Project, Coordinator, Community Affairs Stephan Theben, SLR Don Carr, Wood

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IAMGOLD Côté Gold Project Open House Summary Report – Mattagami First Nation, May 28, 2018 [date]



Krista Maydew, Wood David Gadzala, Woodland Heritage

Participant Comments and Responses

Q. Is there a guarantee of a job?

A. The Project anticipates a 17-year mine life for operations; however, numerous factors can affect this, including gold prices, etc.

Q. When will the Project start?

A. Construction activities are expected to start in 2019.

Other Comments

- I like that IAMGOLD is going to have a camp setting; this is great because people can go to work at Côté Gold and continue to live in Nipigon.
- I learned a lot working at Côté and that has helped with my job where I'm working now.
- It would be good to have First Nation employees working at site to help teach other employees and managers about the land and what First Nations believe about the land.
- IAMGOLD so far has been a great partner. So far IAMGOLD has been really good at working with us.
- I like the visual simulation, the smaller Project footprint and that the Project will no longer overprint Bagsverd Creek.



Flying Post First Nation – Community Meeting on Closure Plan Review SUMMARY REPORT September 26, 2018 Nipigon Curling Club

Participants:

<u>FNP Environmental Advisors (FNP)</u> Brad Parsons Rick Hendriks Caroline Burgess Ken Petersen IAMGOLD David Brown Krista Maydew, Wood Christian Naponse Stephan Theban, SLR Fiona Christiansen, SLR

27 Flying Post First Nation (FPFN) Community Members

Proposed Agenda

5 – 6pm	Members only meeting
6 – 7pm	Dinner
6:30 – 7pm	Welcome from the Chief
	Presentation by FNP Environmental Advisors
	Presentation by IAMGOLD – overview of Closure Plan
7 – 7:30pm	Q&A
7:30 – 8pm	optional private meeting with FNP Environmental Advisors or more Q&A time with IAMGOLD present

Presentation by FNP

IAMGOLD was not present for much of this portion as there was some miscommunication regarding when IAMGOLD and the FNP Environmental Advisors would be permitted to join the meeting.

Q. (from FNP) What is the slated time for commercial production?

A. Commercial production is anticipated by 2021.

Presentation by IAMGOLD

IAMGOLD/SLR provided an overview of the Closure Plan for the Côté Gold Project, utilizing the video which illustrates Project development from the current conditions through to post-closure conditions. It specifically shows: roads and lakes, construction (2 years later), site preparation, watercourse dams and realignments, waterbodies to be dewatered in preparation for construction, transmission line, mine facilities constructed, operations - year 1,2, 3, 5, 10 and 17, closure (2 years), post-closure stage 1 (25-30 years) and post closure stage 2.

Q&A Period Questions / Comments from FPFN Community Members

- Q. How long will it take to drain the lake?
- A. It should take 21 days
- Q. How long will it take to fill the pit after closure?

IAMGOLD

A. It will take approximately 30 years to fill from rainwater and seepage. This is because the lake is high in the watershed.

Q. Will there be someone there to monitor the lake post-closure?

A. Yes, there will be regular monitoring during all Project stages and to make sure that the water quality is sufficient for discharge.

Q. How much is the closure bond IAMGOLD has to submit to the government? A. The bond is approximately \$50 million. It has to able to cover the closure costs in their entirety so that if anything happened to IAMGOLD and another company took over or it was left to the government to deal with, there will be enough funds to complete closure as per the Closure Plan.

Q. There is a lot of water in that area (around the mine site) won't contaminants get into other water bodies?

A. Although there is a lot of water, there isn't a lot of flow; the lakes are shallow. Also, all of the discharge water is captured and monitored and will not be released until it's within the allowable limits. The Project will use a closed loop system, with water from the tailings and captured on site used for processing activities in the mill.

Q. How many water treatment plants will there be on site?

A. There will be a sediment containment facility and a seepage collection area around the MRA and the TMF. Due to the fact that the rock in the area is "clean" there won't be any acid rock drainage as there is in other areas. IAMGOLD acquired water samples 10 years ago and have been monitoring them for any changes.

Q. What happens if a spill or accident happens? The joint environmental committee (Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation) will be there to keep everything in check. A. The Project has been designed to consider as much as possible. Although not everything can be mitigated the intention is to manage as best we can. The Emergency Response Plan will outline what to do in the event of numerous scenarios. It is important to IAMGOLD to be transparent, to be a responsible neighbour. IAMGOLD does not wish to be part of any potential dam failure which is why multiple scenarios have been considered and the engineering team has been very diligent when considering this in the Project design. The engineers have considered all potential weather, climate, and natural disasters for many years.

Q. How deep will the water treatment pond be?

A. The main sediment pond will be 20-30 feet deep.

Q. How often will operational reviews occur?

A. The tailings dams will be monitored on a daily basis and assessed annually. A full review of the site will be done every 7 years and the inspections will be done by the engineer of record.

Q. How often will the Closure Plan be updated?

A. The Closure Plan will be updated every five years (by law) or whenever there is an amendment or change to the site.

Q. When does IAMGOLD have to submit the closure bond?

A. The bond will be submitted with the Closure Plan and IAMGOLD will not be able to start construction until the Closure Plan is approved.



Q. For revegetation, if there is a limited amount of soil on site how can the area end up looking like it used to?

A. IAMGOLD proposes to use grasses and trees to cover the Mine Rock Area, Tailings Management Facility and on-site roads.

Comment: It [the site] will never go back to what it was before.

Q. Why don't you just put the waste rock back in the pit since there's going to be such a big hole?

A. This would make the Project not economically feasible as it costs a lot of money to move rock. This Project has only one pit, unlike some other mine sites where there is another pit to put the rock in.

Q. I'm concerned about the fish. There are certain types of fish that live at different depths; what happens to the ones that dwell lower?

A. The lakes in the area are shallow so the deeper dwelling fish aren't there now. The realignment channels are being designed as habitat for the fish that are currently in the area.

Questions / Comments from FNP

Q. As part of the Closure objectives, what consideration is given to 2 or 3 generations from now? This is a huge responsibility for our future generations to have to take on and a big responsibility for the community now to have to make these decisions for future generations.A. The Closure Plan is an evolving document, there would be opportunities for the community to consider with the site, for example a solar project.

Q. What kind of fencing will be around the site?

A. The open pit will be surrounded by a boulder fence to prevent larger animals from accessing the pit.

Q. Could waste ore from another pit be used to fill the open pit??

A. In theory, this is possible. IAMGOLD has over 100 km of mining claims, we don't know what could happen in the future.

Additional comments

FNP comments:

- We have been discussing the creation of a joint environmental committee with IAMGOLD.
- We would like to work more closely with MFN
- We have wondered what the water quality will look like, considering potential lake stratification. We are trying to figure this out so we predict what the water quality will be (modelling water quality).
- The current discussions are based on the current site but things can change as the site develops.
- There can be language included in the IBA stating that ore from other mine sites will not come into this Project area.
- Notes on comments/concerns from the community will be forwarded to IAMGOLD and the appropriate government Ministries.



- After submission of the Closure Plan to the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, there is a 45-day public review period.
- We will be returning to the community later in the year to gather feedback on the Environmental Effects Review (EER).
- Consideration will be given to community consultation on the IBA process.

IAMGOLD comments:

 There is a tentative date set for October 26, 2018 with Mattagami First Nation to attend a site visit, a water ceremony will be conducted at Côté Lake. IAMGOLD invited FPFN to join.



Memo

То:	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD); David Brown, Christian Date: June 18, 2018 Naponse (Côté Gold Project)	
From:	Krista Maydew (Wood)	
CC:	Don Carr, Debbie Dyck (Wood); Stephan Theben (SLR)	
Ref:	TC170502	
Re:	Open House Summary Report – Environmental Effects Review Consultation Côté Gold Project – Gogama, Sudbury, Timmins, June 13 to 15, 2018	

Open House

Open houses were held in Gogama, Timmins and Sudbury to share information about the Project and provide an opportunity for people to share their comments and concerns on various aspects of the Project, including, but not limited to:

- Improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process
- Mine Closure how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after mining ends
- Archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artefacts found at the Project site
- Results of the Environmental Effects Review
- Transmission line environmental assessment
- Alternatives considered to address mine waste
- Plans for creation of new fish habitat

Dates, Location and Participation

Location	Date	Number of Participants
Gogama	June 13, 2018	39
Timmins	June 14, 2018	36
Sudbury	June 15, 2018	34

Copies of the sign-in sheets are located in **Appendix A**.

IAMGOLD Project Team Participants

Steve Woolfenden, IAMGOLD, Director of Environment Dave Brown, Côté Gold Project, Manager of Environment and Community Relations

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IAMGOLD Côté Gold Project Open House Summary Report – Mattagami First Nation, May 28, 2018



Christian Naponse, Côté Gold Project, Coordinator, Community Affairs Stephan Theben, SLR Don Carr, Wood Krista Maydew, Wood Ryan Primrose, Woodland Heritage Consultants (Gogama and Sudbury open houses) David Gadzala, Woodland Heritage Consultants (Timmins open house)

Participant Comments and Responses

In addition to comment forms received (see **Appendix B**), team members noted various comments and questions from participants during each of the open houses.

Gogama

- Q. One community member identified they have a camp and trapline near the 44 km transmission line. During the community meeting they did not want to provide information to IAMGOLD so that IAMGOLD could directly contact them regarding the transmission line.
- A. IAMGOLD will work with MNRF to distribute letters to trapline holders.
- Q. How will trappers be notified of engagement opportunities.
- A. IAMGOLD provided a notice of commencement of screening in local newspapers, and will provide further notices as the Transmission Line EA process progresses. IAMGOLD is also directly reaching out to trappers by letter, to be distributed by the MNRF.
- Q. What will happen to the fish in Cote Lake?
- A. IAMGOLD will relocate fish to nearby lakes and New Lake. Also, IAMGOLD may share fish with nearby communities, pending discussions with the communities.
- Q. In Gogama there aren't many houses that would be for sale as we are a small community. Has the company considered that families may want to relocate here while someone is working on the Project and maybe the company could buy and develop land into residential lots in case people want to build homes?
- A. IAMGOLD has not done this and had no plans to do so as there are lodgings provided on site.
- Q. Will there be a camp on site or people living in Gogama?
- A. IAMGOLD will construct on-site accommodations to house construction and operations workforces.
- Q. What will happen to the site and how will it be used when it is closed out?
- A. IAMGOLD is looking for feedback from the community about future uses for the site.
- Q. Is there anything that could stand in the way or put the brakes on the Project?
- A. IAMGOLD has received federal and provincial approvals on the Environmental Assessment conducted for the Project. A feasibility study is ongoing and once complete, IAMGOLD's Board of Directors will have to make a final decision about developing the Project. This is anticipated to occur in late 2018. Things that could slow the Project include: negotiations with Indigenous communities, permitting and the price of gold.





- Q. How much fresh water is required on a daily basis? How does this compare to other mining properties?
- A. With the new Project optimizations, water intake will be less than predicted in the Environmental Assessment. Hydrologists have worked with Ontario Power Generation to understand how they draw water so as not to impact their flow regime. The first source of water for the Project will be runoff from the site. This will be collected in a mine water pond and used in the mill / process plant. IAMGOLD has proposed a closed-loop system to minimize fresh water intake. The area around the Project has a lot of water but not a lot of flow.
- Q. I'm concerned about the effects of mercury (cited example of Grassy Narrows).
- A. IAMGOLD committed in the Environmental Assessment to remove all vegetation and organic soils in areas that may be flooded so that mercury will not be released into the system.
- Q. Do you predict an influx of people who want to move into Gogama with families? Could IAMGOLD work on infrastructure that could open up possibility for in-migration?
- A. IAMGOLD is happy to work with Gogama to understand and address any potential socio-economic impacts, including on infrastructure such as wastewater infrastructure. IAMGOLD committed to collaboratively developing socio-economic management plans with Gogama and affected First Nations.
- Q. Where will management staff live?
- A. Most would live on-site unless they choose to live elsewhere.

Other Comments:

- It is better that the TMF is now closer to the open pit; this will also reduce pumping and power requirements.
- One person noted that they are happy IAMGOLD is not overprinting Bagsverd Creek with the TMF, as it is good turtle habitat.
- The certificate of approval for sewage needs to be increased in order for the community to grow.
- We think Gogama would benefit by having people move into the community. If there are jobs in the north, people will come. If there is a place to live and schools, people will bring families.

Timmins

- Q. In the ore zones, will everything be run through the mill?
- A. There is a low-grade ore stockpile planned. The early plans are to pursue high grade ore.
- Q. How long is the haulage road?
- A. The mill will be located close to the pit to minimize hauling distances.
- Q. Has IAMGOLD considered using an ore sorter? Apparently, they are very efficient if the gold price is low.
- A. IAMGOLD will take the suggestion back to the projects team for their consideration.

Other Comments:

- The new 44 km transmission line is a much better route.
 - A community member noted they really like the changes to the Project and transmission line, the Project is great for Gogama, it will provide local jobs and they are happy for the Project and to see it advancing.




- A Gogama lodge owner commented that she is concerned on how the transmission line could affect the Gogama power supply. Gogama has a lot of power interruptions that affect her business. The response noted that the Ontario Energy Board process includes a system impact assessment.
- Overall the changes to the project are good and it is a better transmission line route.

Sudbury

- Q. A member of the public identified they have a cottage on Wolf Lake and are concerned about the changes to public access along Chester Road and noted this would add about 20 to 30 kilometres to their commute. They identified an alternative access along the transmission line from Highway 144, north of the Project site, to Chester Road.
- A. IAMGOLD will look into this alternative access. It was initially screened out due to an emulsion plant along the route that has clearance requirements, but that plant has since been moved.
- Q. When will you be working on Chester Road?
- A. in 2019 the road will be brought to code which will make it safer then it currently is
- Q. How might climate change affect things, will the height of the dams take into account climate change and how that is affecting rainfall amounts? Also, who will maintain the dams after closure to make sure they don't fail if rainfall amounts are high?
- A. IAMGOLD's preference is to remove all dams because of liability issues and there is a lot of work required to maintain them. One dam has been designed to be leaky so that the tailings will remain as dry as possible.

Dams are built to the standards of the Canadian Dam Association Guidelines. As part of the environmental assessment a climate change assessment was done to determine the potential for rainfall amounts in the future and this was taken into account with the dam design.

- Q. Are there provisions with regards to the tailings pond to have heightened walls to deal with potential over capacity?
- A. There will be minimal water in the dam as it has been designed to filter water out. The receiving ponds are built to manage any potential overflow scenarios.
- Q. With all the portages that have likely been lost over the years, are the Indigenous people interested in finding out about these portage areas?
- A. Yes this has been a topic of interest in the communities we have visited. It's hard to determine what portages were used for what though, anything pre-contact would have moved around a lot as that was the nature of the way of life so what we are seeing is more likely to be last use which could be prospectors who have developed a Treadway or it could be a pre-contact route that was continued to be used by others as well.
- Q. Where are the archaeological artifacts to be stored?
- A. Currently they are in storage with Woodland Heritage Services Northeast but we are working with Mattagami and IAMGOLD to create a facility to store them for future research and education.

Other Comments:

• It is good to see a mine in the region moving forward.





Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-5

Notice of Commencement

TC180501 | April 2019

Christian Naponse

From: Sent:	CoteGold June 15, 2018 8:37 AM
То:	Christian Naponse
Cc:	Maydew, Krista; imgsiims@amecfw.com
Subject:	FW: Northern Region - Timmins, Electricity Screening Process, Côté Gold Project
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged
Categories:	SIIMS task

From: CoteGold [mailto:cotegold@iamgold.com]

Sent: June-14-18 11:31 AM

To: imgsiims@amecfw.com; abbeyray17@hotmail.com; Dimatteo, Aime [IC-IC]; alama4849@msn.com; Alayna.johnson@aadnc-aandc.qc.ca; Berman, Allison [AANDC-AADNC]; and rew.marks@timmins.ca; billd@ontera.net; brenda.camirand@timmins.ca; bronraine@ntl.sympatico.ca; catherine.matheson@greatersudbury.ca; Charlie, Angus [HOC-CDC]; Claude, Gravelle [HOC-CDC]; corey.dekker@ceaa-acee.gc.ca; crystalray04@hotmail.com; d ella27@hotmail.com; dan@gordsrentals.com; david.vallier@timmins.ca; david krupka@hotmail.com; dj keay@hotmail.com; dlajeunesse@blueheronenv.com; edkikauka@gmail.com; gary.scripnick@timmins.ca; gerry@canadianshieldconsultants.com; ghughes@miningexcellence.ca; gilles.veronneau@eacom.ca; Restoule, Glenda G [NC]; goodwin409@msn.com; hfuroy@tbaytel.net; j.leclerc@cgvbuilders.ca; Sutherland, James JB [NC]; Joe.Torlone@timmins.ca; john.curley@timmins.ca; kathryn.oleary@greatersudbury.ca; kengoudreau999@hotmail.com; leezo@ontera.net; lenellis1972@hotmail.com; marshallj.a.42@gmail.com; melanie.dufresne@collegeboreal.ca; michael.doody@timmins.ca; morry.brown@netcentral.on.ca; mray@shaw.ca; noella.rinaldo@timmins.ca; pat.bamford@timmins.ca; preid@blueheronenv.com; probinson 440@sympatico.ca; Regent.Dickey@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca; rickand; robins oscar@hotmail.com; rory@mininglifeonline.net; ryanray@shaw.ca; scott.tam@timmins.ca; simard1@bell.net; steph13perkins@gmail.com; stephanie.davis@ceaa-acee.gc.ca; steven.black@timmins.ca; t goodwin8@hotmail.com; tanner@rlpfab.ca; thomas.parisi@rci.rogers.com; todd.lever@timmins.ca; tom.schwan@eacom.ca; valeriepbull@hotmail.com; vanessabull@hotmail.ca Subject: FW: Northern Region - Timmins, Electricity Screening Process, Côté Gold Project

This Notice of Commencement is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that **IAMGOLD Corporation** (IAMGOLD) is beginning an environmental study to determine the potential environmental effects of the installation of a 115 kV transmission line connecting the **Côté Gold Project** to the Hydro One transmission network near the Shining Tree Distribution Station, to provide permanent power for the proposed mine.

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More information about the Côté Gold Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold

Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the Côté Gold Transmission Line Project to:

Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 T: 416-360-4710 E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com



CORPORATION

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Notice of Commencement of a Screening

Côté Gold Project Transmission Line

The Study

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The Process

The study will be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the *Electricity Projects Regulations*) and the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Line Facilities* under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act.*

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Accent: Electric cars fuel demand

ACCENT from A1

But it can take years to discover a deposit, secure financing to build a mine and then actually start extracting ores. With exploration around Cobalt just beginning, the town has a narrow window of time to capitalize on high cobalt prices, which could crumble if the electric vehicle market tanks or for any number of other reasons.

"In 10 years time, we may not even be focusing on lithium ion anymore," said Jack Bedder, an analyst at Roskill Information Services who studies the cobalt market. "But, certainly, cobalt is in the mix for the next decade or so according to our forecasts."

For those in Cobalt who dream that mining will revive the town's fortunes, there may be good reason for optimism. Mining companies are exploring old mining towns across Canada to see if modern geology and mining techniques can turn up deposits that previous generations missed or ignored. In Cobalt, some companies are targeting lower-grade deposits, where metals are present, but dispersed over a wide area. The dream is to find an enor-

 $mous\,deposit\,that\,could\,be\,quickly$ mined as an open pit - rather than a more expensive and complex underground mine - which would sustain years of activity. Chitaroni knows the odds, and how mining companies, which face higher safety and environmental standards today than they did 100 years ago, operate in a ruthlessly efficient manner.

"Mining is mining," he said, "but it's not the way it was. What you see here is the result of 100 years of practice you can't do anymore, so when you go up to a mine today, they're closing it down as fast as they're opening it up."

His family has lived the history: In 1909, his grandfather arrived in Cobalt from Italy, during the first great silver rush. At a time when most people still relied on horse and buggy for transit, Cobalt had a railway connecting it to Toronto, a streetcar and an elevated tramway crossing its eponymous lake. It also had a stock exchange, and theatres where one could catch an opera.

Silver sustained town

According to the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame, more than 460 million ounces of silver have been dug up and hauled out of the area - about US\$7.6-billion worth at today's prices.

The silver was so abundant that it sustained decades of mining. Even in the 1960s, Chitaroni's father owned and operated a silver mine near town, just across the lake.

Chitaroni, 55, spent years working in the local silver mines, including for Agnico Eagle Ltd, which started in the silver camps and has since morphed into one of the world's largest gold compa-nies. But as the 1990s dawned and silver prices hit rock bottom, the company left town, closing the last

remaining mine. Afterwards, Chitaroni found plenty of ways to earn a living: arranging land sales for other mining companies that wanted to explore if not in Cobalt, then nearby, running an assay business to test drill samples for explorers in Northern Ontario and helping manage a campsite his family

In 2016, with silver prices still scraping the bottom, nearly everyone was caught off guard by the sudden interest in cobalt deposits



An employee of Forage Asinii Drilling works at one of two drill sites near the small town of Cobalt.

Brixton's chief executive. But, he added, at least the company paid essentially zero for its land in the area, and has a head

start on exploration. Chitaroni said he wanted to hold the land, but investors in the company, and the costs associated with keeping the land, necessitated a sale

Drilling out core samples, launching a helicopter to conduct airborne surveys and paying geologists to study rock formations all cost money. Trent Mell, chief executive of First Cobalt, said he's budgeted \$7 million to spend in violence, a wave of proposed new the next 12 months on exploration around Cobalt, which wasn't the first place he thought to look for cobalt.

Several years ago, when he first formed a cobalt exploration company, Mell said the first place he thought about exploring was the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Central Africa, where as much as three-quarters of the world's cobalt may come from in the next year, according to analyst forecasts. But it's also a country that has been riven by civil war and

taxes on mining and widespread knowledge that children are forced to work in some mines. Instead, Mell decided to look

around Cobalt, precisely because the area has been so heavily mined. Through decades in mining, he said he's been involved in discovering two mines, both in areas that were formerly mined.

His theory is that previous miners in the Cobalt area mainly dug up the high-grade deposits - the pockets of earth that were dense with silver. Areas where metTYLER ANDERSON/POSTMEDIA FILES

als are present in the soil, but at lower grades, and spread out over a much larger area, are more likely to have been ignored. After all, the original homesteaders would have had a hard time digging up such deposits.

Mell would love to find a highgrade deposit, but he's not counting on it. Instead, his strategy is to look for the spots where cobalt and silver are present at low grades throughout a large area.

He wants to digit all up in a giant, open pit mine.

See ACCENT | A6

Notice of Commencement of a Screening

> Côté Gold Project Transmission Line

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MGOLD

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perhaps Chitaroni most of all.

"Three years ago, you could not have sold, you couldn't give away, a silver or cobalt property," he said.

That's why, in November 2015, a company where Chitaroni was the former president – the nowdefunct Canagco Mining Corp., which he said had lost funding and needed to unload its property - was involved in a land sale that in retrospect looks ill-timed: For \$55,000 in cash, plus about 3.2 million shares in Vancouver-based Brixton Metal Corp., Canagco sold 2,500 hectares of land in the area, including a renowned former silver mine.

By June 2017, with the price of cobalt clearly rising, Brixton recouped all its costs. For \$325,000, all in cash, it sold 848 hectares or about 33 per cent of the land it bought from Canagco to Toronto-based First Cobalt Corp. First Cobalt Corp. Not long after, Brixton, which came to the area hoping to find silver, joined the hordes looking for cobalt, too.

"We didn't have the foresight that cobalt was going to go through the roof," said Gary Thompson,

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PNR7 THE DAILY PRESS SATURDAY, MAY 26, 2018

'A script that no one saw being written'

JOSHUA CLIPPERTON THE CANADIAN PRESS

George McPhee is happy to talk about the Vegas Golden Knights, the team he built over the last year that now sits four wins from an improbable Stanley Cup. But, his old club? The one that

stands in the way? Not so much. As the Knights prepare to host the Washington Capitals in Game l of the final Monday, McPhee's fingerprints are everywhere on the series.

While the Vegas general manager's shrewd moves in the expansion draft have been well-documented, he also laid the groundwork for the Capitals' success, even though he wasn't around to see it through.

Washington's GM for 17 seasons, McPhee drafted 12 of the players on the current roster that beat the Tampa Bay Lightning 4-0 on the road in Game 7 of the Eastern Conference final.

McPhee's Capitals made it all the way to the Cup in 1998 before getting swept by Detroit in his first season in charge, but never again got past the second round before he was fired in April 2014.

Four years later, and to almost everyone's surprise, McPhee's new team and McPhee's old team - one that has suffered so much playoff heartbreak - are the only clubs left standing.

"It's a script that no one saw being written," he said in a phone interview earlier this week. "We're not supposed to be here.'

But, the man that drafted Alex Ovechkin, Braden Holtby, Nicklas Backstrom, Evgeny Kuznetsov, John Carlson and a host of other Capitals, didn't have any time to

Noah Dobson enjoying a special season ahead of NHL draft

RYAN MCKENNA THE CANADIAN PRESS

REGINA – When Noah Dobson was 15, he made the decision to forgo playing midget hockey in Canada and instead travelled to Austria to play for EC Red Bull Salzburg. Dobson said the move allowed

him to get daily ice time and improve his skills. And although it's a long way from his hometown of Summerside, P.E.I., the star defenceman for the Acadie-Bathurst Titan said it also helped him mature as a person.

"The whole experience part of growing up, living on your own in Europe for a year was pretty incredible to see different parts of the world," Dobson said in a recent interview at the Memorial Cup. "Just the whole experience was great for me and I really took



JASON HALSTEAD/GETTY IMAGES

Vegas Golden Knights forward Tomas Nosek celebrates a second period goal by Ryan Reaves (not pictured) against the Winnipeg Jets in Game 5 of the Western Conference Finals during the 2018 NHL Stanley Cup Playoffs, at Bell MTS Place, on May 20, in Winnipeg

reflect on his own personal journey when it became clear Vegas would be facing Washington. "I was just trying to be ana-

lytical," said McPhee, choosing his words carefully. "Right now it's just more about our club and what we're going to have to do in

the next couple of weeks rather than rooting for or pulling for or wishing for an opponent. While not wanting to discuss opposing players — even ones he drafted — McPhee did add that he was especially happy for Ovechkin, who he watched take a lot of heat for the Capitals' playoff failures. "Unwarranted," McPhee said of

SECTION B

the criticism his former captain endured.

But, his sole focus right now is his own team, which roared out of the gate to start the season and never slowed down, finishing with 109 points to top the Pacific Division before sweeping the Los Angeles Kings, downing the San Jose Sharks in six games, and the Winnipeg Jets in five on the way to a 12-3 mark in the playoffs.

The Knights have demon-strated in the post-season they can play whatever style the oppo-sition wants. Vegas took down the defensively sound Kings, the speedy Sharks and the physical, high-scoring Jets.

"We've played different types of teams to get here," McPhee said. "We're ready to play the next team and see what develops."

And as the hockey world tries to wrap its collective head around the development of a first-year fran-chise making it this far, McPhee and the Knights can't be bothered trying to figure it out themselves. "There's not a lot of time reflect

and to sit back and think like that," McPhee said. "It's all about keeping moving forward and trying to do whatever we can to keep our standards high.

"You cross your fingers and hope it continues to work and doesn't turn to dust in a few days ... once we started well we wanted to keep playing well and haven't had time to get sentimental or reflective.' That will no doubt come after the final.

Notice of Commencement of a Screening

> Côté Gold Project Transmission Line

> > Ontario

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it all in." The Quebec Major Junior Hockey League's Titan drafted Dobson sixth overall in 2016 - and he has found success ever since.

The 18-year-old is the top prospect for June's NHL draft playing at the Canadian major junior championship. He helped the Titan capture their first league title since 1999 with a six-game victory over the Blainville-Boisbriand Armada in the OMJHL final

Acadie-Bathurst (2-1 at the Memorial Cup) advanced directly into the championship game at the national tourney and faces the winner of Friday's semifinal between the Ontario Hockey League's Hamilton Bulldogs (2-1) and host Regina Pats (2-1) on Sunday.

Dobson has seven points through three games, leading all defencemen.

"It's been an exciting year," said Dobson, who is the No. 5-ranked North American skater in NHL Central Scouting's most recent draft report. "I think years like this only happen once in a lifetime.

"Just been trying to enjoy the experience and have fun with it and take it all in."



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BUSINESS

MARKETS Yesterday's close, 4 p.m Bitcoin S&P/TSX Up 75.12 25,316.53 Dow NASDAQ Nikkei Oil Gold British£ Euro Dollar Up 9.91 16,202.69 Up 10.44 7,645.51 Down \$0.31 \$65.64 Down \$40.59 Up 0.271¢ Down 128.76 22,694.50 Down \$0.70 \$1,300.00 Down 0.37¢ \$1.7368 CDN Down 0.79¢ \$1.5250 CDN 77.355¢ ÚS \$764741US

Tax implications for self-employed

Ignoring CRA's quarterly instalment reminders can be costly

JAMIE GOLOMBEK FINANCIAL POST

Friday, June 15, is an important tax date, not only for those who are self-employed (your 2017 tax return is due then) but also for those taxpayers who are required to pay taxes by quarterly instalments.

If you're one of those taxpayers, hopefully you didn't simply hang up if you recently received an automated telephone message purporting to be from the Canada Revenue Agency because chances are it was actually from the CRA.

At the end of May, the CRA starting sending automated telephone may be required to pay their tax by quarterly instalments and have either missed a payment or been charged instalment interest in the past, to remind them of the June 15 due date.

The messages will continue to be sent through Monday. The message neither includes any personal taxpayer information nor does it ask for any. Note that since the due-date reminder message is not a telemarketing call, the National Do Not Call List, which allows Canadians to opt out of receiving telemarketing calls, does not apply. (You can still, however, opt out of these calls by contacting the CRA yourself.)

The instalment system is a tricky one and doesn't apply to everyone. For example, if you're an employee and your employment is your main, if not only, source of income, then you likely don't have an obligation to make quarterly instalments. But, if you earn selfemployment income, net rental income, investment income or realize capital gains in your nonregistered account, you may have an obligation to pay tax by instalments. Failure to do so can result in arrears interest and, in some cases, instalment penalties.

Under the technical tax rules, quarterly tax instalments (due March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15) are required for 2018 if your "net tax owing" this year will be more than \$3,000 (\$1,800 for Quebec tax filers) and was also greater than \$3,000 in either 2017 or 2016. The definition of net tax owing is effectively your net federal and provincial taxes, less income tax withheld at source. If are you self-employed, your instalments must include any CPP contributions and voluntary EI premiums.

You have three methods to determine how much you need to pay each quarter: the no-calculation method, the prior-year method and the current-year method. You can choose the one that results in the lowest payments.

Under the no-calculation option, the CRA calculates your March and June instalments based on 25 per



If you earn self-employment income, net rental income, investment income or realize capital gains in a non-registered account, you may have an obligation to pay tax by instalments.

owe in 2018. Simply pay one-quarter of your estimated amount on each of the four instalment dates. This option is useful if the income source that gave rise to instalments in a prior year no longer applies. For example, if you've sold your rental property last year and no longer have significant income not subject to deductions at source, you may not need to make any 2018 instalments, despite receiving a call or instalment reminder from the CRA. But be warned because if your estimate is inaccurate and you make instalments

that are lower than the no-calcula-

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tion option above, you could be hit with arrears interest.

If that happens, you do have the right to object and go to court. But, as a recent tax case shows, simply ignoring the CRA instalment reminders could be a costly error. The case involved a taxpayer who was assessed arrears interest because he failed to pay the required tax instalments for the 2013 tax year. The Tax Court found that the taxpayer was indeed required to pay instalments of tax due and since he did not do so on a timely basis, he was liable for interest. The taxpayer appealed

this decision to the Federal Court of Appeal, which released its decision late last year.

The court simplified the rule: the taxpayer is off the hook for instalments provided his "net tax owing for the particular year, does not exceed the individual's instalment threshold (\$3,000) for that year." In court, the taxpayer admitted that his net tax owing for the 2013 taxation year was greater than \$3,000, namely \$6,207.75.

The taxpayer's net tax owing for the 2011 taxation year was also over \$3,000. The taxpayer submitted that he was "misled" by instalment reminders sent out to him by the Canada Revenue Agency. He submitted that the notices told him his net tax owing for 2013 was only \$2.888.

POSTMEDIA FILES

The Tax Court, however, found that the notices actually told him that \$2,888 was the total of the instalments he was required to make, not his net tax owing for 2013. Thus, the Tax Court and, subsequently, the appellate court found that the reminders were not misleading and upheld the arrears interest charged.

that Jamie.Golombek@Cibc.Com

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING FOR CLOSURE PLAN

This Notice of Public Meeting is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) will be holding Public Meetings for the Côté Gold Project Closure Plan.

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD, and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario.



mine development can begin. The expected mine life of the Côté Gold Project is 17 years, with operations anticipated to start in 2021.

Meeting Information

Notice of all upcoming consultation events will be advertised in local papers and published at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold-events

Public meetings to discuss the Côté Gold Project Closure Plan will be held as follows:

Gogama – Wednesday, June 13 4:00 to 7:00 pm 26 Clarke Street

Timmins – Thursday, June 14 4:00 to 7:00 pm McIntyre Arena Auditorium 85 McIntyre Road (Schumacher)

Sudbury – Friday, June 15 4:00 to 7:00 pm Holiday Inn

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June instalments based on 25 per cent of the net tax owing on your 2016 assessed return. The Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 instalments are then calculated based on the net tax owing from your 2017 return, less the March and June instalments you already paid. Provided you stick to the amounts the CRA tells you to pay and you remit the amounts on time, no interest or penalties will be assessed, even if you do end up owing some additional tax when you file your 2018 return next spring. If your income, deductions and credits don't vary much from year to year, this is the simplest option.

By contrast, the prior-year option bases the calculation solely on last year's (2017) income. You calculate your 2018 instalments based on your 2017 tax owing and pay 25 per cent of the amount on each instalment date. Choose this option if you estimate that your 2018 income, deductions and credits will be very similar to 2017 but significantly different than 2016. Third, under the current-year

Third, under the current-year method, you can simply base your 2018 instalments on the amount of estimated tax you think you will

ogama 129 Côté Gold Project-Site Hwy Sudbury 5 km buffer from (* centre of project

Closure Plan and Project Update

Public Meetings will be held to discuss the Project's Closure Plan, which is currently being developed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00 (as amended) under Part VII of the *Mining Act*. The Closure Plan will include information about how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations, how the affected land will be rehabilitated, and the associated costs. This plan must be developed before roso negent street

Comments

Members of the public, Indigenous communities and other interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in Project consultation events, and to contact IAMGOLD directly with information requests, comments or questions.

More information about the Côté Gold Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/collegold

Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the Côté Gold Project to:

> Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 T: 416-594-2884 E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com

All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Project Officer or the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change's Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at (416) 327-1434.





Rock ink Sullivan's nephew

New forward's father, Chris Brousseau, was franchise's first captain during 1991-91 season

THOMAS PERRY THE DAILY PRESS

Riley Brousseau has decided to make the jump to Junior 'A' hockey and sign with his hometown Timmins Rock.

It wasn't an easy decision, however, for the 2001-birth-year for-ward who still has a year of midget eligibility left and could have returned to the Timmins Majors. After being part of a Majors fran-

chise that struggled to a Great NorthMidget League-worst 2 - 32 - 1 - 1record in 2016-17, Brousseau was part of a team that turned things around in 2017-18 (13-21-1-1) and swept the Soo Greyhounds in a best-of-three series before bowing out to the North Bay Trappers in three-straight games.

"I was talking to people and say ing, 'should I play here, should I play there?'" he said. "And obvi-ously the OHL Under-18 Priority Selection was in my head, so I was kind of wondering where I should play.

"Beersy (Rock coach Corey Beer) told me if I play here he can get me to tryouts in the QMJHL, the OHL or NCAA or CIS schools."

Brousseau plans to eventually go to school when his Junior 'A' days are behind him.

In the meantime, he is grateful for those who have helped him get the opportunity he is now embracing. "I really want to thank the

Timmins Majors, the coaching staff and all of my teammates, as well as my sponsors for a great season," he said.

Brousseau (regular season: 34. 13-12-25, 55; playoffs: 5, 0-4-4,



THOMAS PERRY/THE DAILY PRESS Timmins Rock coach Corey Beer and forward Riley Brousseau hold the 2001-birth-year forward's white road jersey. The Rock officially announced on Friday that Brousseau, who played seven regular season games and 13 more in the playoffs as an affiliate player, has signed to play for them in 2018-19. He joins former Timmins Majors teammate Austin Holmes and defenceman Carson Burlington on the roster.

was one of the top snipers for the Majors last season and he also spent time with the Rock as an affiliate player (regular season: 7, 1-1-2,

2; playoffs: 13, 2-2-4, 0). "I just played my game and it helped that the boys brought me in and made me part of the Rock

family right away," he said. ``It is a lot faster and they guys area lot bigger. Obviously, I was a 16

year old playing up as an AP. "In the Great North Midget League, you have a lot more room to play. Hopefully, I can step in this year and prove myself.'

Brousseau had also played with a number of Rock players - including Riley Robitaille, who started the season with the Majors - in the past, which helped boost his confidence level, as well." During conversations with Beer and Rock general manager Kevin

Peever, Brousseau got a clear understanding of what the team is hoping to see from him in 2018-

19. "They assigned me a role for the

upcoming season," he said. "It is to get at least 25 goals as a rookie. Hopefully, I can accomplish that."

Brousseau, who was officially listed at 6-0 and 154 pounds last season, has been working hard this off season to add to his 175 pound frame.

"I have been in the gym every day, seven days a week at Discover Fitness and I have been working on my legs," he said.

"It is has really helped me. Hopefully, I can get stronger and faster."

Brousseau is confident being bigger and stronger will help him make the adjustment to playing against NOJHL players this season.

"Oh, for sure," he said. Brousseau didn't have far to look to find a positive role model in the world of hockey when he was grow-

"I have always looked up to my

uncle, Steve Sullivan," he said. Sullivan, of course, is a senior advisor with the Rock and played for the franchise in its first year in the NOJHL, back when it was known as the Golden Bears, before going on to an illustrious NHL career that saw him play 1,011 regular season games and another 50 in the playoffs.

"I would like to follow in his footsteps, hopefully," Brousseau said. 'I see him once a vear. at the Molson Lever-Sullivan Classic, and we chat a little bit. He has told me to always make sure I keep my feet moving."

Sullivan's No. 26 is, of course, retired, so there is no chance Brousseau will get to wear his uncle's number this season

See ROCK B2

ON TAP

LOCAL SPORTS

SUNDAY, JUNE 10 TLL: Junior/Senior Division. Red Sox vs Javs at Parc Thériault. 1:15 p.m.; Red Sox vs Pirates at Parc Thériault, 4:15 p.m. TMSC: Rebels vs Kap Longhorns at Carlo Catarello Field in

Kapuskasing, time TBA.

MONDAY, JUNE 11

TLL: Minor Division, Home Improvement Center Orioles vs All North Electric Red Sox at D&R Little League Park, 5:30 p.m.; Major Division, Dailey's YIG Orioles vs Krazy Krazy Red Sox at D&R Little League Park, 7:30 p.m.

TWSC: Rehab Plus vs Porcupine Kinsmen at Roland Michener Secondary School, 6 p.m.; Timmins Terminators vs Family Eye Care at Roland Michener Secondary School, 7:30 p.m.

TMBL: Red Sox vs Brewers at Parc Thériault, 6:15 p.m. **TUESDAY, JUNE 12**

TLL: Minor Division, TPA Athletics vs Guillemette Masonry Blue Jayss at D&R Little League Park, 5:30 p.m.; Major Division, TVF Athletics vs OPG Blue Jays at D&R Little League Park, 7:30 p.m.

TMBL: Pirates vs Orioles at Parc Thériault, 6:15 p.m. **TMSC:** TUFC vs Rebel at Timmins Regional Athletics & Soccer Complex, 7:30 p.m.; Juvenis Fabula vs Blizzard at Timmins Regional Athletics & Soccer Complex, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING FOR CLOSURE PLAN

This Notice of Public Meeting is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) will be holding Public Meetings for the Côté Gold Project Closure Plan

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD, and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario



mine development can begin. The expected mine life of the Côté Gold Project is 17 years, with operations anticipated to start in 2021.

Meeting Information

Notice of all upcoming consultation events will be advertised in local papers and published at: www.iamgold.com/coteoold-events

Public meetings to discuss the Côté Gold Project Closure Plan will be held as follows:

Gogama – Wednesday, June 13 4:00 to 7:00 pm 26 Clarke Street

Timmins - Thursday, June 14 4:00 to 7:00 pm McIntyre Arena Auditorium 85 McIntyre Road (Schumacher)

Sudbury – Friday, June 15 4:00 to 7:00 pm Holiday Inn 1696 Regen

TLL: Minor Division, All North Electric Red Sox vs TPA Athletics at D&R Little League Park, 5:30 p.m.; Major Division, Krazy Krazy Red Sox vs TVF Athletics at D&R Little League Park, 7:30 p.m.

TLL: Junior/Senior Division, Pirates vs Jays at Parc Thériault, 6:15 p.m.

TWSC: Dunrite Rubber Wolfpack vs Rehab Plus at Roland Michener Secondary School, 6 p.m.; Porcupine Kinsmen vs Restore Physiotherapy Pandas at Roland Michener Secondary School, 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

TLL: Minor Division, Guillemette Masonry Blue Jays vs Home Improvement Center Orless at D&R Little League Park, 5:30 p.m.; Major Division, OPG Blue Jays vs Dailey's YIG Orioles at D&R Little League Park, 7:30 p.m.

TMBL: Brewers vs Pirates at Parc Thériault, 6:15 p.m.

TMSC: Blizzard vs Lets Try Soccer Again at Timmins Regional Athletics & Soccer Complex, 7:30 p.m.

TWSC: Rehab Plus vs Timmins Terminators at Roland Michener Secondary School, 6 p.m.; Family Eye Care vs Porcupine Kinsmen at Roland Michener Secondary School, 7:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

TMBL: Orioles vs Whiskey Jacks at Parc Thériault, 6:15 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

TWSC: Restore Physiotherapy Pandas vs Dunrite Rubber Wolfpack at Roland Michener Secondary School, 10:30 a.m.; Timmins Terminators vs Porcupine Kinsmen at Roland Michener Secondary School, 1 p.m.; Family Eye Care vs Rehab Plus at Roland Michener Secondary School, 2:30 p.m.

Closure Plan and Project Update

Public Meetings will be held to discuss the Project's Closure Plan, which is currently being developed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 240/00 (as amended) under Part VII of the Mining Act. The Closure Plan will include information about how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations, how the affected land will be rehabilitated, and the associated costs. This plan must be developed before

Comments

Members of the public, Indigenous communities and other interested persons are encouraged to actively participation Project consultation events, and to contact IAMGOLD directly with information requests, comments or questions

More information about the Côté Gold Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold

Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the Côté Gold Project to:

> Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 T: 416-594-2884 E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com

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Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-6

Government Agency Notification

TC180501 | April 2019

Christian Naponse

From:	Projectmail - IMGsiims <imgsiims@amecfw.com></imgsiims@amecfw.com>			
Sent:	June 15, 2018 8:31 AM			
То:	Christian Naponse			
Subject:	FW: Northern Region - Timmins, Electricity Screening Process, Côté Gold Project - for SIIMS			
Attachments: Northern Region - Timmins - Electricity Screening Process - Côté Gold Pprovide Screening Process - Côté Gold Pxl Northern Region - Timmins - Electricity Screening Process - Côté Gold Pxl Cote_NoticeofCommence_EA_Trans_Line.pdf				
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up			
Flag Status:	Flagged			
Categories:	SIIMS task			

From: CoteGold [mailto:cotegold@iamgold.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 14, 2018 11:18 AM
To: Projectmail - IMGsiims <IMGsiims@amecfw.com>
Subject: FW: Northern Region - Timmins, Electricity Screening Process, Côté Gold Project

From: Lindsey Taylor
Sent: June 13, 2018 8:56 AM
To: eanotification.nregion@ontario.ca
Cc: CoteGold <<u>cotegold@iamgold.com</u>>
Subject: Northern Region - Timmins, Electricity Screening Process, Côté Gold Project

Good morning,

We are pleased to submit the notice of a screening for the proposed 44 km 115 kV transmission line required for development of the Côté Gold Project. As per the new process for submitting streamlined environment assessments (EAs), please find attached a copy of the project information form and project notice.

If you have any questions, I invite you to contact Steven Woolfenden at +1 (416) 360-4710, extension 122884.

Sincerely,

LINDSEY TAYLOR, EIT

Environmental Coordinator

Lindsey Taylor@lamgold.com 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y4 T 416 607 7989 www.iamgold.com Ontario Government Complex 5520 Highway 101 E, P.O. Bag 3080 South Porcupine, Ontario, P0N 1H0 (705) 235-1513 | (705) 235-1520 email: <u>steven.momy@ontario.ca</u>

Ontario

Linked in 🔤

The contents of this communication, including any attachment(s), are confidential and may be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient (or are not receiving this communication on behalf of the intended recipient), please notify the sender immediately and delete or destroy this communication without reading it, and without making, forwarding, or retaining any copy or record of it or its contents. Thank you.

From: David Brown [mailto:David Brown@iamgold.com]
Sent: May 11, 2018 1:42 PM
To: Momy, Steven (MOECC)
Cc: Guindon, Jean (MOECC); imgsiims@amecfw.com
Subject: MOECC "Notice of Commencement of a Screening" for your review.

Hi Steve,

Would you be able to circulate the attached "Notice of Commencement of a Screening" internally for a quick review prior to IAMGOLD finalizing and issuing to the public.

We just want to make sure we have captured the proper criteria for the notice. Hopefully we can finalize and issue to all stakeholders at the end of next week.

Have a great weekend.

Dave Brown Manager of Environment and Community Relations, COTE GOLD JV Mobile: + 1-705-923-3369 Email: David Brown@iamgold.com



Notice of Commencement of a Screening

Côté Gold Project Transmission Line

The Study

This Notice of Commencement is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that **IAMGOLD Corporation** (IAMGOLD) is beginning an environmental study to determine the potential environmental effects of the installation of a 115 kV transmission line connecting the **Côté Gold Project** to the Hydro One transmission network near the Shining Tree Distribution Station, to provide permanent power for the proposed mine.



Background

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD, and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario. Development of the mine requires a reliable power supply for the construction and operations phases.

IAMGOLD proposes to construct a new 115 kV transmission line of approximately 44 km length, from a location near the Shining Tree Distribution Station to the mine. The new transmission line will be constructed primarily along an existing transmission line right-of-way.

The Process

The study will be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the *Electricity Projects Regulations*) and the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Line Facilities* under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act.*

On completion of the study, an Environmental Screening Report will be completed and made available for a 30-day public review period. A Notice of Completion will advise interested parties of the locations where the report can be reviewed.

Comments

Members of the public, Indigenous communities and other interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the planning process.

Notice of all upcoming consultation events will be advertised in local papers and published at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold-events

More information about the Côté Gold Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold

Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the **Côté Gold Transmission Line Project** to:

Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 T: 416-360-4710 E-mail: <u>cotegold@iamgold.com</u>

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Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-7

Land Use Letter of Commencement

TC180501 | April 2019

From: Christian Naponse [mailto:christian NAPONSE@iamgold.com]
Sent: June 20, 2018 9:24 AM
To: Rigg, Owen (MNRF)
Cc: David Brown
Subject: RE: Local Trapper Notices
Importance: High

Good Morning,

To follow up on the email below, I await further instruction with regards to distribution of Notices to the local trappers in the area of the proposed transmission line.

Christian Naponse Community Affairs Coordinator, Cote Gold Email: <u>Christian_Naponse@iamgold.com</u>



From: David Brown Sent: June 17, 2018 2:24 PM To: Rigg, Owen (MNRF) <<u>Owen.Rigg@ontario.ca</u>> Cc: Christian Naponse <<u>christian NAPONSE@iamgold.com</u>> Subject: Local Trapper Notices

Hi Owen,

As part of the Transmission Line Screening Process we would like to send out Notices to the local Trappers in the area of the proposed transmission line.

Previously we have sent envelopes with notice information with stamps and MNRF would address and mail out these notices. (this is due privacy, FOIA)

Can Christian Purolate them to you or who would be the best person to send this to?

Below is the address to be mailed:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Timmins District Ontario Government Complex 5520 Hwy 101 East P.O. Bag 3090 South Porcupine, Ontario P0N 1H0 Telephone: 705-235-1333 Facsimile: 705-235-1377

Thanks,

Dave Brown Manager of Environment and Community Relations, **COTE GOLD JV** Mobile: + 1-705-923-3369 From: Christian Naponse [mailto:christian NAPONSE@iamgold.com]
Sent: June 20, 2018 1:25 PM
To: Rigg, Owen (MNRF)
Cc: David Brown
Subject: RE: Local Trapper Notices

Hi Owen,

I have the notices, which include a map, as well as some envelopes. I will get stamps and add those to the package and send it to you at... Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Timmins District Ontario Government Complex 5520 Hwy 101 East P.O. Bag 3090 South Porcupine, Ontario PON 1H0

Is this address accurate?

Thanks,

Christian Naponse Community Affairs Coordinator, Cote Gold Email: <u>Christian Naponse@iamgold.com</u>



From: Rigg, Owen (MNRF) [mailto:Owen.Rigg@ontario.ca] Sent: June 20, 2018 1:05 PM To: Christian Naponse <<u>christian_NAPONSE@iamgold.com</u>> Cc: David Brown <<u>David_Brown@iamgold.com</u>> Subject: RE: Local Trapper Notices

Hey Christian,

We will send the notice on behalf of IAMGOLD.

We will need to be provided stamps, the formal notice and a map of the proposed area.

But no issue getting the information out.

-Owen

Owen Rigg Senior Lands and Waters Technical Specialist Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Timmins District 705-235-1333

Christian Naponse

From:	Maydew, Krista <krista.maydew@woodplc.com></krista.maydew@woodplc.com>
Sent:	July 13, 2018 9:08 AM
То:	Christian Naponse
Cc:	Carr, Don
Subject:	FW: Local Trapper Notices - please enter into SIIMS
Categories:	SIIMS task

From: David Brown [mailto:David Brown@iamgold.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 2:29 PM
To: Rigg, Owen (MNRF) <<u>Owen.Rigg@ontario.ca</u>>
Cc: Projectmail - IMGsiims <<u>IMGsiims@amecfw.com</u>>; Christian Naponse <<u>christian_NAPONSE@iamgold.com</u>>
Subject: RE: Local Trapper Notices

Hi Owen,

Just following up to see if you received the letters to be sent to the trappers ?

Please let me know if they have been sent.

Thanks,

Dave

From: Rigg, Owen (MNRF) [mailto:Owen.Rigg@ontario.ca] Sent: June 20, 2018 1:26 PM To: Christian Naponse <<u>christian_NAPONSE@iamgold.com</u>> Cc: David Brown <<u>David_Brown@iamgold.com</u>> Subject: RE: Local Trapper Notices

The address is correct.

Just make it to my Attention.

Thanks again.

-Owen

Owen Rigg Senior Lands and Waters Technical Specialist Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Timmins District 705-235-1333



401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, PO Box 153 Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y4 **T** 416 360 4710 **F** 416 360 4750 **Toll Free** 1 888 IMG 9999 **W** www.iamgold.com **E** cotegold@iamgold.com

June 15, 2018

RE: Environmental Assessment for a 44 Kilometre Transmission Line Between the Shining Tree Distribution Station and the Côté Gold Project

Dear community member,

IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) is proposing to develop a new open-pit gold mine approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama, Ontario and will require power to operate the Project, including processing of the ore. IAMGOLD is studying the potential effects of a proposed 44 kilometre, 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line to connect the Côté Gold Project to the Hydro One Networks Incorporated transmission line near the Shining Tree Distribution Station. As part of the environmental assessment process, IAMGOLD welcomes feedback from people who are interested in, or may be affected by the transmission line. IAMGOLD will endeavor to address your questions, comments and concerns related to the construction and operation of the proposed transmission line.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) has addressed and sent this letter to you on IAMGOLD's behalf, as the MNRF has you listed as a land user in the vicinity of the proposed transmission line right-of-way. The MNRF is unable to release your contact information to IAMGOLD without consent and has elected to mail this letter without releasing your contact information.

Please see the attached Notice of Commencement of a Screening that was published in the Timmins Press and Sudbury Star on May 26, 2018. The Notice includes information on the Project, and contact information for submitting any questions or comments you may have. Additional Project information is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold

If you would like to be notified of updates to the Côté Gold Project and the environmental assessment process, including documents available for public review, please let IAMGOLD know at your earliest convenience. Please note that any personal information you submit will become part of the public record that is available to the general public, unless you request your personal information remains confidential.

In closing, IAMGOLD looks forward to hearing from and working with affected stakeholders to mitigate potential effects associated with the transmission line. If you would like to meet with IAMGOLD to discuss the Project or the proposed transmission line, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com

Attachment: Notice of Commencement of a Screening



Notice of Commencement of a Screening

Côté Gold Project Transmission Line

The Study

This Notice of Commencement is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that **IAMGOLD Corporation** (IAMGOLD) is beginning an environmental study to determine the potential environmental effects of the installation of a 115 kV transmission line connecting the **Côté Gold Project** to the Hydro One transmission network near the Shining Tree Distribution Station, to provide permanent power for the proposed mine.



Background

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD, and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario. Development of the mine requires a reliable power supply for the construction and operations phases.

IAMGOLD proposes to construct a new 115 kV transmission line of approximately 44 km length, from a location near the Shining Tree Distribution Station to the mine. The new transmission line will be constructed primarily along an existing transmission line right-of-way.

The Process

The study will be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the *Electricity Projects Regulations*) and the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Line Facilities* under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act.*

On completion of the study, an Environmental Screening Report will be completed and made available for a 30-day public review period. A Notice of Completion will advise interested parties of the locations where the report can be reviewed.

Comments

Members of the public, Indigenous communities and other interested persons are encouraged to actively participate in the planning process.

Notice of all upcoming consultation events will be advertised in local papers and published at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold-events

More information about the Côté Gold Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold

Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the **Côté Gold Transmission Line Project** to:

Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 T: 416-360-4710 E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com

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Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-8

Request for Guidance on Engagement

TC180501 | April 2019

wood

-----Original Message-----From: Smithanik, Shereen (ENERGY) <Shereen.Smithanik@ontario.ca> Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 1:28 PM

To: Steven Woolfenden <Steven_Woolfenden@iamgold.com>

Cc: Allen, Paula (MECP) <Paula.Allen@ontario.ca>; Testa, Antonia (MECP) <Antonia.Testa@ontario.ca>; Dagssie, Yves (MECP) <Yves.Dagssie@ontario.ca>; Guindon, Jean (MECP) <jean.guindon@ontario.ca>; Momy, Steven (MECP) <Steven.Momy@ontario.ca>; McCabe, Shannon (ENERGY) <Shannon.McCabe@ontario.ca>; Samuel, Aisha (MNDM) <Aisha.Samuel@ontario.ca>; Maydew, Krista <krista.maydew@woodplc.com>; David Brown <David_Brown@iamgold.com>; Christian Naponse

<christian_NAPONSE@iamgold.com>; Lindsey Taylor <Lindsey_Taylor@iamgold.com>; Carr, Don <don.carr@woodplc.com> Subject: RE: Cote Gold Project - Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities - Request for Guidance / Confirmation of Consultation Requirements

Hi Steven,

Thank you for providing us with this information. Under the Class EA for minor transmission, the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (formerly the Ministry of Energy) provides consultation direction for these transmission projects. I can see how this may be confusing given that our Ministry is also handling permitting for the mine, as you pointed out. I encourage you to continue with your consultations and I will be in touch to go over the process a bit further. For the record, our assessment focus is solely on the transmission line. Please let me know a time that works and I can schedule a phone call with myself and my colleague Shannon McCabe to go over the process a little bit. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,

Shereen Smithanik

Senior Policy Advisor

Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines

416-326-0513

shereen.smithanik@ontario.ca<mailto:shereen.smithanik@ontario.ca>

From: Steven Woolfenden [Steven_Woolfenden@iamgold.com]

Sent: 22 August 2018 11:36

To: Smithanik, Shereen (ENERGY)

Cc: Allen, Paula (MECP); Testa, Antonia (MECP); Dagssie, Yves (MECP); Guindon, Jean (MECP); Momy, Steven (MECP); McCabe, Shannon (ENERGY); Samuel, Aisha (MNDM); Maydew, Krista; David Brown; Christian Naponse; Lindsey Taylor; Carr, Don; Maydew, Krista

Subject: Cote Gold Project - Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities - Request for Guidance / Confirmation of **Consultation Requirements**

Dear Ms. Smithanik:

IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) initiated a study under the Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for Minor Transmission Facilities for the installation of a 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line connecting the Côté Gold Project to the Hydro One transmission network at the Shining Tree Distribution Station, to provide power for the proposed mine.

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 kilometres southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario. Development and operations of the mine require a reliable power supply.

As per direction provided to IAMGOLD on August 8, 2018 from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, IAMGOLD is writing to confirm our approach to Indigenous consultation for the Class EA for the proposed 115 kV transmission line. IAMGOLD received approvals on its proposed Côté Gold Project from the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency on April 13, 2016 and a positive decision statement from the provincial Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change on December 22, 2016. The proposed connection to Hydro One's existing distribution station, replaces the need for IAMGOLD to construct a new 230 kV line from the site to the Porcupine Substation in Timmins, which was assessed and approved as part of the Côté Gold Project Individual EA. Both decision statements set out conditions which outlined the communities required to be consulted going forward. The provincial and federal lists of Indigenous communities to be consulted vary substantially, as described below: Provincial Indigenous Consultation Requirement:

Federal Indigenous Consultation Requirement:

- Aundeck Omni Kaning First Nation
- Beaverhouse First Nation
- Brunswick House First Nation
- Chapleau Ojibwe First Nation
- Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni
- Flying Post First Nation (represented by Wabun Tribal Council)
- Matachewan First Nation
- Mattagami First Nation (represented by Wabun Tribal Council)
- Missanabie Cree First Nation
- M'Chigeeng First Nation
- Serpent River First Nation
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation
- Wahgoshig First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 (which represents Northern Lights and Temiskaming Métis Councils)
- Mattagami First Nation
- Flying Post First Nation
- Brunswick House First Nation
- Métis represented by the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 Consultation Committee

In addition to the conditions provided by the federal and provincial governments, IAMGOLD's approach to consultation is inclusive of the consultation plan approved by then Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) to guide consultation throughout the EA process and the direction provided in the EA approvals. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that the provincial list of communities to consult (above) is inclusive of any communities that could potentially have an interest in the proposed transmission line. It is our understanding that as of early August, MENDM was in the process of preparing a letter of guidance outlining direction on Indigenous consultation related to the Notice of Project Status for the Côté Gold Project provided to MNDM on March 22, 2018. In the absence of direction from the Ministry, IAMGOLD will continue to engage with the communities listed within this letter. Should the Ministry identify a different list of communities to engage, IAMGOLD will work to revise our efforts at that point. We look forward to receiving a response from the Ministry. Respectfully, Steve

STEVEN WOOLFENDEN

Director, Environment

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[Description: IAMGOLD Sig]



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-9

Summary of Transmission Line Comments

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Comments and Responses Related to Transmission Line – June 27, 2012 to August 30, 2018

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizatio <u>ns</u>	Comments	Official Response
5	Meeting	06/27/2012	Minister of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) met with IAMGOLD on 2012-06-27 and pledged support and assistance for the Côté Gold Project, indicated that the Project is eligible for the provincial power rebate, and provided guidance on First Nations consultations.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Minister of MNDM indicated that the Côté Gold Project is eligible for the provincial power rebate.	IAMGOLD thanks MNDM for the information and will follow-up accordingly.
46	Meeting	11/15/2012	IAMGOLD provided a PowerPoint presentation on the current status of the Project Description of the Côté Gold Project, primarily to understand the Environmental Assessment (EA) requirements, and show maps of: the project location/setting, location of local First Nations (FNs), regional and local watershed boundaries, a preliminary site layout (including proposed tailings storage areas, mine rock areas, the open pit, plant site facilities, camp location, water diversions, transmission line routes). A currently proposed high level EA,	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Mattagami Region Conservation Authority, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, Amec Foster	1) For a new (more direct) route for the power transmission line, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) would require: "values" to be assessed; consideration of different options for power; advantages/ disadvantages of different routes; identification of impact(s) on Navigable Waters and cottagers. May need to also contact Transport Canada regarding interference of wires on floatplanes.	IAMGOLD will assess the alternatives transmission corridors within the coordinated EA.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			permitting and construction schedule was also presented.	Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation		
29	Meeting	11/19/2012	Meeting between IAMGOLD and the Ministry of Northern Mines and Development (MNDM). IAMGOLD introduced the Côté Gold Project, and the specific related aspects of power, aboriginal engagement, and permitting.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) IAMGOLD highlighted the importance of power relating to project viability and cost management at Côté Gold. 2) MNDM encouraged IAMGOLD to coordinate with the Ministry of Energy.	IAMGOLD has been engaging in dialogue with the Ministry of Energy.
174	Meeting	02/20/2013	IAMGOLD met with various government representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), and Ministry of Transportation (MTO) to discuss the Côté Gold Draft Project Description.	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure,	1) The substation that would need to be added on the 500kV line is a major undertaking and would take approximately 7 years to build. 2) If IAMGOLD goes with the transmission line alternative route, how much longer will it take?	IAMGOLD is not proposing a transmission line that would require new substation construction on the 500 kV line.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
				IAMGOLD		
				Corporation		
174	Meeting	02/20/2013	IAMGOLD met with various government representatives from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), and Ministry of Transportation (MTO) to discuss the Côté Gold Draft Project Description.	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) We want to be involved in the transmission lines as soon as possible and be sure to do the work for several of the options, not just your preferred one. Have two alternatives for the lines, something might come up and again, involve us soon.	IAMGOLD will conduct an assessment of the transmission line alternatives and involve MNR and other government agencies in this assessment as appropriate. The preferred alternative will be presented and assessed in the EA report.
221	Meeting	05/23/2013	IAMGOLD and AMEC met with the Ministries of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), Environment (MOE), and Natural Resources (MNR) to provide a Project update and to review the Draft Terms of Reference.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of	1) Why are you crossing Kenogamissi Lake with the transmission line? There has been some clearing for a potential transmission line to link a new dam located between Mattagami and Kenogamissi Falls which may provide another option for the alignment.	IAMGOLD is working with the Ontario Power Generation on the routing options but obviously it would be good to check on this if there could be some synergies with new dams/power sources.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Гуре			the Environment, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation		
224	Letter	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) - Northern Policy and Planning Unit provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS notes the comments from the Ministry of Natural Resources relating to the proposed transmission line that suggests IAMGOLD contact Transport Canada regarding potential interference of the transmission wires on floatplanes. MTCS looks forward to additional information regarding IAMGOLD's discussions with Transport Canada in this regard and any resulting modifications to the Project in the final ToR.	IAMGOLD acknowledges the potential concerns with the proposed transmission line crossing of Kenogamissi Lake. IAMGOLD is reviewing the proposed alignment and alternative route in order to avoid or minimize the concern. If needed IAMGOLD will engage Transport Canada regarding the transmission line, all discussions will be documented in either the Proposed ToR, Record of Consultation and/or the environmental assessment report.
228	Letter	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR).	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Transmission Line crossing Kenogamissi Lake, is not a good idea as indications are that airplanes frequently land on this lake and the transmission line may be a safely hazard. If this is to remain as one of the options, we would suggest that it cross between Kenogamissi Lake and Mattagami Lake (Mattagami Lake Dam / Tembec Bridge area).	This information has been passed on to the engineering team and will be further considered in the design of the Project. The engineering team will also contact OPG to discuss alignment options.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					Recommend talking to OPG as there may have already been initial work looking at a transmission line around here (at least as far as the dam). 2) Transmission Line placement was not included as assessment for alternatives, yet there are two proposed options given. Should include the decision process for determining transmission line placement.	
228	Letter	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR).	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The disposition of land for the transmission line is missing.	The Proposed ToR will be revised to specifically incorporate disposition of land for the transmission line.
228	Letter	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR).	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	Does the outlined reclamation apply to the entire length of the transmission line or only to a measured portion?	Closure of the transmission line is addressed in Section 4.2.3.11 of the EA. The reclamation measures apply to the entire length of the transmission line.
246	E-mail	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) - Timmins District provided comments on the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of Natural Resources	1) The transmission line placement was not included as assessment for alternatives, yet there are two proposed options given. Should include the decision process for determining transmission line placement.	The transmission line placement is considered in Section 5.3.1.12 as well as in the summary in Table 5-7.
246	E-mail	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) - Timmins District provided comments	Ministry of Natural Resources	1) With reference to Page 5-22, the transmission line crossing Kenogamissi Lake, is not a good	This information has been passed on to the engineering team and will be further considered in the design of the Project.

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Page 5 WOOd.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			on the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).		idea as indications are that airplanes frequently land on this lake and the transmission line may be a safely hazard. If this is to remain as one of the options, we would suggest that it cross between Kenogamissi Lake and Mattagami Lake (Mattagami Lake Dam/Tembec Bridge area). The MNR recommends contacting Ontario Power Generation (OPG) as there may have been initial work completed to look at a transmission line around here (at least as far as the dam).	The engineering team will also contact OPG to discuss alignment options.
246	E-mail	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) - Timmins District provided comments on the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of Natural Resources	1) With reference to Section 4.2.3.6, does the outlined reclamation apply to the entire length of the transmission line or only to a measured portion?	Closure of the transmission line is addressed in Section 4.2.3.11. The reclamation measures apply to the entire length of the transmission line.
236	Letter	06/10/2013	On 2013-06-10, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) project officer provided comments to IAMGOLD on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) In section 4.2.3.11, you may wish provide more clarity by stating that transfer of ownership of the 230 kV transmission line will be evaluated at the end of the Project.	Text will be revised as suggested for clarity.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
236	Letter	06/10/2013	On 2013-06-10, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) project officer provided comments to IAMGOLD on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Considering the great distance over which the 230 kV transmission line will be built (130 to 170 km), it is unclear to the reader why there are only two routing alternatives that will be considered. The Rainy River Gold Project included four alternative routings for the 230 kV transmission line, and this was over a distance of less than 20 km. Please provide a rationale as to why more routes will not be considered for the Project	The Proposed ToR will be revised to include a rationale for no further routings being proposed.
236	Letter	06/10/2013	On 2013-06-10, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) project officer provided comments to IAMGOLD on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Section 5.3.1.13: I recall during at least one of the interministerial meetings, IAMGOLD made reference to a third transmission line route, which I understand is no longer being considered. Because it was an alternative route which was considered for the Project, it should be mentioned in the ToR – and if it were screened out, then a rationale for having done so should be provided, as it was both for onsite diesel-fired power generation and for renewable energy as the primary power source for site operations.	All options considered to date are described in the Draft ToR. The 'third option' was, we believe, the concept of tying into the 115 kV line at Shining Tree. However, the Project power demands have increased such that a 230 kV line is required. Therefore this third option is no longer suitable.
302	Meeting	07/03/2013	On 2013-07-03 an Intergovernmental agency	Canadian Environmental	1) Comments about transmission line - in particular the absence of a	The transmission line was a 115kV line that would not be sufficient capacity to



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			meeting was held with representatives from AMEC, IAMGOLD, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency), the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment to discuss the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) responses and an overview of consultation planning. The meeting notes were finalized on 2013-08-06.	Assessment Agency, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	third routing was not well understood. 2) At a past meeting there was a mention of a third route (Shining Tree Route) that was not included in the draft ToR.	serve the Project needs and was therefore removed from the assessment of alternatives. One of the remaining two options follows the same routing as this previously considered option. There were other comments on routing that we are considering in the Project designs.
304	Interview	07/15/2013	AMEC conducted an interview with a representative from Tata Chika Pike Lodge to gather data on local outfitter lodges to support the Land and Resource Use Baseline Study.	Tata Chika Pika Lodge, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure	1) We provide fishing and hunting; BMA CP-31-054 (along the cross- country transmission line. Clients hunt and fish around the lodge). They hunt for grouse, black bear and moose. We have not noticed any changes in the taste, quality or abundance of animals for hunting.	Thank you for your comment. The information collected will be used to support the Land and Resource Use Baseline Study.
350	E-mail	08/14/2013	The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of a representative from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines related to questions about the terminology and scope of	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Table 5-7 currently does not include alternative methods for assessing or mitigating AMIS or Mine Hazards that may be encountered in the building of the transmission line or on the Project site itself.	Thank you for your comment. AMIS or Mine Hazards are existing features primarily related to other sites (not a result of the Project development), some of which may affect the ultimate transmission line route (to avoid/minimize encountering these features), but assessing alternatives methods for mitigating these features is not within the scope of the EA for the

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ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
	туре		the Proposed Terms of Reference.	Organizations		Project. The AMIS or Mine Hazards, however, will be considered in the Project planning, as well as in the contingency plans.
352	E-mail	08/14/2013	The Ministry of the Environment provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines related to mine hazards.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines , Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Are there any rehabilitated hazards en route the proposed transmission corridor? - If so under the Mining Act, they are required to seek Director approval to disturb any previously rehabilitated mine features (including the mine proposed areas and the area associated with the proposed transmission line). This site should be identified prior to moving forward with construction so permissions can be given.	Thank you for your comment. AMIS or Mine Hazards will be considered in the Project planning, as well as in the contingency plans. Appropriate authorization will be obtained prior to undertaking any construction of the Project.
353	E-mail	08/19/2013	The Ministry of the Environment provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Ministry of Energy relating to Power Supply and Routing.	Ministry of Energy , Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	 The ministry does not have any comments on the Record of Consultation, but we do have comments on the draft EA, specifically the section dealing with Power Supply and Routing (section 5.3.14). IAMGOLD has made an effort to respond to initial comments from Ministry staff, however we are still seeking more detail with respect to the anticipated power needs of the project. 	Thank you for your comment. This will be addressed in the EA report.





ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					The proponent should describe the anticipated power needs in the draft Terms of Reference or state that this will be described more in detail in the EA. The power requirements for the project are usually described for each phase (for example the construction phase and the operation phase) and should include approximate dates when the power requirements would begin, and the MWs required at the height of the mine's operations. This information would support the identified need for a 230 kV transmission line connection.	
359	E-mail	08/22/2013	The Ministry of the Environment provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Wabun Tribal Council.	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The Proposed ToR indicates (onp.5-24) that a "review of transmission infrastructure that could serve the Project operations has been carried out". The review is not attached to the Proposed ToR and so the scope of the review is unclear to reviewers. The Proposed ToR indicates that: "there is a 115kV transmission line located approximately 50 km east of the Project, however a 115kV will not be sufficient for the Project". It is not stated whether the "insufficiency" is the result of	Thank you for your comment. The Côté Gold Project is a low-grade Project. To be economically viable, low-grade projects require a high mining rate. A 230kV line is preferred for capacity reasons but also to prevent energy shortfalls. IAMGOLD has thoroughly reviewed whether it is viable or not to run the Project with a 115kV line. Based on the infrastructure requirements for the Project, a 230kV transmission line has been deemed necessary, and a 115kV line is not considered a technically and financially realistic and economically viable solution for





ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments the electrical capacity or energy shortfalls or both. Presuming it is capacity, was consideration given to reducing the mine production capacity of the facilities (i.e. lengthening the production phase) as a means of lowering power demand? We recommend that the proposed ToR carry forwards to the environmental assessment stage a consideration of alternatives that do not involve the construction of a 230kV transmission line as well as the alternative of constructing the 230kV transmission line.	Official Response IAMGOLD. A 115kV line could provide a maximum of 70-80 MW. The current project design requires 120 MW. In addition the capacity of the 115 kV line would be at its limits at 70-80 MW and the stability of the system would be questionable, meaning the ability of the 115kV line to deliver consistent power for a facility needing 70-80 MW would be severely stretched. Also, from an efficiency standpoint, smaller lines have greater line loss rates, as such, use of a 115kV line would waste power and increase power costs. Moreover, with greater power capacity available through a 230 kV line, IAMGOLD will assess the potential to a more power-intensive mining method (in-pit crushing and conveying, IPCC). IPCC use if deemed appropriate can significantly reduce the GHG emissions typically emmitted from the truck fleet. The 120 MW estimate does not include the power which would be required to operate IPCC, as IPCC is still being evaluated by the Project team. Also, with the 230 kV line, IAMGOLD
						still being evaluated by the Project team. Also, with the 230 kV line, IAMGOLD would have capacity in the power
						system to support potential future expansions of the mine and/or local needs, whereas with a 115kV line, expansion options would be significantly
						entirely eliminated or extremely limited.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
320	E-mail	08/29/2013	On 2013-08-26 IAMGOLD shared with a representative from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) information related to the traplines, bear management areas and bait fish harvest blocks that overlap the Project site and those that are near the proposed transmission line. In response, on 2013-08-28 the representative requested that AMEC, on behalf of IAMGOLD, share the results of the effects prediction study to help the Ministry prepare to send out letters outlining these effects to potentially impacted resource harvesters. On 2013-08-29 AMEC, on behalf of IAMGOLD, responded and noted that they would share the study with the Ministry once they have finished with data collection and analysis	Ministry of Natural Resources, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The trapline areas near the transmission line alignment that have cabins include: GO028, GO032, and GO033.	Thank you for your comment. This information will be used to support the Land and Resource Use Baseline study.
320	E-mail	08/29/2013	On 2013-08-26 IAMGOLD shared with a representative from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) information related to the traplines, bear	Ministry of Natural Resources, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment &	1) Bear Management Areas GO- 31-064 overlaps the Project site and GO-290-066 overlaps the transmission line alternative.	Thank you for your comment. This information will be used to support the Land and Resource Use Baseline study.


ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
	Туре		management areas and bait fish harvest blocks that overlap the Project site and those that are near the proposed transmission line. In response, on 2013-08-28 the representative requested that AMEC, on behalf of IAMGOLD, share the results of the effects prediction study to	Organizations Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation		
			help the Ministry prepare to send out letters outlining these effects to potentially impacted resource harvesters. On 2013-08-29 AMEC, on behalf of IAMGOLD, responded and noted that they would share the study with the Ministry once they have finished with data collection and analysis.			
362	E-mail	10/04/2013	IAMGOLD emailed the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to provide all of the official responses to Wabun Tribal Council's comments on the Proposed Terms of Reference. In addition, IAMGOLD requested that the MOE proceeds with obtaining approval of the Proposed	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The current project configuration envisions the construction of a 230 kV transmission line of approximately 160 km in length originating in Timmins. This transmission line adds considerably to the capital costs of the proposed Project and substantially expands the Project footprint. Considering also that this 230 kV line would currently have no useful purpose following	Thank you for your comment. The Cote Gold Project is a low-grade Project. To be economically viable, low-grade projects require a high mining rate.A 230 kV line is preferred for capacity reasons but also to prevent energy shortfalls. IAMGOLD has thoroughly reviewed whether it is viable or not to run the Project with a 115 kV line. Based on the infrastructurerequirements for the Project, a 230 kV transmission line has been deemed necessary, and a 115 kV

Page 13



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	гуре			Organizations		Provide and the second second second second
			Terms of Reference for the		construction, we see the	line is not considered a technically,
			Project.		importance of considering	financially realistic and economically
					carefully options for avoiding	viable solution for IAMGOLD. A 115 kV
					construction of the transmission	line could provide a maximum of 70-80
					line, and the need to justify the	MW. The current project design requires
					preferred alternatives during the	120 MW. In addition the capacity of the
					environmental assessment. The	115 kV line would be at its limit at 70-80
					Proposed ToR indicate (at p.5-24)	MW and the stability of the system
					that a "review of transmission	would be questionable, meaning the
					infrastructure that could serve the	ability of the 115 kV line to deliver
					Project operations has been	consistent power for a facility needing
					carried out". The review is not	70-80 MW was severely stretched. Also,
					attached to the Proposed ToR and	from an efficiency standpoint, smaller
					so the scope of the review is	lines have greater line loss rates, as such,
					unclear to reviewers.	use of a 115kV line would waste power
					The Proposed ToR indicates that:	and increase power costs. Moreover,
					"there is a 115 kV transmission line	with greater power capacity available
					located approximately 50 km east	through a 230 kV line, IAMGOLD will
					of the Project, however, 115 kV will	assess the potential to a more power-
					not be sufficient for the Project." It	intensive mining method (in-pit crushing
					is not stated whether the	and conveying, IPCC) IPCC use if
					"insufficiency" is the result of	deemed appropriate can significantly
					electrical capacity or energy	reduce the GHG emissions typically
					shortfalls or both. Presuming it is	emmitted from the truck fleet. The 120
					capacity, was consideration given	MW estimate does not include the
					to reducing the mine production	power which would be required to
					capacity of the facilities (i.e.	operate IPCC, as IPCC is still being
					lengthening the production phase)	evaluated by the Project team. Also,
					as a means of lowering power	with the 230 kV line, IAMGOLD would
					demand? We note that diesel	have capacity in the power system to
					power has been considered for	support potential future expansions of
					"periodic use during the	the mine and/or local needs, whereas
					operations phase (and potentially	with a 115kV line, expansion options



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					during the closure phase) as	would be significantly entirely eliminated
					needed when power grid is	or extremely limited.
					unavailable" but it does not	
					appear that diesel power has been	
					considered as a supplement to	
					grid power to lessen capacity or	
					energy requirements from the grid	
					in order to avoid construction of	
					the 230 kV transmission lines.	
					Other options may also be	
					available to lower the	
					requirements for grid power but it	
					is unclear whether they were	
					considered.	
					In summary, the dismissal of	
					alternatives that do not require the	
					construction of a 230 kV	
					transmission line is not traceable	
					in the Proposed ToR. While	
					dismissing these alternatives may	
					be justified, this cannot be	
					determined from the information	
					provided in the Proposed ToR. If	
					the referenced "review of	
					transmission alternatives"	
					evaluated alternatives that	
					adequately considered changes to	
					the mine design, then we	
					recommend that it be appended	
					to the Proposed ToR. This would	
					meet the requirement of the Code	
					of Practice to "provide justification	
					in the terms of reference for	



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					limiting the examination of alternatives." However, we do not know if the review of the proponent has completed has considered changes to the mine production rate or other design aspects that would lower the electricity demand of the proposed Project in order to avoid construction of the 230 kV transmission line. In this case, we recommend that the proposed ToR carry forwards to the environmental assessment stage a consideration of alternatives that do not involve the construction of the 230 kV transmission line as well as the alternative of constructing the 230 kV transmission line.	
362	E-mail	10/04/2013	IAMGOLD emailed the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to provide all of the official responses to Wabun Tribal Council's comments on the Proposed Terms of Reference. In addition, IAMGOLD requested that the MOE proceeds with obtaining approval of the Proposed Terms of Reference for the Project.	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Of the alternatives listed for consideration, we note that the mine production rates (in other words, the length of the mine operations phase) have not been considered. The length of the mine operations phase is a key consideration in assessing the sustainability of the socio- economic benefits of the proposed project for local communities, including potentially affected First Nations, particularly in terms of	Thank you for your comment. The Pre- Feasibility Study currently underway takes into account the financial aspects of the Project. IAMGOLD understands that a longer operations phase leads to longer periods of employment. If the Project's operation phase is extended, this would lead to a reduction in the workforce required for operationThis would change the circumstances applicable to the socio-economic benefits, but may not make them better. The duration of the mine life is





Type Organizations determined by multiple factors which include the global market, the return on investment, the availability and cost of operations be assessed in the environmental assessment, including the interactions of the interactions of the interactions of the mine life with other atternative analyses, potentially including alternatives related to water management and power supply and routing (see "Power Supply and Routing" below). determined by multiple factors which include the global market, the return on investment, the availability and cost of the proponent's operational and economic targets. For this low-grade Project the throughput management and power supply and routing (see "Power Supply and Routing" below). atternatives related to water management and power supply and Routing 'below). grade projects such as Canadian Malarti and Detour Gold, which have comparate breasibility of future projects with projects that are already in production or that are more advanced from an engineering standpoint. The Propect as currently defined in the Proposed ToR, has been optimized for uneconomical. Therefore, an extension in mine life is not avaibel atternative to be assessed in the CA. Note that this issue in the addressed in more detail on the conson transmission line alternative (ie. 115 kV vs 230 kV). As such this issue will be addressed in more disclosure of detailed Project information, which is intended to support the parties' discussions on an Impact Benefit Agreement.	ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
employment and business opportunities. We recommed in that the length of the mine operations be assessed in the environmental assessment, including the interactions of the mine life with other alternative analyses, potentially including alternatives related to water management and power supply and routing (see "Power Supply and Routing" below). Benchmarking is a method commonly used to compare the feasibility of future projects with projects that are already in production or that are more advanced from an engineering standpoint. The Propseel ToR, has been optimized for economic viability. Significant Project if extensions would render the Project mine life is not a viable alternative to be assessed in the EA. Note that this issue asset the is issue addressed in more detail in the reponse to comment 49 below. LMMGOLD will sign a non- disclosure of detailed project information, which is intended to support the parties' discussions on an Impact Benefit Agreement.		Туре			Organizations		
support the parties' discussions on an Impact Benefit Agreement.	ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	comments employment and business opportunities. We recommend that the length of the mine operations be assessed in the environmental assessment, including the interactions of the mine life with other alternative analyses, potentially including alternatives related to water management and power supply and routing (see "Power Supply and Routing" below).	Official Response determined by multiple factors which include the global market, the return on investment, the availability and cost of workforce and the proponent's operational and economic targets. For this low-grade Project the throughput rate was benchmarked against other low grade projects such as Canadian Malartic and Detour Gold, which have comparable production rates. Benchmarking is a method commonly used to compare the feasibility of future projects with projects that are already in production or that are more advanced from an engineering standpoint. The Project, as currently defined in the Proposed ToR, has been optimized for economic viability. Significant Project life extensions would render the Project uneconomical. Therefore, an extension in mine life is not a viable alternative to be assessed in the EA. Note that this issue is related to the chosen transmission line alternative (i.e. 115 kV vs 230 kV). As such this issue will be addressed in more detail in the reponse to comment #9 below. IAMGOLD will sign a non- disclosure agreement relating to the disclosure of detailed Project information, which is intended to
							support the parties' discussions on an Impact Benefit Agreement.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
363	E-mail	10/04/2013	The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided IAMGOLD with a letter sent from the Executive Director of Wabun Tribal Council which outlines a revised response to Wabun Tribal Council's initial submission of comments on IAMGOLD's Proposed Terms of Reference.	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The Proponent has provided adequate clarification as to why the following were screened out of the environmental assessment solely or primarily based on cost- effectiveness: Mining - Open pit and underground mining; Mine Rock and Overburden Management - Establish a temporary stockpile locationreturned to the pit at closure; Non-hazardous - Incineration. With respect to the power supply alternatives, IAMGOLD has committed to provide further information to Wabun Tribal Council in order to better assess these alternatives. No changes to the Proposed ToR are requested.	Thank you for your comment. IAMGOLD will provide Wabun Tribal Council with further information related to power supply alternatives, as requested.
363	E-mail	10/04/2013	The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided IAMGOLD with a letter sent from the Executive Director of Wabun Tribal Council which outlines a revised response to Wabun Tribal Council's initial submission of comments on IAMGOLD's Proposed Terms of Reference.	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) IAMGOLD has committed to provide further information to Wabun Tribal Council in order to better assess power supply and routing. See additional comments above in relation to 4. Financial Thresholds and 6. Mine Production Rates. No changes to the Proposed ToR are requested.	Thank you for your comment. IAMGOLD will provide information to Wabun Tribal Council related to power supply and routing, as requested.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
369	Meeting	10/09/2013	On 2013-10-09, IAMGOLD met with Chief and Council from Flying Post First Nation and Wabun Tribal Council to provide a presentation on, and answer questions regarding the effects prediction and mitigation strategies for the Project. Issues raised related to questions about transmission line alternatives, water channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.	Flying Post First Nation, Wabun Tribal Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The cross-country transmission line alignment will create access for hunting that did not exist before and might therefore bring in more 'external' hunters.	This comment will be addressed in the EA report.
369	Meeting	10/09/2013	On 2013-10-09, IAMGOLD met with Chief and Council from Flying Post First Nation and Wabun Tribal Council to provide a presentation on, and answer questions regarding the effects prediction and mitigation strategies for the Project. Issues raised related to questions about transmission line alternatives, water channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.	Flying Post First Nation, Wabun Tribal Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Do visual aesthetics assessment for transmission line, where visible.	IAMGOLD will consider if this is required based on the risk of an effect.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
370	Meeting	10/15/2013	On 2013-10-15, IAMGOLD	Mattagami First	1) Will transmission line	This has not been decided yet.
			met with Chief and Council	Nation, W.C.	maintenance be subcontracted to	
			from Mattagami First Nation	McKay Consulting	third parties?	
			and Wabun Tribal Council to	Services, Wabun		
			provide a presentation on,	Tribal Council,		
			and answer questions	Amec Foster		
			regarding the effects	Wheeler		
			prediction and mitigation	Environment &		
			strategies for the Project.	Infrastructure,		
			Issues raised related to	IAMGOLD		
			questions about the Tailings	Corporation		
			Management Facility (TMF),			
			the methodology and data			
			collected for the baseline			
			studies, transmission line			
			alternatives, channel			
			realignments and the impact			
			of the Project on traditional			
			land uses.			
370	Meetina	10/15/2013	On 2013-10-15 IAMGOLD	Mattagami First	1) What is the transmission line	This information will be provided in the
570	meeting	10, 13, 2013	met with Chief and Council	Nation WC	capacity?	FA reports
			from Mattagami First Nation	McKay Consulting		
			and Wabun Tribal Council to	Services, Wabun		
			provide a presentation on.	Tribal Council.		
			and answer questions	Amec Foster		
			regarding the effects	Wheeler		
			prediction and mitigation	Environment &		
			strategies for the Project.	Infrastructure,		
			Issues raised related to	IAMGOLD		
			questions about the Tailings	Corporation		
			Management Facility (TMF),			
			the methodology and data			
			collected for the baseline			

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ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			studies, transmission line alternatives, channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.			
370	Meeting	10/15/2013	On 2013-10-15, IAMGOLD met with Chief and Council from Mattagami First Nation and Wabun Tribal Council to provide a presentation on, and answer questions regarding the effects prediction and mitigation strategies for the Project. Issues raised related to questions about the Tailings Management Facility (TMF), the methodology and data collected for the baseline studies, transmission line alternatives, channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.	Mattagami First Nation, W.C. McKay Consulting Services, Wabun Tribal Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Cross-country transmission line will provide hunting access to areas currently not accessible (to people not from the area).	This issue will be assessed in the EA. However, it should be noted that it is likely that both alignments will open access to habitat.
370	Meeting	10/15/2013	On 2013-10-15, IAMGOLD met with Chief and Council from Mattagami First Nation and Wabun Tribal Council to provide a presentation on, and answer questions regarding the effects prediction and mitigation	Mattagami First Nation, W.C. McKay Consulting Services, Wabun Tribal Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment &	1) Will pesticides be used for transmission line clearing and maintenance?	The current understanding is that brushing and clearing would be carried out without the use of pesticides.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			strategies for the Project. Issues raised related to questions about the Tailings Management Facility (TMF), the methodology and data collected for the baseline studies, transmission line alternatives, channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.	Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation		
370	Meeting	10/15/2013	On 2013-10-15, IAMGOLD met with Chief and Council from Mattagami First Nation and Wabun Tribal Council to provide a presentation on, and answer questions regarding the effects prediction and mitigation strategies for the Project. Issues raised related to questions about the Tailings Management Facility (TMF), the methodology and data collected for the baseline studies, transmission line alternatives, channel realignments and the impact of the Project on traditional land uses.	Mattagami First Nation, W.C. McKay Consulting Services, Wabun Tribal Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The impacts will be the same for both transmission line alignments.	Thank you for your comment. No further action is required.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
381	Meeting	10/30/2013	IAMGOLD met with some Matachewan First Nation Councillors and their Lands and Resources Coordinator to present an overview of the Project, discuss the transmission line alignment alternatives and to provide an opportunity for representatives to ask questions about the Project.	Matachewan First Nation, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) We believe the transmission line is located in Matachewan First Nation's area.	IAMGOLD recognizes that the potential transmission line will fall within Matachewan First Nation traditional territory.
381	Meeting	10/30/2013	IAMGOLD met with some Matachewan First Nation Councillors and their Lands and Resources Coordinator to present an overview of the Project, discuss the transmission line alignment alternatives and to provide an opportunity for representatives to ask questions about the Project.	Matachewan First Nation, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) We would like to see the baseline for the transmission line.	IAMGOLD will provide it to you as soon as it is available for viewing. We are currently working to complete it.
527	E-mail	07/14/2014	The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Are there any rehabilitated hazards en route the proposed transmission corridor? - If so under the Mining Act, they are required to seek Director approval to disturb any previously rehabilitated mine features (including the mine proposed areas and the area associated with the proposed transmission line).	So far, during the baseline work carried out, no rehabilitated hazards have been identified that would be disturbed by construction and operation of the transmission line. Should any previously rehabilitated mine features be discovered during further Project planning, authorization will be sought.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					Site should be identified prior to moving forward with construction so permissions can be given. NOTE- this is not a 'permit' but simply authorization through a formal request/letter to the Director.	
533	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) WTC-IR#6: Transmission Line Alignment, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4.9"Stakeholders have expressed some concerns about the construction of a new 230 kV transmission line in the Project area. Subsequently, IAMGOLD is addressing these concerns in the EA by outlining the potential effects on wildlife and potential increase in traffic in the area. Furthermore, IAMGOLD has taken these concerns into consideration by proposing that the transmission line would be removed at closure to rehabilitate the site, unless otherwise negotiated with Aboriginal groups and local communities." (p.4-34)Elsewhere in the EIS at Section 5.16.2.9, the following is noted:The off-site portion of the 230 kV transmission line will be evaluated at the end of the Project for transfer to the local utility for care and maintenance and/or potential reuse. Should the	As described in the EA it is assumed that IAMGOLD will remove the transmission line, unless otherwise transferred to another operator as needed to service regional needs. This will be determined in consultation with stakeholders near the end of the operations phase.The Amended EIS / Final EA Report has been revised to be consistently worded.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					transfer to the local utility prove itself not feasible it will be dismantled. Rehabilitation would include removal and recycling/reuse of electrical equipment. Poles would be removed or cut at grade, and either reused or disposed of.The two proposals are not the same.Please clarify the fate of the transmission line following mine closure and whether it will be removed and, if so, under what conditions.	
533	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	 WTC-IR#89: Terrestrial Biology for the Transmission Line, Chapter Section 9.8.2.1 Construction Phase - Species at Risk "Development of the Cross- Country transmission line alignment (TLA) footprint would result in the removal of 549.2 ha of vegetated land including 232.9 ha of deciduous mixed forest, 170.3 ha of coniferous forest and 146 ha of coniferous swamp." (p.9-43) In discussions on the effects to various SAR, it is acknowledge that suitable habitat for SAR is present along the TLA footprint, but that the habitat loss will not have an 	Field studies along the two potential transimission line alignments did not record species listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Ontario Endangered Species Act.Similarly, the effects assessment in Section 11 of the Amended EIS / Final EA Report has determined that Sections 9 and 10 of the Endangered Species Act will not be contravened, as no harm to SAR will occur and no habitat loss of protected species will result from Project activities.Detailed mitigation measures are presented in the EA (see Chapter 10) and a monitoring plan (see Chapter 16) will be developed in cooperation with the MNRF and Environment Canada to address potential instances where protected species are encountered



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
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					effect at the regional level. For a number of these species, the ESA regulations only recognize protection of general habitat, and potential habitat is regulated in areas where the species are known to occur. How does the project address adverse effects to habitat with respect to the ESA? Please clarify how ESA regulations will be implemented to address adverse effects.	within the Project footprint. Resulting actions would thus fulfill protective requirements satisfying both Provincial and Federal regulations.Detailed mitigation measures and a detailed monitoring plan will be outlined in a mitigation / management plan as committed in Appendix Y (EA Commitments Table).
533	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	 WTC-IR#91: Mitigation Measures – Terrestrial Biology, Chapter 10, Table 10-2 "Mitigation Measures Utilize existing infrastructure for access and minimize construction of new roads and other corridors wherever alternatives exist." (p.10- 27) It is agreed that limiting loss of habitat is a primary mitigation measure. However, this mitigation measure appears to have not been appropriately weighted in the comparison of transmission line alignment alternatives, considering that the Cross Country alignment 	The referenced mitigation measure primarily addressed effect mitigation at the Project site. It should be noted that less vegetation will need to be removed for the Cross-Country alignment compared to the Shining Tree alignment. This and other effects on terrestrial vegetation and wildlife are analyzed and considered in Appendix U9.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					requiring a new corridor was selected as the preferred alternative. Please provide additional rationale for the assessment of the transmission line alignments in relation to effects on the terrestrial	
					environment and on use of existing infrastructure.	
533	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) WTC-IR#81: Assessment of Alternatives for Project Components, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.15 and Appendix U9 The assessment considered two alternatives, the Shining Tree Alignment and the Cross-Country Alignment. Elements of the Shining Tree Alignment will utilise existing transmission line corridors, while the Cross-Country Alignment will include a new greenfield corridor for 68 km. For the detailed assessment of these two alternatives we are directed to Appendix U9. The analysis for the effects on Terrestrial Species and Habitat is general, not specific to groups of wildlife, and uses wording such as "some" and "likely". As the Cross-Country Alternative will remove existing habitat and result in greater	It is acknowledged that the Cross- Country alignment results in fragmentation effects. However, the effects predictions found no significant impacts from the development of this alignment on wildlife. As the Cross- Country alignment is significantly shorter is will result in substantially less vegetation required to be cleared comparison to the alternative Shining Tree alignment. Also, further widening of the Shining Tree alignment in addition to the existing transmission line corridor would further expose wildlife to predators and widen the fragmentation along this corridor.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					fragmentation of the existing habitat, more detailed assessment of the impacts of this alternative should have been provided. Please provide a discussion on the alternatives assessment with respect to the weighting of the impact of habitat removal and fragmentation for the two transmission line alignment alternatives.	
533	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	 1) WTC-IR#83: Study Areas For Assessment of Project Effects on the Terrestrial Environment, Chapter 9, Section 9.1.2.2 Local Study Area The local study area for the assessment of potential effects related to air quality, noise and vibration is identified as the area where most of the noise and vibration effects of the Project are expected to occur. Based on this, the local study area is defined as an area that extends approximately 5 km from the main Project noise sources. For terrestrial biology, the local study area encompasses a 2 km buffer around the Project footprint and extends to the southwest to include Chester Lake. 	The justification for the extent of each study area is provided in Section 9.1.2 of the Amended EIS / Final EA Report. The selection of the study area does not limit the scope of the prediction of effects. If the analysis were to show that certain wildlife species are affected by noise within a 5 km radius, then this effect would be considered in the impact assessment. Table 2-3 in Appendix L (Wildlife TSD) includes noise effects on wildlife that are considered in the analysis. Therefore these effects are carried forward to the Amended EIS / Final EA Report and Chapter 11 assesses these impacts. Specifically Tables 11-3 and 11 4 look at effects on Ungulates and Furbearers, including noise (i.e., 'general disturbance) and it is concluded that these effects potentially extend into the regional study area.





ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					As discussed in the EIS, noise can impact on the use of an area by mammals, particularly larger mammals such as moose, bear, wolf, and birds, particularly birds of prey, marsh birds and waterfowl. Given that noise impacts to the terrestrial environment are identified as a project effect, it would seem that the local study area for the terrestrial environment should encompass the same area as the air, noise and vibration study area. It is for the transmission line alignment, a 1 km buffer on either side the line. Please provide a justification as to why the Terrestrial Environmental study area is not 5 km from the main Project noise sources, at least for specific animal groups.	
534	E-mail	07/20/2014	Wabun Tribal Council, on behalf of Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) WTC-IR#132: Transmission Line effects on Traditional Hunting, Chapter 9, Section 9.11 "The new transmission line alignment corridor may attract non-traditional hunters to hunt in the area that is currently principally used for hunting by the	In accordance with the EIS guidelines, levels of uncertainties are included in the assessment, where applicable. It should, however, be noted that in Chapter 11, a level of magnitude has been assigned for this potential impact. Therefore, no additional information is required to



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					Mattagami First Nation. This could in turn negatively affect traditional hunting. The magnitude of this	support the effects prediction for this indicator.
					effect is uncertain." (p.9-64)	
					It is unclear why the magnitude of	
					this effect is uncertain or was not	
					determined.	
					a) Please explain why the	
					magnitude of the effect of the	
					proposed new transmission	
					could not be determined	
					could not be determined.	
					b) Please indicate (or provide) the	
					additional information necessary	
					to determine the magnitude of the	
					effect of the proposed	
					transmission corridor on	
					Aboriginal hunting.	
538	E-mail	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental	Canadian	1) HC-31Chapter 5 of the EIS -	No other comments related to
			Assessment Agency (CEA	Environmental	Section 5.12 (Transmission Line	electromagnetic fields were received on
			Agency) provided IAMGOLD	Assessment	and Power Supply)According to	the EIS / Draft EA Report. If through
			with comments on the	Agency,	Section 5.12 of the EIS, the project	ongoing continuing consultation
			Environmental Impact	IAMGOLD	includes the construction and	substantial concerns were expressed
			Statement / Environmental	Corporation	operation of a 120 km, 230 kV	with regard to electromagnetric fields,
			Assessment Report.		transmission line. In the event that	IAMGOLD would follow Health Canada's
					concerns are expressed about	guidance.
					EMF, additional information can be	
					collected.HC suggests that if	
					concern is expressed, an	
					assessment of EMF effects may be	



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
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					undertaken by considering the factors listed under section 5 of HC Useful Information for Environmental Assessments document, available at:http://www.hc- sc.gc.ca/ewh- sent/pubs/eval/environ_assess- eval/index-eng.php	
475	Open House	08/19/2014	IAMGOLD hosted an open house in Brunswick House First Nation for interested community members to hear a presentation about the Project and ask questions or raise concerns about the Project. There were 9 attendees. Comments generally focused on environmental mitigations, and Project design.	Brunswick House First Nation, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Why have you chosen the South Porcupine substation for the 230kv transmission line?	It is the substation closest to the Project that has the capacity to accommodate the new transmission line.
482	Open House	08/23/2014	IAMGOLD hosted members of the Mesomikenda Cottagers Association to an open house on the Project site. The purpose of the open house was to give local cottagers an opportunity to listen to and ask questions about the Project, where IAMGOLD was at in the environmental assessment process and the findings presented in the	Cottager, Individual - GP, Individual - Sudbury, Mesomikenda Cottagers Association, Mesomikenda Lake Cottage Owner, Unknown Individual, Amec Foster Wheeler	1) Will the transmission line impact the crossing of boats and will we see it?	It will not impact land or navigable waterway use. However, you may be able to see it on Mesomikenda Lake near the bridge.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			Draft Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement Report. There were 20 members from the Association in attendance.	Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation		
557	Meeting	03/10/2015	IAMGOLD presented to the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Regional Consultation Committee and provided an overview of the Project and summary of the environmental assessment (EA) results and key comments received. During the meeting discussions included the timeline for future conversations related to the MNO's comments on the draft EA report and submission of the Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (TKLUS).	Chapleau Métis Council, Métis Nation of Ontario, Northern Lights Métis Council, Temiskaming Métis Council, Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) For the transmission line, will IAMGOLD utilize the existing 115 KV towers?	No, the proposed transmission line will run parallel to the current 115 KV towers. IAMGOLD will develop a new clearing along it and then clear for the additional 115 kilometres required for the new line.
663	Letter	06/09/2015	On 2015-06-09, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with a copy of the official responses to comments provided by Wabun Tribal Council on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Several matters need to be addressed in the Closure plan, including: the 230 kV transmission line need to be removed at the end of closure the expectation that the MRA will contain vegetation quality of comparable productivity to baseline conditions	Agreed. IAMGOLD will consider this comment during preparation of the Closure Plan.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			Environmental Assessment			
			Report.			
663	Letter	06/09/2015	On 2015-06-09, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with a copy of the official responses to comments provided by Wabun Tribal Council on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The creation of a new transmission line corridor will constitute a far more significant effect for MFN hunting in the area than is acknowledged in the Amended EIS / Final EA The project area will be made less capable of supporting traditional hunting and trapping activities as a result of the permanent project facilities, and less suitable as a result of hunting and trapping competition facilitated by increased access	IAMGOLD intends to work collaboratively with affected Aboriginal communities to identify key aspects of a monitoring program that meets the needs and priorities of the communities and of the Project. Once the EA has been approved and a decision to construct has been made, IAMGOLD will continue discussion with respect to monitoring programs within an adaptive management framework. IAMGOLD anticipates that ongoing discussions with affected Aboriginal groups with respect to the development a socio- economic / community management plan to address potential Project-related socio-economic / community effects identified through the EA process as well as those that may emerge or be identified during later stages of the Project may include effects related to traditional hunting and trapping activities.
663	Letter	06/09/2015	On 2015-06-09, IAMGOLD	Ministry of the	1) Please explain why the term	During preparation of the EIS / Draft EA
			provided the Ministry of the	Environment,	"principally" has been removed	Report, the primary land use information
			Environment and Climate	Wabun Tribal	from Section 9.11.2.2. The	IAMGOLD used to develop the effects
			Change (MOECC) with a copy	Council,	referenced materials appear to be	assessment was provided from members
			of the official responses to	IAMGOLD	in Table 11-4 on p.11-51 of the	of the Mattagami First Nation. Using this
			comments provided by	Corporation	Amended EIS / Final EA. The	information, and a conservative
			Wabun Tribal Council on the		magnitude assigned to the	assumption that other land users do not



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
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			Amended Environmental		potential that "the transmission	typically use this land along the
			Impact Statement / Final		line corridor may attract	transmission line, a level II magnitude
			Environmental Assessment		nontraditional hunters to hunt in	was assigned. Since the Amended EIS /
			Report.		the area that is currently	Final EA Report has been issued,
					principally used for hunting by the	IAMGOLD has received additional land
					Mattagami First Nation" is given as	use information that identifies members
					level II – "The Project overlaps with	of the MNO also use the region which
					portions of traditional hunting	the transmission line crosses.
					areas but does not limit the ability	Additionally, the effects of the
					to carry out hunting activities".	transmission line have been considered
					The arrival of non-Aboriginals into	with respect to existing access and
					this area that is currently	disturbances. Given the above
					principally used by MFN would	information, IAMGOLD is of the opinion
					limit the ability to carry out	that the transmission line will not
					hunting activities due directly to	significantly increase the non-Aboriginal
					an expected decline in species	access and use. In light of this
					availability and indirectly as the	information, IAMGOLD remains of the
					MFN members may avoid an area	opinion that a level II magnitude, as well
					that has become commonly used	as the levels of the assigned assessment
					by non-Aboriginals. A magnitude	criteria, is conservative, but appropriate.
					level III is more appropriate:	
					The Project overlaps with	
					traditional hunting areas and limits	
					the ability to carry out hunting	
					activities. With respect to	
					geographic extent, though direct	
					access would be within the	
					transmission line corridor, it is	
					reasonable to presume that	
					hunting by non-Aboriginals will	
					occur beyond the corridor as a	
					result, and that effects on	
					harvestable species will also occur	



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					beyond the local study area and into the regional study area, meaning that the geographic extent is also level III. Regarding reversibility, the consistent and long-standing experience of the MFN and other First Nations is that once non-Aboriginals use an area it is very unlikely to become available again for use principally by First Nations. This is the case regardless of efforts by the MNRF, proponents or others to mitigate access by non-Aboriginals during or following the activities that initially created the access. As a result, reversibility should also be considered level III. In summary, we remain concerned that the creation of a new transmission line corridor will constitute a far more significant effect for MFN hunting in the area than is acknowledged in the Amended EIS / Final EA.	
663	Letter	06/09/2015	On 2015-06-09, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with a copy of the official responses to comments provided by Wabun Tribal Council on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final	Ministry of the Environment, Wabun Tribal Council, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Terrestrial Environment It is acknowledged that overall the terrestrial environment within the local and regional study area has been well enough inventoried and assessed so that potential significant landscape level effects of the Project can be determined. However, at a site and/or local	The survey methods used and the distribution of the survey stations (coverage of the study area including the Project's footprint) were approved by the MNRF and EC. It is our professional opinion that the number of survey stations and their locations provides appropriate coverage of all areas of interest and for all species being

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ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			Environmental Assessment		study scale, concerns remain that	surveyed. Since the study area is large,
			Report.		survey methods for fauna may	systematic sampling was chosen and
					have missed the occurrence of	designed in such a way that all
					significant species. In addition,	representative habitat types present in
					though impacts to populations of	the study area were sampled multiple
					larger mammal species have been	times. These surveys therefore also
					reasonably addressed at the	covered the habitat types of all species
					regional level, for the local study	including species at risk and species of
					area there is no assessment	conservation concern. Please see
					regarding impacts to individual	responses to Comments #256 and 271
					numbers of key species that are of	(Appendix Z). Various mitigation
					importance to the local First	measures have been proposed in the EA
					Nations, including moose, black	(see Table 10-2) and these have been
					bear, and furbearers. We believe	discussed and agreed upon by
					that this level of impact	government regulators. Since it was
					assessment can and should be	concluded that no measurable residual
					completed. Several of the	effects to population abundance and
					comments and responses relate to	distribution are expected, it was also
					the selection of the Cross-Country	concluded that extensive wildlife
					alignment compared to the	monitoring was not required.
					Shining Tree transmission line	
					alignment alternative (e.g.	
					comment 256). We still disagree	
					with the proponent's conclusion	
					that the Cross-Country alignment	
					is preferred with respect to lesser	
					impacts on the terrestrial	
					environment. Also, based on our	
					review of the project's Tailings	
					Management Facility (TMF),	
					comment was provided that	
					potential impacts on shorebirds	
					and waterfowl that are exposed to	



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
					tailings or surface water associated	
					with ponds of the TMF had not	
					been addressed in the Ecological	
					Health Risk Assessment (EHRA).	
					This issue remains outstanding	
					(see comment 271). Finally as a	
					general comment, environmental	
					effects predictions have been	
					reasonable and acceptable, but	
					uncertainties remain with a project	
					of this size and scope. In response	
					it is stated that, with the inclusion	
					of the mitigation measures	
					described in Chapter 10 of the EA,	
					no measurable residual effects to	
					population abundance and	
					distribution are anticipated.	
					However, the Final EA document	
					provides little detail with respect	
					to specific mitigation measures,	
					and little to no monitoring of the	
					terrestrial environment is	
					proposed. Given the scope of this	
					Project, to reduce concerns in the	
					uncertainties of the effects	
					assessments, more detail	
					regarding mitigation measures is	
					required at the EA stage to be able	
					to support the statement that	
					there will be no measureable	
					effects on the terrestrial	
					environment.	



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Comment #420; Section 5.12, Page 5-31 The proponent has indicated that the transmission line crossing at Mesomikenda Lake will be optimized during feasibility studies when questioned about the location of the water crossing at Mesomikenda Lake. Assessment of alternatives for the project need to be finalized in the EA document. This is used to adequately assess potential impacts and mitigation. MNRF requests more information in light of the proponents desire to address this issue during feasibility studies.	The assessment of alternatives addressed two different transmission line alignments at a macro scale consistent with the MOECC EA branches objectives for Individual EAs. Once the Project moves into the feasibility studies, IAMGOLD expects some minor optimization may occur within the established corridor to accommodate ground level interactions. As noted, this will include consideration of the Mesomikenda Lake crossing location with respect to the location of the Mesomikenda Lake boat ramp. IAMGOLD is confident that minor changes to the alignment will not alter the conclusions of the assessment and will only serve to mitigate potential effects.
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Comment #421; Section 5.12, Page 5-31 The proponent has indicated that the transmission line crossing at Mesomikenda Lake will be optimized during feasibility studies when asked if the 230Kv line could be buried. Assessment of alternatives for the project need to be finalized in the EA documents. This is used to adequately assess potential impacts and mitigation. MNRF requests more information in light of the proponents desire to	The assessment of alternatives addressed different transmission line alignments. The use of underwater cables is not currently considered for the crossing of Mesomikenda Lake. As noted previously, IAMGOLD is willing to consider minor changes to optimize the 230kv line. These changes will be considered during the he feasibility studies and IAMGOLD will consult with MNRF on any changes which may further reduce or mitigate environmental effects of the transmission line corridor.



ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					address this issue during feasibility studies.	
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-3 Table 4-17; p. 4-64 MNRF reference to effect of transmission line on tourism at Mesomikenda Lake. Company says line crossing will be optimized during feasibility studies. We recognize that optimizing of the line will occur in the future but does the proponent envision any tourism-related concerns at this time? In general, feasibility studies should be completed prior to a final EA being issued.	IAMGOLD has assessed all Project effects for all Project components, including the development of the transmission line.
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Draft EA Comment #561 Section 1.3; p. 1-7 Can you please clarify what is meant by additional easements and land requirements are being considered? Are proposed project components (i.e. transmission line, access road) on land currently not owned by IAMGOLD Corporation? Are additional lands required in order to construct project? Provide additional information regarding land requirements for specific project components in the EA report.	One of the purposes of the individual EA is to consider the disposition of Crown land for the Project, including the transmission line. Figure 1-3 shows land tenure in the Project area. IAMGOLD is working with MNDM to secure leases pending the EA outcome. The majority of the Project will occur on land leased from the Crown. A portion of the transmission line routing near Timmins will be accessed through agreements with land owners.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-13 Table 9-1; p. 9-4 Describes disciplines and related indicators Why are effects indicators for specific species only indicated for the transmission line corridor but not the project site?	Effects indicators were established by discipline leads to best reflect aspects of the environment with respect to their study area and Project component. Specific species along the transmission were established in indicators because of the potential for impacts to these species while the Project site requires the use of different indicators.
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-6 Section 6.4.3; p. 6-49 to 6-64 Describes wildlife baseline data for the local and regional study areas. Why is there no information on large mammals like moose, bear in Section 6.4.3? Why is there no table similar to Table 6- 23 in Section 6.4.6.2 that outlines observed mammals during field surveys along the proposed transmission line alignments (includes moose, bear, and deer). Also see pages 6-82, 6-83 and 6- 87 for information on moose and bear in the proposed transmission line alignments.	IAMGOLD appreciates MTCS sharing Sudbury District tourism data for 2011 and 2012 and welcomes continued information sharing throughout the Project. Section 6.4.3 refers the reader to baseline studies presented in the Wildlife TSD (Appendix L) for results from large mammal surveys conducted around the proposed Project site.
661	Letter	09/11/2015	On 2015-09-11, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official response back to follow-up comments the MOECC had	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) There is no issue with future disposition of Crown land or future land requirements for the proposed Project. The EA does not clearly describe what the actual Project site boundary is and	The Project site (i.e., non-transmission line infrastructure) is located on Crown land with surface leases. This area is approximately 1,700 ha during the operations phase. The transmission line is considered an off-site component of

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wood.





ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			submitted to IAMGOLD on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		what part of that boundary is on Crown land, private land or active claim land. The EA describes the layout of the proposed facilities but is not clear what the project site footprint/boundary is in relation to the project infrastructure/facilities. Figure 1- 3 shows that the proposed Project facilities are located on land that is either active claim areas or disposition areas. Based on this figure, it does not appear that the project facilities are being proposed on private land. Please clarify what IAMGOLD means by 'majority of the Project will occur on land leased from the Crown'. Please clarify, if possible, the size of the Project boundary and what portion of that is leased land, disposition and private land (if any). Please describe how many landowners (agreements) are affected by the transmission line corridor. What specific section of the transmission line corridor requires agreements with landowners?	the Project. Two transmission line alignments are considered in the EA. The preferred transmission line alignment (Cross-Country TLA) runs approximately 120 km from Timmins to the Project site. This alignment requires the clearing of approximately 675 ha of land. Most of the Cross-Country TLA occurs over crown land and 46 km segment runs adjacent to a Hydro One 115 kV transmission line. Several small portions of the Cross-Country TLA near Timmins will occur over private land or land held under surface lease by another party. This land will be accessed through agreements with local land owners and surface rights holders. The proportion of the Cross-Country TLA occurring over Crown land is approximately 88.2%, the proportion over crown dispositions is 0.8%, and the proportion over private land is approximately 11%. IAMGOLD would like to note that the status of commercial arrangements with any land rights holders is not material to assessing the effects and significance of the Project.
610	Meeting	10/16/2015	IAMGOLD met with Mattagami First Nation.	Mattagami First Nation, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Mattagami First Nation identified that they would like to received updates on the Côté Gold Project from Steve Woolfenden. 2)	(1) no response identified. (2) IAMGOLD identified that this had been updated to





ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Гуре			Organizations	Individual identified that they were not area that the transmission line extended to Timmins. 3) Individual questioned if this will result in pushing back negotiations.	C & C and community members. (2) no response identified.
662	Letter	12/16/2015	On 2015-12-16, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official response back to Final comments submitted by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Proposed EA Condition: MNRF be engaged in determining the final location regarding the crossing at Mesomikenda Lake. Purpose: MNRF requests more information on the potential effects of the transmission line crossing at Mesomikenda Lake to ensure that mitigation of those effects will be appropriately measured.	IAMGOLD has previously committed to engaging MNRF on the final Cross- Country Transmission Line Alignment given the potential interactions with the users of the Mesomikenda Lake boat launch and MNRF's authority in managing Crown land. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that this proposed condition is already addressed through our stated EA commitment and the requirements inherent in the land tenure process.
692	Meeting	04/19/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 3 Consultation Committee representatives to provide a Project update.	Chapleau Métis Council, Métis Nation of Ontario, Northern Lights Métis Council, Temiskaming Métis Council, IAMGOLD Corporation, Wood E&IS	1) Will the transmission line be constructed with wooden poles?	Yes.
785	Open House	05/28/2018	IAMGOLD held an open house in Mattagami First Nation. There were 31 participants. Community members were invited to ask	Camerado Energy, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd.,	1) Concern for the potential for effects related to the vegetation clearing in the area where the transmission line will cross Mesomikenda Lake.	IAMGOLD had committed to using mechanical means for vegetation clearing and will not use herbicides.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
	Туре		questions and learn about: improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process; how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after mining ends; archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artifacts found at the Project site; results of the Environmental Effects Review; transmission line environmental assessment; alternatives considered to address mine waste; and plans for creation of new fish habitat.	Individual - GP , Mattagami First Nation, M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation), Odonaterra, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd., Wood E&IS, Woodland Heritage Services Ltd		
785	Open House	05/28/2018	IAMGOLD held an open house in Mattagami First Nation. There were 31 participants. Community members were invited to ask questions and learn about: improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process; how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after	Camerado Energy, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd., Individual - GP , Mattagami First Nation, M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation), Odonaterra, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR	1) What/where is the scope for the First Nation to review the EA process on the transmission line?	No class EA is required and it is a two- step process that begins with a screening to determine if further study is required.

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ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			mining ends; archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artifacts found at the Project site; results of the Environmental Effects Review; transmission line environmental assessment; alternatives considered to address mine waste; and plans for creation of new fish habitat.	Consulting (Canada) Ltd., Wood E&IS, Woodland Heritage Services Ltd		
785	Open House	05/28/2018	IAMGOLD held an open house in Mattagami First Nation. There were 31 participants. Community members were invited to ask questions and learn about: improvements to the Project design since the environmental assessment process; how the mine will be shut down at the end of mining operations and what the land will look like after mining ends; archaeological studies and findings, including a display with artifacts found at the Project site; results of the Environmental Effects Review; transmission line environmental assessment;	Camerado Energy, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd., Individual - GP , Mattagami First Nation, M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation), Odonaterra, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd., Wood E&IS, Woodland Heritage Services Ltd	1) Is the 44 km transmission line part of the EER?	No, it is a separate EA screening process.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			alternatives considered to address mine waste; and plans for creation of new fish habitat.			
846	Email	06/27/2018	Odonaterra, on behalf of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, provided summaries of comments and concerns expressed by both communities during meetings held between the First Nations and their technical consultants in conjunction with the May 2018 community open houses. Initial ideas to inform the development of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan required as part of the provincial approval conditions were also shared.	Camerado Energy, Flying Post First Nation, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd., Mattagami First Nation, Odonaterra, Petersen Consulting, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd., Wood E&IS	1) Use of chemical sprays to manage vegetation along the transmission line corridor and in particular near water crossings was a concern. Chemical sprays adversely impact birds, animals and fish that are harvested for food near transmission line corridors. The approval condition and company commitment to only use mechanical methods for controlling vegetation in the right of way must be honoured.	IAMGOLD remains committed to the use of mechanical clearing for clearing and managing vegetation along the transmission line corridor, as committed to in the EA and as per the federal condition of approval (5.1).
846	Email	06/27/2018	Odonaterra, on behalf of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, provided summaries of comments and concerns expressed by both communities during meetings held between the First Nations and their technical consultants in conjunction	Camerado Energy, Flying Post First Nation, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd., Mattagami First Nation, Odonaterra, Petersen	1) MFN and their environmental advisors were not previously aware of the need for a provincial class EA in relation to the 44 km section of the transmission line from Shining Tree to the Cote Gold site. Any work to review the Class EA is out of the current scope of services funded by IAMGOLD for MFN and FPFN. In future, notice of	The transmission line is subject to the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities; it is a two-step process that begins with a screening to determine if further study (Environmental Study Report) is required.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			with the May 2018 community open houses. Initial ideas to inform the development of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan required as part of the provincial approval conditions were also shared.	Consulting, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd., Wood E&IS	commencement of any EA process related to the Cote Gold project must come in advance of them being placed in local newsletters. A scope change will be prepared to financially support review of the Environmental Screening Report (ESR). 2) Concerns were raised about potential impacts to indigenous traditional land uses from the construction and ongoing operation/maintenance of the transmission line. 3) Known uses and cultural values in the area include use of a traditional trap ground, hunting and several cultural value sites.	
846	Email	06/27/2018	Odonaterra, on behalf of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation, provided summaries of comments and concerns expressed by both communities during meetings held between the First Nations and their technical consultants in conjunction with the May 2018 community open houses. Initial ideas to inform the development of the Aboriginal Consultation Plan required as part of the	Camerado Energy, Flying Post First Nation, Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd., Mattagami First Nation, Odonaterra, Petersen Consulting, IAMGOLD Corporation, SLR Consulting	1) MFN experiences chronic power supply shortages throughout the year with debilitating socio- economic effects on the community. MFN needs to know if a system (supply capacity) assessment has been completed and what impacts, if any, there will be on the supply of power to the community. 2) There was a concern that there could be an increase in service charges for power to community members as a result of the power line upgrades. It was clarified that the costs to upgrade the power	It was clarified that the costs to upgrade the power transmission line is borne solely by IAMGOLD.



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
			provincial approval conditions	(Canada) Ltd.,	transmission line is borne solely by	
			were also shared.	Wood E&IS	IAMGOLD.	
846	Email	06/27/2018	Odonaterra, on behalf of	Camerado	1) The spatial data for the project	IAMGOLD provided the requested
			Mattagami First Nation and	Energy, Flying	footprint as well as the	Project boundary shapefiles on 2018-07-
			Flying Post First Nation,	Post First Nation,	transmission line corridors has	18.
			provided summaries of	Hutchinson	been requested from	
			comments and concerns	Environmental	IAMGOLD/Wood so that an initial	
			expressed by both	Services Ltd.,	investigation of the potential	
			communities during meetings	Mattagami First	impacts on Indigenous uses of the	
			held between the First	Nation,	corridor and surrounds may be	
			Nations and their technical	Odonaterra,	undertaken to inform the ESR and	
			consultants in conjunction	Petersen	help determine appropriate	
			with the May 2018	Consulting,	mitigation, management and	
			community open houses.	IAMGOLD	accommodations for any potential	
			Initial ideas to inform the	Corporation, SLR	impacts.	
			development of the	Consulting		
			Aboriginal Consultation Plan	(Canada) Ltd.,		
			required as part of the	Wood E&IS		
			provincial approval conditions			
			were also shared.			



ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
864	Community	08/30/2018	IAMGOLD hosted a site tour	Camerado	1) You're putting in a transmission	Until the mine site no longer needs
	Meeting		for the Mattagami First	Energy,	line for this mine, is it always going	power the transmission line will be live
			Nation Chief, Councillors and	Hutchinson	to be there?	and once this is no longer needed
			community members as well	Environmental		IAMGOLD will have the infrastructure
			as the community's technical	Services Ltd.,		removed. Unless there is an alternate
			consultants. The tour focused	Mattagami First		use for the powerline.
			on the location of proposed	Nation,		
			site infrastructure, including	Odonaterra,		
			the Tailings Management	Petersen		
			Facility and open pit.	Consulting,		
			Following the site tour,	IAMGOLD		
			meetings were held at	Corporation, SLR		
			Mattagami First Nation. A	Consulting		
			formal agenda was not	(Canada) Ltd.		
			provided to IAMGOLD prior			
			to the meetings. IAMGOLD			
			was informed upon arrival at			
			the meetings that they were			
			expected to make a			
			presentation on the Closure			
			Plan. During previous			
			teleconferences with the			
			technical consultant			
			representing the community,			
			IAMGOLD had indicated they			
			would be there to participate			
			in answering questions after			
			the Closure Plan review was			
			presented by the consultants			
			but would not be making a			
			presentation. IAMGOLD was			
			able to provide a presentation			
			based on supporting			


Côté Gold Project

ROC	Event	Date	Event Summary	Participating	Comments	Official Response
	Туре			Organizations		
ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary materials, including a visual simulation and display boards brought along to aid in answering questions. IAMGOLD also shared copies of the August 2018 Let's Talk newsletter. The Closure Plan session for the afternoon had approximately 15 attendees and the evening session had approximately 20-25 attendees.	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-10

Permitting Consultation Updates Meetings

TC180501 | April 2019





Meeting Notes

Date: June 26, 2018

Meeting at:

Ref: TC170502

Subject/purpose:

Permitting and Consultation Discussion

Attendees:

Project Team:

Steve Woolfenden, IAMGOLD Dave Brown, Côté Gold Project Christian Naponse, Côté Gold Project Don Carr, Wood Krista Maydew, Wood Stephan Theben, SLR Zahir Jina, SLR

Mattagami First Nation / Flying Post First Nation (FNP):

IAMGOLD, Toronto Office

Cheryl Naveau, Mattagami First Nation Caroline Burgess, Odonaterra Rick Hendriks, CECI Neil Hutchinson, HESL Brent Parsons, HESL

IAMGOLD and members of the Côté Gold Project team met with representatives of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation (First Nation Parties, or FNP) to:

- 1. Review Permitting timelines and requirements SLR/IMG
- 2. Review EA approvals and requirements IMG/Wood
- 3. Present a summary of UTM Review FNP
- 4. Review feedback received from the FNP during the May open houses- FNP

Below is a list of action items resultant from the discussions and a summary of key discussion items.

Meeting notes were issued as final to all attendees on July 26, 2018.

Action Items

PLEASE NOTE: If there is any comment or amendment to be made to these meeting notes, they must be brought to the notice of Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions within 24 hours of issue and confirmed in writing.

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions a Division of Wood Canada Limited 160 Traders Blvd. East, Suite 110 Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 3K7 Tel (905) 568-2929 Fax (905) 568-1686 www.woodplc.com





NO.	ITEM	ACTION BY	PROPOSED COMPLETION
1	Project Briefings Dave / Christian to schedule bi-weekly calls with FNP to provide briefings about permit activities as per section 5.11 of the Process and Funding Agreement between FNP and IAMGOLD.	Dave / Christian	Completed June 26 Bi-weekly meetings to start July 5
2	Permitting schedule IAMGOLD to share with FNP each time it is updated. Caroline to send list of contacts (including Wabun Tribal Council) to Stephan for the sharing of timeline updates as	SLR FNP	Ongoing (last version received May 11, 2018)
	SLR to add Transmission Line screening process to the permitting timeline	SLR	June 29 July 6 (not received by FNP)
3	 Issuing Draft Permits to FNP When issuing permits to FNP for review, email to include the following: Review start date (date issued) Review completion date (review period end date as per FNP Agreement; date when comments are due from FNP) Proposed date/time (within first week of receipt of permit) for conference call between permitting team and FNP to discuss any initial comments / key issues / requests for clarification 	IMG	Ongoing
4	Permit Review Process One set of consolidated comments will be provided by the FNP (from Rick Hendriks until September). If comments are addressed through conference calls with IMG / Project team prior to submission by FNP to IMG, these will be documented and noted as closed off by the FNP. Once all comments / questions are addressed by IMG to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, FNP will note these as resolved.	FNP / IMG	Ongoing





NO.	ITEM	ACTION BY	PROPOSED COMPLETION
5	Construction Camp Permits FNP would like to receive a copy of the ECA and conditions associated with the permit(s) from the manufacturer of the mobile sewage and water treatment units.	IMG	TBD
6	Aggregate Sources FNP requested a figure that shows aggregate areas and till source areas. These can be provided once it is determined that they are required.	IMG	TBD
7	FNP Site Visit FNP and Dave to schedule a site visit as per section 5.12 of the Process and Funding Agreement. Suggested dates: July 18 – 20.	FNP / Dave	TBD
8	Aboriginal Consultation Plan (Provincial Condition 9.0) Caroline to send bullet points on consultation requirements for FNP for consideration in Aboriginal Consultation Plan.	FNP	Completed June 27
	Wood to submit draft of Aboriginal Consultation Plan by the end of July to FNP (before planned August community consultations).	Wood	End of July
	Environmental Effects Review FNP to submit comments / questions / concerns on the UTMs to IAMGOLD.	FNP	July 6
9	Caroline to send community meeting notes from May 2018 sessions to IAMGOLD.	FNP	Completed June 27
	SLR to send EER to IAMGOLD July 26, 2018.	SLR	July 26
10	 August Community Consultation Sessions Proposed topics to address in consultation sessions with FNP in August. Closure Plan Fisheries Offsetting (if required) Environmental Effects Review comments Consultation Plan 	All	August (TBD)





NO.	ITEM	ACTION BY	PROPOSED COMPLETION
11	Traditional Land Use Mattagami First Nation undertook other TLU studies for other projects within the MFN traditional territory since the TK/TLU study that was conducted for the Project by Chris McKay in 2013. It was noted by FNP that MFN members use a trap ground for exercising Section 35 rights and which overlaps with the proposed Shining Tree transmission line corridor. Caroline requested spatial data of Project footprint and Shining Tree Transmission Line Alignment to determine potential effects on FNP rights and interests and to help guide a planned interview with the potentially impacted MFN members to document uses and traditional ecological knowledge in the area. IMG's request to FNP to share new TLU information in advance of the interview was denied until the initial analysis of the project footprint on MFN documented land uses had been conducted by MFN.	IMG FNP	TBD

Summary of Discussion

1. PERMITTING TIMELINES AND REQUIREMENTS

- Ontario Water Resources Act change \rightarrow Exemption of Domestic Water Permit
- Intent to get Early Construction Permits for next summer
 - These are needed to begin construction on the TMF starter dam next autumn
- Potable Water permit will be pushed back in the timeline as it is not needed for the Chester Camp (but will eventually be needed for the accommodation complex)
- Domestic Sewage permit will also not be urgently required for construction of the Chester camp, thus will be pushed back from this summer
- Mobile units are preapproved and meet discharge criteria (come with their own ECAs). Because these are short term units, there is no concern about applying for permits. FNP would like to receive a copy of the ECA, conditions associated with the permits from the manufacturer and the intended receiver.
- Wood is currently preparing screening report for the Transmission Line EA, intent to finish in July after which the FNP will be able to review it.
- Permit to Take Water for Fresh Process Water and Camp Water from Mesomikenda Lake will be pushed out a couple of weeks, as Wood has not received the numbers from the design team regarding how much water is needed
- LRIAs (Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act) to be "packaged" in terms of when certain pieces are required (In stages 1 and 2)





- Intent to remove all dams (except tailings) at closure, but keep the new lake
 - Pit will acquire water through natural processes, accelerated fill methods being investigated (estimated 25-30 years)
- Still confirming which fish habitats are being offset; enough information will likely be gathered by the end of July to start the conversation surrounding the Fisheries Act authorizations. FNP wish to be engaged early in the process
- Rick will lead permitting piece for FPN until September.
- Biweekly calls/meetings for check ins scheduled starting July 5th, every other Thursday at 1pm (July 5th, July 19th, Aug 2nd, Aug 16th, etc.)

2. EA APPROVALS AND REQUIREMENTS

- Provincial Condition 9 considers every community which IAMGOLD has engaged with
 - Working on correspondence with these communities to confirm their continued involvement
 - Intent to customize which information is shared with each community, by relevance/desire
- Compliance Monitoring Program (#5 in Budget Table) does not distinguish between public and anyone else. It also does not require consultation, just that it be submitted 60 days prior to construction.
- Communities will all be notified of and receive information on any conditions which have public notification / consultation requirements.
- Part of the EER will outline which conditions IAMGOLD considers no longer applicable as a result of the optimized Project layout.
- Consultation Plan: Wood will develop one consultation plan which satisfies all CEAA and MOECC requirements related to Indigenous consultation/engagement and will look for feedback on this.
- IMG's target for IBA completion is the end of this calendar year.
- FNP / IMG looking for ways to allow voices within communities to be heard:
 - FNP suggested more personal meetings with communities to discuss concerns and issues while building relationships (Committees inviting Christian? Youth Council? Elders Council?)

3. UTM REVIEW

- Complete formal comments to be submitted from FNP to IMG
- EER will contain a table showing specific significance determinations and any changes from the previous EA
- Key questions / comments related to initial review are listed below

Air / Noise and Vibration / Visual Aesthetics





- Concern regarding CAAQS standards on Nitrogen Dioxide levels
- Questions about the air quality and noise for workers on site / in the camp
- Were non-Project sources of noise fully included in the model?

Surface Water Quality / Hydrogeology

- Concerns with the unchanged local study area boundary after the TMF was moved
- Interaction between TMF and Bagsverd Lake. Why is there seepage into Bagsverd Lake? Most of TMF is in Mollie drainage (not Bagsverd).
- Concerns with using the 95th percentile of data from all water bodies as a quality standard in individual lakes
- Interest in reviewing new baseline data collected
- Wish to see assimilation modeling for new discharge point
- Concern with applicability of EA following changes to the Project-specifically the new effluent discharge point and new receiving waters

Hydrology

• Appendix and text values don't match

Biological Environment

- May need to get some more detail on effects comparison
- Concerns with unclear methodology for conclusions in aspects such as terrestrial biology

Socio-economics / Traditional Land Use

- Questions related to employment figures considering lower milling rate
- Questions regarding the range of compensation for new positions at the mine in relation to pre-existing jobs within the community for socioeconomic study purposes
- Concern with the lack of mention of power supply stability issues within the community in socio-economic UTM
- Concern about out-dated socio-economic baseline information
- Concern about existing housing issues within Mattagami being compounded by Projectrelated effects; the community is interested in growing
- Concern about trapper from Mattagami First Nation being affected by the transmission line not being included in the baseline
- Concerns regarding perceived health effects not being addressed alongside actual health effects
- Questions about visual effects and how different vantage points affect visual experience

4. REVIEW OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK



FNP presented a summary of feedback received during in-camera meetings / discussions with Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation.

Mattagami First Nation:

- Concerns about raptor nest and relocation
- Concerns about exploration activity occurring concurrently with the environmental assessments
- Questions regarding noise emissions effects with the new gold processing method
- Interest about results of archaeology
- Concern about surfacing ground water and flooding
- Concerns regarding TMF seepage and effects downstream
- Interest in the fish salvaged from Cote lake being used as food
 - Potential conflict with federal condition to relocate fish to appropriate habitats
- Concerns about ground water springs not being assessed during previous EA for the updated Project
- Interest in having an on-site monitor to monitor the effects on fish and water quality
- Comment that site should be restored to pre-mine conditions or better
- Concerns that traditional medicines were not assessed or accounted for as part of the updated Project
- Interest in ensuring that language is understandable by all parties (terminology and jargon)
- Concerns about autonomous trucks taking away driving jobs
- Questions about potential impacts to tradition land uses
- Concerns about the use of chemical sprays
- Concerns about impacts on supply power to the community

Flying Post First Nation:

- Enthusiasm about employment opportunities
- Some interest in involvement with the artifact pieces
- Questions about development certainty

IAMGOLD

Permitting Consultation Updates Meeting

Date | time July 19, 2018 | 1pm | Location Various – teleconference

Invited

Attendees

IAMGOLD	Steve Woolfenden - IAMGOLD
Steve Woolfenden	Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD
David Brown	Dave Brown - IAMGOLD
Christian Naponse	Krista Maydew – Wood Plc.
 Stephan Theban (SLR) 	Caroline Burgess - Odonoterra
• Zahir Jina (SLR)	Tim Harvey – Mattagami
Krista Maydew (Wood)	Rick Hendricks – Camerado Energy Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental
Mattagami FN/Flying Post FN	Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental
Caroline Burgess	
Neil Hutchison	
Brent Parsons	

Agenda

1. Environmental Effects Review (EER)

Rick Hendricks Chief Boissoneau

Ken Petersen Cheryl Naveau

Chief Ray

- Update on status of completion of the EER (previously indicated to be available for review by July 17)
- Update on status of responses to FN comments on the UTMs

2. First Nation Review Approvals Summary

- Updates to the schedule provided on May 31 (update a commitment of June 26 meeting)
- Status of the Closure Plan (previously indicated to be provided for review by July 3)
- Updated timing for PTTW and ECA for plant site (scheduled for early August)

3. Shining Tree TL ESR

- Status of the ESR and when it will be available for review (previously indicated "sometime in July")
- Status of a response to FN request for the TL spatial data
- Discussion of potential impacts to Mattagami Trap line permit holder

4. Community Consultation and Site Visit

- Need to schedule community consultation meetings on EER and potentially come permits in August, if possible
- Need to schedule project site visit in conjunction with the community consultations



Meeting Notes

IAMGOLD provided an update on the status of the Closure Plan. There had been discussions taking place amongst engineering about making some changes to the mine plan. These discussions have been resolved and the current scenario that has already been brought to the communities is still moving forward with considerations for future mining scenarios. An updated permitting schedule will be provided by IAMGOLD during the week of July 23.

1. Environmental Effects Review (EER)

• The technical reviewers for the First Nations requested that responses to comments provided on the draft UTMs be included when IAMGOLD sends the EER

2. First Nation Review Approvals Summary

- An updated permitting schedule will be sent next week with changes reflective of the delays, no later than the 27th
- The draft Closure Plan will be sent before by the 27th as well. The First Nations will have 40 business days for review as per the funding agreement.

3. Shining Tree TL ESR

- Transmission line step one of the EA process is to develop a screening report; this will be released shortly for review. An ESR is required only if issues are identified at the screening stage
- Spatial Data requested has been received
- Caroline Burgess and Sue Prince will be walking the trap line on July 20th and the consultants will be speaking with the community on their views on the trap line and its impacts. A report will be provided on the results.

4. Community Consultation and Site Visit

- MFN/FPFN Consultants potential community meeting the last week of August update and inform the community on the EER and UTMs and receive feedback
- Potential site visit for FN consultant team end of August



IAMGOLD

Permitting Consultation Updates Meeting

Date | time August 2, 2018 | 1pm | Location Various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees	
IAMGOLD		
Steve Woolfenden	Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD	
David Brown	Dave Brown - IAMGOLD	
Christian Naponse	Krista Maydew – Wood	
 Stephan Theban (SLR) 	Stephan Theben – SLR	
• Zahir Jina (SLR)	Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation	
Krista Maydew (Wood)	Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy	
	Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental	
Mattagami FN/Flying Post FN	Zahir Jina - SLR	
Caroline Burgess	Steve Woolfenden- IAMGOLD	
Neil Hutchison		
Brent Parsons		

- Rick HendriksChief Boissoneau
- Chief Ray
- Ken Petersen
- Tim Harvey

Agenda (provided by Odonoterra)

- 1. Closure Plan
- 2. TL Screening Report clarification on review timeframes
- 3. Approval Conditions need timing schedule
- 4. Schedule format suggest one that better facilitates community consultation planning
- 5. Community Consultation confirm timing

Meeting Notes

IAMGOLD provided a response via email regarding agenda item #1 on July 31:

"With respect to item #1 on the proposed agenda, IAMGOLD would like provide a point of clarification about the draft Cote mine closure plan you received. In the initial planning and discussions with the communities, it was discussed that IAMGOLD would be producing a mine closure plan that was scoped to the construction phase of the mine and potentially included the first three years of operation. IAMGOLD WAS subsequently advised that the province requires a





full Life of Mine plan, as such, the draft plan you received considers the full build out and operations of the mine revised mine plans. The benefit of preparing a full LOM closure plan is that the communities have the opportunity to comment on our vision for the site once operations cease and the progressive reclamation opportunities.

With respect to the draft document content, IAMGOLD notes that we have not provided Chapters 12 and 13. These chapters include the cost tables and specifics of the financial security. These sections are subject to discussions IAMGOLD will have with MENDM in the coming weeks. Information related to the anticipated closure costs will be available with the release of the FS and closure plan submission to MENDM."

1. Closure Plan

- Consultants for FPFN/MFN inquired as to latitude on date for comments as they will be reviewing it next week but will be unable to present their review to FPFN until after Labour day and possibly not until a couple of weeks into September. The request for an extension beyond the agreed-upon 40 days is not reflective of the time needed for the consultants to review the documents but their ability to present it to the community.
- IAMGOLD noted that the community had previously agreed to the timelines and 40 business
 days was anticipated to be sufficient to review the Closure plan and present information to the
 communities. IAMGOLD informed FNP that a delay in review of the CP means a delay on
 approvals and construction. IAMGOLD mentioned that if an extension is being requested then a
 formal request in writing with detailed reasons as to why then IAMGOLD would consider.
- IAMGOLD informed FNP that the draft CP will not include financial appendices and the closure costs will be included in the feasibility report and will be made available by feasibility team.
- FNP indicated to IAMGold that differences of vision between FNP and IAMGold related to the Closure Plan objectives and state of the site at closure often result in different views about costs, and FNP is requesting the cost tables for discussion with IAMGold in advance of submission of the Closure Plan to MENDM to try to resolve any differences of views.

2. Transmission Line Screening Report – clarification on review timeframes

- The current schedule outlines the timeline allowances to be in <u>business days.</u>
- IAMGOLD will know by August 6 if the screening report will be issued or if IAMGOLD will move directly to developing the Environmental Study Report.

3. Approval Conditions

• FNP interested in having a schedule showing when conditions of approval will be fulfilled (e.g., management plans, monitoring programs)

4. Schedule format – suggest one that better facilitates community consultation planning

• SLR will draft changes to the schedule to reflect the permitting conditions and Indigenous consultation at the required stages.

5. Community Consultation – confirm timing





- FNP requests to have a site visit during the last week of August to coincide with their planning of a community information session with MFN regarding the Closure plan the week of August 27th. The tentative date for this community session is August 30th.
- FNP will follow-up with list of people who will attend the site tour.

6. Environmental Effects Review (addition to agenda by way of discussion during meeting)

- Finalizations are currently under way, IAMGOLD should receive the report August 7^{th.}
- Report will be provided to FNP by August 27^{th.}
- UTM responses will be provided by IAMGOLD to the FNP prior to August 27th
- The Review schedule and Closure plan have been provided



Date | time August 17, 2018 | 9:30am | Location Various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
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IAMGOLD

- Steve Woolfenden
- David Brown
- Christian Naponse
- Stephan Theban (SLR)
- Zahir Jina (SLR)
- Krista Maydew (Wood)

Mattagami FN/Flying Post FN

- Caroline Burgess
- Neil Hutchison
- Brent Parsons
- Rick Hendricks
- Chief Boissoneau
- Chief Ray
- Ken Petersen
- Tim Harvey

Agenda

- 1. Closure Plan initial observations to be discussed followed by written comments after meeting
- 2. TL Screening Report requesting updated timeframe for provision of TL Screening Report
- 3. FN Consultation Approvals Summary request for updated version, specifically on FN review and consultation periods, in order to prepare for community consultation meetings
- 4. Community Consultation scheduled with MFN for August 30, 2018, tentatively scheduled with FPFN September 17, 2018

Meeting Notes

1. Closure Plan

- Initial comments from brief overview review of Closure Plan by FNP consultants include
 - No evidence of closure plan comments of First Nations
 - Concern over the 30 year time period for the pit to fill and acceptability of this time frame by MFN and FPFN

Dave Brown - IAMGOLD Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD Krista Maydew – Wood Stephan Theben – SLR Don Carr – Wood Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Caroline Burgess – Odonoterra



- \circ $\;$ Has the revegetation plan changed from the original EER details?
 - Will the TMF actually revegetate has there been evidence of this with other projects?
 - Only 25% of the waste rock area to be revegetated with the expectation for it the remainder to revegetate naturally
- FNP request for reference sites of successful revegetation of TMF
- Rick Hendricks to confer with his team to determine if they can provide draft comments for IAMGOLD to prepare to answer questions/concerns on the Closure Plan at the community information session; follow up: FNP provided preliminary comments on August 21, 2018
- Request from FNP for an executive summary of the Closure Plan and poster slides from previous community information session. IAMGOLD respectfully declined to provide an executive summary as the consultants have a duty to review the CP under the terms of the Funding Agreement and it was suggested that the consultants extract the Closure Conditions section of the CP as a smaller document to share with members of the communities if the CP in its entirety is considered too cumbersome for engaging with the communities
- Wood is currently compiling a summary of Closure Plan comments received to date and specific consultation activities that have taken place to date and included information about closure
- Request that information is provided in a suitable format. There was no confirmation that the community received the draft Closure Plan for review send on July 23, 2018. IAMGOLD expressed concern that the draft Closure Plan had not been shared with the communities by the FNP Advisors
- Follow up; following the meeting IAMGOLD followed up with Tim Harvey and confirmed the draft Closure Plan was received. Tim indicated that he will print copies to be made available for the community and the MFN band office once he returns to the office

2. Transmission Line Screening Report

- Received comment from MOECC that TL screening report is not applicable for the Project
- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks confirmed that the transmission line is subject to a Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities; IAMGOLD is moving to a full ESR with no objection from the FNP Advisors
- Wood is sending the ESR to IAMGOLD for review on August 24, 2018 with the aim to send to the FNP by September 10
- Permitting schedule will be updated accordingly

3. FN Consultation Approvals Summary

• SLR to provide updated schedule on Monday August 20. Follow up: IAMGOLD provided the updated schedule on August 21, 2018

4. Community Consultation

• FNP will be hosting a community information session on August 30th and requested IAMGOLD to participate and indicated that the FNP thinks the community is looking for IAMGOLD to make a presentation



- The session will include an afternoon workshop with the Lands Committee and Chief and Council with targeted feedback and an open community information session in the evening to summarize the Closure Plan for the community
- FNP noted that the presentation materials from the May meetings had not yet been provided. Follow-up: FNP requested materials and IAMGOLD provided on August 21, 2018
- A site tour for the FNP and interested community members will occur on the morning of August 30. FNP to confirm number of participants
- FNP confirmed that session with Flying Post First Nation is not yet confirmed and request IAMGOLD's availability to participate. IAMGOLD (Dave Brown) confirmed he could be available whenever required for Flying Post meeting



Date | time September 13, 2018 | 9:30am | Location various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees

IAMGOLD

- Steve Woolfenden
- David Brown
- Christian Naponse
- Stephan Theban (SLR)
- Zahir Jina (SLR)
- Krista Maydew (Wood)

Mattagami FN/Flying Post FN

- Caroline Burgess
- Neil Hutchison
- Brent Parsons
- Rick Hendriks
- Chief Boissoneau
- Chief Ray
- Ken Petersen
- Tim Harvey

Dave Brown - IAMGOLD Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD Krista Maydew – Wood Zahir Jina – SLR Don Carr – Wood Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Caroline Burgess – Odonoterra Tim Harvey - MFN Steve Woolfenden - IAMGOLD Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental

Agenda (provided via email by Rick Hendriks on September 13, 2018)

- 1. Draft Closure Plan
- 2. EER
- 3. Permits (including Transmission Line ESR)
- 4. Consultation Approval Summary
- 5. Community Consultation

Meeting Notes

1. Closure Plan

- Initial comments from brief overview review of draft Closure Plan by FNP consultants include:
 - No evidence of Closure Plan comments from First Nations from community on Facebook page, Tim Harvey confirmed. Tim also indicated there are copies of the draft Closure

Permitting Consultation Updates Meeting – September 13, 2018



- Plan available for MFN members in the Band Office. Tim will forward any comments from the community members, if received.
- Broad draft Closure Plan comments will be sent to IAMGOLD on October 1st or 2nd.
- FN request another open invitation for a site tour with a focus on traditional plants. Caroline noted a preference for this to occur in the fall. Tim will post on Facebook to see if any community members wish to go out to the site to pick medicines or document what is there.

2. Transmission Line ESR

- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks confirmed that the transmission line is subject to a Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities; IAMGOLD is moving to a full ESR, no objection from FNP.
- Wood sending ESR hard copies to MFN and FPFN. Open to the public, to be kept available with the Closure Plan draft expected to be sent out last week of September.
- Permitting schedule will be updated accordingly.
- FNP asked if there was alternative routes considered in the selection of the alignment. Wood response was; yes, along Hwy 560 but all would require that a new corridor be opened.
- Caroline asked if there was information about the Transmission Line EST that could be included in a newsletter. Don indicated that the wording from the Notice contained essential information that could be put in a community newsletter.
- Rick asked if the Project had considered alternate routes. IAMGOLD indicated the preference was to use the existing corridor to minimize disturbance.

3. EER

- Neil Hutchinson indicated the UTM's refer to the EA and felt there was no time to review EA from 4 years ago.
- FNP potentially to present findings at MFN quarterly Open House FPFN; to be determined.
- EER sent to CEAA and MOECP, and Chiefs. It is also available on IAMGOLD website.
- Rick noted that the FNP will not likely get back to FPFN and MFN to discuss the EER until late October, early November.
- Caroline requested Tim to post a message on the MFN Facebook page indicating that the EER is available online.

4. Approvals Summary

- Zahir Jina to update and send next Wednesday.
- Caroline is going to put together a list of major, minor and routine permits along with expected timeframe for review to share with communities. IAMGOLD will provide updates to that document once available and as required.

5. Forestry Resource License

• Up next and is considered a minor permit and 10 day review will be allocated.



6. Community Consultation

- IAMGOLD requested update on status of memo or report on Caroline's visit from July 20th to Sue Prince trap line along proposed transmission line alignment. Response was; report was complete but could not confirm a date to present to Council before sharing info with IAMGOLD.
- Format discussed for the Open House in FPFN for September 26, 2018.
- FNP stated that they need to do more in order to relay information to community.



Date | time October 4, 2018 | 1pm | Location various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
IAMGOLD Steve Woolfenden David Brown Christian Naponse Krista Maydew (Wood) Stephan Theben (SLR) Zahir Jina (SLR)	Steve Woolfenden – IAMGOLD Christian Naponse – IAMGOLD David Brown - IAMGOLD Stephan Theben (SLR) Cara Rockwood – IAMGOLD Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Caroline Burgess - Odonaterra
MATTAGAMI FN/FLYING POST FN Caroline Burgess Neil Hutchinson Brent Parsons Rick Hendriks Chief Boissoneau Chief Ray Tim Harvey Ken Petersen	Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Don Carr - Wood

Agenda

- 1. Environmental Effects Review (EER)
- 2. Permits
 - Closure Plan
 - Other permits
 - Schedule
- 3. Transmission Line Environmental Study Report
 - TLA Permits
- 4. Community Consultation
 - November 8 Mattagami FN
 - TBD– Flying Post FN

Meeting Notes

1. Environmental Effects Review

Page 1 of 3



- FNP has their copy and only has a few questions
- Community meetings will be forthcoming
- The responses to the question on the UTM's are in the appendix
- The FNP has requested a table of UTM responses in word (SLR will provide this)
- 2. The FNP working toward 40-day review period. Review period is 45 days for MECP and 120 days for the Federal government. IMG not anticipating preliminary comments. Permits:
 - Closure FNP is in receipt of responses and have about 30% resolved. Comments will be provided to IAMGOLD tomorrow or early next week
 - Other Permits
 - Forest Resource has been reviewed and sent back, responses to come today (tentatively)
 - Additional areas to be cleared, construction will update the FNP before submission
 - o New access trails being added, some existing trails being widened
 - Schedule
 - FNP created a plain language schedule, Wood notes missing LRIA for the TMF starter dam and Mollie River realignment
 - The ECA for construction phase and the PTTW are together in same supporting document.
 - Comments from FNP Advisors on permits received to date to be provided by October 19
- 3. Transmission Line
 - The Notice of the Environmental Study Report was received by Caroline but Rick and Neil did not receive it. Dave will send this to them.
 - FNP suggests the ESR is a major permit and requests an extended review period of 40 days. IMG maintains that 30 days is sufficient.
 - In response to FNP concerns regarding why alternative transmission line route along Highway 560 was not discussed, IMG states that this route was decidedly less advantageous due to height and voltage requirements for ground clearance and a new right of way would be required parallel to the existing line for a longer distance offsetting the need for discussion. This route was stated in the shared ESR due to Class EA requirements.
- 4. Community Consultations
 - The next community consultation planned with Mattagami FN is expected to be November 8 and will focus on the Environmental Effects Review



- FNP inquired if the format used for the Flying Post community event recently was agreeable. IAMGOLD indicated it worked out well and requests to ensure the times are correct
- The same format is proposed for Flying Post as well. Dates under consideration are the week of November 12th, the 21st, or the 22nd.

FNP would like IAMGOLD to attend as this is considered a major permit for which consultation is required Additional Comments/Discussion

- IAMGOLD is still waiting for a report on the findings of a site visit and discussion with Sue Prince regarding concerns over the impacts of the transmission line on her trap line.
 FNP indicated there will be a meeting Friday, Oct 5th with Chief and Council to approve a memo on this issue
- FNP indicated active discussions on the Environmental Management Committee are needed so the communities can be involved in the permitting process

In response to concerns regarding a power reliability assessment (resulting in the submission of an Intervenor Status request to the OEB by FNP), IMG states that the line to Porcupine is independent thus will not affect power reliability in the community



Date | time October 25, 2018 | 1 – 2 pm | *Location* various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
IAMGOLD Steve Woolfenden David Brown Christian Naponse Krista Maydew (Wood) Stephan Theben (SLR) Zahir Jina (SLR) Don Carr (Wood)	Tim Harvey – Mattagami FN Zahir Jina – SLR Christian Naponse – IAMGOLD David Brown – IAMGOLD Cara Rockwood – IAMGOLD Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Don Carr – Wood
Caroline Burgess Neil Hutchinson Brent Parsons Rick Hendriks Chief Boissoneau Chief Ray Tim Harvey Jeff Berube Ken Petersen	Krista Maydew – Wood

Agenda

- 1. Closure Plan
- 2. Environmental Effects Review (EER)
- 3. Permits
- 4. Review of Permitting Schedule
- 5. Community Consultation
- 6. Process

Meeting Notes

- 1. Closure Plan
 - IAMGOLD/Wood in the process of addressing FNP comments, David Brown will provide final responses shortly



- Closure Plan and Consultation Summary Report to Support the Closure Plan were submitted to ENDM on Monday, October 22 and were also sent out to the First Nation communities and Métis
- 2. Environmental Effects Review (EER)
 - FNP working on review and anticipate submitting comments to IAMGOLD by November 6
 - Wood/IAMGOLD requests for minor comments/questions to be addressed via email or telephone to maximize efficiency
 - IAMGOLD confirmed that the UTMs appended to the EER were updated to reflect previous comments received from the FNP as applicable
 - It was asked if the EER will be a topic of discussion at the FNP's upcoming meeting on November 2 with MECP. IAMGOLD expressed concerns that if the meeting is related to the EER, IAMGOLD has not yet had the opportunity to view the FNP's comments on the EER. Concern that the process for resolving comments / issues has not been fulsome prior to government engagement.
 - \circ Brent to clarify with Caroline whether or not this is the case

3. Permits

- Forest Resources License
 - \circ IAMGOLD/Wood has one comment remaining to address, final response to be forwarded to FNP shortly
- PTTW and ECA for Construction Management
 - IAMGOLD/Wood working to close off responses to comments; anticipate finalizing early in the week of Oct 29th
- Transmission Line ESR
 - o Due Monday, October 29^t
 - \circ FNP circulating to Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations for further review before sending comments to IAMGOLD
- Upcoming permits:
 - ECA for Industrial Sewage Works for Operations Wood hoping to produce before Friday, November 2
 - \odot ECA for Air and Noise within the next 2-3 weeks
 - \circ ECA for aggregates (will include till source and contingency quarry) to be provided November 8
- 4. Review of Permitting Schedule
 - Currently, weekly meetings are held with the EPCM team and updates are released as they occur. The next updated schedule will be provided to the FNP by Monday, October 29. FNP can then make the necessary changes to their plain language schedule for use/distribution to the communities
 - FNP yet to receive comments on their draft plain language schedule and inquired if IAMGOLD would like to review and provide any comments prior to community circulation. IAMGOLD confirmed that there are no comments on the draft schedule.



- 5. Community Consultation
 - The agenda for November 8 consultation with Mattagami was circulated by Caroline on October 22
 - Krista noted the closed discussion between community and advisors at the end of the session, and suggested consideration as to whether or not it might be possible that if there are questions raised during that time that IAMGOLD may be able to respond while still in the community
 - o Christian to bring poster boards showing site layout figures
 - IAMGOLD/Wood can provide site layout images in PowerPoint to be utilized with a projector during the community information session. David will send any presentation material to Brent before November 8
 - Krista and Caroline will introduce the Socio-economic Management and Monitoring Plan activities to be undertaken
- 6. Process
 - Discussion to review process as outlined in the FNP agreement and unanimous agreement to improve efficiency
 - Suggestion to discuss minor comments/questions on documents via telephone or email rather than in documented form to expedite review process
 - Suggestion to revisit section 5.7 of agreement due to potential misalignment of understanding of timelines
 - Intent is to achieve consensus within the timeframes outlined for routine, minor and major permits. This would be inclusive of comments and responses on draft permits within the timeframe outline.
 - Discussed the potential for increasing the frequency of the call to weekly rather than biweekly. Agreement to meet more frequently to resolve questions/comments as needed in order to better achieve the agreed upon timeframes for resolution
 - Community committee mentioned in the IBA framework is suggested to be formed as soon as is practical in order to improve the flow of information between parties
 - Tim will compile a list of individuals from MFN would be interested and suitable to sit on a committee as this would help to increase engagement of community members to provide feedback during the permit review process



Date | time November 22, 2018 | 1pm | Location various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
David Brown – IAMGOLD Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD Steve Woolfenden - IAMGOLD Stephan Theben - SLR Krista Maydew - Wood Don Carr – Wood Zahir Jina - SLR	David Brown – IAMGOLD Christian Naponse – IAMGOLD Steve Woolfenden – IAMGOLD Krista Maydew – Wood Don Carr – Wood Zahir Jina – SLR Caroline Burgess – Odonaterra Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation
Caroline Burgess - Odonaterra Jeff Berube – Flying Post First Nation Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation Chief Boissoneau – Mattagami First Nation Chief Ray – Flying Post First Nation Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy	Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental

Agenda

- 1. Permits Schedule
- 2. Transmission Line draft ESR update on responses to comments
- 3. Indigenous Consultation Plan brief overview of comments
- 4. Mattagami First Nation Community Consultation November 8 notes
- 5. 2019 Work Scope
- 6. EER Comments review/resolve
- 7. Other

Meeting Notes

- 1. Permits Schedule
 - With regards to the draft Closure plan, as of November 15, ENDM has deemed consultation adequate and has entered into the 45 day review period
 - Update on timelines for permits to be issued for review in 2018:



- Aggregate Pit Application should be ready for FNP review in the next week
- o The ECA for operations is almost ready for review
- The PTTW for construction is at least two weeks out
- The permit schedule is reviewed weekly and updates will be provided to the FNP as available
- Caroline requested that changes be sent in an email to the FNP noting only what has changed and what the anticipated new dates are

2. Transmission Line draft ESR – update on responses to comments

• Don indicated that comments received from FNP are being responded to

3. Indigenous Consultation Plan – brief overview of comments (coming soon)

- Noted that this document is for all communities indicated by the Province as requiring engagement with regards to the Côté Project
- FNP noted that generally the Plan looks fine and suggested more detail regarding evaluation criteria
- A more specific approach for Mattagami and Flying Post will need to be addressed at the IBA table
- IAMGOLD confirmed that it is not a member of ICMM but is a member of MAC and follows the TSM protocols for engagement
- Caroline confirmed that the FNP comments on the draft Plan were circulated to Chief Ray and Chief Boissoneau. Chief Ray had no comments and there were no other comments received.

4. Community Consultation – November 8 notes

- Both parties have been taking notes at meetings, is this necessary and would someone like to take the lead on this?
 - o IAMGOLD will take the lead on note taking
- IAMGOLD requests that the FNP provide pre/post meeting (community meetings) input to the minutes after they've received the first draft from IAMGOLD

5. 2019 Work Scope

- FNP inquired as to whether there would be a carry-over with the budget as there would be a carry-over of work due to the delayed start
- FNP indicated that the work permits for the MNRF are not currently on the schedule; however, these permits are considered routine/minor work permits and are required as a result of ENDM's changes to their legal land ownership system. IAMGOLD anticipates that land tenure will be in place mid-2019 and some of these routine permits may be required while awaiting land tenure.
- FNP committed to providing a draft Scope of Work to IAMGOLD within 2 weeks
- FNP indicated that the Process and Funding Agreement to be followed until the IBA is finalized
- IAMGOLD indicated that the Process and Funding Agreement expires on December 31, 2018



6. EER Comments

- Provincial and federal governments have confirmed that the optimized Project will have no new net effects and no EA is required. The EER is considered to be a minor amendment
- FNP stated they did not receive CEAA's Draft Analysis Report on Proposed Changes to the Côté Gold Mine Project. IAMGOLD stated the report was sent by CEAA on the 14th and to check with Mattagami and Flying Post Chiefs to confirm if it was received through them
- FNP was told by CEAA that there would be a notice coming out
- At this point it is IAMGOLD's position that the EER met the conditions, therefore comments requesting changes will not be considered, but questions on technical elements can be addressed, although many of those would also be addressed in the ECA for Operations. IAMGOLD will not be going back to make any amendments to the EER documentation.
- FNP would still like responses to their comments even if the response is to indicate where that information will be addressed in future permit applications.
- MFN requested information on the commitments regarding discharge to Mollie River. This information should be on hand as it was sent to the community. Tim will review the information they have to answer these questions.
- The FNP suggested that there be out-of-kind compensation considered and referenced the Young-Davidson Expansion Project. Steve W noted that IAMGOLD has engaged Mattagami First Nation on the offset program since the beginning of the Project which has led to the current plans. Steve W indicated he would be happy to have a discussion with the communities about other options but any out-of-kind work would likely reduce in-kind offsetting efforts. (In-Kind offsetting being works or undertakings within the watershed that seek to replace what was impacted or destroyed, with similar or better habitat)
- FNP stated their main concern was with regard to how IAMGOLD made predictions / conclusion for discharge to the Mollie River water system and upset over lack of background information to substantiate EER conclusions.

7. Other

• IAMGOLD indicated that the current process for providing comments/responses to review work is not efficient and does not respect the intent of how the timelines are laid out in the Process and Funding Agreement. The Agreement intends that the parties are working toward consensus by the end of the indicated review period. Thus, the initial comments by the FNP should be received much earlier to facilitate dialogue to work towards achieving consensus. . FNP is open to having informal conversations on smaller issues as a way to expedite this process. IAMGOLD agreed that it had been discussed to have more frequent calls for clarification on minor issues that can be dealt with in a timelier manner as required.



Date | time December 6, 2018 | 1pm | Location various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
David Brown – IAMGOLD Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD Steven Woolfenden – IAMGOLD Cara Rockwood – IAMGOLD Stephan Theben – SLR Zahir Jina - SLR	Christian Naponse – IAMGOLD Cara Rockwood – IAMGOLD Krista Maydew - Wood Zahir Jina - SLR
Krista Maydew - Wood Don Carr – Wood Caroline Burgess - Odonaterra Jeff Berube – Flying Post First Nation Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation Chief Boissoneau – Mattagami First Nation Chief Ray – Flying Post First Nation Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy	Caroline Burgess - Odonaterra Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental

Agenda (provided by FNP in advance of meeting)

- 1. Nov 8th meeting notes review of requested edits
- 2. Permit schedule upcoming and pending permit review
- 3. EER update on FNP comments on CEAA Analysis
- 4. EER Notice of Default
- 5. TL draft ESR update on receipt of responses to FNP comments if time allows
- 6. Other

Meeting Notes

Meeting agenda revision agreed to by Caroline and team at the outset of the meeting, noting that item #4 should be addressed through an appropriately scheduled meeting.

- 1. Nov 8th meeting notes review of requested edits
 - IAMGOLD will revisit the notes to align comments and send a draft version to the team
- 2. Permit schedule upcoming and pending permit review



- No major changes to the current permit review schedule
- Aggregate Permit application FNP acknowledge receipt and were able to download all attachments
 - FNP will review and submit comments by December 17th
- The Notice of Completion of the review period for the Transmission Line ESR is the next step for the Transmission Line ESR
- Response from IAMGOLD to recently submitted EER comments from FNP being followed up with by the technical team, response should come before the new year
- Indigenous consultation plan Caroline, Krista and Christian to meet on December 11 by phone to discuss and address FNP comments
- 3. EER update on FNP comments on CEAA Analysis
 - At this stage the conversation is essentially between the FNP and CEAA who will be working directly with the FNP to address the comments on the EER. FNP will notify IAMGOLD should CEAA wish to discuss FNP comments further
 - IAMGOLD is not currently in a position to discuss this as the FNP review of the CEAA draft analysis report was just received today
- 4. TL draft ESR update on receipt of responses to FNP comments
 - Comments on the FNP draft review to be provided to the FNP in the near future
- 5. Other
 - Discussion on availability during the holidays
 - Communities shut down for the holiday break and will be unavailable for consultation/meetings etc. from December 17-January 7
 - In light of the upcoming holidays and team members being on individual holidays at different times, the next meeting will be scheduled a bit earlier than two weeks from now tentative date December 18 at 1pm. This meeting will also be an opportunity to discuss the FNP comments on the TMF Aggregate permit application.



Date | time December 18, 2018 | 1pm | Location various – teleconference

Invited	Attendees
David Brown – IAMGOLD Christian Naponse - IAMGOLD Steven Woolfenden – IAMGOLD Cara Rockwood – IAMGOLD Stephan Theben – SLR Zahir Jina - SLR Krista Maydew - Wood Don Carr – Wood Caroline Burgess - Odonaterra Jeff Berube – Flying Post First Nation Tim Harvey – Mattagami First Nation Chief Boissoneau – Mattagami First Nation Chief Ray – Flying Post First Nation Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy	Christian Naponse – IAMGOLD Krista Maydew - Wood Don Carr – Wood Zahir Jina - SLR Stephan Theben – SLR Brent Parsons – Hutchinson Environmental Neil Hutchinson – Hutchinson Environmental Rick Hendriks – Camerado Energy

Agenda (proposed by B.Parsons)

- 1. Permit schedule upcoming and pending permit review
- 2. ECA Air and Noise
- 3. Aggregate Permit Review
- 4. EER update on timing of IAMGOLD response
- 5. TL Draft ESR update on timing of IAMGOLD response
- 6. Other –

Meeting Notes

- 1. Permit Schedule
 - Updated permit schedule to be provided by Wood (Don) December 19, 2018
- 2. ECA Air and Noise
 - Brent Parsons confirmed the email with the links had been received and the documents had been successfully downloaded and saved



- The review on this will be done by Hutchinson Environmental
- Discussion on confirming the deadline for review of 20 days in light of the holidays, stat holidays will be considered. SLR will provide a date for comments/review tomorrow after reviewing the current schedule
- 3. Aggregate Permit Review
 - Sent this morning to IAMGOLD via Hutchinson Environmental
 - Confirmation this was circulated to all with the exception of Don Carr, Brent will send it to him after the meeting
 - Hutchinson indicated the comments are mostly on areas lacking details from the reports done by Blue Heron
 - Discussion on the technical teams to have informal discussions regularly to expedite the review process and provide for more time efficient comment/responses
 - Comments on the quarry itself to be addressed directly and prior to the holidays
- 4. EER update on timing of IAMGOLD response
 - Discussion on if revised comments are to be re-submitted to the Crown, where is this process at
 - This is currently being addressed at a meeting with Chief Ray and Chief Boissoneau in IAMGOLD's Toronto office today
 - IAMGOLD has gone through the comments, once the procedural issue is clarified the responses will be provided shortly thereafter
- 5. TL Draft ESR update on timing of IAMGOLD response
 - Draft responses are prepared both on the ESR and TKLU studies
 - Reponses will be completed and provided before the holidays
 - Responses will indicate where changes will be made in the ESR
- 6. Other
 - Next ECA to come Industrial Sewage works for Operations. Target to have it out by the end of the week for a 20 day review timeline.
 - Technical reviews and resolution of issues/achievement of consensus
 - In order to resolve technical issues, IAMGOLD and/or its consultants and Hutchinson/technical reviewers are open to communicating directly prior to the IR documents being developed to hasten the process, documenting the results of conversations as responses in the IR report to ensure transparency



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-11

Notice of Completion of a Class Environmental Assessment

wood



Notice of Completion of Class Environmental Assessment Côté Gold Transmission Line Project

This Notice is provided to inform the public, Indigenous communities and interested parties that **IAMGOLD Corporation** (IAMGOLD) has completed a draft Environmental Study Report for the installation of a 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line connecting the Côté Gold Project to the Hydro One transmission network at the Shining Tree Distribution Station.



Background

The Côté Gold Project is majority owned by IAMGOLD and consists of a proposed open pit gold mine with related processing facilities and infrastructure. The Côté Gold Project is located approximately 20 km southwest of Gogama in northeastern Ontario. Development and operations of the mine require a reliable power supply.

IAMGOLD proposes to construct a new 115 kV transmission line of approximately 44 km length, from the Shining Tree Distribution Station to provide power to the mine (the **Côté Gold Transmission Line Project**). The new transmission line will be constructed primarily along an existing, unused transmission line right-of-way. More information about the Project is available at: www.iamgold.com/cotegold-documents.

The Process

An earlier Notice of Commencement of a Screening referenced that the 44 km transmission line will be subject to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 (the *Electricity Projects Regulations*) and the Hydro One *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities* under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act.* The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks has since advised IAMGOLD that the Environmental Screening Process for Category B Projects set out in Ontario Regulation 116/01 is not required, and the transmission line is only subject to the *Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities*. Additional information regarding this process is available at:

www.hydroone.com/about/corporate-information/majorprojects/class-environmental-assessment.

Public Review

As required under the Class EA, the draft Environmental Study Report is being made available for public review and comment from September 29, 2018 to October 29, 2018. A copy of the draft Environmental Study Report is available at:

www.iamgold.com/cotegold-documents. You may also view the draft Environmental Study Report during normal business hours at the following locations:

Gogama

Gogama Public Library 3 Low Avenue Gogama, ON P0M 1W0 Tel: 705-894-2448

Sudbury

Greater Sudbury Public Library 74 Mackenzie Street Sudbury, ON P3C 4X8 Tel: 705-673-1155 Timmins

Timmins Public Library 320 Second Avenue Timmins, ON P4N 8A4 Tel: 705-360-2623

Toronto

IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 Tel: 416-360-4710

Comments

Anyone wishing to provide comments are encouraged to reach out to IAMGOLD early in the public review period to allow for IAMGOLD to address any outstanding comments. Please direct any inquiries, comments or requests regarding the **Côté Gold Transmission Line Project** to:

Steven Woolfenden Director, Environment IAMGOLD Corporation 401 Bay Street, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 153 Toronto, ON M5H 2Y4 Tel: 416-360-4710 Fax: 416-360-4750 E-mail: cotegold@iamgold.com

Part II Order Requests

If concerns cannot be resolved by IAMGOLD during the public review period, the concerned party may request the Minister or delegate, grant a Part II Order to elevate the Project to a higher level of assessment (i.e., Individual EA). Procedures for Part II Orders are provided in the Class Environmental Assessment for Minor Transmission Facilities and at:

https://www.ontario.ca/page/class-environmental-assessmentspart-ii-order.

Requests for a Part II Order should be made to the Minister and Director, with a copy provided to IAMGOLD:

Minister, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Floor 11, 77 Wellesley Street West, Toronto ON, M7A 2T5 <u>Minister.mecp@ontario.ca</u>

Director, Environmental Assessment and Permissions Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, 1st Floor, Toronto ON, M4V 1P5 enviropermissions@ontario.ca

Requests must be received by October 29, 2018. If no Part II Order requests are submitted during the review period, IAMGOLD can legally proceed with the **Côté Gold Transmission Line Project** under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

All personal information included in a submission – such as name, address, telephone number and property location – is collected, maintained and disclosed by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks for the purpose of transparency and consultation. The information is collected under the authority of the Environmental Assessment Act or is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public as described in s.37 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. Personal information you submit will become part of a public record that is available to the general public unless you request that your personal information remain confidential. For more information, please contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator at 416-327-1434



Final Environmental Study Report Côté Gold Transmission Line Project IAMGOLD Corporation, Côté Gold Division

Appendix A-12

Comments and Responses on Draft ESR, and Table of Concordance

TC180501 | April 2019

wood


RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

First Nation:	Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation
Contact:	Brent Parsons, Andrea Smith, Neil Hutchinson, Rick Hendriks, Caroline Burgess
Source:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) – Côté Gold Transmission Line
Dated:	October 29, 2018

Information	IR#1
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Shining Tree Transmission Line Alignment (TLA) – Alternative B
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.3 Routing Alternatives
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD states that the Shining Tree TLA routing alternative "would require the construction of a 44 km 115 kV transmission line <i>primarily</i> through an existing corridor" from the Shining Tree distribution station to the mine site (p. 21; emphasis added). Since this alternative would rely on an existing corridor it is ranked as "preferred" from the perspective of its effects on the biophysical environment. Nonetheless, as stated in the text, not all of the TLA would be located within an existing corridor. However, the ESR does not provide any further details on the section of the Shining Tree TLA that would be sited outside the existing corridor. It is not clear what the length of this section would be, or where along the proposed route it would occur.
Information Request:	Please clarify what is meant by the Shining Tree TLA occurring "primarily through an existing corridor". Please indicate where along the proposed route a new corridor would be needed and its length. Please highlight this new corridor area in associated figures of the routing alternative. Please update the environmental screening section to reflect a revised assessment of the effects of this newly cleared area on existing vegetation, species at risk (SAR), wetlands, wildlife, wildlife habitat and migratory birds.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	It is recognized that the existing corridor is currently narrower than required for a new transmission line to meet HONI's requirements. Apart from clearing required to ensure the safe construction and operation of the transmission line, there is otherwise no plan to go outside the existing corridor, except within the site boundaries itself (where there is no existing corridor), and as described in the Draft ESR / summarized below. The new corridor will be very similar to the past. The partially overgrown corridor will need to be cleared of vegetation to an average 30 m width to meet setback requirements for safe electrical power distribution and to allow for construction access. There will be no intentional grubbing / removal of the roots. Where the transmission line needs to change direction, the cleared area may be extended over a small circumference (i.e. in a circle-like shape around that individual pole) for up to 50 m to allow for alternative pole configuration / anchors, if required and based on design experience with other projects.



	Additional limited individual tree clearing may be required outside the
	proposed corridor to remove individual hazard trees (trees that could topple
	and damage the transmission line) / snags; as well as for anchors, and
	potentially for temporary pole truck access where obstructions (such as steep slopes or bedrock outcroppings) are present within the right of way. There is currently no expected pole truck access difficulties, but these are generally not
	fully identified until detailed engineering.
	As detailed engineering has not been completed as yet, there is the potential that there could be some variations as indicated in Section 2.3 of the Draft ESR. These will be detailed in future permit applications which the First Nations will have an opportunity to review, prior to submission to the Provincial Ministry(ies) for approval.
FN Advisor	
Response:	



Information	IR#2				
Reviewer:	HESI				
Subject:	Highway TLA – Alternative C				
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.3 Routing Alternatives				
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD states that the Highway TLA alternative would have greater adverse effects on the biophysical environment than the Shining Tree TLA alternative. It is not clear why this is the case, as the Highway TLA would use an existing corridor along Highway 560, and the additional clearing required for it would occur adjacent to another highway (Highway 144). In comparison, the Shining Tree TLA relies mainly on an abandoned overgrown right of way (ROW) that spans dense coniferous and mixed forest as well as numerous wetlands and exposed rocklands, and is largely isolated from existing roads.				
Information	Please explain why the	ne Highway TL/	A would have gr	eater adverse	effects on
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	A summary of the rat primary reason that to biophysical effects is disturbance. Additional engineerin distribution line pole accommodate the 11 corridor will need to will be clarified in the placed parallel to the ownership issues. The comparison in cl therefore approximation	onment than to tionale is provi- the Highway TL because of the ng information s along part of L5 kV transmiss be developed e Final ESR). It i e existing distribu- tely as follows:	ne Snining Tree ded in Section 4 A would have g greater overall suggests that t the Highway TL sion line. Accord over the majorit s acknowledgec bution line corri	ILA. 1.3 of the Draft reater overall a clearing requi the existing 24. A will not be a lingly, an entire by of the 52 km I that this corri dor, assuming these two alter	ESR. The adverse rements and 4 kV able to ely new a length (this dor could be no land
		Length of Clearing of Primarily Undisturbed Lands	Length of Clearing of Primarily Partially Regrown Lands	Length on Existing ROW / no Clearing	Total Area of Impact *
	B: Shining Tree TLA	5.7 km	38.1 km	0 km	131 ha
	C: Highway TLA	49.9 km	2.4 km	0 km	156.9 ha
	* (based on 30 m average As the Highway TLA that the Highway TLA Tree TLA, as the land has not completely o hunting pressures.	width for full or pa requires an ado A will have grea scapes are oth overgrown / stil	artial clearing) ditional 26 ha of ater biophysical erwise similar ar Il allows reasona	f clearing, it is o impact than th nd the Shining ible access with	considered he Shining Tree TLA h respect to
FN Advisor					





Response:

Information	IR#3
Number:	
Reviewer:	CECI
Subject:	Highway TLA – Alternative C Feasibility
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.3 Routing Alternatives
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD notes that the poles of the existing Hydro One 24.4 kV transmission line along Highway 560 are capable of supporting the 115 kV transmission line for the Côté Gold Project. Further information is required to confirm the feasibility of this approach.
	Since the 24.4 kV line is not owned by IAMGOLD, contractual and other arrangements will need to be made with Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) in order to make use of the existing poles.
	IAMGOLD notes the additional cost of clearing a new corridor along Hwy 144, but no information is provided concerning any operational cost differences that may exist between the alternatives.
Information Request:	Please provide the basis for concluding that the 24.4 kV line along Hwy 560 is capable of supporting a 115 kV line, including whether the ROW would need to be widened.
	Please elaborate on the arrangements with HONI for construction, operations, cost-sharing and other matters that would need to be in place in order for this alternative to proceed, including any implications for the project schedule.
	Please assess the operational cost differences between the Shining Tree TLA and the Highway TLA and indicate implications, if any, for overall cost-effectiveness of the alternative alignments.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	Thank-you for your perspective and knowledge sharing. IAMGOLD has now completed additional investigation into this matter, and the Final ESR will be revised to reflect that a new transmission line / new corridor would be required for the Highway TLA. With that premise, it is our understanding that the new transmission line along the Highway TLA could be constructed by IAMGOLD and potentially transferred to HONI for operation, for example.
	Financial arrangements have not been made as yet. The operational costs are anticipated to be similar between the Shining Tree and Highway TLA alternatives, as while the Highway TLA route is longer, it is of a similar length with respect to potential line energy losses.
FN Advisor	
Response:	



Information	IR#4
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Terrestrial Biology Surveys for the Shining Tree TLA
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.0 Description of the Environment
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGold has delineated a Site Study Area (SSA) along the Shining Tree TLA to characterize the existing environment that could potentially be affected by the transmission line, which consists of the existing corridor and a 500 m buffer extending out on both sides of the corridor. It is not clear how this buffer distance was chosen; the previous TLA alignment study (see AMEC 2014) defined a local study area within 1 km of the centerline on each side of the proposed TLA and a regional study area within 2 kms of the centerline on each side of the proposed TLA.
	The terrestrial biology information used to determine potential effects of the TLA on vegetation, wildlife and SAR within the SSA comes from a variety of sources, including previous surveys along the SSA, at the mine site and along other sections of the proposed TLA in 2013, as well as more recent aerial surveys along the SSA in 2017. It is difficult to keep track of what was surveyed where and when because no general summary of survey effort is provided in the ESR. As a result, it is not possible to fully evaluate the adequacy of the survey coverage in informing the ESR.
Information Request:	 Please explain why the 500 m buffer distance on either side of the TLA was chosen as the SSA, and why the previously defined local and regional study areas developed for the 2014 TLA study were not used. Please provide a general summary for all field investigations that were incorporated into the ESR of survey effort (e.g., in tabular form), illustrating
	each terrestrial biology component that was surveyed, when it was surveyed, and what geographic area it covered.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	A narrower distance was utilized for the Draft ESR, as the routing was further progressed than at the time of the 2014 Study. This distance is similar to the buffer utilized for other transmission line ESRs where a historic ROW was proposed to be used.
	country routing. The transmission line proposed at that time was also of higher voltage and required somewhat larger right of way (50 m).
FN Advisor	
Response:	



Information	IR#5
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Description of the Study Area
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.8.2 Fish Community
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	The description of the aquatic environment in the study area is based entirely on a projection of aquatic features that were recorded in the CGP as no site- specific information was collected. IAMGOLD states that, "there were no Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern fish species observed in any of the waterbodies within the CGP area." A background review should be included to aid in the determination of the presence or absence of Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern fish species.
Information Request:	Please complete a search of the Natural Heritage Information Centre and other relevant information sources to aid in the determination of the presence or absence of fish Species at Risk in the SSA.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	Additional information regarding fish Species at Risk will be provided in the Final ESR. Note that there is no planned in-water work, and no anticipated material effects to fisheries resources are expected, including to Species at Risk if present.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information	IR#6
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Vegetation in the Site Study Area (SSA)
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.9 Vegetation; Environmental Effects Review Report Appendix B-7
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD states that "there are no rare or unusual plant communities in the SSA" and "no plant species at risk, or species of special conservation status or rarity in the Province were recorded during field surveys" (p. 37). According to the EER Report, new vegetation surveys along the TLA were not included as part of the 2017 studies to update baseline information; previous vegetation surveys were conducted in 2012 and 2013. The proposed Shining Tree TLA is mainly along an existing abandoned ROW which has experienced vegetation regeneration over the intervening years. We are concerned that IAMGOLD may be relying on outdated information about the vegetation communities found along the transmission line to conduct its impact assessment. The successional changes that have occurred along the ROW over the past few years could have led to changes in the overall composition of vegetation, as well as the presence of SAR and/or rare plant species. Furthermore, it is not clear if the portion of the TLA that is outside the existing corridor (see IR#1) has been previously studied.
Information Request:	Please provide an updated vegetation survey of the proposed Shining Tree TLA, including the portion to be newly cleared beyond the existing corridor.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	IAMGOLD acknowledges that there has been additional regrowth since the 2012 / 2013 studies. Based on the ground-based bird surveys and aerial surveys completed in 2017, the growth has been relatively slow (as would be expected in northern Ontario). Accordingly, the vegetation surveys of the TLA are still considered representative.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information	IR#7
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Identification of Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.9 Vegetation, Figures 6-4a and 6-4b
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD identifies ecological land classification (ELC) ecosites within the SSA in Figures 6-4a and 6-4b. However, IAMGOLD does not use this information to subsequently identify potential SWH that may be present along the TLA (as was done in the previous characterization of TLA alternatives, see AMEC 2014). Based on the ELC ecosites present, there are numerous candidate SWH that might occur in the SSA, including bat maternity colonies, colonially nesting bird breeding habitat, waterfowl nesting areas, woodland raptor nesting habitat, denning sites for furbearers, amphibian breeding habitat, and amphibian, moose and furbearer movement corridors. Although IAMGOLD does discuss some potential SWH in the report (e.g., bat maternity colonies and hibernacula, moose late winter cover, moose aquatic feeding habitat. Gray Wolf rendezyous sites) no attempt was made to
	systematically survey for any potential SWH that might occur within the SSA.
Information Request:	Please refer to MNRF's 2015 Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 3E for guidance on designing appropriate surveys to conduct within the SSA to monitor for candidate SWH that may be present based on ELC ecosites. Please incorporate the findings of these surveys into a revised ESR.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	The discussion on SWH will be expanded upon in the Final ESR; as well as the proposed schedule of construction planned to avoid time critical periods as much as practical. IAMGOLD has specifically committed to avoid clearing of vegetation for construction or operational maintenance, during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing. IAMGOLD will also avoid other sensitive rearing and breeding periods for wildlife as practical during construction of the transmission line.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information Number:	IR#8
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	SWH for Moose
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.10.1.1 Ungulates; Figure 6-5a
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD indicates that the Spanish River Forestry Management Plan (MNR 2010) has identified moose aquatic feeding areas within the SSA and surrounding wetlands. As SWH, these areas and 120 m of surrounding forest habitat must be protected. In addition, moose movement corridors (another type of SWH) must be determined when moose aquatic feeding areas are confirmed, and these corridors must be protected as well.
	IAMGOLD conducted winter and spring aerial surveys along the TLA in 2017 and documented moose tracks and individuals throughout the SSA (Figure 6- 5a). These observations should be linked to the ELC sites for the area to confirm late winter habitat for moose (i.e., any observations that occurred in the ELC ecosites listed for moose late winter cover SWH in MNRF 2015). Areas where the moose observations overlap with the appropriate ELC ecosites should be characterized as SWH (defined as the area of the treed ecosite associated with the winter cover and 300 m surrounding the site) and appropriate mitigation measures implemented (e.g., avoid construction, maintenance and decommissioning activities in these areas in January and February when moose may be nutritionally and energetically stressed).
Information Request:	Please indicate on a figure the locations of known moose aquatic feeding areas within the SSA. Please conduct surveys following MNRF protocol to determine moose movement corridors to and from these feeding areas and map these corridors. Please indicate on a figure which aerial survey observations of moose correspond with late winter cover SWH. Please document what specific mitigation measures will be taken to protect the three types of SWH present for moose in the SSA.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	The discussion on SWH will be expanded upon in the Final ESR; as well as the proposed schedule of construction to avoid time critical periods as much as practical and other mitigations measures. Note that IAMGOLD has specifically committed to avoid clearing of vegetation for construction or operational maintenance, during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing. IAMGOLD will also avoid other sensitive periods for wildlife as practical during construction of the transmission line.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information	IR#9
Number:	
Subject:	Bat surveys
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.10.1.3 Bats
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	Surveys at the mine site in 2013 and 2017 have confirmed the presence of several bat species, including two endangered species: Little Brown Myotis and Northern Myotis. IAMGOLD acknowledges that potentially suitable bat habitat (bat maternity roosts and hibernacula) occur along the SSA, yet no field investigations for bats have been conducted for the TLA. We are concerned that no systematic monitoring (e.g., bat maternity roost surveys, acoustic surveys, searches for hibernacula) for bats populations has been conducted within the SSA, especially since SAR bats are known to exist at the mine site, and candidate SWH for bats has been identified along the TLA. General habitat of SAR bats is automatically protected under the ESA and thus site-specific surveys are required to identify any such habitat which might occur within the SSA.
Information Request:	Please conduct bat surveys along the SSA following the protocols outlined in MNR (2011), including surveys at the appropriate times of year for bat maternity roost colonies and bat hibernacula.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	IAMGOLD will avoid sensitive rearing and breeding periods for wildlife as practical during construction of the transmission line. IAMGOLD has specifically committed to avoid clearing of vegetation during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31), which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information	IR#10
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Bird surveys
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft)Sections 6.10.2 Birds, 6.10.2.1 Song Birds, and 6.10.2.2 Raptors
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD states that "a total of 73 bird species were recorded in some manner" (p. 38) at the mine site in 2017 field investigations. It is not clear what is meant by "in some manner".
	IAMGOLD states that 74 bird species have been documented in the vicinity of the TLA according to the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas, and that 60 additional species were recorded at the mine site during 2013 baseline surveys. IAMGOLD then says "of the 133 total avian species identified through the review of background information and field surveys, 122 of the bird species are expected to be breeding or potentially breeding within the region surrounding the transmission line" (p. 38). We are not clear (i) where the 133 total comes from (should it not be 74+60=134?) and (ii) how it was concluded that 122 of these could occur in the SSA.
	In Section 6.10.2.2 IAMGOLD states that no raptor nests were observed "along the east-west route between the Shining Tree DS and the CGP site surveyed in 2017" (p. 39). Does this mean raptor surveys were conducted along the SSA in 2017? No description of such surveys is provided in the ESR.
Information Request:	Please clarify what is meant by bird species being recorded in "some manner". Were these systematic surveys?
	Please clarify the total number of bird species potentially occurring along the TLA and explain how this number was derived (e.g., based on presence of suitable habitat?).
_	Please clarify whether raptor surveys were conducted along the SSA in 2017.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	IAMGOLD appreciates your comments. The text regarding these aspects will be clarified further in the Final ESR. Winter aerial surveys for mammals were completed in February 2017 and a sticknest survey in April and May 2017. Further details are provided in:
	Amec Foster Wheeler (2018). Côté Gold Project, 2017 Terrestrial Ecology Baseline Study.
	A copy can be provided on request.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#11
Reviewer:	HESI
Subject:	Species at Risk surveys
Beferences:	Environmental Studies Report (Draft) Section 6.11 Species at Risk
	IAMOOL D has senated a list of actantial CAD that actual accuration the SCA
Information Deficiency and	based on 2013 field studies at the mine site.
Rationale:	The potential SAR list provided by IAMGOLD on p. 39 is incomplete:
	Little Brown Myotis (Endangered, Endangered Species Act);
	Eastern Whip-poor-will (Threatened, Endangered Species Act);
	Olive-sided flycatcher (Special Concern, Endangered Species Act);
	Canada warbler (Special Concern, Endangered Species Act);
	Bald Eagle (Special Concern, Endangered Species Act);
	Common Nighthawk (Special Concern, Endangered Species Act); and
	Rusty Blackbird (Special Concern, Species at Risk Act).
	Little Brown Myotis is also listed as endangered under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA), and Eastern Whip-poor-will, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Canada Warbler, and Common Nighthawk are all also listed as threatened under SARA.
	Additionally, the above list is missing the second SAR bat species IAMGOLD mentions as present at the mine site based on 2013 surveys in Section 6.10.1.3, Northern Myotis. Northern Myotis is listed as endangered both under ESA and SARA.
Information	Please update the list of potential SAR that could occur along the SSA to
Request:	reflect current federal and provincial designations for the listed species. Please include the bat SAR, Northern Myotis, in the list.
	Please clarify what the survey effort for wildlife and birds has been along the SSA, including type of survey, what year and time of year, time of day, duration and geographic coverage of surveys carried out for each wildlife or bird group, including SAR.
IAMGOLD	IAMGOLD appreciates your comments. The text regarding these aspects will
Response to IR:	be revised in the Final ESR as appropriate, including providing both Federal and Provincial designation information.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#12
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL/CECI
Subject:	Construction of an access road
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.1 Construction Phase
Issue / Concern or	IAMGOLD does not provide any information on whether a road (or roads) will
Information	need to be constructed to access the TLA. If one or more access roads are
Deficiency and	required, it is not clear whether these will be left in place during the
Rationale:	operations and decommissioning phases of the project.
	We are concerned that any access roads constructed as part of the TLA could have adverse effects on the aquatic and terrestrial environment, and could be problematic for the MFN member-held trapline. The construction of access roads has not been incorporated into the assessment of potential environmental effects in the ESR.
Information	Please clarify whether any access roads will be built for the construction,
Request:	maintenance and decommissioning of the TLA. If such roads are planned,
	please explain the plan for their construction and use, and whether they will
	be left in place during all phases of the project. Please provide a figure
	illustrating the distribution of any access roads to be built.
	Diagonales incorrectes an accordment of the notantial an irranmental affects
	of these reads on the existing environment including impacts to the natural
	environment and the existing trapline along the proposed TLA route
IAMGOLD	Engineering and construction scheduling has progressed in the intervening
Response to IR:	period since the Draft ESR was issued. IAMGOLD has determined that clearing
	and construction of the transmission line will occur primarily* during the
	winter to avoid the most sensitive times for wildlife, and avoid the need for
	permanent access roads. Preferentially, construction work will be completed
	when the ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel. In
	some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to
	damage, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen. IAMGOLD
	intends to construct the transmission line outward from the existing land
	access points only, rather than establish new access points / roads to the
	Shining Tree ILA.
	Should there be a circumstance where a new access is unavoidable (not
	currently foreseen) discussions will be held with the appropriate trapling
	holders to develop a strategy to mitigate any potential impacts
	nonders to develop a strategy to mitigate any potential impacts.
	*Transmission line construction within the Project site boundary may occur at other times of the
	year. Clearing will occur outside the breeding bird season irrespective of location.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#13
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Potential effects of construction phase
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.1.4.1 Effects on Rare,
	Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat
Issue / Concern or	IAMGOLD states that habitat removal will be minimal because it will use an
Information	existing ROW that "will just need to be widened" (p. 71). The ROW has not
Deficiency and	been used for 10 years so it is likely that vegetation regrowth will be
Rationale:	significant, requiring more than minimal effort to remove. What is the total
	area across the 44 km route that is anticipated to be cleared, given the width
	is expected to be between 30 – 50 m?
	IAMGOLD states that one mitigation measure is to clear vegetation outside
	the breeding bird season, but does not provide dates for this period.
Information	Please revise the text to reflect the fact that widening of the corridor will not
Request:	be the only impact of concern during construction, given that significant
	vegetation regrowth will need to be cleared.
	Please provide an estimate of the total area across the entire TLA route that
	will need to be cleared.
	Diasso include dates for the consitive breading bird season
	The text in the Final FCD will elevit further the requirement to remove
	regrowth as well as widering. The total area of clearing (both undisturbed
Response to IR:	lend and martially everygenergy is appreviately 121 ha
	and and partially overgrown) is approximately 131 na.
	IAMCOLD has committed to avoid clearing of vegetation during the agreed
	upon broading bird posting cosson (April 15 to August 31)
EN Advicor	
Response	
Nesponse.	





Information	IR#14
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Potential effects on wetlands during the construction phase
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.1.4.2 Effects on Wetlands
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD states that efforts will be made to avoid crossing wetlands, where possible. However, in some situations it may be necessary to route the TLA through wetlands. In these cases, IAMGOLD states that "it is not anticipated that work within wetlands will be required as the transmission line will span across the wetlands to the extent practical using V-guyed steel structures" (p. 71). IAMGOLD further states that additional mitigation measures will be developed to minimize adverse effects on wetlands. It is not clear what these measures will be.
Information Request:	Please explain what additional mitigation measures will be employed to minimize the adverse effects of the transmission line crossing wetlands when routing around wetlands is not feasible.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	In order to minimize overall clearing requirements / development of new corridors, low-lying / wetland areas cannot be avoided by the transmission line; however, work will be conducted within these areas will occur only under frozen ground conditions and where feasible, the poles will be placed to avoid the wetland areas as reasonable (which also improves the competency of the pole itself).
	The primary form of mitigation will be the clearing of trees and construction of the transmission line primarily* when the ground is frozen (and prior to the breeding bird season). Preferentially, construction work will be completed when the ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel. In some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to damage, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen. Clean up of work site and inspections will be utilized to assessment whether any post- construction remediation work will be required.
	* Work within the project site may occur at other times of the year.
FN Advisor	
Response:	



Information	IR#15
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Effects of disturbance on bats
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Sections 9.1.4.3 Effects on Wildlife Habitat, Populations, Corridors or Movement – Construction Phase and 9.3.4.3 Effects on Wildlife Habitat, Populations, Corridors or Movement – Decommissioning Phase
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD acknowledges (in Section 6.10.1.3) that potential habitat for bat hibernacula and bat maternity roosts exists within the SSA. Yet, the assessment of the potential effects of the TLA on bats and their habitat does not adequately consider the importance of SWH bat potentially present in the SSA.
	IAMGOLD suggests that "vegetation clearing activities may result in temporary displacement of local individuals due to sensory disturbancesbut these noise effects will be temporary, subsiding once the transmission line has been constructed" (p. 73). Further, IAMGOLD states that "as an existing corridor is being utilized, local batscurrently roostingwithin the Shining Tree TLA footprint are anticipated to be more tolerant to anthropogenic disturbance" (p. 73).
	These statements do not reflect bat ecology and the sensitivity of bats to development during key periods in their life cycle. For example, industrial activities such as forestry and mine development near hibernacula sites can cause changes to hydrological or microclimate conditions, directly degrading hibernacula habitat, and/or disturbing hibernating bats (Environment Canada 2015). Noise and vibrations near maternity colonies due to industrial development has been shown to result in reduced reproductive success and roost abandonment, and may also interfere with foraging and prey detection (Environment Canada 2015). Development near maternity colonies during the breeding season can lead females to drop their young (who are flightless) on the ground, or abandon them entirely (MNRF 2014).
Information Request:	Please incorporate specific information on bat ecology and sensitivity to development into the assessment of effects of the TLA on bat populations present in the SSA, including the effects of disturbance to hibernacula and maternity roost colonies.
IAMGOLD	Further information regarding potential effects to bat populations will be
Response to IR:	provided in the Final ESR as requested.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#16
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Description of Potential Environmental Effects
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.2.1 Surface and Ground Water
Issue / Concern or	IAMGOLD states that potential effects to surrounding surface waterbodies will
Information	be minimized or negated by applying a number of mitigation measures
Deficiency and	during the operations phase but construction timing windows to minimize
Rationale:	impacts on fisheries are not discussed.
Information	Please propose in-water construction timing windows based on fish
Request:	communities listed in Table 6-5 for the waterbodies that could be directly or
	indirectly impacted by construction, operation or removal of the transmission
	line.
IAMGOLD	Engineering and construction scheduling has progressed in the intervening
Response to IR:	period since the Draft ESR was issued. IAMGOLD has determined that
	construction of the transmission line will occur primarily* during the winter.
	During this period, watercourses are anticipated to fully or mainly frozen. In
	addition, no in-water work is proposed, including travel through unfrozen
	watercourses (which in any case would not be allowed by MNRF).
	Construction timing windows for fish will be included in the Final ESR for
	completeness.
	* Work within the project site as well as at locations where there is good access and the ground is
FN Advisor	
Response:	
Response.	





Information Number	IR#17
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Potential effects and mitigation measures during the operations phase
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.2.4.1 Effects on Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat – Operations Phase
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	IAMGOLD explains that activities during the operations phase will likely be limited to inspection, maintenance, vegetation control and emergency repair, as needed. However, no information is provided on the frequency, timing or duration of regularly planned routine activities such as inspection, maintenance and vegetation control. It is not possible to evaluate potential environmental impacts without this information. Will these routine activities be scheduled outside sensitive breeding periods of birds and bats, for example?
	One of the mitigation measures for the operations phases is maintaining a wildlife log of species observed within the ROW. It is not clear how creating the log, on its own, will minimize or avoid negative effects of operations on wildlife species. Another mitigation measure is enforcing a speed limit to limit wildlife
	collisions with maintenance equipment. What will the speed limit be? Will the speed limit apply to access roads, or the ROW, or both?
Information Request:	Please clarify what the expected schedule will be for regularly planned routine activities (e.g., inspection, maintenance, vegetation control) during the operations phase, including expected frequency, timing and duration of each activity. Please include a commitment to schedule routine activities outside sensitive breeding periods of birds and bats.
	Please explain how the wildlife log will contribute to minimizing or avoiding negative effects on wildlife during the operations phase. Please explain what the speed limit along the ROW and access roads will be.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	It is not possible to fully predict the maintenance schedule for a transmission line, as maintenance is in part related to unexpected occurrences (lightning strikes etc.). Nonetheless, experience from other similar transmission lines in northern Ontario which support mining projects, has been that routine maintenance is extremely infrequent, with clearing of brush once every ten years or greater, and hazard trees only as required on an individual basis based on a ground or aerial inspection.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#18
Reviewer:	HFSI
Subject:	Potential effects during the decommissioning phase
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 9.3.4.1 Effects on Rare,
	Threatened or Endangered Species of Flora or Fauna or their Habitat –
	Decommissioning Phase
Issue / Concern or	The decommissioning phase is expected to consist of the removal of the
Information	transmission line structures. IAMGOLD does not provide any detail on how
Deficiency and Rationale:	long this removal will take, or when (what time of year it) will be scheduled.
	IAMGOLD states that the effects of the decommissioning phase will be the
	same as during the operations phase for rare or SAR plants and wildlife and
	their habitat. This is surprising, as the operations phase is projected to consist
	mainly of routine maintenance activities, while the decommissioning phase
	will require the complete removal of all transmission line intrastructure, which
Information	Please explain what the expected schedule will be for removing transmission
Request:	line infrastructure during the decommissioning phase, including when and for
	how long the removal will occur.
	Please clarify why the transmission line removal is expected to create the
	same level of disturbance for plants and wildlife (and their habitat) as the
	routine maintenance activities planned for the operations phase. Please
	impacts of its construction
IAMGOLD	The transmission line will be removed when grid power is no longer required
Response to IR:	to support the mine, including potentially during the active reclamation
	phase.
	As described in the Draft ESR, once the line is no longer required to be
	energized, the line will be decommissioned (poles cut at ground surface
	and/or pulled from the ground, and the conductor line removed). As
	reasonable, these materials will be recycled, but in any case, the materials will
	not be left on the right of way.
	The schedule for this work is not currently defined; however, it is proposed
	that this work would mainly be completed during frozen ground conditions
	for ease of access. In some areas where there is good access and the ground
	is not susceptible to damage, the decommissioning work may be completed
	when the ground is not frozen. The removal would ideally be completed
	conditions cause it to be extended to an additional winter.





	The removal of the conductor and cutting of the poles does not require the same level of clearing / access as the initial setting the poles. In order to remove the line, a reasonable level of vehicle access will be required. This level of access will be similar to that required during routine on-ground maintenance activities (i.e. woody vegetation will need to be cut down to establish a vehicle access route). Decommissioning of the line does not require removal of hazard trees outside the right of way, or clearing of the entire right of way to reduce longer term maintenance. For these reasons the level of effect is considered comparable to maintenance rather than construction.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information	IR#19
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Mitigation measures for bats
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 10.0 Commitments, Table 10-1: List of Commitments
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	Two commitments are listed in Table 10-1 to address the concern of adverse effects to bats due to loss of habitat or noise disturbance: to minimize the width of the ROW to 50 m and to enforce speed limits and reduce construction vehicle traffic. No mitigation measures are provided that focus specifically on protecting hibernacula and roosting habitat (e.g., restriction of construction and decommissioning activities to outside the sensitive breeding period in June and July; establishing buffer around known or potential hibernacula; restricting activities to daylight hours).
Information Request:	Please include mitigation measures focused on protecting SAR bats and bat SWH that may be present in the SSA, including restriction of construction and decommissioning activity (and operations activity, where possible) to outside the sensitive breeding period of bats, establishment of vegetation buffers around known or potential hibernacula (e.g., 200 m buffer is recommended by MNRF 2014), and restricting activities to daylight hours. Please refer to additional mitigation measures recommended by MNRF 2014 to protect bat habitat.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	 IAMGOLD has committed to avoid clearing of vegetation during the breeding bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which also covers the most sensitive period for bat roosting and pup rearing. The sensitive period when bats are using roosting sites very closely follows the breeding bird period (May 1 to August 31). The sensitive pup rearing period in June 1 to July 31. Construction of the transmission line is proposed to occur primarily when the ground is frozen (except potentially at locations which are road accessible / ground is not susceptible to damage), which is also supportive of avoiding the bat roosting and pup rearing stage for bats. Due to the reduced daylight hours in the winter, work may be conducted outside daylight hours. Note that Table 10-1 will be modified to clarify that the average right of way width will be 20 m or lass rather than 50 m or susception for bats.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information	IR#20
Number:	
Reviewer:	HESL
Subject:	Mitigation measures for birds
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 10.0 Commitments, Table 10-1: List of Commitments
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	Several commitments are made in Table 10-1 to address the concern of adverse effects to migratory birds and SAR birds, including restricting vegetation clearing" to take place outside of the migratory bird nesting season (May 1 to August 15)" (p. 86). This timing window is different from the one IAMGOLD has committed to for the mine site (April 15-August 31). IAMGOLD further states that "if under unforeseen circumstances minor vegetation removal is necessary between May 1st and August 15th, non- intrusive surveyswill be completed by qualified individuals. If singing males are recorded then it will be assumed that a nesting female is nearby and proper Provincial and Federal species-specific nest buffers will be establishedno vegetation removal will occur within these buffers between
	 July 1st and August 15th" (p. 86). It is not clear why buffers would only be established around nests from July 1st to August 15th, if the breeding bird period extends from April 15 to August 31. IAMGOLD states that it will establish "bird and bat deterrents and deflectors on the transmission line in high use areas (e.g., waterfowl movement corridors)" (p. 87). It is not clear how high use areas within the SSA will be identified, given that no field surveys for birds or bats have been conducted within the SSA.
Information Request:	Please correct the construction timing window along the TLA so it is the same as at the mine site: April 15-August 31.
	Please clarify what the timing will be for the application of buffers around nests if minor vegetation removal occurs within the breeding bird season. Please explain how high use areas for birds and bats will be determined within the SSA.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	The Final ESR will be revised to be consistent with the mine site construction timing. This was an oversight during the preparation of the Draft ESR (and this corrected timing is reflected in the responses to the comments above). There remains no intent to clear vegetation during the breeding bird season.
	application of a buffer would apply over the entire avoidance window (i.e. April 15 to August 31). This will be clarified in the Final ESR.
FN Advisor	
Response:	





Information Number:	IR#21
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Project Location
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 2.1 Project Location
Issue / Concern or	Project location does not reference Indigenous lands and treaty areas, which are
Information	important to understanding its context for impacts to the same.
Deficiency and	
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please indicate that the project lies within Treaty 9 and the traditional territories
Request:	of Mattagami and Flying Post First Nations and that it overlaps with areas used
	for exercising Aboriginal and Treaty rights by these First Nations.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD appreciates this comment. The Project location in the Final ESR will be
to IR:	revised to reflect this comment.
FN Advisor Response	





Information Number:	IR#22
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Alternatives to the Undertaking
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 3.1 Background p. 9
Issue / Concern or	We recommend additional criteria related to potential for impacts on Aboriginal
Information	and Treaty rights for use in determining the most acceptable alternative.
Deficiency and	
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please add 'relative impacts on Aboriginal and Treaty rights' as an alternative
Request:	assessment variable and use this to determine the most appropriate alternative.
IAMGOLD Response	Based on a preliminary review, adding these criteria would not change the
to IR:	current outcome and if anything, would further support the preferred alternative.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#23
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Alternatives to the Undertaking
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 3.0 Alternative to the Undertaking
Issue / Concern or	Mattagami First Nation is investigating alternative sources of power to provide a
Information	more reliable source of power to the community. It is unclear if there were any
Deficiency and	discussions with MFN on alternatives that would have served both the
Rationale:	community as well as the mine site to address power needs.
FNP Information	Please indicate whether or not there were any consultations with MFN on
Request:	alternatives that would have met the criteria for power to the Project as well as
	addressed regional power capacity issues.
IAMGOLD Response	It is IAMGOLD's intent is to develop an independent / dedicated power supply
to IR:	for the Project. IAMGOLD is aware that as a result of this Project, upgrades to
	the T2R line and substations to be developed by Hydro One may include
	improvements to the reliability of the communities power.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#24
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Alternatives Methods for the Undertaking
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.1.6 Overall Evaluation
Quotations:	"It may be that one or two performance objectives are more important and override all other objectives, so long as the minimum rating of acceptable is attained for the less important objectives. The final evaluation of alternatives is therefore a reasoned process, in which the basis for the final selection of alternatives is easily understood at all levels."
Issue / Concern or	We would argue that the final evaluation of alternatives should also be a value-
Deficiency and	based process and that those values are identified not just by the proponent, but by regional residents and Indigenous people.
Rationale:	
FNP Information Request:	Please indicate how any consultation with the FNP was used in determining the most acceptable methods for the undertaking during the preparation of the Draft ESR and how the importance of individual performance objectives was determined such that they could "override all other objectives".
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	The Draft ESR was guided in part by feedback received and the interests expressed by the Indigenous communities during the mine EA process (which included a transmission line component). During that reasoned process, a preferred alternative of a transmission line from Timmins was selected. As indicated in Section 2.2 of the Draft ESR, with the changes to the project design capacity, IAMGOLD was able to pursue an alternative for power supply (different routing of lower voltage) which is less disruptive to the environment. By issuing the Draft ESR for review, IAMGOLD has provided an opportunity to receive Indigenous feedback on this specific proposal, which will be incorporated into the Final ESR. IAMGOLD recognizes that although the proposed route in the Draft ESR is much less disruptive than the cross-country route that already has environmental assessment coverage, the proposed Shining Tree TLA is a change that local Indigenous communities should have the opportunity to review and assess.
	All comments received during the review of the Draft ESR, including with respect to the evaluation of alternatives, will be fully considered during preparation of the Final ESR.
FIN Advisor Response:	



Information Number:	IR#25
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Alternatives Methods for the Undertaking
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.3 Routing Alternatives
Quotations:	"As this alternative utilizes an existing corridor, most of the effects to the human
	environment have already occurred. There are limited specific land uses or heritage
	resources identified by Indigenous peoples or local stakeholders that intersect with
	the proposed route. (Acceptable)"
Issue / Concern or	Evidence has not been provided to support this statement. The portion of the
Information	shining tree corridor that extends west from the distribution station was
Deficiency and	decommissioned at least a decade ago and has significant plant re-growth. The
Rationale:	route goes through an actively used MFN-member held trapline.
FNP Information	Please clarify what efforts were made by IAMGOLD to gather and assess new
Request:	Indigenous land use information for the alternatives assessed.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD provided a copy of the transmission line Notice of Commencement to
to IR:	a known Mattagami First Nation trapper (GO35) in May 2018. The trapper
	subsequently made a request to discuss potential effects of the transmission line
	on their trapline and stated an expectation of individual consultation to address
	individual concerns and potential impacts. IAMGOLD offered to meet with the
	affected trapper and was subsequently informed by the First Nation Advisors that
	they would be meeting with the trapper in July 2018 to review traditional land
	uses and identify potential effects of the transmission line on collective
	traditional land uses. The associated subsequent report was provided to
	IAMGOLD on October 18, 2018. The information provided in this report will be
	fully considered in the Final ESR.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#26
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Alternatives Methods for the Undertaking
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 4.3 Routing Alternatives, Alternative
	C: Highway Transmission Line Alignment, p. 22
Quotations:	"There were no specific land uses or heritage resources identified by Indigenous
	peoples or local stakeholders that intersect with the proposed route. (Acceptable)"
Issue / Concern or	There was no consultation with Indigenous communities on this alternative route.
Information	
Deficiency and	
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please consult with FNP and use new Indigenous land use information provided
Request:	to IAMGOLD in October 2018 to determine what if any specific land uses or
	heritage resources may intersect with the proposed route and then use that in
	the analysis of acceptable alternatives.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD appreciates the additional Indigenous land use information recently
to IR:	provided and will fully consider this information during the development of the
	transmission line.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#27
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft)Section 6.1 Study Area
Quotations:	"SSA focuses on the existing corridor that will be utilized in the Shining Tree TLA, along with a 500 m buffer on either side of the corridor. This area has been used to describe the existing environment that could potentially be affected by the transmission line and is considered sufficient to characterize the biophysical and socio-economic conditions (Figure 6-1)."
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	There was no consultation with Indigenous communities on determination of an appropriate study area.
FNP Information Request:	Please consult with FNP and use new Indigenous land use information provided to IAMGOLD in October 2018 to determine if the 500 m buffer is an appropriate study area within which to assess impacts on socio-economic and Indigenous land use effects.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	The buffer distance will be re-assessed during preparation of the Final ESR with the additional information recently provided.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#28
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Baseline and Effects predictions in all
	Project phases
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Sections 6.2 – 6.10; Section 9
Issue / Concern or	There is no mention of any traditional ecological knowledge that would support
Information	the description of biophysical conditions nor of the potential effects of the
Deficiency and	Project in any of the project phases.
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please clarify what efforts were made by IAMGOLD to gather traditional
Request:	ecological knowledge to strengthen the biophysical baseline descriptions and
	effects predictions.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD funded a Traditional Knowledge / Traditional Land Use Study as part
to IR:	of the environmental assessment process. The information contained in the study
	did not indicate any sensitive areas overlapping with the proposed 44 km, 115 kV
	transmission line corridor, with the exception of the crossing of Mesomikenda
	Lake (which was also identified for the 230 kV transmission line).
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#29
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.12 Land Use
Quotations:	"Access to trapline areas along the proposed transmission line is expected to stay the same."
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	The previously used right of way between the Shining Tree distribution station and the Project site has 10 years of re-growth. Clearing of this right of way will increase access to trapline areas and to the area generally for land users. This will place additional pressure on animal abundance and potentially decrease hunting success.
FNP Information	Please clarify what factors led to the determination that access will 'remain the
Request:	same'.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	As the right of way is not fully overgrown, clearing of the right of way will improve access temporarily only for larger vehicles (such as trucks) and will not materially change the access materially for the smaller vehicles typically used for hunting (ATVs and snowmobiles).
	IAMGOLD will work with the MNRF, First Nations (and HONI) representatives to establish a means to restricting large vehicle access to the right of way at any road access points, if allowed recognizing that restricting access to Crown land may not be allowed.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#30
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.12 Land Use
Issue / Concern or	Based on discussions with MFN members, a number of the trap cabins in the area
Information	potentially impacted by the Shining Tree transmission line no longer exist and in
Deficiency and	some cases, the trap cabins are not shown on Figure 6-6.
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please indicate what consultation was done with MFN, local trapline permit
Request:	holders, and the MNRF to confirm the existence and use of trap cabins.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD appreciates this preliminary feedback and would appreciate if
to IR:	information could be provided to use regarding which trap cabins are currently
	present and which cabins shown by Figure 6-6 are in error, so that the Final ESR
	is accurate.
	IAMGOLD provided a letter to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to share with registered / known trappers and other land users within the proposed transmission alignment on June 25, 2018. Attached to the letter was a Notice of Commencement of a Screening that was published in the Timmins Press and Sudbury Star on May 26, 2018. The Notice included information on the Project, and contact information for submitting any questions or comments trappers or other land users may have. The letter also expressed interest in hearing from and working with affected stakeholders to mitigate potential effects associated with the transmission line and an offer to meet to discuss the Project or the proposed transmission line.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#31
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.14 Cultural Heritage and
	Archaeology
Quotations:	"Prior to construction activities or any earth works activities in these areas of
	archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of sub-surface
	testing to determine if these areas contain archaeological resources will be
	conducted. If archaeological resources are discovered, these areas may be subject
	to the Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological assessment depending on the
	recommendations made by the qualified consultant archaeologist."
Issue / Concern or	New Indigenous land use information provided to IAMGOLD in October 2018
Information	identifies one potential cultural heritage site.
Deficiency and	
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please continue to work with MFN to identify cultural heritage sites and involve
Request:	them in Stage 2, 3 or 4 archaeological investigations.
IAMGOLD Response	The Final ESR will be revised to reflect the Mattagami First Nation Indigeneous
to IR:	Land Use Interview Summary (Non-confidential / Public Copy) recently received,
	as appropriate. Based on our review of Figure 3 of this document, there will be no disturbance of any identified locations of Traditional Values.
	IAMGOLD will continue to work with MFN to identify cultural heritage sites (if any) and will involve the MFN in any future archaeological investigations associated with the identified sites if disturbance of the identified cultural heritage sites is required.
	Note that MFN will also be contacted immediately if any items of anticipated cultural value are encountered during construction of the transmission line.
FN Advisor Response:	



Information Number:	IR#32
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.15 Traditional Land Use
Issue / Concern or	New Indigenous land use information provided to IAMGOLD in October 2018
Information	identifies new information related to plant harvesting, trapping, hunting and
Deficiency and	fishing in the areas that will be impacted by the Shining Tree alignment.
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please revise, in consultation with MFN, the traditional land use section to better
Request:	reflect traditional land uses that will be impacted by the proposed transmission
	line and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD appreciates the additional information provided in the Mattagami First
to IR:	Nation Indigeneous Land Use Interview Summary (Non-confidential / Public Copy)
	which will be incorporated in the Final ESR as applicable.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#33
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Description of the Environment
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 6.15 Traditional Land Use
Issue / Concern or	The description of the traditional territories in Section 6.15 does not note or
Information	mention the Treaty areas which are shown on Figure 6-8.
Deficiency and	
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please revise the text of Section 6.15 to note the Treaty areas.
Request:	
IAMGOLD Response	The Final ESR will be revised to reflect this comment.
to IR:	
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#34
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Consultation with FNP
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 7.3 Information Sharing and
	Engagement Activities
Issue / Concern or	One open house on May 28 (MFN) and May 30 (FPFN) was held in each of the
Information	FNP communities to cover off the following topics related to the Cote Gold
Deficiency and	Project:
Rationale:	 Changes to the project – which did include the 115 kV transmission line The EER The closure plan
	Permitting.
	Large amounts of information were provided at these open houses. Given the
	amount of time provided to digest this breadth of information it is unsurprising that there was limited feedback during the open houses. Furthermore, there was only <u>passing reference to the need for a provincial O.Reg. 116/01 screening</u> <u>process for the transmission line</u> . At the time, the FNP environmental advisors expressed concern that this additional environmental approval had not been previously identified when the Process and Funding Agreement was being negotiated in early 2018.
FNP Information	Please consider revising this section to more accurately reflect what information
Request:	regarding the transmission line was shared with the communities during these
	Open nouses.
to IR.	ahout.
	 2017 biological inventory study areas related to the transmission line; Photographs of the existing corridor between the Project site and the Shining Tree Distribution Station; Photos of typical H-Frame transmission line and poles; and A comparison figure showing the formerly proposed 230 kV transmission line and the proposed 44 km, 115 kV transmission line.
	An additional poster board featured information about key features of the environmental screening process.
	Information about the EER provided detail about updated Project optimizations, including: reduced power requirements; and how the optimized Project layout addresses issues and concerns raised during the EA process, specifically comments related to increased access and potential effects on wildlife as a result of the creation of a new transmission line right-of-way.
I FIN Advisor Response:	




Information Number:	IR#35
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Socio-economic Effects
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Sections 9.1.6; 9.2.6; 9.3.6 Socio-economic
Issue / Concern or	These sections provide an assessment of effects on aesthetics and landscape
Information	views, yet no baseline information was provided in Section 6 on this valued
Deficiency and	component.
Rationale:	
FNP Information	Please provide rationale for the inconsistency in the VCs identified in the baseline
Request:	to those that are assessed.
IAMGOLD Response	Further information will be provided in the Final ESR for consistency.
to IR:	
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#36
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Aboriginal Effects
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Sections 9.1.8; 9.2.8; 9.3.8 Aboriginal
Quotations:	"During the EA process, concern was expressed by Indigenous groups that the
	Cross-Country TLA would increase hunting by non-Indigenous people, increasing
	competition for resources related to increased access within the TLA. The
	replacement of the Cross-Country TLA with the Shining Tree TLA mitigates this
	concern expressed by both First Nations and Métis."
Issue / Concern or	The statement that a shorter TLA mitigates the concern about increase hunting
Information	and resource competition is erroneous. One right of way is only shorter than the
Deficiency and	other – it does not <i>mitigate</i> this impact. The impact is still a concern for both of
Rationale:	these alignment options.
FNP Information	Please revise the assessment of effects on Indigenous land uses and rights to
Request:	better reflect Indigenous land use information provided to IAMGOLD in October
	2018.
IAMGOLD Response	IAMGOLD appreciates the additional information provided in the Mattagami First
to IR:	Nation Indigeneous Land Use Interview Summary (Non-confidential / Public Copy)
	which will be incorporated in the Final ESR as appropriate.
FN Advisor Response:	





Information Number:	IR#37
Reviewer:	Odonaterra
Subject:	Commitments
References:	Environmental Study Report (Draft) Section 10 Commitments
Issue / Concern or Information Deficiency and Rationale:	Commitments were prepared prior to the submission of the new Indigenous land use report from Mattagami First Nation.
FNP Information Request:	 Please include additional mitigation and monitoring requests as identified in the Indigenous land use report dated October 2018 from Mattagami First Nation, and in the following list: (1) a commitment to hire MFN members for any mechanical clearing to control vegetation growth in the ROW; (2) a commitment to share construction work schedules with MFN members so that they can avoid the area during neak construction periods:
	 (3) a commitment to conduct construction work during the winter to limit surface damage to access roads and to avoid sensitive breeding and rearing periods for wildlife; (4) a commitment to provide MFN members with opportunities to monitor construction and maintenance activities so that sites of cultural value (including stream and other waterbody crossings, springs, and old cabin sites) can be protected; and (5) a commitment to enter into discussions with MFN about compensation for impacts on the trapline.
IAMGOLD Response to IR:	IAMGOLD will fully consider all of these aspects. The construction work schedule will be shared with the MFN representatives for provision to individual MFN members as appropriate, once it is developed. In addition, IAMGOLD has committed that construction of the transmission line will occur primarily* when the ground is frozen (and prior to the breeding bird season). In some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to damage, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen.
FN Advisor Response:	Other aspects listed above will be fully considered by IAMGOLD, but respectfully are outside the scope of an Environmental Study Report which is a public environmental review process. * Work within the project site may occur at other times of the year.





References

- AMEC. 2014. Appendix M. Côté Gold Project Technical Support Document: Terrestrial Biology Transmission Line Alternatives – Final. February 2014. 680 pp.
- Environment Canada. 2015. Recovery Strategy for Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), Northern Myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and Tri-colored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) in Canada [Proposed]. Species at Risk Act Recovery Strategy Series. Environment Canada, Ottawa. ix + 110 pp.
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). 2011. Bats and Bat Habitats. Guidelines for Wind Power Projects. First Edition. July 2011. 25 pp.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). 2014. Significant Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Support Tool. Version 2014. 533 pp.
- MNRF. 2015. Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 3E. January 2015. 48 pp.



RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

First Nation:	Mattagami First Nation
Contact:	Chad Boissoneau
Source:	Mattagami First Nation, Indigenous Land Use Interview Summary (Non-
	confidential / Public Copy
Dated:	October 18 2018

IAMGOLD respects your concern. IAMGOLD has
committed that no herbicides will be used for vegetation control during the construction or maintenance of the transmission line corridor right of way, as indicated in the Draft Environmental Study Report.
The new corridor will be very similar to the past. The partially overgrown corridor will need to be cleared of vegetation to an average 30 m width, to meet setback requirements for safe electrical power distribution and to allow for construction access. There will be no intentional grubbing / removal of the vegetation roots during construction. Where the transmission line needs to change direction, the cleared area for the right of way may be extended over a small circumference (i.e. in a circle-like shape around that individual pole) for up to 50 m to allow for an alternative pole configuration and/or pole anchors, if required. Additional limited individual tree clearing may be required outside the proposed right of way to

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Comment	Response
	topple and damage the transmission line) / snags;
	as well as for anchors, and potentially for
	temporary pole truck access where obstructions
	(such as steep slopes or bedrock outcroppings)
	are present within the right of way.
There was concern that the access road, which is	IAMGOLD will inform the Mattagami First Nation
rough and in places washed out would be further	of the proposed construction work schedule once
impacted by construction work. The interviewees	established. Preferentially, construction work will
requested that construction work schedules be	be completed when the ground is frozen to limit
shared with them so that they can avoid the area	damage from construction vehicle travel. In some
and that the construction work be completed in	areas where there is good access and the ground
the winter to limit surface damage to the roads.	is not susceptible to damage, work may be
	completed when the ground is not frozen.
There was concern that the transmission line	This was one of the reasons why IAMGOLD did
corridor would provide access to more people	not prefer a new cross-country route for the
which would disturb sensitive areas and increase	required transmission line, and instead prefers to
use/competition for resources.	re-use the previous power right of way.
	As the transmission line is being constructed
	primarily on Crown land, IAMGOLD does not
	believe it has the ability to restrict access along
	the corridor.
There was concern that the electromagnetic fields	IAMGOLD respects this comment and concern.
from the transmission line could interfere with	There has been a lot of research in this area by
plants, animal (moose, bird) migration and impact	others, and we understand that the concern for
habitat and breeding areas.	potential environmental effects from
	electromagnetic fields relates to higher voltage
	transmission lines (500 kilovolts and greater) than
	proposed for the Côté Project. There are no
	anticipated effects on plants or wildlife from
	electromagnetic fields associated with the Côté
	Gold Transmission Line Project which is at a much
	lower voltage (115 kilovolt).
There was a request that these sensitive rearing	IAMGOLD has specifically committed to avoid
and breeding periods are avoided during	clearing of vegetation for construction or
construction to limit impacts to wildlife.	operational maintenance, during the breeding
	bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31) which
	also covers the most sensitive period for bat
	roosting and pup rearing. IAMGOLD will also
	avoid other sensitive rearing and breeding periods
	for wildlife as practical during construction of the
	transmission line.
There was an interest in opportunities to monitor	We appreciate your interest in supporting
construction and maintenance activities to protect	protection of cultural values for the Cote Gold
and monitor sites of cultural value – including	iransmission Line Project. IAMGOLD is currently in
	discussions with the community on an IBA,



Comment	Response
stream and other water body crossings, the old	components of this agreement may include
cabin site and the spring.	community observers/monitors deployed in the
	field during the construction and operations
	phases of the Project



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RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Ministry:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry	
Contact:	Korey Walker	
Source:	Cote Gold Transmission Line Project - MNRF Comments on Draft ESR	
Dated:	November 1, 2018	

Section	Page	Comment	Response
Table 5-1	31	The <i>Fisheries Act</i> (1985) should be considered if work-in-water is	No in-water work is proposed.
		required. The self-assessment	If in-water work becomes required (due to
		criteria can be used to determine if	unforeseen field conditions for example),
		the project needs to be reviewed	IAMGOLD will follow-up with both MNRF and
		by Fisheries and Oceans Canada.	DFO to ensure any regulatory requirements are met, including submission of permit applications as appropriate.
6.8.2	36	Fish species and thermal regime	This information source will be reviewed and
		data from Land Information	additional information will be provided in the
		Ontario and local stocking lists	Final Environmental Study Report (ESR) as
		may provide additional	pertinent.
	~-	information.	
6.10.1.1	37	There is data on late wintering	This information source will be reviewed and
		areas available from Land	additional information will be provided in the
61022	20	Information Ontario.	Final ESR as pertinent.
0.10.2.2	29	from Land Information Optario	additional information will be provided in the
			Final FSR as pertinent
Table	48	How was the thermal regime for	There was a typographic error in Table 6-5 with
6-5	10	the #20 unnamed lake	our apologies. The second last row of the table
		determined? The large	in the left hand column should read "Lake (cool
		waterbodies surrounding the lake	water)" instead of "Lake (warm water)". The
		are cool water.	remainder of the table is correct. This cell will
			be corrected in the final ESR.
9.1.4.1	72	Clearing of trees should occur	As indicated in the draft ESR, clearing of
		outside of sensitive bat	vegetation will occur outside of the breeding
		breeding/roosting periods.	bird nesting season (April 15 to August 31). The
			sensitive period when bats are using roosting
			sites very closely follows the breeding bird
			period (May 1 to Aug 31). The sensitive pup
			rearing period in June 1 to July 31.
9.1.4.3	72	There is potential for negative	No new permanent water crossings or roads
		effects from increased access on	are proposed to be built. Temporary
		wildlife if new water crossings	initiastructure (if any) required to build the



		crossings and roads is recommended where possible	the end of construction in discussion with the MNRF
9.2.4.1	78	There is low potential for the following SAR to occur within the project footprint based on habitat and local occurrences: eastern wolf, golden-winged warbler, snapping turtle, yellow rail, blanding's turtle & black tern.	This additional information will be provided in the Final ESR.
9.3.1	81	Exposed soils that may erode into waterbodies and streams should be seeded with native seeds and protected from erosion until seeding takes hold.	There will be no intentional grubbing / removal of the vegetation roots during construction. Preferentially, construction work will be completed when the ground is frozen to limit damage from construction vehicle travel. In some areas where there is good access and the ground is not susceptible to damage, work may be completed when the ground is not frozen. At the end of construction the entire right of
			way will be inspected. Exposed soils resulting from the construction and related activities will be revegetated using a non-invasive species (determined in discussion with MNRF), and focussing on native plants if practical. Other erosion protection measures will put into place during and/or after construction as needed, until revegetation is complete to reduce the potential for soil erosion.
Table 5-1	31	A land use permit (LUP) for the Transmission Line is described. An LUP would be appropriate for short term occupational authority, but long term occupational authority would take the form of an easement, which would require a survey.	IAMGOLD appreciates your guidance in this matter and will follow-up with MNRF during the environmental approvals stage to discuss permitting and land tenure requirements.
Figure 2-2	7	Figure 2-2 shows the mining claims along the transmission corridor. IAMGOLD holds the majority of the claims, but not all. Consent from claim holders along the corridor is required to hold approval for land use permits and/or an easement. To initiate this process, a Consent for the Disposition of Surface Rights form	IAMGOLD is aware of this requirement, but appreciates your guidance.

• • •



from MENDM is required for each	
claim affected by the proposed	
transmission line corridor. It is	
recommended that IAMGOLD	
begin this process as soon as	
possible to avoid any issues once	
the EA is satisfied.	