Appendix F

Government Agency Consultation – Record of Contact, Summary of Comments and Responses

Record of Contact – Government Agencies – January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
649	Email	06/06/2017	On 2016-05-03, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) provided IAMGOLD with a copy of comments from Wabun Tribal Council (WTC) on the Ministry Review. The MOECC requested that IAMGOLD provided responses to the comments by 2016-05-13. IAMGOLD provided responses on 2016-05-13. On 2016-06-16, the MOECC requested that IAMGOLD provide a Microsoft Word version of the document, which was provided the same day.	Cindy Batista (Ministry of the Environment)	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)
733	Meeting	08/24/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister and the Policy and Program Adviser to the Deputy Minister from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to provide a Project update.	Amber Anderson (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Elisabeth Laratta (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
734	Meeting	11/15/2017	IAMGOLD met with a Policy Advisor to the Minister of the Ministry of Energy to provide a Project update and discuss the Project's power needs.	Craig Ruttan (Ministry of Energy)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
735	Meeting	11/15/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister and the Policy and Program Advisor to the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to provide a Project update.	Amber Anderson (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Elisabeth Laratta (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
736	Meeting	11/15/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister of the Ministry of Economic Development and Growth to provide a Project update and discuss the economic impact of the Project on Sudbury and Timmins.	Alex Irving (Ministry of Economic Development & Growth)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
737	Meeting	11/16/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor on Energy and Resources to the Premier of Ontario to provide a Project update and discuss the economic impact of the Project on Sudbury and Timmins.	Phil Donelson (Office of the Premier)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Benjamin Little (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
738	Meeting	11/16/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Advisor to the Minister of the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation to provide a Project update and discuss the economic impact of the Project on Indigenous communities.	Alexandra Oakes (Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
747	Meeting	11/16/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister and the Policy and Program Advisor to the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to provide a Project update.	Amber Anderson (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Elisabeth Laratta (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
670	Meeting	11/27/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Timmins Branch of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) to discuss concerns raised during a 2013 community event regarding organized crime. The OPP provided some tips to consider when hiring staff and contractors for the Project and requested periodic updates on Project activity.	Theresa Meyer (Ontario Provincial Police), Dan Foy (Ontario Provincial Police), Gilles Lachance (Ontario Provincial Police)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
753	Meeting	12/08/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency in Ottawa to provide an update on the Project. Meeting notes were issued on 2017-12-13.	Steve Chapman (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), John McCauley (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)
754	Meeting	12/08/2017	IAMGOLD met with the Major Projects Management Office in Ottawa to provide an update on the Project. Meeting notes were issued on 2017-12-13.	Sabrina Lachance (Major Projects Management Office), Abla Hanna (Major Projects Management Office)	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
750	Meeting	02/01/2018	IAMGOLD met with two Senior Policy Advisors to the Premier of Ontario to provide a Project update.	Phil Donelson (Office of the Premier), Niloo Boroun (Office of the Premier)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
758	Meeting	02/01/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Ministries of the Environment and Climate Change, Natural Resources and Forestry and Northern Development and Mines to discuss the Environmental Effects Review and permitting for the Project. Meeting notes were issued 2018-02-14.	George Lajeunesse (Ministry of the Environment), Heidi Etzel (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Dean Touchetter (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Carroll Leith (Ministry of the Environment), Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment), Korey Walker (Ministry of Natural Resources), Dave Bell (Ministry of the Environment), Simon Haslam (Ministry of the Environment), Andrew Evers (Ministry of the Environment), Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Desmond O'Connor (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Gilbert Racine (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Clara Lauziere (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Jean Guindon	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Don Carr (Wood E&IS), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
				(Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Jason Postma (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Katrina Chrzanowska (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Elise Burns (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Carrie Strangway (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Frank Miklas (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change), Tuovi Haapakoski (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Rodger Leith (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Owen Rigg (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	
763	Open House	02/15/2018	IAMGOLD held an Open House in Sudbury to provide an update on the Project. There were 52 participants at the event. Questions from participants included interest in the change in the Project size and approval process, operations, employment opportunities as well as potential effects related to noise, vibration and access.	France Gélinas (Government of Ontario), Unknown Unknown (Unknown Individual)	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Fuminori Hamamoto (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
751	Meeting	02/16/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister, Ring of Fire Coordinator and the Strategic Initiatives and Stakeholder Engagement Advisor to the Deputy Minister representatives from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to provide a Project update.	Amber Anderson (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Christine Kaszycki (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Sarah Yasinchuk (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
746	Meeting	02/22/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Advisor to the Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to provide a Project update and discuss mining lease conversion.	Steve Shapka (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
752	Meeting	02/23/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister of Ministry of Economic Development and Growth to provide a Project update and discuss the economic impact report.	Craig Ruttan (Ministry of Energy)	Benjamin Little (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
645	Meeting	02/26/2018	IAMGOLD met with two Senior Policy Advisors to the Minister of Economic Development and Growth to provide a Project update and discuss power pricing.	Craig Ruttan (Ministry of Energy), Alex Irving (Ministry of Economic Development & Growth)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
651	Meeting	03/08/2018	IAMGOLD met with Ontario Power Generation and Mattagami First Nation to discuss partnership on power solutions for the Project.	Jennifer Constant (Mattagami First Nation), Chad Boissoneau (Mattagami First Nation), Wendy Debastos (Mattagami First Nation), Iulian Radu (M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation)), Cheryl Naveau Payette (M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation)), Brad Kyte (Ontario Power Generation Inc.), Matt Macdonald (Ontario Power Generation Inc.)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
45	Email	03/22/2018	SLR, on behalf of IAMGOLD, submitted a Notice of Project Status to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Information included a Project description, consultation summary, and land ownership map and claims list. SLR requested confirmation of the consultation requirements for the Project's Mine Closure Plan. MNDM acknowledged receipt of the Notice on 2018-03-26 and indicated it could take up to three months to provide direction on consultation as it is required to go through an inter-agency meeting and legal review.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
14	Meeting	03/28/2018	IAMGOLD met with Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) to discuss the Notice of Project Status submission. SLR, on behalf of IAMGOLD, followed-up by email to seek preliminary clarification on Closure Plan consultation, information required in the Closure Plan for off-line facilities and MNDM's request for further information about land ownership. MNDM responded on 2018-04-19 indicating that land ownership information will be needed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to understand tenure. MNDM requested current information available, PIN numbers for patents and revisions to page 3 of the Notice of Project Status form. MNDM further directed IAMGOLD to submit the entire application for them to determine online-offline structures and inform MDNM of their involvement if necessary. SLR provided an update to page 3 of the Notice of Project Status on 2018-04-23. MNDM responded 2018-05-04 to request an update on Indigenous consultation and for clarification on the nature of concerns to Aboriginal and Treaty rights and ask if IAMGOLD had been engaging with communities noted in the log with the Project description. IAMGOLD responded 2018-05-22 confirming that the company was awaiting direction from MNDM with regards to consultation requirements for the Closure Plan and to confirm the communities IAMGOLD is consulting with about the Project. MNDM responded 2018-07-17 noting the delay in communications from MNDM.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alan Smith (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
675	Meeting	04/04/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Director of Policy and Indigenous Relations to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada to provide a Project update.	Jesse McCormick (Environment Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
676	Meeting	04/04/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Advisor to the Minister and the Legislative and Parliamentary Secretary's Assistant to the Minister of Natural Resources Canada to provide a Project update.	Guillaume Julien (Natural Resources Canada), Emerson Vandenberg (Natural Resources Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
677	Meeting	04/04/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Advisor to the Minister of Transport Canada to provide a Project update.	Anson Duran (Transport Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
689	Meeting	04/11/2018	Meeting with the Member of Parliament for Nickel Belt to provide Project update.	France Gélinas (Government of Ontario)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
681	Phone Call	04/16/2018	IAMGOLD met by phone with the Business Development Officer and the Manager of Investment and Business Development for the City of Greater Sudbury to provide Project update and discuss workforce planning.	Paul Reid (City of Greater Sudbury), Liam McGill (City of Greater Sudbury)	Steven Bowles (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Kelly Silva (IAMGOLD Corporation), Patrick Sauvé (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
688	Presentation	04/17/2018	IAMGOLD provided a Project update and discussed its significance to the Greater Sudbury community at a President's series luncheon presentation at the Greater Sudbury Chamber of Commerce. A total of 140 people attended including media, government officials and members of the local business community.	Rick Bartolucci (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Brian Bigger (City of Greater Sudbury), Glenn Thibeault (Ministry of Energy)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephen Letwin (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steven Bowles (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies), Bliss Baker (Maple Leaf Strategies)
683	Phone Call	04/18/2018	IAMGOLD met by phone with Natural Resources Canada to discuss IAMGOLD's experience with the Environmental Assessment process.	Megan Nichols (Natural Resources Canada), Rob Johnston (Natural Resources Canada), Kirsten Querbach (Natural Resources Canada), Will Matheson (Natural Resources Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
766	Meeting	04/30/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Member of Provincial Parliament for Bay of Quinte to provide an update on the Project.	Todd Smith (Provincial Government - Ontario)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
767	Meeting	04/30/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister of Ontario Ministry of Finance to provide an update on the Project.	Kaj Thiru (Ministry of Finance)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
773	Email	05/01/2018	IAMGOLD corresponded with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change regarding the new Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) process.	Todd Kondrat (Ministry of the Environment), Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment), Jean Guindon (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Debbie Dyck (Wood E&IS), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)
769	Meeting	05/07/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Member of Provincial Parliament for Parry Sound-Muskoka to provide an update on the Project.	Norm Miller (Provincial Government - Ontario), Adam Bloskie (Provincial Government - Ontario)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
772	Phone Call	05/08/2018	IAMGOLD met by phone with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to discuss mining lease conversions and other permitting requirements for the Project.	Tuovi Haapakoski (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Owen Rigg (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Derek Farrer (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Debbie Dyck (Wood E&IS), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Don Carr (Wood E&IS), Andre Dufresne (IAMGOLD Corporation)
777	Meeting	05/10/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Member of Parliament for Nickel Belt to provide an update on the Project.	Marc Serré (Government of Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
778	Meeting	05/10/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Member of Parliament for Sudbury to provide an update on the Project.	Paul Lefebvre (Government of Canada), Nicolas Daoust (Government of Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
779	Meeting	05/10/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Special Assistant to the Minister of Department of Fisheries and Oceans to discuss permitting and provide a Project update.	Sheldon Gillis (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
780	Meeting	05/10/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Analyst and the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Major Projects Management Office to discuss permitting and provide a Project update.	Sabrina Lachance (Major Projects Management Office), Jeff Labonté (Major Projects Management Office)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
781	Meeting	05/10/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Senior Policy Advisor to the Minister of Ministry of Transport to discuss permitting and provide a Project update.	Shane McCloskey (Transport Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
799	Email	05/17/2018	IAMGOLD provided the Notice of Commencement of a Screening to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) on 2018-05-11 for internal review before release to the public. MOECC indicated they would forward the document to the Regional EA Planning group for comment and would respond to IAMGOLD with further comments. IAMGOLD provided a follow up on 2018-05-17 to inquire if there was any feedback.	Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
792	Email	05/22/2018	IAMGOLD contacted the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) on 2018-05-01 with regards to the proposed ECA-ISW applications for the Project and to request clarification on the submission of technical information for the hydrogeological and/or surface water assessment reports. A follow-up email was sent 2018-05-22 in relation to a discussion by phone on 2018-05-11 requesting a response to the earlier request for clarification.	Todd Kondrat (Ministry of the Environment), Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment), Jean Guindon (Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change)	Debbie Dyck (Wood E&IS)
795	Email	05/22/2018	On 2018-05-22 IAMGOLD contacted the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) to follow up regarding support for the potential expansion on the Neville Landfill and when IAMGOLD could expect to receive a request for planning purposes. On 2018-05-08 IAMGOLD contacted MNRF regarding a conference call during which discussions took place to request in detail for the potential Neville Landfill support.	Tuovi Haapakoski (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Owen Rigg (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Derek Farrer (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation)
848	Email	05/24/2018	On 2018-04-17 IAMGOLD followed up with Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) via email regarding items discussed during a call on 2018-03-28 during which MNDM requested details on land ownership, closure consultation and on-line vs off-line structures. MNDM responded 2018-04-19 with clarification on the question of land ownership and supporting information required, stated that they were still working through the process of determination of consultation requirements and submission of the entire application for TMF to determine on-line/off-line structure requirements.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Andre Dufresne (IAMGOLD Corporation), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
837	Phone Call	05/29/2018	IAMGOLD held a phone meeting with the Director of Project Management at Ontario Power Generation (OPG) to discuss the Lower Mattagami project and their experience with facilitating procurement for Indigenous partners. This call was held at the request of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nations. OPG stated that due to historical human rights violations against the First Nations committed by OPG in the 1960s, the Environmental Assessment (EA) contained strong provisions in consulting and accommodating Indigenous communities. The EA mandated that all contracts offer 10% profit sharing with Indigenous communities. This proposed contracting model substantially increased project costs. The Project had good contractor involvement but was ultimately a bad contracting model and OPG would not recommend using this business model.	Paul Burroughs (Ontario Power Generation Inc.)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
838	Phone Call	06/01/2018	IAMGOLD held a phone meeting with the former Director of Hydro Projects at Ontario Power Generation (OPG) to discuss the Lower Mattagami project and their experience with facilitating procurement for Indigenous partners. This call was held at the request of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation and was a follow up to a previous discussion with the current Director of Project Management Office at OPG. OPG restated that due to historical human rights violations against the First Nations committed by OPG in the 1960s, the Environmental Assessment (EA) contained strong provisions in consulting and accommodating Indigenous communities. The EA mandated that all contracts offer 10% profit sharing with Indigenous communities. This proposed contracting model substantially increased project costs. The Project has good contractor involvement but was ultimately a bad contracting model and OPG would not recommend using this business model.	Richard Jessop (Ontario Power Generation Inc.)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation)
682	Meeting	06/04/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Member's Assistant to the Member of Parliament for Timmins-James Bay to provide a Project update.	Laurent Carbonneau (Government of Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
696	Meeting	06/04/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Policy Analyst and the Director General of Operations of the Major Projects Management Office to provide a Project update.	Sabrina Lachance (Major Projects Management Office), Samuel Millar (Major Projects Management Office)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
749	Meeting	06/04/2018	Meeting with the Director of Mining and Processing and Engineer of Environment Canada and Climate Change to provide a Project update.	Aimee Zweig (Environment Canada), Ken Olsen (Environment Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
810	Open House	06/13/2018	IAMGOLD held an open house in Gogama. There were 39 participants. Participants 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; alternatives considered to address mine waste; and plans for creation of new fish habitat.	Leonard Naveau (Mattagami First Nation), Gerry Talbot (Gogama Local Services Board), Gordon Hotchkiss (S+ G Development), Claude Secord (Gogama Roads Board), Edmond Chenier (Gogama Chamber of Commerce), Luc Blanchette (Individual - GP), Stephen Naveau (Mattagami First Nation), Daisy Naveau (Mattagami First Nation), Peter Simoneau (Bait Harvester - Chester Township), Rocky Toal (Individual - Gogama), Therese Talbot (Individual - Gogama), Monique Veronneau	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Ryan Primrose (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd), Don Carr (Wood E&IS), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Christian Naponse (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
				(Individual - Gogama), Carole unknown (Individual - Gogama), M. Motalo (Individual - Gogama), Ana St. Pierre (Individual - Gogama), Cleo Seguin (Individual - Gogama), Dan Chamberland (Individual - Gogama), Doug Theriault (Individual - Gogama), Edmond unknown (Individual - Gogama), Marcel Savard (Individual - Gogama), Douglas Beange (Individual - Gogama), Bernie Souliere (Individual - Gogama), Carole Talbot (Individual - Gogama), Michelle Chartrand (Individual - Gogama), Bob Woods (Individual - Gogama), Peter Frasunkiewicz (Toromont CAT), Rick Gravelle (Individual - Gogama), Dinah Zimmermans (Individual - Gogama), Richard Lapointe (Individual - Gogama), Marc unknown (Individual - Gogama), Julia Bigras (Individual - Gogama), Luc Bigras (Individual - Gogama), Stephane Madore (Toromont CAT), unknown	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
				unknown (Individual - Gogama), Serge Cloutier (Individual - Gogama), Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks), John Radigan (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	
807	Email	06/14/2018	An individual requested to be removed from the Project mailing list. IAMGOLD removed the individual from the mailing list on 2018-06-21.	Glenda Restoule (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada)	Christian Naponse (IAMGOLD Corporation)
809	Open House	06/14/2018	IAMGOLD held an open house in Timmins. There were 36 participants. Participants 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; alternatives considered to address mine waste; and plans for creation of new fish habitat.	Leonard Naveau (Mattagami First Nation), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), Marc Hamelin (Acklands Grainger), John Capeless (Manitoulin Transport), Mark Basaraba (Nasco Propane), Robin Roy (Workforce), Scott Tam (City of Timmins), Len Gillis (Timmins Times), David Korpela (Prospector), Gary Richards (Westburne), Mélanie Dufresne (Individual - Timmins), Ron Malette (Tisdale Bus Lines), Dan Jodouin (Unknown), Tony Garito (Unknown), Robert Pelletier (Individual - Timmins), Pat Gallant (Individual - Timmins), Francois Parent (Individual	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Don Carr (Wood E&IS), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Christian Naponse (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
				- Timmins), JP Rozon (Individual - Timmins), Louise Rozon (Individual - Timmins), Brian Raittinen (Individual - Timmins), Steve Makuch (Individual - Timmins), Roman Gadzala (Individual - Timmins), Guy F. Massicotic (Individual - Timmins), Barry Schaffner (Individual - Timmins), Bob Bresee (Individual - Timmins), Lisa Mayhew (Individual - Timmins), Lilianna Stanisz (Individual - Timmins), Bruce Scott (Individual - Timmins), Steve Kidd (Individual - Timmins), Christina Beaton (Individual - Timmins), John Cividino (Individual - Timmins), Marc Leblanc (Individual - Timmins), Sue Naveau (Individual - Timmins), Francine Mathieu (Individual - Timmins), Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)	
822	Letter	06/25/2018	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.	Unknown Unknown (Unknown Individual), Owen Rigg (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
836	Email	06/29/2018	On 2018-06-28 IAMGOLD requested clarification on the regulations for a Permit to Take Water (PTTW) for the Projects' temporary camp. Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks responded on 2018-06-29 stating if the camp uses over 50,000 L/day IAMGOLD is required to submit a PTTW.	Steven Momy (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation)
17	Email	08/03/2018	Mineral Exploration and Development Consultant of the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) contacted the Technical Discipline Manager at SLR Consulting regarding Indigenous Consultation. ENDM requested clarification from the consultation log provided previously by SLR Consulting in terms of the nature of concerns to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and issues brought up by any of the communities consulted. ENDM is also interested in any engagement done to date regarding the Closure Plan. SLR Consulting provided additional information of Indigenous comments and responses received related to closure from 2014-10-01 to 2018-02-28.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
859	Email	08/08/2018	On 2018-08-03 Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) emailed SLR to provide the draft guide to preparing a plan of consultation and outlined their expectation for a consultation report. On 2018-08-03 IAMGOLD responded stating that approval had been given to amend the previous plan of consultation and provided direction on communications with IAMGOLD regarding these matters and stated that the timeline for a response on the request to ENDM for direction on communities to consult with had passed as IAMGOLD was required to initiate consultation activities within permit timelines. IAMGOLD requested for a response to potential meeting dates. On 2018-08-07 SLR contacted ENDM to request potential meeting dates. 2018-08-08 ENDM provided three potential dates. Further discussions by email determined a suitable meeting date to be 2018-09-05.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)
889	Email	08/08/2018	IAMGOLD provided a follow-up email to Environment and Climate Change Canada from a meeting of the same date. IAMGOLD indicated action items out of the meeting to provide documents and contact information.	Claude Asselin (Environment and Climate Change Canada)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Don Carr (Wood E&IS)
892	Email	08/11/2018	IAMGOLD submitted the Environmental Effects Review Report for the Côté Gold Project to the Federal Government. The report was submitted with a submission letter and links were provided as to where the documents in the entirety could be found with instructions that a hard copy could be provided upon request and attachments would be available until 2018-10-11.	Compliance Conformite (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Kara Hearne (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
900	Meeting	08/20/2018	Meeting with Hydro One to align on Project objectives and to discuss an engagement plan for both HONI and the Project following the Leave to Construct application submissions to the Ontario Energy Board.	Scott Stoll (Aird & Berlis LLP), Sara Fatima (Hydro One Networks), Mark Artymko (Hydro One Networks), Pasquale Catalano (Hydro One Networks), Kirpal Bahra (Hydro One Networks), Anthony Copland (Wood (AMEC)), Elsy Aceves (Hydro One Networks)	Steven Bowles (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
840	Phone Call	08/22/2018	Held a call with Major Projects Management Office to provide a project update on the timing of our Environmental Effects Review submission and to coordinate on next steps.	Sabrina Lachance (Major Projects Management Office)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
866	Email	08/22/2018	IAMGOLD provided information on the Shining Tree Transmission Line Project outlining the process followed to date and requested clarification on the provincial list of Indigenous communities to consult with as provided by Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM). ENDM encouraged IAMGOLD to follow their current approach and committed to further communication to clarify the process for requirements since the change to ENDM structure.	Shereen Smithanik (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
901	Email	08/22/2018	The Chiefs of Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation submitted a letter to IAMGOLD requesting additional information related to the cost estimates and financial assurance to support the draft Consultation Plan review and requested additional time to review this information once provided. This additional time to review would extend the 40-business day review period to include up to 20 additional business days. IAMGOLD provided a response and supplementary information about closure costs and financial assurance on 2018-08-28.	Murray Ray (Flying Post First Nation), Chad Boissoneau (Mattagami First Nation), Ken Petersen (Petersen Consulting), Caroline Burgess (Odonaterra), Rick Hendriks (Camerado Energy), Nancy Kleer (OKT Law (ACFN)), Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)
861	Email	09/04/2018	IAMGOLD was contacted by technical consultants representing Flying Post First Nation and Mattagami First Nation regarding revisions to their preliminary comments on the Draft Closure Plan and requested responses to preliminary comments provided previously as well as an update on the timing for provision of the Environmental Effects Review Report.	Murray Ray (Flying Post First Nation), Chad Boissoneau (Mattagami First Nation), Tim Harvey (Mattagami First Nation), Ken Petersen (Petersen Consulting), Cheryl Naveau Payette (M'hiigan LP (Mattagami First Nation)), Caroline Burgess (Odonaterra), Rick Hendriks (Camerado Energy), Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Neil Hutchinson (Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd.), Brent Parsons (Hutchinson Environmental Services Ltd.), Nancy Kleer (OKT Law (ACFN))	Krista Maydew (Wood E&IS), Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Don Carr (Wood E&IS), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Christian Naponse (IAMGOLD Corporation), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
857	Meeting	09/05/2018	IAMGOLD met with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines to present an overview of the Draft Project Closure Plan.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)
858	Email	09/06/2018	IAMGOLD followed up with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines meeting on 2018-06-05 and provided a copy of the Project Closure Plan presentation.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)
904	Meeting	09/06/2018	Meeting with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines and Indigenous Relations to introduce the Project, discuss power needs, outline Indigenous consultation.	Aaron Silver (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Katie Fretz (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
905	Meeting	09/06/2018	Meeting with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to provide a project update, discuss mining lease conversion, and outline Indigenous consultation.	Derek Robertson (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), Liam O'Brien (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Giancarlo Drennan (Maple Leaf Strategies)
862	Phone Call	09/07/2018	IAMGOLD spoke with the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines about delayed guidance on the Project Closure Plan and gave an explanation on recent communications received from Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation as well as IAMGOLD's position on providing Closure Plan financial information to the communities at this point in time.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
898	Email	09/13/2018	IAMGOLD provided the draft Closure Plan to the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) for review and comment. Word and PDF versions were provided. IAMGOLD understands there is no regulated timeline for this review but ENDM indicated they will strive to achieve a 4-week turn around for consolidated comments. IAMGOLD followed up to this on 2018-09-13 to confirm receipt of the draft Closure Plan.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)
877	Email	09/17/2018	IAMGOLD provided a copy of the letter of support from Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation for the development of the Chester Camp to the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	David Brown (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation)
885	Email	09/21/2018	IAMGOLD received an email on 2018-09-18 from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines to discuss a Ministry of Transportation inquiry regarding access to the Project and the amount of trucks expected to be using Mesomikenda Lake access road and Sultan Industrial road. IAMGOLD responded on 2018-09-21 indicating that no trucks will be using Mesomikenda Lake Road and quoted an excerpt from the EIS/EA Appendix T for details on the use of Sultan Road.	Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
911	Meeting	09/24/2018	Call with department staff at Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to discuss the Environmental Effects Review submission, mining lease conversion, Indigenous consultation and draft Closure Plan submission.	Christine Kaszycki (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Desmond O'Connor (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines), Brian McMahon (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation)
881	Phone Call	09/26/2018	IAMGOLD met by phone with Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to discuss clearing licences, land transfer, land use permit requirements, the Project tailings management facility application for dams and Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act applications for the Mollie River realignment.	Owen Rigg (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)	Don Carr (Wood E&IS)

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Stakeholders	Team
913	Meeting	09/26/2018	Meeting with Natural Resources Canada, Major Projects Management Office, Transport Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency to discuss the Environmental Effects Review submission and next steps.	Veronique D'Amours-Garthier (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Sabrina Lachance (Major Projects Management Office), Rob Johnston (Natural Resources Canada), Kirsten Querbach (Natural Resources Canada), Linda Beaulieu (Transport Canada), David Zeit (Transport Canada), Augusto Gamero (Environment Canada), Jacinthe Girard (Environment Canada), Nancy Seymour (Environment Canada), Patrick Koch (Environment Canada), Jean-Philippe Croteau (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)), Jean-Luc Arpin (Natural Resources Canada)	Stephen Crozier (IAMGOLD Corporation), Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Alina Shams (IAMGOLD Corporation), Zahir Jina (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Cara Rockwood (IAMGOLD Corporation)
895	Email	10/01/2018	IAMGOLD contacted Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) to request an update with regards to the review of the draft Closure Plan and to determine if the deadline to receive comments of 2018-10-15 would be met. On 2018-10-02 IAMGOLD followed up with ENDM as the original contact was found to be unavailable until 2018-10-10. IAMGOLD inquired if someone else within ENDM could provide a status update on the review.	Desmond O'Connor (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Aisha Samuel (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	Steve Woolfenden (IAMGOLD Corporation), Stephan Theben (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.), Fiona Christiansen (SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.)

Comments and Responses Related to Mine Closure Planning – Government Agency – January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
Comments Received During the EA Preparation or on the Amended EIS / Final EA Report						
84	Meeting	02/27/2013	IAMGOLD met with the Gogama Local Services Board, Gogama Recreation Committee, Gogama Chamber of Commerce, Gogama Fire Department, Gogama Snowmobile Club and the Venture Centre to present the draft Project Description (PD). There were 14 people in attendance.	Gogama Chamber of Commerce, Gogama Fire Department, Gogama Local Services Board, Gogama Recreation Committee, Gogama Roads Board, Gogama Snowmobile Club, The Venture Centre, Unknown Individual, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Individual stated that the tailings facilities are perceived as nightmares; has IAMGOLD made closure plans?	IAMGOLD identified that there must be an approved Closure Plan before the Project can begin. The Closure Plan identifies the rehabilitation of the site to a natural state.
221	Meeting	05/23/2013	IAMGOLD and AMEC met with the Ministries of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), Environment (MOE),	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Government of Ontario,	1) Has there been any consideration of the effects of construction and decommissioning of the work camp (physical implications	Yes, this will be covered in the Environmental Assessment. The camp is considered with other physical infrastructure needed at the mine site. There will be a permanent camp (for operations) and a temporary camp for construction.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			and Natural Resources (MNR) to provide a Project update and to review the Draft Terms of Reference.	Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation, Wood E&IS	such as waste and water management, clearing, etc.)	
226	Letter	06/06/2013	The Sudbury District Health Unit (SDHU) provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Sudbury and District Health Unit, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Will there be long term monitoring of the site to ensure that closure procedures are effective in protecting the environment and human health both on the site and in the surrounding area?	The EA report will include an environmental management and monitoring plan, which will include environmental monitoring post-closure.
226	Letter	06/06/2013	The Sudbury District Health Unit (SDHU) provided comments on the Côté Gold Project Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Sudbury and District Health Unit, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The effects of climate change (particularly changing... remove weather patterns) should be considered in terms of: water quality and quantity for operations and human consumption; risk of flood, road wash-out; dry conditions, wildfire prevention, preparedness and evacuation plans; effects of drought or flood/erosion on design of	The EA report will include a section on the effect of climate change on the Project. This information is also provided to the engineering team such that this is considered in the final design of the Project.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					habitat compensation, riparian areas and re-vegetation of areas at closure.	
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) Mine Closure – Include consideration for SAR during mine closure – some species may be using the area and mine closure operations may impact that habitat (eg. Bank swallows in aggregate pits).	The Proposed ToR will be revised to include consideration for SAR species during mine closure.
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) It was mentioned that the pit itself once the mine was closed would be filled with water, returning it back to a “larger Cote Lake”. What would the potential for metals/ contaminants to leach into the lake? Will monitoring be conducted to ensure the “lake” is healthy before it can be considered closed? Will this lake be used as part of the habitat compensation? We would like to see a detailed description on this proposal. If the final lake depth is going to be in the 650m depth range, MNR would argue that much of this depth isn’t suitable for habitat and will influence the productivity of the lake.	As we currently understand the pit wall geochemistry, it is unlikely that metals or other contaminants will leach from the pit walls into the lake. However, this potential is currently being investigated in more detail. As the lake fills post-closure, ongoing monitoring will be carried out to get a clear understanding of lake water quality. At this stage of the Project, proposed habitat compensation measures have not been developed but will be as additional field studies and assessments are carried out. Fish habitat compensation will be overseen by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
246	Email	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 4.2.3.2 (Page 4-6), the area must be vegetated with native species (this comment applies to all sections that describe revegetation).	The Proposed ToR will be revised to specify that revegetation will occur with native species. The Proposed ToR will be revised to reflect this comment.
246	Email	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 Mine Closure (Page 5-23), the MNR identifies that the assessment should included consideration for Species at Risk (SAR) during mine closure as some species may be using the area and mine closure operations may impact that habitat (eg. Bank swallows in aggregate pits).	The Proposed ToR will be revised to include consideration for SAR species during mine closure.
246	Email	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 4.2.3.2, it should be mentioned that “progressive rehabilitation” may not occur if fewer Mine Rock Areas (MRAs) are used than the original number of MRAs anticipated.	The Proposed ToR will be revised to reflect this comment.
246	Email	06/07/2013	The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) - Timmins District provided comments on	Ministry of Natural Resources	1) With reference to Section 4.2.3.6, if it is not economically feasible to remove machinery,	The Proposed ToR will be modified to remove the reference to "if not economically feasible".

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).		equipment and other materials, what will be done with it?	
246	Email	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.
246	Email	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 ToR mentioned that the pit would be filled with water at closure, returning it back to a “larger Côté Lake”. What would the potential for metals/contaminants to leach into the lake? Will monitoring be conducted to ensure the “lake” is healthy before it can be considered closed? Will this lake be used as part of the habitat compensation? We would like to see a detailed description on this proposal. If the final lake depth is going to be in the 650 metre depth range, the MNR would argue that much of this depth is not suitable for habitat and will	Based on the current understanding of the pit wall geochemistry, it is unlikely that metals or other contaminants will leach from the pit walls into the lake. However, this potential is currently being investigated in more detail. As the lake fills post-closure, ongoing monitoring will be carried out to get a clear understanding of lake water quality. At this stage of the Project, proposed habitat compensation measures have not been developed but will be as additional field studies and assessment are carried out. Fish habitat compensation will be overseen by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					influence the productivity of the "lake".	
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) Mine Closure – Include consideration for SAR during mine closure – some species may be using the area and mine closure operations may impact that habitat (eg. Bank swallows in aggregate pits).	The Proposed ToR will be revised to include consideration for SAR species during mine closure.
246	Email	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 Mine Closure (Page 5-23), the MNR identifies that the assessment should included consideration for Species at Risk (SAR) during mine closure as some species may be using the area and mine closure operations may impact that habitat (eg. Bank swallows in aggregate pits).	The Proposed ToR will be revised to include consideration for SAR species during mine closure.
246	Email	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 ToR mentioned that the pit would be filled with water at closure, returning it back to a "larger Côté Lake". What would the potential for metals/contaminants to leach into the lake? Will monitoring be conducted to ensure the "lake" is healthy before it can be considered closed? Will this lake be used as part of the	Based on the current understanding of the pit wall geochemistry, it is unlikely that metals or other contaminants will leach from the pit walls into the lake. However, this potential is currently being investigated in more detail. As the lake fills post-closure, ongoing monitoring will be carried out to get a clear understanding of lake water quality. At this stage of the Project, proposed habitat compensation measures have not been developed but will be as additional field

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					habitat compensation? We would like to see a detailed description on this proposal. If the final lake depth is going to be in the 650 metre depth range, the MNR would argue that much of this depth is not suitable for habitat and will influence the productivity of the "lake".	studies and assessment are carried out. Fish habitat compensation will be overseen by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Mattagami Region Conservation Authority.
248	Letter	06/07/2013	The Ministry of the Environment's (MOE) hydrogeologist provided comments on the Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Environmental Assessment (EA).	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The individual provided the minimum expectations for baseline studies for mining developments developed by the Northern Region Hydrogeologist. The purpose of baseline groundwater monitoring programs for proposed new mines is to define pre-development hydrogeological conditions. This information will be subsequently used by the proponent to develop numerical groundwater models and to predict potential impacts of the mine if the project progresses towards EA and permitting. This assessment also provides the framework for on-going groundwater monitoring during	Thank you for the comment. No changes in the ToR required. Comments will be considered in the EA preparation.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					site development, operation, and closure. Lack of comprehensive baseline information may cause significant site development delays.	
302	Meeting	07/03/2013	On 2013-07-03 an Intergovernmental agency 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.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation, Wood E&IS	1) What is the status of the baseline studies? 2) The MOE does not have the not capacity to review initial drafts and will therefore only review final versions. 3) The Agency did not get many comments on the draft EIS Guidelines and that the participant funding opportunities are communicated with the release of the final EIS Guidelines. 4) We would like to be involved in future consultation activities - particularly if they involved Closure concepts/plans.	Initial drafts have been prepared reflecting the 2012 field season data. These will be updated and consultation on these will occur in the fall. A baseline brochure has been created to provide information to the public.
345	Email	07/31/2013	On 2013-07-31, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided comments on	Ministry of the Environment,	1) The proponent has still referenced the construction, operation and closure of an on-site landfill in sections 4.2.1	Thank you for your comment.The landfill location has not yet been selected. The on-site and off-site landfill options will be

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			the IAMGOLD Draft Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Waste Engineer from the MOE.	IAMGOLD Corporation	and 4.2.3.10 without providing further details. My comments from my review of the draft ToR still stand in this matter.	assessed as part of the assessment of alternatives during the EA process.
349	Email	08/13/2013	On 2013-08-13, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) related to groundwater monitoring and hydrogeological conditions on behalf their hydrogeologist.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) I have reviewed the proposed ToR for the Cote Gold Project and have no additional comments from those I provided on the Draft TOR. In my comments on the Draft ToR, I provided an outline for our minimum expectations for the baseline studies to support the approval and permitting phase of the project. I have included them again in this email for your reference. Please let me know if you have any questions or require additional information.The purpose of baseline groundwater monitoring programs for proposed new mines is to define pre-development hydrogeological conditions. This information will be subsequently used by the proponent to develop numerical groundwater models	Thank you for your comment. These comments will be considered in the EA preparation and supporting documentation.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					and to predict potential impacts of the mine if the Project progresses towards environmental assessment and permitting. This assessment also provides the framework for on-going groundwater monitoring during site development, operation, and closure. Lack of comprehensive baseline information may cause significant site development delays.	
350	Email	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 the Proposed Terms of Reference.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) 4.2.3 - 1st paragraph, last sentence - current says ' ….in the case of temporary suspension or inactivity.' It should read '….in the case of temporary suspension, inactivity or closure out of mine production.'	Thank you for your comment. The suggested wording will be used in the EA.
350	Email	08/14/2013	The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided comments on	Ministry of Northern Development	1) 4.2.3 - 3rd paragraph - currently says ' reclamation/closure'. Suggest	Thank you for your comment. The suggested wording will be used in the EA.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			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 the Proposed Terms of Reference.	and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	changing to say final stage of closure OR close out. 'reclaim' is not a term used in the mining act and the stage which you are referring to is called close out, which is the final stage of closure.	
350	Email	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 the Proposed Terms of Reference.	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) 5.3.15- second sentence - currently says ' During the closure phase, mining is terminated and final reclamation of site occurs'. In the Mining Act - Closure means the temporary suspension, inactiviy or close out of a project. You may want to change the wording in that sentence to ' During the close out phase, mining is terminated and final reclamation of site occurs'.	Thank you for your comment. The suggested wording will be used in the EA.
350	Email	08/14/2013	The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ministry of the	1) 5.3.15 third sentence - EA will include an assessment of closure alternative. This should include assessments for all 3 stages of closure, therefore	Thank you for your comment. The Closure Plan to be submitted to MNDM during the permitting phase will address the 3 stages of closure. The first two phases (temp. susp. and inactivity) are phases through which the

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			Reference (ToR) on behalf of a representative from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines related to questions about the terminology and scope of the Proposed Terms of Reference.	Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	assesment of temp. susp., inactivity and closure out of the Côté Gold Site. I see in the appendixes you have post closure assessment for the Mine rock area and tailings management area - this may be where you want to add assessment for the other stages of closure?	site will transition to ultimately achieve the final selected closed out design. For the EA, we will assess design alternatives for the various aspects of the closed out site. How we achieve the ultimate closed out site and transition through the 3 stages of closure will be detailed in the Closure Plan.
355	Email	08/19/2013	The Ministry of the Environment provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Environmental Health Division of the Sudbury & District Health Unit.	Ministry of the Environment, Sudbury and District Health Unit, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Will there be long term monitoring of the site to ensure that closure procedures are effective in protecting the environment and human health both on the site and in the surrounding area?	Thank you for your comment. The EA report will include an environmental management and monitoring plan, which will include environmental monitoring post-closure.
355	Email	08/19/2013	The Ministry of the Environment provided comments on the IAMGOLD Proposed Terms of Reference (ToR) on behalf of the Environmental Health Division of the Sudbury & District Health Unit.	Ministry of the Environment, Sudbury and District Health Unit, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) The effects of climate change should be considered in terms of: water quality and quantity for operations and human consumption; risk of flood, road wash-out; dry conditions, wildfire prevention, preparedness and evacuation plans; effects of drought or flood/erosion on design of habitat compensation, riparian	Thank you for your comment. The EA report will include a section on the effect of climate change on the Project. This information is also provided to the engineering team such that potential effects are appropriately considered in the final design of the Project.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					areas and re-vegetation of areas at closure.	
425	Open House	11/13/2013	IAMGOLD held an open house in the community of Gogama to discuss potential Project effects and proposed mitigation strategies. There were approximately 16 attendees present.	Gogama Local Services Board, Individual - GP, S+ G Development, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) In your closure plan, how long will you have to come back and check the site?	We will have to look after the site for however long we predict the Site will need to close. One estimate is that it will take 75 years for the pit to fill with water if left to do so naturally. Detour Gold has predicted it will take 120 years to fill their pit.
527	Email	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) Section 5.16.2-5.16.4.4 The two stages of post closure was an interesting way of describing the different phases. The monitoring program for post closure is not described in detail here, which is fine, however that detail will be required in the actual closure plan.	The comment has been noted. No change to the EA is required.
527	Email	07/14/2014	The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement /	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Section 5.16.2.1 There is potential for Mine Rock to leach metals despite the low volume of PAG material, however the Project Description indicates that “issues with regards to the flooded open pit water	The comment has been noted. No change to the EA is required.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			Environmental Assessment Report.		chemistry are not anticipated." Additionally, Appendix J – Water Quality Technical Support Document describes mitigation measures and modelling conclusions on water quality and speaks to a lack of exceedances of Water Quality Guidelines. This does not appear to recognize the requirements of the Mine Rehabilitation Code. The proponent should be advised that the Mine Rehabilitation Code requires that the surface water quality of a closed out site shall meet the PWQO or, where the proponent establishes that it is not practicable to meet the objectives set out therein, shall meet the background levels for water quality if the proponent establishes scientifically what those levels were. While the proponent has presented sufficient information to move the project to the next stage, the proponent should be advised that MNDM will be seeking more clarity around surface water quality and	

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					contingency plans through the Closure Plan.	
527	Email	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) Section 5.16.4.1 The Project Description indicates that, if water quality of the Mine Rock Area is not deemed suitable for direct discharge to the environment once the pit lake has flooded begins to discharge, the proponent will continue to pump water from the seepage collection ponds into the pit. It is not clear how directing impaired water into the open pit (which could have water quality impairments as well) will improve overall discharge water quality from the site in the second closure stage. The proponent should be advised that more details with respect to their contingencies for dealing with potential surface water quality impairments from the Mine Rock Area will be required to support a Closure Plan submitted for filing.	Comment noted. Additional details for post closure water management contingencies will be provided in the closure plan.
527	Email	07/14/2014	The Ministry of Northern Development	Ministry of Northern	1) Section 5.3.4, Appendix E, Geochemical Characterization	Analysis of the acid-base accounting and proxy data for the waste rock has not

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			and Mines provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Development and Mines, IAMGOLD Corporation	Report I concur with the proponent's conclusion that the bulk of the open pit materials and overburden will not have a high net potential for acid rock drainage. However I note the following: 1) Most mine rock has low total sulphur concentrations, however, some samples returned up to ¼% sulphide and up to 7% of the samples were identified as Potentially Acid Generating (PAG). Additionally, some samples were identified with low Neutralizing Potential (NP). 2) The proponent has used a proxy approach to estimate NP and potential acidity to guide future characterization of mine rock. I am generally supportive of proxy techniques provided they are supported by appropriate technical justification and an ongoing auditing program. The proponent needs to provide details of a program to	indicated that any discernible spatial trends are present regarding the distribution of sulphides or neutralization potential. The occurrence of occasional higher sulphide concentrations appears to be random and not controlled by any lithological or structural features. It is anticipated that these occasional higher sulphide concentrations, and their resulting lower NPR values, will occur as minor random volumes within the pit rock that will be surrounded by low sulphide materials with high neutralization potential that will neutralize any acidity that could occur from these low NPR volumes.IAMGOLD intends to conduct a monitoring and verification program of the mine rock geochemistry during operations. Chapter 16, Table 16-1, of the EA report.Kinetic testing is continuing on mine rock samples and has been underway since March 2014 on three tailings composite samples produced during the test milling program. Results from the tailings testwork indicate that the tailings leachates are circum-neutral with low metals concentrations. These results are consistent with the static testing results that indicate the vast bulk of the tailings are non-acid generating with a low content of sulphide and metals. This test monitoring program is ongoing and will be updated periodically with results provided for review and comment.

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					audit the proxy technique for characterization of mine rock using the proposed Leco Carbon and Sulphur analyses to estimate NP and MPA during operations. I am concerned that there is no proposed segregation of PAG vs. non-PAG mine rock. The proponent contends that such segregation is not required given the overall low sulphide content combined with the neutralization potential which should be sufficient to mitigate any local acid generating conditions. This would occur in an ideal situation where PAG material is adequately mixed so that local ARD would be mitigated by adjoining material with a net neutralization potential. If this ideal situation does not develop, we could see pockets of PAG rock situated in oxidizing areas of the waste rock pile generating low pH runoff. Unfortunately, it does not appear that the proponent has constructed a block model to map out the three dimensional distribution	

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					of the PAG material. This would be very helpful in determining the spatial distribution of the PAG relative to the mining sequencing and could better inform decision making regarding the need to segregate PAG from non-PAG rock. If there is to be no segregation and separate storage of PAG from non-PAG materials, the proponent needs to construct a block model to illustrate the spatial distribution of PAG materials and provide details as to how the PAG rock will be handled in the mining sequence so as to mitigate the potential for ML/ARD. I note that the proponent has not performed any humidity cell work on the tailings and has only preliminary data from the humidity cells for mine rock and other materials. This is a key component that is missing from the geochemical characterization as it will speak to the potential for long term water quality impacts for the	

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					tailings and waste rock piles which, in turn, have ramifications for efforts to mitigate such impacts following closure. The proponent should provide results of humidity cell work on tailings samples from test milling to provide an indication of the ML/ARD characteristics of the tailings and provide insight as to the lag time to the onset of acidic conditions.	
530	Email	07/14/2014	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change - Northern Region, Land Use Planning - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Section 9, Description of Project Effects, S. 9.10, “Land and Resource Use”, S 9.10.2.3 (p. 9 61) This section addresses effects remaining “at the end of the closure phase”, but does not speak to potential effects during closure activities. Address potential effects during closure phase.	The text has been modified to indicate that the effects described in the operations phase will continue but will gradually decrease with time.
536	Email	07/31/2014	The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Environmental Approvals Branch,	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Evidence of filing of the mine’s Closure Plan with Ministry of Northern Development & Mines and a copy of the Closure Plan would	Your comment has been noted and will be incorporated in the application of Sewage Works. No change to the EA is required.

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			provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.		have to be provided. If closure plan not filed at the time of Sewage Works approval application, the status of closure plan development and record of consultation with aboriginal groups for the closure plan would have to be provided.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) TL1-3 EIS Report, Section 6.4.2, Appendix K; Appendix M It is unclear whether topsoil and overburden is suitable for use in re-vegetation of surface-disturbed areas. Based on the results of the terrain and soil surveys, it is unclear whether an assessment of terrain stability was conducted. Information on terrain and soil surveys and mapping should be used in the soil salvage, soil and surface sediment erosion control assessment, and preparation of the closure plan. This information is needed to ensure that re-vegetation as	a) This level of detail is not available during the EA process. Prior to commencement of construction, a Closure Plan will be submitted. This closure plan will further refine the approach to closure, including the use of overburden and organics. During the construction and early operations phase, soils from areas that need to be stripped will stockpiled and the quantity / volume will be recorded in detail. Throughout the operations phase IAMGOLD will develop a more refined closure scenario that will ultimately describe which topsoil and overburden will be applied in location and for what types of revegetation.b) In response to this question it should be noted the EA report concludes that there will be no significant impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities. However, once re-vegetation activities are completed, previously disturbed parts of the Project site are expected to progress to a more natural state over time. As per Section 5.16.2 of the

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					part of the reclamation process is sufficiently characterized for regional and local areas occupied by migratory birds, as well as wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting), and to determine the potential environmental effects and residual effects to migratory birds, as well as wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting), The response to this information request will assist the Agency in determining potential environmental effects to migratory birds and wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities, and/or impacts to Aboriginal peoples as a result of the Project. a) Provide information on terrain stability and explain whether topsoil and overburden is suitable for use in re-vegetation of surface-disturbed areas, and if so, which topsoil and overburden, in what locations and for what	EA, the primary objective of the closure phase is to rehabilitate the Project site area to as near, and productive of a natural state as possible. It should be noted that revegetation will be a key aspect of the rehabilitation measures. This will occur through seeding and hand-planting of seedlings of indigenous plant species, as appropriate, to initiate colonization of those plant species. Investigations may be carried out to determine if any enhancement to facilitate revegetation (e.g., fertilization) is required, and to evaluate the possibility of establishing specific wildlife habitats following closure.

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					types of re-vegetation. b) Provide information on how re-vegetation will mitigate effects to migratory birds and wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting).	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) PD1-4 EIS Report, Section 5.7 The EIS states that with respect to overburden that "Prior to development of the TMF dams, topsoil as needed, will be stripped from the TMF area. This topsoil may be used in construction of the channel realignments or be stockpiled around the TMF footprint where appropriate in low height, small stockpiles, to be used for future closure activities." There is no information in the EIS on the exact locations or how the drainage from these stockpiles will be managed and monitored during the time that the overburden is stockpiled and before the material is	Overburden will be stockpiled in the MRA, and only the small quantity that may be stripped from the proposed TMF area may be stockpiled close to it's perimeter at an appropriate location. Overburden cleared from the construction of the proposed watercourse realignments will be used in their construction or stockpiled in the MRA. a) No additional overburden stockpiles are planned for the TMF or the water course realignments.b) All expected effects associated with the construction and operations phases are included in the EA report. No additional effects prediction required.c) Runoff for topsoil stockpiles around the TMF would be managed similarly as in the MRA, directing flow towards the TMF seepage collection ponds or returned to the TMF. The final design will be optimized for water collection and recycling through ongoing engineering studies.

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					utilized in rehabilitation of the site. Furthermore, it is unclear whether the creation of new watercourse realignments may result in the clearing of overburden and result in additional stockpiles being necessary for overburden gathered during construction of the engineered watercourse channels. The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine the project's potential effects to the terrestrial landscape, migratory birds, and water a) Provide in a map or figure the location(s) of the overburden stockpiles associated with the TMF and the new watercourse realignments (if applicable) b) Provide a description of the predicted environmental effects of the construction and operation of overburden	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					stockpiles during all phases of the project c) Provide a description of how drainage from these stockpiles will be managed and monitored.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) GW1-1 EIS Report, Sections 5.7, 5.10.4; 5.14.2, 6.0, 9.0, Appendix H Hydrogeology TSD Tailings Management Facility IAMGold has provided limited information on the hydrostratigraphy of the area in the vicinity of the proposed Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and no cross- sections depicting the hydrostratigraphy and groundwater flow directions are presented for the TMF. Additionally, there are no diagrams depicting groundwater flow patterns near the TMF for baseline conditions (e.g. plan view diagram). The proponent plans to collect water seeping from	Seepage control measures were included in the TMF and MRA designs. The seepage control measures put in place follow standard industry practice with the intent of reducing to the extent practical seepage losses from both the MRA and TMF. At the TMF, seepage control measures include the seepage collection ditches and ponds as well as the use of geomembrane liner in the perimeter containment embankments. A total of 6 pump stations will be provided at topographic low points around the perimeter of the TMF dams to collect and pump seepage back to the TMF. At the MRA, seepage control measures include seepage collection ditches and ponds in low lying areas. It should be noted that the ore stockpile is located within the extent of drawdown of the open pit, and as such, seepage from the ore stockpile would report to the open pit from where it is pumped to the mine water pond and treated prior to discharge. As part of the pre-feasibility study design of the MRA and TMF, the effectiveness of the proposed seepage

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					the TMF to groundwater through the use of ditches and seepage collection ponds, however details on seepage collection are not provided. Specifically, the proponent has not provided information on the effectiveness of containment of tailings fluids in the TMF. This information is important to determine if there will be impacts to groundwater resulting from the construction and operation of the TMF. It is noted that groundwater modelling was not utilized to model baseline conditions or potential impacts to groundwater in the vicinity of the TMF. The proponent does not anticipate that water quality in the TMF will be poor, however predictions indicate that TMF water will contain residual cyanide, ammonia and metals (Cu) and there is the possibility that sewage sludge may also be disposed of in the TMF. Given these concerns, it seems reasonable that	control measures was evaluated with a two dimensional seepage analyses for steady state condition using the SEEP/W module of the commercially available software package GeoStudio 2007. Details of this seepage modelling are included in the Addendum to Appendix H (Hydrogeology TSD). The seepage estimates that were calculated for the TMF and MRA were subsequently included in the Water Quality Modelling and are included as a load to the receiving environment.More detailed information on the hydrostratigraphy of the area in the vicinity of the proposed TMF, which includes cross-sections, groundwater elevations and flow maps have been incorporated into the Addendum to Appendix h (Hydrogeology TSD).

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					additional characterization of the groundwater regime and seepage be provided. Open Pit The proponent has presented a significant amount of baseline hydrogeological information for the area around the proposed open pit and Mine Rock Area (MRA), and has presented a detailed numerical 3D model predicting drawdown-related impacts to groundwater resulting from pit dewatering. This information is generally sufficient and well presented. However, information on groundwater flow paths and rates for the baseline case and project case are lacking. There are no maps depicting groundwater flow directions and rates. It is important to understand the baseline flow regime and to predict how this regime may change as the pit is dewatered and then allowed to fill once mining has ceased. The proponent has modelled	

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					drawdown resulting from pit dewatering, but it has not modelled or considered how groundwater flow will change once the pit has filled following closure. If there is a significant change in groundwater flow regime, water from the filled open pit could be transported via shallow groundwater to surface water bodies, providing a conduit for potential contaminants present in the pit water. This information is requested as a clarification and to be able to determine potential environmental effects to water quantity and quality, and subsequently fish and fish habitat. a) Provide cross-sections through the location of the proposed TMF depicting the hydrostratigraphic units and groundwater flow directions (baseline case). b) Provide a plan view diagram of the proposed TMF, open pit area depicting groundwater	

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					flow directions and rates (baseline case). c) Conduct numerical groundwater modelling to better understand baseline hydrogeological conditions at the TMF, to characterize seepage from the TMF and to quantify potential impacts resulting from the TMF (i.e. changes to groundwater flow patterns and rates, and water quality impacts resulting from seepage). d) Provide details on the effectiveness of TMF containment to minimize seepage. (e.g. predicted seepage rates beneath the TMF and through the TMF dams and sides without dams). e) Provide information on the effectiveness of the project's proposed seepage collections measures. Specifically, how deep will seepage collection ditches or ponds be? What percentage of seepage will be	

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					collected? What will be the fate of seepage that is not collected? f) Provide a discussion of how the groundwater flow regime will change in the vicinity of the open pit as a result of the project. g) Provide a plan view diagram of the proposed open pit area depicting groundwater flow directions and rates (baseline case). h) Provide a discussion of how the groundwater flow regime will change in the vicinity of the open pit as the pit is allowed to fill following closure. i) Provide a discussion of potential effects to groundwater quality and surface water receptor quality resulting from groundwater pathways originating from the filled open pit.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment	1) SW1-8 Water Quality TSD,	The assumption that 25% of the MRA will be revegetated was based on the Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan developed by

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			(CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	Attachment II Water Quality Modelling Report, EIS page 10-14 of Chapter 10 Summary of Mitigation The Water Quality TSD states: "During the post-closure phase, approximately 25% of the MRA will be covered; as such, it is assumed that 25% of the runoff from the MRA will have a non-contact (i.e., natural runoff) water quality and the remaining 75% will have a contact (i.e., interaction with mine rock) water quality." Water coming into contact with covered portions of the MRA may temporarily possess similar attributes to natural runoff but when that water flows to areas that are not covered it soon takes on the contact water quality. The approach of assuming 25% of the surface drainage (runoff) to have non-contact water quality is not appropriate and results should be provided for post-closure phase water quality modeling that does not utilize this approach.	IAMGOLD and as described in Section 5.16. According to the Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan, approximately 25% of the total MRA surface area (i.e., the flat surfaces on the benches) will be covered with a layer of overburden and vegetated during the closure phase. Areas outside of the targeted areas for vegetation will also become naturally vegetated over the course of several decades post-closure as a result of spreading of some rogue species.During stage I of the post-closure phase it is assumed that 100% of the water that lands on the surface of the MRA becomes contact water. As vegetation becomes established over the course of decades during the post-closure phase, precipitation that lands on the vegetated surface of the MRA will be subject to increased evapotranspiration with the remaining surplus assumed to infiltrate into the MRA subsurface. The mine rock source term in the water quality model for stage II of the post-closure phase (>50 to 80 years after closure) assumes that about 25% of the precipitation will be lost back to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration on an average annual basis. It is assumed that the remaining 75% of the water that lands on the MRA becomes contact water, either through runoff or subsurface flow, on an average annual basis. Assuming that about 25% of the precipitation is effectively non-contact water (>50 to 80 years after closure)

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					It is stated in Chapter 10 of the EIS that mine contacted water will be collected and managed, and mitigation measures will be provided for all project phases. However, management of collected water is only provided for the operations phase. Furthermore, The MRA is surrounded by natural water bodies with very little space for collection and diversion. The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine effects of the project on water quality and subsequently fish and fish habitat. a) Provide a rationale for why assuming 25% of runoff from the MRA not having contact water characteristics is valid. b) Provide a discussion of how the effects predictions to water quality in closure and post closure would change if the assumption is not appropriate.	is reasonable because up to 70% of water can be lost via evapotranspiration from lands bearing vegetation (MOE, 2003; Ayres et al., 2012). The text of the water quality modelling report has been revised to clarify this assumption and its use.Mitigation measures for the closure and post-closure phases can be found in Table 10-1 in Chapter 10 of the Amended EIS / Final EA Report. During post-closure, the establishment of vegetation will be monitored and its effects on the water balance will be assessed. The water from the MRA will report to the open pit for the first 50 to 80 years during post-closure (stage I), and the monitoring during this time will assist with modifications to the adaptive management and closure plan on an as needed basis.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					c) Provide a description of mitigation measures for mine contact water for the closure and post closure phases of the project. d) Provide a discussion of the feasibility and efficacy of these proposed mitigation measures.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) SW1-16 Chapter 5, 5.16.3; Appendix J, Attachment II, Water Quality Modelling Report Section 5 of the EIS states that, “Following the removal of infrastructure and waste, as well as the revegetation of disturbed areas, the open pit will continue to flood. It is anticipated that this stage could last approximately 50 to 80 years” (Post Closure Stage I). The pit walls may contain rock material with acid generating or metal leaching potential, which if left exposed for extended periods of time may affect water quality.	The open pit mine walls consist of the following: tonalite, magma mixing breccia, diorite, diorite breccia, diorite mega breccia, mafic dykes, quartz diorite, diabase, intrusive feldspar porphyry, intrusive mafic lamprophyre, fault, intermediate and felsic dykes, fault breccia, quartz carbonate heterolithic breccia, quartz sericite schist, mafic breccia and hydrothermal breccia. For a discussion on the geochemistry of the rock in the open pit, see Appendix E (Geochemical Characterization Report), Section 7.0. The water quality model assumes a reactive thickness of 1 m across the exposed open pit area of 1,924,856 m2 (ultimate extent area) for the water quality predictions. This is a conservative assumption and takes into consideration any surface area effects that rock collapse and the formation of talus’ on pit benches may have on the mass loading within the open pit. As described in Appendix I (Hydrology TSD), the water level in the open pit lake

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					Appendix E, Figure 6 suggests that mine lacks samples from around the upper edge of the pit, which may remain exposed post closure. Finally, the surface water quality modelling of the contact water in the open pit during closure assumes that there is a constant 1,924,856 m2 exposed to the elements. Historically, rock collapse and raveling over the course of the closure phase will lead to a surface area greater than that of just the mine walls. The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine potential effects of the project on water quality and subsequently fish and fish habitat. a) Provide information about characteristics of mine walls and talus as well as the lithology and geochemical characteristics of that material.	during post-closure (stage II) will have recovered to an elevation sufficient to cause overflow (and reconnection) of the pit lake to the upper basin of Three Duck Lakes. As shown in Appendix I, Attachment II, Appendix C, Table C-2, the average annual water level of water the open pit lake under average conditions during post-closure (stage II) is predicted to be 380.2 meters above sea level. A figure has been provided in the Addendum to Appendix J (Water Quality TSD) that shows the limited exposed rock during post-closure phase stage II (i.e., once the water level reaches static elevation).Knight Piesold conducted a pre-feasibility slope design study for the proposed open pit (Knight Piesold, 2013). Acknowledging that open pit design is ongoing, the proposed pit outline indicates that very little bedrock will remain after flooding, and will be limited to localized topographical highs (see figure in Addendum to Appendix J). The exposed bedrock (almost entirely tonalite) is predicted to be non-acid generating (Appendix E). The predominant lithology exposed at the pit edge (tonalite) was classified based on laboratory strength testing as good quality rock. Pit slope angles will be designed such that pit walls will be physically stable over the longer term under flooded conditions. During post-closure phase (stage I), runoff and seepage collected from the MRA will be

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					b) Provide information about how much bedrock will remain exposed after flooding and the lithology and geochemical characteristics of that material. c) Provide a discussion of how the increased surface area from talus would impact predictions in the water quality model during closure and post closure d) Provide a discussion as to which wall lithologies are more likely to collapse.	pumped to the open pit and there will be no discharge from the open pit. During post-closure phase (stage II), runoff and seepage from the MRA will no longer be collected and pumped to the open pit, and will passively discharge in part to the open pit lake. The loadings associated with the small area of exposed rock once the open pit has flooded are expected to be negligible and similar to natural runoff over the longer term.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) SW1-19 5.16.2.4 The EIS states that “The closure concept for the TMF has been developed to promote long-term chemical and physical stability, minimize erosion, provide long-term environmental protection, and minimize long-term maintenance requirements. Initial assessment indicates that the tailings will be NAG. Additional geochemical test	a) Three tailings samples are undergoing humidity cell testing. Rates of sulphide oxidation and metal release are low, with sulphate release rates averaging approximately 10 mg/kg/week (5 week averages of 3, 6 and 25 mg/kg/week). Updated results from ongoing geochemical testing are provided in the Addendum to Appendix E (Geochemical Characterization Report).b) The Côté tailings have a very low risk of metal leaching / ARD. The tailings are net acid consuming and have low metals concentrations. Based on these observations no treatment options are considered necessary. c) Simulated tailings were generated in a process that is based on the

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					work is underway to confirm the geochemical characteristics of the tailings". Based on the review of the EIS, the tailings results during test milling show the concentrations of total sulphur were generally low (<0.3%) ranged from 0.007% to 1.9%, with a median value of 0.07%., and predominantly occurring as sulphide. The maximum measured sulphide content was 1.9%. For the majority of samples (90 of 93 samples or 97%) the NPR was greater than two. Similarly 87 of 93 samples (94%) had a Carbonate NPR >2. Of the samples with NPR and Carbonate NPR <2, two and one samples respectively have NPR <1 (see Graphics 8-3 and 8 4). Furthermore, the EIS indicates that tailings test work is ongoing. The EIS has not provided information on the types of treatment that would be implemented, should it be required.	processing method described in the EA including; crushing / grinding, gravity cyanide leaching, carbon-in-pulp gold recovery, followed by carbon stripping and electro-winning. Different processing methods such as heap leach are not proposed for the Project and tailings generated by other methods do not need to be assessed. d) Monitoring of tailings humidity cells is ongoing. No further testing of tailings is contemplated at this time.e) A single tailings sample reported a sulphide content of 1.9%. Median sulphide content of the tailings was 0.07%. This outlier value (1.9%) is consistent with the observation that the distribution of elevated sulphide values within the ore and waste is random and occurs at a low frequency.

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					It is understood that additional tailings test work is being conducted. The results of this test work will support future determinations of potential effects and conclusions. The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine potential effects of the project on water quality and subsequently fish and fish habitat. a) Provide the results of humidity cell work on tailings samples from test milling to predict the rate of sulphide oxidation. b) Provide a description of the treatment options being considered (e.g., effluent treatment vs. tailings treatment) in the event that treatment should be required. c) Provide a description of how different methods of processing impacted the test mill results and will impact	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					geochemical effects during operation. d) Provide a description of the additional tailings test work that will be undertaken, including when it will be undertaken. e) Provide an explanation for the samples with 1.9% Sulphide content and a NPR < 1.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) SW1-22 Appendix J, Attachment 2 - Water Quality Modelling Report January 31, 2014 In presenting the water quality model, the EIS states that, “A correction factor was applied to the MRA load to account for decreased reactivity over time as the MRA reaches a steady-state condition. Using arsenic as an analog, concentrations in the 14 humidity cells decreased between 9 and 60% over -weeks 1 through 34. It is assumed that it is reasonable to expect loading rates from	Waste rock at the Equity Mine is considerably acid generating, with lime treatment ongoing to adjust pH of drainage to near-neutral values. The acidification of waste rock over time can result in increased loading rates as metals become more soluble at lower pH values, which may reflect the apparent build-up of oxidation products and increased loading rates over time noted by the reviewer at Equity Mine. Nonetheless, the mine rock for the Côté Gold Project is non-acid generating (Appendix E; Geochemical Characterization Report), and therefore the example of Equity Mine is not analogous and the geochemical evolution is not expected to be similar. The loading rates calculated from the humidity cells containing mine rock show a decreasing trend over time for many parameters. If the current trends

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					the MRA to decrease 50% over the decades between the operations phase and the post-closure phase stage II. As such, a correction factor of 0.5 was applied to the lithology-specific loading rates in the post-closure phase stage II model to account for the decreased reactivity over time." There is empirical evidence that a build-up of oxidation products may increase loadings over time (E.g. Waste Rock monitoring at Equity Mine, B.C.) The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine potential effects of the project on water quality and subsequently fish and fish habitat. Reference: W.A. Price, M. Aziz and K. Bellefontaine. Increase in Contaminant Concentrations Over Time From Waste Rock - 2011 Review of 2010 Financial Security at Equity Silver Mine.	are extrapolated into the future, the loading rates would exhibit a decrease in mass load over time; note that this assumption was only applied to the post-closure phase stage II (i.e., >50 to 80 years after closure). The assumption that there is a decrease in the mass loading rate into the future is reasonable as the future mass load will decrease as reaction rates slow over the longer term. This is because the reaction kinetics will decrease exponentially over time due to increased oxygen ingress pathways and the formation of secondary mineral coatings on the reactive mineral surfaces. Since the early time mass loading rates calculated from the humidity cells reflect a combination of sulphide oxidation reaction kinetics and in part some solubility controls, it is therefore reasonable to assume that the mass loading rate will decrease 50 to 80 years after post-closure.The water quality model, including the derivation of mass loading rates to simulate contact water quality, uses a scientifically sound approach with the available information to provide conservative, to at worst realistic, predictions of effects to water quality. When comparing the predicted water quality of the drainage from the MRA, low-grade ore stockpile, and open pit to the discussions and data presented in Appendix E (Geochemical Characterization Report), the simulated water qualities of the contact water from the

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					Mine Closure Conference Lake Louise, Alberta (http://www.trcr.bc.ca/httpwww-trcr-bc-ca-publications/) a) Provide evidence to support the assumption that the build-up of oxidation will not increase loadings over time, which may offset the assumption that loading rates from the MRA to decrease 50% over the decades between the operations phase and the post-closure phase stage II. b) Provide a discussion of how the fish and fish habitat effects predictions would change if the loading rates of the MRA do not decrease over time.	various mine site components aligns well with the general geochemical characteristics of the mine rock. Given that all model predictions carry some uncertainty, IAMGOLD is committing to conduct water quality monitoring of mine site components and receiving groundwater / surface water environments. Information attained through monitoring will be used to adjust the adaptive management plan for the Project, on an as needed basis.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) SW1-33 EIS Report Section 1.1.7, 5.16.4, Figure 5-5, Appendix I In the EIS, it is proposed that after closure of the mine and filling of the open pit with water that some of the channel realignments will be redirected	As described in Section 5.16.3 it is anticipated that it would take approximately 50 to 80 years for the open pit to flood. Once the open pit is flooded it is the most technically and environmentally feasible option to remove most of the retention dams. The flow systems will be designed such that the removal of the dams will not negatively affect existing fisheries. Also, IAMGOLD aims to re-establish currently existing

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					so that water that had been redirected from Bagsverd Creek to the Mollie River during operation of the mine will be redirected back to Bagsverd Creek, while connecting the pit lake to Three Ducks Lake. It is estimated to take approximately 80 to 100 years from the time that the realignment channels are constructed for the pit to fill with water. The realignment proposed in Mine Closure Phase II may have unanticipated and potentially adverse effects to the ecosystem that has re-established itself to its new realignment. All post-closure options should be considered, such as leaving the flow regime as is or altering it, and the impacts of all options should be assessed with respect to changes and impacts to all social and ecological components. Further, long-term monitoring would be required to determine	watershed. The effects prediction and assessment of impacts consider this scenario. No other alternatives are feasible.

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					when the pit is finally filled with water. The flow conditions (and possibly habitats) that exist when the pit if filled will likely be quite different from what exists at the end of operations, and will need to be factored into any realignments that eventually do occur. The response to this information request will assist the Agency to determine potential effects of the project on water quality, water quantity and subsequently fish and fish habitat. a) Update the alternatives assessment to include the any technically or economically feasible option of leaving the flow regime in place indefinitely following the operations phase. b) Provide a description of the predicted effects to the environment of altering the flow regime following closure for a second time.	

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538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) TL1-2 EIS Report, Section 6.4.2; Appendix K; Appendix W – HHRA TSD – Table 4; Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.3.2 The ambient soil chemistry in regard to trace elements and the ambient concentrations of trace elements in wetland and upland vegetation is not clear. In Appendix W, Table 4 presents the increase in the concentration of the identified parameters in soil as a result of project activities. Furthermore, Appendix W reports that no parameters of potential concern were identified in surface soil hence no “unacceptable” risks from exposure. There is no discussion about current background soil concentrations and the total increase from background as a result of project activities. The total concentration should be compared to applicable health-based criteria and then screened for further	The approach taken to assessing changes in ambient concentrations of trace elements in soil, and by extension vegetation and wildlife, was based on an evaluation of changes in soil chemistry resulting from wet and dry deposition over the lifetime of the Project. As a conservative measure, the quantities of trace metals deposited were assumed to mix in the top one centimeter of soil only. Information on local background concentrations of different elements in soil indicated that concentrations are within the range considered background for Ontario soils. As such, for the purpose of the HEHRA, results of depositional modelling were compared to the Table 1 SCS developed by the Ontario MOECC. These are based on an extensive sampling program of undisturbed urban and rural parkland across Ontario. The Table 1 SCS are based on the 98th percentile of the sampling dataset to account for natural variability. As the depositional modelling did not predict an increase in soil concentrations for any parameters evaluated approaching the Table 1 SCS, it could be concluded that there would be no acceptable risk via direct and indirect soil contact pathways inclusive of uptake by plants and grazing animals. Additional discussion, including a discussion on background soil concentrations in and around the Project site has been added to the relevant section of Appendix W

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					assessment based on potential health effects and presented in the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA). To meet the requirements of the EIS guidelines, a complete HHRA examining all exposure pathways for pollutants of concern may be necessary to adequately characterize potential risks to human health. Furthermore, it is unclear whether there will be a monitoring program to assess impacts to human health as a result of changes to the trace element uptake in soils and in wetland and upland vegetation at mine closure, and where possible, during the mine life. The response to this information request will assist the Agency in determining potential environmental effects to migratory birds, wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities, and/or impacts to Aboriginal peoples as a result of the Project.	(HEHRA).a) As above. Section 2.1.3.2 of Appendix W (HEHRA) includes a discussion of expected changes in soil concentration as a result of Project activities. As these levels do not increase above background levels in Ontario soils, it can be concluded that there is no unacceptable health risk associated with direct and indirect soil contact pathways.b) As unacceptable risks were not identified associated with soil contact pathways, mitigation measures are not required and have not been recommended.c) Considering the depositional modelling results and the modest increase in soil concentrations of trace elements, a monitoring program for assessing trace element uptake in soils and vegetation is not considered necessary.

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					a) Provide information on: the ambient concentrations of trace elements in soil and wetland and upland vegetation; an evaluation of the current baseline soil and vegetation (wetland and upland) concentrations at the project site and expected increases in concentrations as a result of project activities; and comparing health-based criteria in order to determine which contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) should be carried forward in the HHRA; and an update the HHRA as applicable. b) Clearly identify environmental effects, mitigation measures and residual effects, as well as potential impacts to Aboriginal peoples. c) Provide proposed commitments to monitoring programs for assessing trace element uptake in soils and vegetation.	

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538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) TL1-3 EIS Report, Section 6.4.2, Appendix K; Appendix M It is unclear whether topsoil and overburden is suitable for use in re-vegetation of surface-disturbed areas. Based on the results of the terrain and soil surveys, it is unclear whether an assessment of terrain stability was conducted. Information on terrain and soil surveys and mapping should be used in the soil salvage, soil and surface sediment erosion control assessment, and preparation of the closure plan. This information is needed to ensure that re-vegetation as part of the reclamation process is sufficiently characterized for regional and local areas occupied by migratory birds, as well as wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting), and to determine the potential environmental effects and residual effects to migratory	a) This level of detail is not available during the EA process. Prior to commencement of construction, a Closure Plan will be submitted. This closure plan will further refine the approach to closure, including the use of overburden and organics. During the construction and early operations phase, soils from areas that need to be stripped will stockpiled and the quantity / volume will be recorded in detail. Throughout the operations phase IAMGOLD will develop a more refined closure scenario that will ultimately describe which topsoil and overburden will be applied in location and for what types of revegetation.b) In response to this question it should be noted the EA report concludes that there will be no significant impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities. However, once re-vegetation activities are completed, previously disturbed parts of the Project site are expected to progress to a more natural state over time. As per Section 5.16.2 of the EA, the primary objective of the closure phase is to rehabilitate the Project site area to as near, and productive of a natural state as possible. It should be noted that revegetation will be a key aspect of the rehabilitation measures. This will occur through seeding and hand-planting of seedlings of indigenous plant species, as appropriate, to initiate colonization of those plant species. Investigations may be carried

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					birds, as well as wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting), The response to this information request will assist the Agency in determining potential environmental effects to migratory birds and wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities, and/or impacts to Aboriginal peoples as a result of the Project. a) Provide information on terrain stability and explain whether topsoil and overburden is suitable for use in re-vegetation of surface-disturbed areas, and if so, which topsoil and overburden, in what locations and for what types of re-vegetation. b) Provide information on how re-vegetation will mitigate effects to migratory birds and wildlife and wildlife habitat that support Aboriginal activities (ex. hunting).	out to determine if any enhancement to facilitate revegetation (e.g., fertilization) is required, and to evaluate the possibility of establishing specific wildlife habitats following closure.

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538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) FH1-3 EIS Appendix N, page 22 and Table 4.8; page 19 and Table 4.1, EIS Appendix I Section 1.1.7 Page 4 It is not clear in the EIS if environmental effects are being fully mitigated by offsetting measures. When evaluating whether proposed offsetting measures, such as watercourse realignments, fully mitigate potential effects to fish and fish habitat, the lag time in the functioning of the offsetting measures should be factored in to the mitigation. This may require creation or enhancement of additional habitat. The response to this information request will assist the Agency in determining potential environmental effects on fish and fish habitat as a result of the Project. In relation to information	a) IAMGOLD is currently working with DFO to outline the analysis of how the in-kind habitat creation measures proposed will offset any serious harm to fish. As described in the policy entitled, Fisheries Productivity Investment Policy: A Proponent's Guide to Offsetting (the Policy), dated November 2013, if there is likely to be serious harm to fish after the application of avoidance and mitigation measures, then the proponent must develop a plan to offset the residual serious harm. The avoidance and mitigation of effects to the fishery has and will be an integral part of the design and engineering of the Project, but as noted, the Project is anticipated to permanently alter or destroy some existing fish habitat. The avoidance and mitigation of effects to the fishery will be addressed in two ways; first through reducing the number of fish harmed, and the duration and spatial extent of fish habitat being affected and second to develop and "in-kind" approach to offsetting that will be incorporated into the channel realignment plan, such that habitat that is destroyed or permanently altered is replaced by habitat of similar quantity and quality, with consideration of uncertainty and time lags. The approach will define a dimensionless habitat unit by multiplying the life stage-specific rating of habitat quality by the spatial area of the habitat type affected (e.g., m2). This will be calculated for all the habitat that

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					request FH1-3, see DFO-06, DFO-07, and DFO-13 in Annex 3. a) Quantify the habitat loss to determine effects to fish and fish habitat as a result of the watercourse realignments and other proposed changes to existing waterbodies. b) Indicate whether the watercourse realignments to be decommissioned upon mine closure are those that are to be constructed with fish habitat features as part of mitigation. If habitat created as mitigation is to be destroyed or permanently altered upon mine closure, then include how this subsequent loss of fish habitat will be mitigated. c) Indicate whether there is a lag time in functioning of the offsetting measures and if it is incorporated into the mitigation. If not, discuss the duration of potential adverse environmental effects and how the significance of adverse	will be lost as well as the habitat gained (created or enhanced) because of offsetting. These dimensionless units will be used to calculate the gain-to-loss ratio. A description of the methodology to be used in the assessment is provided in the Addendum to Appendix N (Aquatic Biology TSD).b) The watercourse realignments will be constructed to accommodate the development of the open pit and the TMF. The Mollie River will flow into Clam Lake which will flow north through the South Arm of Bagsverd Lake and then be redirected south into Weeduck Lake and on to Upper Three Duck Lake where it will resume its original watershed configuration (see Figure 1.2 of Appendix N; Aquatic Biology TSD). Furthermore, the outlet of Bagsverd Lake (Bagsverd Creek) will be realigned to the west of Bagsverd Lake where it will flow north around the TMF and enter Unnamed Lake #2 and rejoin the original Bagsverd Creek. The Mollie River (from Chester Lake to Clam Lake) and Bagsverd Creek realignment will remain in perpetuity. Once the pit is filled (anticipated to take approximately 50 yrs.) some of the realignments will be decommissioned as follows: the Mollie River water realignments (Clam Lake to West Beaver Pond) will be removed; and south arm of Bagsverd Lake to Bagsverd Pond to Weedubck Lake and the watershed will be returned to its original configuration (see Figure 1.3 of the Aquatic

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					effects to fish and fish habitat may be affected.	Biology TSD). All habitat altered or destroyed upon mine closure will be mitigated through the newly constructed or enhanced fish habitat provided by the pit lake and restoring the channels that will connect Clam Lake to the pit lake and the pit lake to Upper Three Duck Lake. c) It is proposed that the transplanting of vegetation, benthic invertebrates and forage fish be carried out to expedite the establishing of compensatory habitat. Minnow has previously implemented this approach at another site (Agrium Kapuskasing Phosphate Operations 2006) and results were quite effective (e.g., no loss in year class of any of the fish species relocated to the newly constructed lake). In areas where aquatic vegetation was transplanted, the coverage and expansion of colonization was much larger and quicker than in areas that were not transplanted providing cover for juvenile fish and decreasing erosion from construction and wind. Transplanting activities will be sequenced to allow for the best opportunity for the successful transfer of fish from lost areas to the newly constructed channels and therefore reduce lag times. Transplanting activities will likely include the transplantation of macrophytes (aquatic plants), benthic invertebrates, and the relocation of small-bodied fish (forage fish) and of large-bodied fish. The sequence of transfers will take into

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						account spawning and incubation periods of the dominant species found within the systems to ensure successful transfer of young-of-the-year fish. The objectives of these transplants will be to accelerate the establishment of the ecosystem and food chain within the newly constructed areas prior to the placement of the key fish species, thus reducing lag times. Furthermore, the realignments will be constructed using natural channel design and will incorporate habitat structure to support successful utilization of the constructed habitats by resident fish. Therefore, it is expected that the lag time within the created habitat will be minimal. A description of the natural channel design and habitat structure to be incorporated into the channel realignments is provided in the response to Comment #475.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MB1-4 EIS Report, Section 9.7.2; Section 10, Table 10-2; Section 11, Table 11-3 In the EIS, Species at Risk (SAR) are identified in the project area, however some species are reported to be found in the LSA whereas others in the RSA. A	a) Descriptions of SAR with respect to their Endangered Species Act and SARA listing status and their occurrence within either the local study area or regional study area are presented in the 3 Project's baseline reports, TSDs and the EA. A table that lists SAR that have the potential to occur in the regional study area (and therefore the local study area), and information on species occurrence during baseline surveys, is provided in Appendix D of the Terrestrial Baseline Report. Species that are listed by

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					consistent approach that identifies SAR species in both the LSA and RSA is important for providing context and for determining effects. Furthermore, when removal of habitat is described as a percentage of suitable habitat, it is unclear at times if this is in reference to the LSA or RSA and how many hectares of habitat is removed in these areas. this actually accounts for. In Section 9.7.2, the environmental effects on SAR species are described, with the exclusion of the snapping turtle and the monarch. This section identifies that the Project will result in the removal of suitable habitat. General mitigation measures for wildlife and wildlife habitat is presented in Section 10, Table 10-2 of the EIS, however, it is unclear how the potential effects to individual SAR species will be mitigated. Furthermore, in Section 11, Table 11-3 of the EIS, residual effects and monitoring are	SARA that have potential to occur in the regional study area (and local study area) are: Canada warbler, chimney swift, common nighthawk, olive-sided flycatcher, peregrine falcon, rusty blackbird, short-eared owl, whip-poor-will, eastern wolf, Blanding's turtle, snapping turtle, and monarch. Of these species, Canada warbler, common nighthawk, olive-sided flycatcher, rusty blackbird, and whip-poor-will were considered to have a high potential for occurrence in the regional study area, and all of these species were observed during field surveys within the regional study area (Appendix L Wildlife TSD; Attachment I Terrestrial Baseline Report). b and c) Conclusions for each SAR and for migratory birds with regards to predicted effects, mitigation, and residual effects is outlined in various sections of the EA, described below. Effects to eastern wolf are discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of Appendix L (Wildlife TSD). Effects to common nighthawk and whip-poor-will (nightjars), Canada warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, and rusty blackbird are discussed in Section 3.1.3.1 of Appendix L. Effects to peregrine falcon and short-eared owl are discussed in Section.1.3.3 of Appendix L. Preferred habitat for Blanding's turtle is shallow water with an organic substrate and high density of aquatic vegetation (COSEWIC 2005); this is similar to the definition of preferred habitat used in

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					unclear. For example, in Chapter 9 of the EIS, it is mentioned throughout that, "effects from habitat loss and fragmentation are expected to be partially reversible with duration of greater than 15 years after project closure". However Table 11-3 determines the residual effects to wildlife as a result of the Project to be not significant and not likely. This seems contradictory. It is unclear what the residual effects will be after closure and how these residual effects will be monitored. The response to this information request will assist the Agency in determining potential environmental effects on Species at Risk and migratory birds as a result of the Project. a) Identify all SAR species listed under the Species at Risk Act known to date in the LSA and RSA that may be affected by the Project and provide baseline information for each SAR species in the	the EA. As such, effects to Blanding's turtle are anticipated to be similar to those assessed for waterbirds (Section 3.1.3.2 in Appendix L). Effects to snapping turtle were not assessed because there are no historical reported observations of this species in the regional study area (Natural Heritage Information Centre 2013). There was no native grassland identified by the ecological land classification in the regional study area and associated local study area. As such, monarch butterfly is expected to have a low potential for occurrence in the regional study area and Project-related changes to habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation to monarch butterflies are anticipated to be not measurable at the population level.Recovery strategies are not currently available for Canada warbler, chimney swift, common nighthawk, olive-sided flycatcher, peregrine falcon, rusty blackbird, short-eared owl, whip-poor-will, eastern wolf, Blanding's turtle, snapping turtle, or monarch. Recovery strategies are currently in preparation for common nighthawk, olive-sided flycatcher, and Canada warbler (Wayland 2014). Therefore, there is currently no critical habitat identified for SAR that have a high potential for occurrence in the regional study area that would need to be protected from disturbance. d) The following information is found in the EA and presents a summary of the effects assessment for SAR, and

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					LSA and RSA. b) Predict environmental effects for each SAR species and migratory birds as a result of changes to the environment from project activities and identify mitigation measures as appropriate. Note that EIS guidelines require that where mitigation measures have been identified in relation to species and/or critical habitat listed under the Species at Risk Act, the mitigation measures will be consistent with any applicable recovery strategy and action plan. c) Provide information on residual effects for each SAR species and migratory birds in consideration of the proposed mitigation measures. d) For each SAR species and migratory birds, clearly draw conclusions based on the baseline, predicted effects, mitigation, and residual effects, and identify appropriate follow-up and monitoring plans.	mitigation and monitoring plans.The regional study area is predicted to contain approximately 54.3% (205,874 ha) potential suitable habitat for eastern wolf, under reference conditions (Section 3.1.2.1). Previous and existing developments have removed 10.3% (21,270 ha) of potential wolf habitat in the regional study area relative to reference conditions. The Project is predicted to remove 0.6% (124 ha) of potential wolf habitat. There was predicted to be from 4.1% to 6.6% (15,579 to 25,128 ha) potential suitable habitat for nightjars, olive-sided flycatcher, and rusty blackbird, in the regional study area under reference conditions (Section 3.1.3.1 of Appendix L). In the regional study area, suitable habitat for these Federally listed bird species has decreased by 2.7% to 9.7% (670 to 2,119 ha) from reference to 2012 baseline conditions. The Project is predicted to remove from 0.5% to 1.5% (4 to 23 ha) of potential suitable habitat in the regional study area for nightjars, olive-sided flycatcher, and rusty blackbird. The regional study area consisted of 82.1% (310,988 ha) potential suitable Canada warbler habitat under the reference condition (Section 3.1.3.1 of Appendix L). Previous and existing developments have removed approximately 10.7% (33,128 ha) of potential suitable Canada warbler habitat in the regional study area. The Project is predicted to remove

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						0.4% (143 ha) of potential suitable Canada warbler habitat. Forestry is expected to have a larger influence on common nighthawk, whip-poor-will, Canada warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, and rusty blackbird populations in the regional study area than other human developments including the Project. Non-forestry related human activities have disturbed about 2.1% of the regional study area since reference conditions, while recent harvested areas (less than 18 years old) currently cover 7.4% of the regional study area. The Project, forestry operations and other developments in the regional study area are anticipated to have no to little measurable effect (olive-sided flycatcher) or measurable effects that are within the adaptive capability and predicted resilience limits (Canada warbler, rusty blackbird, nightjars) on the abundance and distribution of listed upland breeding bird species' populations. Recent harvested areas may have a positive influence on olive-sided flycatchers and provide suitable habitat for nightjars. Although harvesting operations have primarily removed dense mixed and dense coniferous forest habitat, these are the most common habitat types in the regional study area and effects to species that rely on these habitats are anticipated to be negligible.Potential breeding habitat for waterbirds (and Blanding's turtle) is predicted to have covered approximately

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						8.2% (31,043 ha) of the regional study area under reference conditions (Section 3.1.3.2 in Appendix L). Previous and existing developments have removed 4.1% (1,273 ha) of potential waterbird (and Blanding's turtle) habitat in the regional study area, relative to reference conditions. The Project is predicted to remove 0.7% (9 ha) of potential waterbird (and Blanding's turtle) habitat. Previous and existing developments and the Project are predicted to decrease the amount of waterbird (and Blanding's turtle) habitat in the regional study area by 4.8% relative to reference conditions.Habitat features, such as cliffs, are preferred by peregrine falcon for nesting (COSEWIC 2007) but these topographic features are uncommon in the local study area. Peregrine falcons may occasionally nest in abandoned tree nests (COSEWIC 2007) and so potential peregrine falcon habitat is considered to be tree-nesting raptor habitat (Section 3.1.3.3 in Appendix L). Short-eared owls typically nest in open areas such as open bog habitat (potential suitable short-eared owl habitat) (Wiggins et al. 2006). The reference regional study area is predicted to have contained approximately 84.3% (319,484 ha) potential suitable tree-nesting raptor (peregrine falcon) habitat and 0.2% (908 ha) potential suitable short-eared owl habitat. Previous and existing developments have removed 10.7% (34,043 ha) of potential peregrine

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						falcon habitat in the regional study area, relative to reference conditions. Approximately 18.7% (170 ha) of potential short-eared owl habitat in the regional study area has been removed by previous and existing developments. The Project is predicted to remove 0.4% (147 ha) of potential peregrine falcon habitat. The Project is not predicted to remove any potential short-eared owl habitat.Monitoring that is related to SAR includes the following:Site surveillance monitoring to identify the species, number, and location of incidents with wildlife SAR, and risks to wildlife SAR. SAR that are involved in mine incidents will be recorded and reported to the MNRF and adaptive management will be used to limit further incidents with SAR. Effects to wildlife from habitat loss associated with the Project are expected to be partially reversible at the end of the construction phase (two years). Residual effects were deemed to be 'likely' to occur because changes in habitat quality from sensory disturbance do not necessarily result in demographic consequences to populations (Gill et al. 2001). Also, habitat loss and fragmentation in the regional study area is below the thresholds (e.g., 40% habitat loss) identified for highly mobile species (such as most birds) (With and Crist 1995; Flather and Bevers 2002; Swift and Hannon 2010). Effects were assessed as

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						non-significant because effects are anticipated to influence a few individuals in the population but effects are not anticipated to be measurable at the population level. That is, a few animals may be displaced or removed from the population due to habitat loss and sensory disturbance (e.g. noise, smells, dust) from the Project, but these effects are not anticipated to cause a measurable reduction in breeding and survival rates on the population as a whole. Mitigation to limit residual effects on SAR includes the following: if an active nest is found in areas to be disturbed, all disruptive activities will be halted until nesting is completed; a buffer zone that is appropriate for the species and the surrounding habitat will be instituted around active nests and this buffer zone will remain in place until the young have naturally left the vicinity of the nest; construction activities will be completed outside of the core nesting period as much as practical; and if construction activities cannot be completed outside of the core nesting period nonintrusive monitoring methods will be used to determine the presence of nests in the area to be disturbed.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency,	1) DFO-09 EIS Appendix N, page 7	The filling of the watercourse realignments and open pit are not expected to affect commercial recreational or Aboriginal fisheries for the following reasons: the

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	IAMGOLD Corporation	The list of activities with potential to impair CRA fisheries within the LSA does not include decreased water availability to watercourses during operations or closure, due to realignments or refilling the lake, which can have impacts on fish habitat. This impact is discussed later in the report (i.e. EIS Appendix N, page 23) and therefore should be included in the discussion of activities with potential to cause serious harm to fish.	watercourse realignments will be filled with rainwater, runoff and snow melt and not with water pumped from other watercourses; and the open pit will be filled with water re-directed from the storm water ponds around the mine rock pile, direct precipitation, runoff and snow melt, groundwater inflow and possibly the redirection of a portion of peak flow from the Mollie River, however, the use of Mollie River water would only be conducted under approval from MOECC and would focus on the redirection of excess water. Therefore, the watercourse realignment and open pit filling were not listed as activities that have the potential to impair commercial, recreational or Aboriginal fisheries.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) HC-21 Appendix F-Air Quality TSD-Section 5.1 (Construction Phase);5.3 (Closure Phase) No air quality modelling was undertaken for the construction phase of the project. The rationale for this provided by the proponent was that the operations phase represented the worst-case or bounding case, and therefore emissions from all other project phases	A quantitative comparison of the material movements and on-site traffic during the construction phase, and material movements and on-site traffic during the operations phase is provided as part of the Addendum to Appendix F (Air Quality TSD). The comparison demonstrates that as a result of lower activity, and therefore lower emissions, construction phase effects would be of lower magnitude than those during the maximum year of the operations phase that was assessed for the EA. As a result, the assessment of maximum operations provides the maximum impact of both the construction phase and the operations

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					would be lower. Given that there are different emission sources which would be located at different locations on the project site during construction and operation phases, it may not be appropriate to assume that the air quality modelling for the operations phase is representative of the emissions sources associated with the construction phase. HC suggests modelling air emissions for the construction phase of the project.	phase.The maximum emissions scenario was modelled; rather than modelling a specific year, a scenario was developed that consisted of the maximum material movements over the Project life for each of the movements of ore, overburden, and mine rock, and maximum facility operating / production rates, and maximum haul truck and fleet activity. This scenario is detailed in the Addendum to Appendix F.
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) EC-33 Appendix D Consultation Record Table D12-1 to Table D12-17 record the comments received and responses provided for each consultation session. However, references are not provided for the location in the EIS where responses are provided. For example, Table D12.2 Topic Tailings Impoundment, the proponent	The Amended EIS / Final EA Report is structured in a way that easily allows readers to identify where they can find detail on a particular issue or component of the Project. As such IAMGOLD is of the opinion that cross-referencing the tables formerly located in Appendix D12 (Appendix D has been restructured to improve clarity) will not help facilitate accessibility of any issues that were raised in previous consultation activities.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					responded "The EA report will include further information regarding the Tailings Management Facility design and closure. Additionally, a malfunctions and accidents section will be included in the EA report, which will have specific details on potential emergencies with the tailings facility." But it is not clear where this information is provided. EC requests that the proponent insert references for the EIS location in which the responses are provided to allow for proper cross referencing.	
538	Email	08/01/2014	The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) DFO-13 EIS Appendix I Section 1.1.7 Page 4 Channel realignments are to be constructed to provide fish habitat as offsetting for serious harm to fish. Upon mine closure, some channel realignments are to be changed to restore surface	The watercourse realignments will be constructed to accommodate the development of the open pit and the TMF. The Mollie River will flow into Clam Lake which will flow north through the South Arm of Bagsverd Lake and then be redirected south into Weeduck Lake and on to Upper Three Duck Lake where it will resume its original watershed configuration (see Figure 1.2 of Appendix N; Aquatic Biology TSD). Furthermore, the outlet of Bagsverd Lake (Bagsverd Creek) will be realigned to the

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					water flow paths similar to pre-development conditions. Indicate whether the watercourse realignments to be decommissioned upon mine closure are those that are to be constructed with fish habitat features as part of the Offsetting Plan. If habitat created as offsetting is to be destroyed or permanently altered upon mine closure, then include how this subsequent loss of fish habitat will be offset in the Offsetting Plan (referenced in comment DFO-06).	west of Bagsverd Lake where it will flow north around the TMF and enter Unnamed Lake #2 and rejoin the original Bagsverd Creek. The Mollie River (from Chester Lake to Clam Lake) and Bagsverd Creek realignment will remain in perpetuity. Once the pit is filled (anticipated to take approximately 50 yrs.) some of the realignments will be decommissioned as follows: the Mollie River water realignments (Clam Lake to West Beaver Pond) will be removed; and south arm of Bagsverd Lake to Bagsverd Pond to Weedubck Lake and the watershed will be returned to its original configuration (see Figure 1.3 of the Aquatic Biology TSD). All habitat altered or destroyed upon mine closure will be mitigated through the newly constructed or enhanced fish habitat provided by the pit lake and restoring the channels that will connect Clam Lake to the pit lake and the pit lake to Upper Three Duck Lake. It is expected that the any loss of habitat associated with the decommissioning of watercourse realignments will be off set with the establishment of former watercourse connections. Specifically: the reconnection of Clam Lake to the pit lake through the re-establishment of Clam Creek; the development of the pit lake; and the establishment of an outlet channel from the pit lake to Upper Three Ducks Lake. These changes will not be considered in the off-

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
						setting plan being developed but will need to be approved under a separate Fisheries Act Authorization following the closure phase and confirmation of pit filling plans and timelines.
539	Email	08/06/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Draft Environmental Assessment Report on 2014-08-06 and 2014-08-07, respectively.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Chapter 4 Consultation Summary It is stated in Chapter 4 "The goal of consultation for the Project is to provide stakeholders, Aboriginal communities and government agencies with information and gather their feedback about:• the Company;• the status of exploration and mining-related activities;• the EA processes and related documents including the Provincial ToR and the Federal PD;• the environmental baseline studies and any anticipated environmental effects and associated effects management strategies; and• the closure plan concepts (this will be a key consultation activity as part of preparation of the final EA)." Public comments and	Chapter 4 of the EA includes details that the goal of consultation is to seek feedback on the Project and the methodology used for, alternatives considered, and findings contained in the EA. These goals are consistent with the goals of consultation outlined in the EIS Guidelines and the Approved ToR.

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					traditional knowledge received through consultations are also important information for selection of alternative means to carry out the project and address the public concerns through the project design. EC requests that the proponent include "to collect inputs for the project design and selection of evaluation criteria" in the goal of their consultation.	
539	Email	08/06/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Draft Environmental Assessment Report on 2014-08-06 and 2014-08-07, respectively.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Appendix D Consultation Record Table D12-1 to Table D12-17 record the comments received and responses provided for each consultation session. However, references are not provided for the location in the EIS where responses are provided. For example, Table D12.2 Topic Tailings Impoundment, the proponent responded "The EA report will include further information regarding the Tailings Management Facility design and closure. Additionally, a	IAMGOLD is of the opinion that given the breadth of comments received during the EA, it would be more accessible to interested stakeholders to use the table of contents to discern which sections their comments have been addressed in. All comments received directly on the EIS / Draft EA Report, prior to September 30, 2014, have been included as Appendix Z to the Amended EIS / Final EA Report. Responses are provided to comments in this appendix. Any changes to the EA and its appendices as a result of the comment / response have been tracked in this location.

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					malfunctions and accidents section will be included in the EA report, which will have specific details on potential emergencies with the tailings facility." But it is not clear where this information is provided. EC requests that the proponent insert references for the EIS location in which the responses are provided to allow for proper cross referencing.	
539	Email	08/06/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Draft Environmental Assessment Report on 2014-08-06 and 2014-08-07, respectively.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Appendix U1- Mine Rock Area Alternatives Assessment and Appendix U3-Tailings Management Facility Alternatives Assessment Report It is stated "At closure, reclamation activities will include: physical stabilization measures, capping of the tailings surface (as required) and seeding, removal of pipeworks and ancillary facilities, vegetation of the disturbed areas, and implementation of an	IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, a standalone document is requested that addresses Environment Canada's comments. As noted in the response to Comment #703 (As discussed with the CEA Agency and Environment Canada, IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal will be provided in a standalone document and updated to address Environment Canada's comments. It is noted that this document and the requested edits are part of the process to potentially amend the Fisheries Act, and as such, is not required to advance the EA

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					appropriate water management and water quality measures", and "PAG mine rock will be managed on surface during mine operations in segregated stockpiles to facilitate collection and treatment of runoff from the piles, as/if needed." EC requests that the proponent specify the conditions when the capping of tailings at closure and segregation of mine waste rock stockpile will be triggered, respectively.	process. It is the intent of IAMGOLD to provide the updated version in a timely manner, such that the streamlined MMER Schedule II process will remain a viable approval option.) It is IAMGOLD's intention to fully address and update the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste disposal in a timely manner.
539	Email	08/06/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Draft Environmental Assessment Report on 2014-08-06 and 2014-08-07, respectively.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Appendix U1, Mine Rock Area (MRA) Alternatives Assessment Report – Knight Piesold Consultants; Table 3.1 Account, Sub-Account and Indicator Rationale The rationale provided in this table is weak and too general. As it stands, these descriptions are too general and not specific to the project. Since the description of each MRA option is weak in providing detailed information (section	IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, a standalone document is requested that addresses Environment Canada's comments. As noted in the response to Comment #703 (As discussed with the CEA Agency and Environment Canada, IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal will be provided in a standalone document and updated to address Environment Canada's comments. It is noted that this document and the requested edits are part of the process to

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					2.2) based on site specificity, it is impossible for an external reviewer to have a good understanding of how the selected indicators are reflecting and taking into account site specificity. Detailed comments on the description of each indicator provided in Appendix A are provided below. EC requests that the proponent provide more in-depth description of the indicators that are considered in the analysis. The proponent should consider other indicators in the Assessment of alternatives that would contribute to assessing the project impacts, such as: Environmental: dam failure potential, dam failure consequences, MRA footprint, total catchment area, total watershed area, existing streams and water bodies frequented by fish, value of fish habitat, loss of rare and endangered wildlife species, quantity and quality of	potentially amend the Fisheries Act, and as such, is not required to advance the EA process. It is the intent of IAMGOLD to provide the updated version in a timely manner, such that the streamlined MMER Schedule II process will remain a viable approval option.) It is IAMGOLD's intention to fully address and update the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste disposal in a timely manner.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					terrestrial habitat disturbed, wildlife, terrestrial and aquatic flora, water quality, potential for contamination, etc.; Socio-economic: impact on existing communities, recreational use, importance for Aboriginal land use and resource activities (hunting/trapping/fishing/plant gathering), public acceptability, community consultation, community engagement, etc; Technical: number of containment dams required, total containment dam volume, embankment construction, water management, diversion dams required, etc.; Economic: post closure cost, fish habitat compensation cost, water treatment cost, etc.	
541	Email	08/07/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Appendix U3, Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Alternatives Assessment Report – Knight Piesold Consultants; Section 3.2 Summary of TMF Options, Table 4.3; Appendix A – Description of Indicators The proponent should provide more in depth description of	IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, a standalone document is requested that addresses Environment Canada's comments. As noted in the response to Comment #703 it is IAMGOLD's intention to fully address and update the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste disposal in a timely manner.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					the indicators that are considered in the analysis. As it stands, these descriptions are too general and not specific to the project. Since the description of each TMF options is weak in providing detailed information (section 2.2) based on site specificity, it is impossible for an external reviewer to have a good understanding of how these indicators are reflected and take into account site specificity. The proponent needs to provide in the document a thorough description of the justification for all the values in Table 4.3. Here are some weaknesses that should be addressed for the following indicators: Environmental Indicators: ? Number of Watersheds: Maps should be provided showing boundaries of the watersheds impacted by each option. Table should also be included comparing each option in terms of number of	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					watersheds and area impacted. ? Stream Length Removed: Maps should be provided showing streams impacted. A table listing each stream and their respective length should also be provided. ? Loss of Waterbodies: Maps should be provided showing each waterbody impacted. A table listing each waterbody and their respective area impacted should also be provided for each option. ? Requires Surface Water Realignment: Maps should be provided showing what the surface water realignment needs are. These water realignments should be described in more detail for each option. ? Flow Change: Maps should be included showing the area affected by the flow change. Detailed information should also be provided on how these flow changes were calculated	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					in evaluating this indicator. ? Change in Receiving Water Quality: This indicator needs to be better described. The proponent should also explain how this indicator was evaluated for each option. ? Potential for Seepage: This indicator needs to be better described. The proponent should also explain how this indicator was evaluated for each option. ? Potential for Negative Influence on Surface Water Quality from Groundwater Seepage: This indicator needs to be better described. The proponent should also explain how this indicator was evaluated for each option. ? Loss of Fish Bearing Water: The proponent indicates that "The expected quality and quantity of fish habitat potentially lost under the TMF options was used to assign relative scores as a measure of the impact of each option for	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					this indicator". The quantity and quality of fish habitat must be described and assessed for each option and not be assessed based on expectation. The proponent must conduct field studies and characterize the site accordingly. ? Adjacent Fish Ecology: Same comment as for the previous indicator. In addition, this indicator should not be included in the analysis since it does not provide a differentiation between options as indicated in EC's Guidelines (section 2.5). This indicator should be redefined to better consider the specifics of the site for each option. ? Habitat of Species of Special Concern Altered/Lost: The proponent must better assess and describe the population associated for each of the identified species. The results of the study conducted by Golder (2012) must be summarized as part of the alternative assessment report	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					and included in the analysis. Assessing this indicator based only on habitat lost is insufficient. ? Total Moose Winter Habitat Altered/Lost and Total Moose Aquatic Feeding Habitat Altered/Lost: These two indicators are described and taken into account in the analysis but do not have any bearing since there is no habitat associated. The analysis should not include indicators that do not provide differentiation between options as indicated in EC's Guidelines (section 2.5). ? Total Vegetative Habitat Altered/Lost: The proponent should identify, assess and describe the plant communities that are across the mine site and justify why this indicator is important and relevant. As presented, there is no indication that this indicator is justified for inclusion in the analysis. ? Total Wetland Area	

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					Removed: The proponent must provide a better description of the wetlands impacted in terms of quality and better justify its importance. Assessing the impacts on wetlands based on area removed is not adequate. The proponent should describe the wildlife diversity that is referred to in the description of this indicator. ? Post-Closure Chemical Stability: This indicator needs better assessment since a certain amount of PAG material will be generated. It is difficult to envisage that water quality will not be impacted. As it stands, the same indicator values have been assigned to each TMF. So, if after reconsideration the indicator values remain the same for all TMF options, the analysis should exclude this indicator since it does not provide differentiation between options as indicated in EC's Guidelines (section 2.5). ? Post-Closure Flow Change: Maps should be included	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					showing the area affected by the flow change. Detailed information should also be provided on how these flow changes were calculated in evaluating this indicator. Socio-economic Indicators: The socio-economic account includes seven indicators and among them, six indicators have the same values for all 6 TMF options considered. As already mentioned, indicators that do not differentiate alternatives should not be included in the analysis as per EC's Guidelines (section 2.5). Furthermore, the assessment of this account is weak since it does not take into consideration any impacts that the project may have on the Aboriginal communities and other land users. The only remaining indicator i.e., "Proximity to Existing Permanent or Temporary Residences" is not providing an adequate assessment of the project impacts on the residents. The proponent will	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					need to revisit this assessment and the choice of indicators in order to take into account the impacts of the project on the communities impacted. Furthermore, the proponent will need to take into account the comments provided by these communities and reflect them in the analysis. ? Proximity to Existing Permanent or Temporary Residences: The justification for including this indicator is weak and needs to be described in more detail. As presently described, it is difficult to assess and understand the importance of the impacts that the project may have on approximately 5 residences located 3 km away from the site considering that some of them are trapper cabins, temporary camp sites, and seasonal residences. The proponent should indicate the numbers of trapper cabins, camps sites, seasonal and permanent residences which were assessed for this indicator. Maps should be	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					provided indicating the location of the residences that were considered in the assessment. Technical Indicators: ? Maximum Embankment Height and Average Embankment Height: The proponent needs to better describe and justify the use of these two indicators which seem to take into account the same reality. Perhaps the use of one indicator taking into account both would be more appropriate. ? Expansion Capacity: The expansion capacity storage indicator should assess the achievable maximum capacity to store additional tailings beyond the proposed amount for the project. The values of the indicators given for each TMF option should be in terms of additional tonnage or volume. As presented, the assessment of the expansion capacity of each TMF options is subjective and does not provide an adequate	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					assessment. ? Site Preparation: The description and justification for the inclusion of this indicator are weak and need to be better described. What does site preparation mean and include? The proponent should describe the level of complexity that is referred to. Is the complexity only related to construction of haul roads and runoff collection systems? These particular works (roads and ditches) are usually not complex. What is the basis upon which the qualitative measures were assigned to each TMF option? ? Pumping Requirements: The description of this indicator is too vague. This indicator should also describe the number of pumps needed and other characteristics related to the pumping system that will be required for each TMF option. ? Ease of Operation during Start-up: The description of	

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					this indicator is weak and vague. Details on how this indicator was evaluated for each of the TMF options need to be provided. ? Final Embankment Volume: The description of this indicator is weak and vague. Details on how this indicator was evaluated for each of the TMF options need to be provided. ? Geotechnical Conditions: The assessment of the geotechnical conditions is weak, vague and too general. Descriptions should be more specific and provide more details for each of the TMF options. For instance, description of competent and non-competent bedrock should be provided with their respective importance in term of length or percentage. ? Land Area and Title Holders: The assessment of this indicator is the same for all six TMF options. As previously indicated, indicators that do	

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					not contribute to differentiate alternatives should not be included in the analysis as per EC's Guidelines (section 2.5). ? TMF Catchment Area: The description of this indicator is weak and needs further consideration. Maps should be provided showing those areas. ? Ease of Water Management Including Polishing Pond: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were determined. ? Ease of Seepage Management: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were determined. ? Monitoring and Maintenance Requirements: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					determined. ? Consequence of Operational Error: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were determined. In addition this indicator should not be included as technical but rather in the socio-economic account. ? Ease of Decommissioning and Closure: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were determined. ? Post Closure Landform Stability: The description of this indicator is weak and needs better description and justification on how the qualitative measures were determined. Economic Indicators: The economic account	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					includes several indicators for which no detailed costs have been provided. Details of cost estimates must be provided as well as the cost for the fish habitat compensation plan to offset the loss of fish habitat resulting from the deposit of tailings in waters frequented by fish. EC requests that the proponent provide justification for the scoring of each indicator considered in the analysis.	
541	Email	08/07/2014	Environment Canada provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Environment Canada, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Table 4.3, Table 4.4, Table 4.5 in Appendix U3 Errors are found on scores assigned to indicators (Table 4.5) following the scales listed in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4. Account Indicator Option Table 4.5 Correction Environmental Total catchment area TMF1B 2 3 Environmental Adjacent Fish Ecology TMF1B 5 2	IAMGOLD understands that as part of the MMER Schedule II regulatory amendment process, a standalone document is requested that addresses Environment Canada's comments. As noted in the response to Comment #703 it is IAMGOLD's intention to fully address and update the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste disposal in a timely manner.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					Environmental Post-closure flow change TMF2B 2 3 Environmental Post-closure flow change TMF2C 3 2 Technical Pumping requirements TMF14A 4 5 It is recommended that the proponent verify these scores.	
537	Email	09/01/2014	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Timmins District - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Page ES-13, 7th Bullet It is stated that “progressive site reclamation, where and to the extent practical.” Specific information should be provided.	IAMGOLD will pursue progressive site reclamation and revegetation where possible. Particularly for the MRA slopes for the overburden stockpiles.The conceptual closure plan is described in Section 5.16.
537	Email	09/01/2014	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Timmins District - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Page ES-13, 3rd Paragraph It will take 50 to 80 years for the pit to fill up with water. Who will be responsible for the dam and monitoring it in this timeframe? How is this work going to be funded?	See Section 5.16 for the conceptual closure plan.IAMGOLD will develop a detailed closure plan compliant with the Ontario Mining Act, pending EA and other approvals. Financial assurance will be indicated in accordance with the Act (see response to Comment #177).

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537	Email	09/01/2014	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Timmins District - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Page 5-45 As part of the site closure, if the 230kV corridor is not utilized by any other agency or group, will the rock used to stabilize the towers and poles be removed?	The proposed closure strategy for the 230kV corridor is described in Section 5.16.2.9. The possibility of transferring the transmission line to another operator will be considered, but if not, the transmission line and related infrastructure will be dismantled and removed.
537	Email	09/01/2014	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Timmins District - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Mine Closure: Some roads identified in the plan are currently the responsibility of the SFL. These roads are to be returned to the SFL, and not removed at the end of operations.	The comments has been noted and will be considered when preparing the Closure Plan.
537	Email	09/01/2014	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - Timmins District - provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of Natural Resources, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Page 5-4, Sec 5.3.3 & 5.14.3 The mine life is said to be 15 years, however, Post-Closure Phase Stage I is said to last 50 to 80 years. It is stated on Page 5-38 that “further details will be determined as the engineering studies progress during the permitting stage.” It is difficult to determine environmental impact if further details will be determined later.	The existing information is at a level that allows the assessment of impacts for the Project. The quoted statement merely reflects the fact that some minor adjustments to Project design can occur during the ongoing engineering. Any such changes are not expected to substantially change the Project description, Project effects, or the Project duration.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					MNRF suggests providing more information in an updated version of the EA around Post-Closure Phase Stage 1.	
657	Letter	04/17/2015	On 2015-04-17, IAMGOLD provided the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) with official responses to comments provided by CEA Agency between 2015-03-18 and 2015-03-21.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) SW(2)-8, Ecosystem Topic: Water Quality Water Quality TSD, Attachment II Water Quality Modelling Report EIS page 10-14 of Chapter 10 Summary of Mitigation; Appendix Z Comment #453 The response to comment #453 (SW1-8) raises questions about site reclamation and design. Sections 5.6 and 5.7 of the EIS Guidelines requires project components, including the open pit, to be described for all project phases, including construction, operation, closure, decommissioning, abandonment, and restoration of sites. a) Clarify whether the open pit slopes would include 75% of	The requested information, at the level of information currently available, is provided in Chapter 5 and IAMGOLD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to the requirements of an EIS / EA. Detailed plans for the site, including MRA closure will be developed as part of the Closure Plan as regulated by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. IAMGOLD offers to hold further discussions with the Canadian Environmental Assessment (CEA) Agency in order to provide additional clarity and assistance if required to support the CEA Agency's review of the Project and preparation of a draft EA Report.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					the mine rock area. b) Provide a rationale for why the sloped areas are not proposed to be recontoured and covered with overburden at closure/decommissioning. c) Provide details for the mine rock area, showing the final topography and location of soil cover, including available design details about the composition and thickness of the cover.	
657	Letter	04/17/2015	On 2015-04-17, IAMGOLD provided the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) with official responses to comments provided by CEA Agency between 2015-03-18 and 2015-03-21.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) GW(2)-1 (Modified), Groundwater EIS Report, Sections 5.7, 5.10.4; 5.14.2, 6.0, 9.0; Appendix H Hydrogeology TSD; Appendix Z Comment #444 Tailings Management Facility Following review of the response to comment #444 (GW1-1), there are remaining questions and concerns about the fate of potential seepage losses from the base of the	a) The design includes the use of geomembrane in the lower parts of some of the perimeter dams, specifically where water will pond against the dams in the early stages of tailings deposition. In subsequent stages of deposition, and after closure, the planned approach is to use the tailings beaches and perimeter collection ponds to limit seepage. The approach of using long tailings beaches to limit seepage is widely used throughout Ontario. b) - Deposition of relatively low permeability tailings within the TMF will effectively limit infiltration through the tailings and into the groundwater system beneath the TMF. The hydraulic conductivity of the tailings was conservatively assumed to be 2.5x10-7 m/sec in the 2-D seepage

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					TMF (as opposed to seepage losses through the embankments), the resulting effects on groundwater seepage that reports to surface water bodies, and the sufficiency of the proposed mitigation to avoid significant adverse s5 effects. In the response to comment #444d (GW1-1d), the proponent indicates the following primary measures to limit the amount of uncaptured seepage: - use a geomembrane liner in the perimeter containment embankments to limit seepage to groundwater; and - six pump stations at topographic low points around the perimeter of the TMF dams to collect and pump seepage from beneath the TMF dams back to the TMF. The response to comment #444a (GW1-1a) does not provide baseline case cross-sections showing the	model. Deposition of tailings from the perimeter embankments will form a beach with lower vertical hydraulic conductivity resulting in reduced vertical flow through the tailings. Consolidation of the tailings after deposition will further decrease the hydraulic conductivity of the tailings. Furthermore, the tailings beach slope will encourage runoff to a central reclaim pond where water will be pumped back to the mill for reuse. Surface water runoff and evapotranspiration from the tailings beach will further reduce infiltration and seepage from the TMF.- The silty sand / sandy silt unit is included in the seepage model, but as shown in responses below and the isopach attached, this unit thins out along the perimeter of the TMF.- Proposed seepage collection ponds will be positioned in topographic lows around the TMF. These ponds will be designed and constructed to intersect the more permeable sand unit extending beneath the TMF. The sand isopach information will be used in order to construct the seepage collection ponds so as to intersect this unit. - The seepage model was conservatively developed for the highest dam cross-section, resulting in a conservative estimate for groundwater flow gradient across the entire TMF.The seepage estimates from the 2-D modelling have been incorporated into the water quality modelling.c) Cross-sections along the northern portion of the TMF were included in

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					hydrostratigraphy for the TMF, as requested in the information request. While the response to comment #444b (GW1-1b) provides a plan view diagram of the proposed TMF area (Figure 2a of the Addendum to Appendix H), it would be useful if the location of the TMF was superimposed on the figure and if additional groundwater flow directions and rates were provided in the vicinity of the TMF. This information is needed to characterize the hydrogeology at the site, as requested in Section 9.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. The TMF area is described as consisting of a thin layer of organics, underlain by layers of silt to silty sand, underlain by gravel and gravelly sand till over bedrock; in particular, Table 1a of the Addendum to Appendix H indicates there is one borehole with approximately 9 m of sand, another with approximately 7 m of sand, and two others with approximately 2 m of sand each. These areas could	Figure 2 of Attachment B of the Addendum to the Hydrogeology TSD (Appendix H). Recognizing that this cross-section is difficult to view given that it also shows the outline of the TMF, two additional cross-sections have been completed and included herein as Figure to Comment #F59-1 and Figure to Comment #F59-2. These show the northern and southern portions of the TMF where most borehole data was available. Groundwater flow pathways in this area are generally short (further detailed in response (d) below), with shallow groundwater discharge to local streams and lakes and as such, groundwater flow directions have not been included on the cross-section.d) The proposed TMF location and additional flow directions have been added to Figure 2a as requested and provided herein as Figure to Comment #F59-3. Flow rates were not included directly on the figure. As can be observed on Figure to Comment #F59-3, watershed boundaries, local surface water features, and the relatively flat topography across the site results in generally short groundwater flow paths from local topographic highs of sub-watersheds to the nearby surface water features. In addition, regional groundwater flow is in a northern direction, as can be seen from the groundwater elevations on Figure to Comment #F59-3. As such, estimates of flow rates were developed based on a

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					provide a conduit for more rapid groundwater flow beneath the TMF. An isopach map of sand thickness (and thicknesses of overlying stratigraphic units), with the location of the TMF and groundwater flow directions superimposed, would be useful in assessing if there may be conduits for enhanced groundwater flow beneath the TMF. This information is important to determining effects on surface water quality, as required in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. The 2D seepage quantity model used to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed seepage controls does not indicate if seepage may occur from the central portion of the TMF, through the base of the TMF and into the groundwater system. Since only the perimeter containment embankments will be lined, seepage could occur through the higher-conductivity materials at the base of the TMF, particularly if the TMF is	combination of topographic and groundwater gradients, where available and the median hydraulic conductivity of various stratigraphic units. Groundwater gradients for the regional northern flow path, largely along Bagsverd Creek, were estimated on the order of 0.0001 to 0.004. Local groundwater gradients, from the base of bedrock outcrops to nearby surface water features were generally on the order of 0.002 to 0.02. Table to Comment #F59 (attached) gives a range of estimated groundwater flow rates in the area of the proposed TMF.e) An isopach of the silty sand / sandy silt unit has been completed and is included herein as Figure to Comment #F59-4.f) As described in Response to (b) above, given the information on the various hydrostratigraphic units present, the planned design for the seepage collection ponds and the conservative assumptions used in the 2-D modelling, the seepage estimates previously obtained and in turn seepage volumes used in the water quality modelling are considered to be representative of the conditions as they are known at this time and a 3-D model is not considered to be useful in providing additional information that is not currently incorporated in the 2-D modelling. g) Monitoring wells are proposed to be installed in low lying areas downgradient of the TMF and the seepage collection ponds (see Chapter 16). Wells would be screened in the

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					situated on higher hydraulic conductivity materials such as sand or gravel. This information is important to determining effects on surface water quality, as required in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines, and the sufficiency of the proposed mitigation, as required in Section 11.1 of the EIS Guidelines. In addition to the previous information requested, in some cases proponents conduct 3D modelling and particle tracking to help design mitigation and inform aspects of the follow-up program. 3D modelling would present a better picture of the general groundwater system (hydrostratigraphy, flow direction, and rates) and seepage pathways around the TMF including flow beneath the TMF (not just through the embankments). The particle tracking feature of a 3D model can be used to optimize the seepage collection system and assess its effectiveness, by determining the extent of the contaminant plume emanating	overburden and shallow bedrock. Existing wells would be used to the extent possible, but additional wells are also expected to be installed. These monitoring wells would be incorporated into the regular sampling program for the Project during each of the Project phases and used to confirm that the ponds are operating efficiently. h) Given the conservatism built into the seepage estimates and the planned perimeter groundwater monitoring program, no additional mitigation measures beyond those in Chapter 10 are proposed to be put in place.) Available boreholes in the area of the MRA were used to characterize overburden thickness, and include those shown in Figures 1 and 2 of Attachment A of the Addendum to the Hydrogeology TSD (Appendix H).j) The typical hydraulic conductivity of the screened units of the wells installed in the vicinity of the MRA were used in Table 2 of Attachment A of the Addendum to Appendix H. k) At closure, pumping activities will be terminated and the water level in the open pit will rise in response to direct precipitation inputs and groundwater inflow. The maximum extent of drawdown effects will be realized at the end of the life of mine, with drawdown extent reducing as the open pit begins to flood. The maximum drawdown is estimated to extend up to 1.4 km to the southwest from the open pit, as shown in Figure 4-2 of the

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					from the TMF. Tailings Management Facility a) Provide justification for using a geomembrane liner only on the perimeter containment embankments. b) Clarify whether seepage loss through the base of the TMF was considered in the surface water quality predictions. If not, provide a rationale for not considering it, and how seepage losses through the base of the TMF could impact surface water quality. c) Please point out any figures available showing cross-sections through the location of the proposed TMF depicting the hydrostratigraphic units and groundwater flow directions (baseline case). If not included in the EIS, kindly provide. d) Provide additional groundwater flow directions and flow rates, and the	Hydrogeology TSD (Appendix H). Once the pit has flooded, groundwater flow directions and rates are expected to return to pre-development conditions. The pit will overflow in the same manner as Côté Lake currently discharges and as such, groundwater flow is expected to be similar to baseline conditions once the pit floods. l) No changes to groundwater flow are expected as a result of flooding of the open pit. If anything, groundwater flow directions and rates will gradually return to baseline conditions, and as such, no mitigation measures are proposed.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					proposed location of the TMF, to Figure 2a of the Addendum to Appendix H. e) If available, provide an isopach map of sand thickness with the location of the TMF and groundwater flow directions superimposed to assess if there may be conduits for enhanced groundwater flow beneath the TMF, and thus to better understand the potential effects to groundwater quality. f) In some cases, proponents provide 3D modelling and particle tracking to better characterize the groundwater system around the TMF. Explain how this information will be/was obtained for the Côté Gold Project, specifically in relation to predicting the seepage rate through the base of the TMF, determining the fate and percent of total seepage that will not be captured by ditches, and helping to optimize the seepage collective system for the Côté Gold Project.	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					g) Explain how the efficacy of the seepage collection system will be monitored during all Project phases. h) Provide a discussion of any additional mitigation measures which may be put into place, after accounting for the predicted changes to surface water quality that would be caused by seepage through the base of the TMF. Indicate which mitigation measures are 'key', if any, to reducing significant adverse environmental effects or that there are no significant effects; and if required, provide information on follow-up and update the Commitment Summary Table. Mine Rock Area In the response to comment #444 (GW1-1), it is indicated (in section 3.2 of the technical memorandum on mine rock storage pond seepage analysis in the addendum to Appendix H) that the	

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					stratigraphy of each modelled cross-section utilized the average overburden thickness in the area of the MRSP dams, and data from the nearest borehole or test pit provided by Knight Piésold. However, in Table A1, Appendix A of the addendum to Appendix H, it is unclear which data were used, and how the stratigraphic layer thicknesses were determined in the seepage model. Without this information, it is unclear if the thicknesses utilized in the model adequately characterize the existing conditions in the Mine Rock Area, as needed in Section 9.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. This information is also needed in order to determine if model predictions are accurate, as required in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. The proponent also indicates, in section 3.3 of the same technical memorandum, that the determination of material properties for the overburden materials and bedrock (e.g. hydraulic conductivity) were	

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					based on data from limited slug testing and packer testing. It is unclear which slug and packer test data were used, and the proximity of that testing to the modelled area. This information is needed to adequately characterize the existing conditions at this location, as required in Section 9.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. This information is also needed to determine if model predictions are accurate, as required in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. Mine Rock Area i) Please point out/clarify which information and which data were used (e.g., boreholes and test pits) to characterize the overburden thicknesses, and how these data were incorporated into the seepage model. j) Please point out/clarify which hydraulic conductivity data were used to characterize the hydraulic conductivity input data for the model shown in	

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					Table 2 of Attachment A of the Addendum to Appendix H. Open Pit The responses to comment #444h (GW1-1h) and #444i (GW1-1i) did not provide the requested information regarding potential changes to the groundwater flow regime that may be related to the filling of the open pit, except for the plan view diagram in Figure 1a of Appendix H, which does not indicate the location of the open pit. The requested information is necessary to assess the effects of the filled open pit on groundwater flow regime and quality, as indicated in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. Open Pit k) Please point out/provide a description of how the groundwater flow regime will change in the vicinity of the open pit as the pit is allowed to fill following closure, to assess the potential effects on the	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					groundwater flow regime and quality. Update the information provided on potential environmental effects, as required. l) Indicate which mitigation measures are 'key', if any, to reducing significant adverse environmental effects from changes to groundwater associated with filling of the open pit; and if required, provide information on follow-up and update the Commitment Summary Table Open Pit The responses to comment #444h (GW1-1h) and #444i (GW1-1i) did not provide the requested information regarding potential changes to the groundwater flow regime that may be related to the filling of the open pit, except for the plan view diagram in Figure 1a of Appendix H, which does not indicate the location of the open pit. The requested information is necessary to assess the	

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					effects of the filled open pit on groundwater flow regime and quality, as indicated in Section 10.1.2 of the EIS Guidelines. Open Pit k) Please point out/provide a description of how the groundwater flow regime will change in the vicinity of the open pit as the pit is allowed to fill following closure, to assess the potential effects on the groundwater flow regime and quality. Update the information provided on potential environmental effects, as required. l) Indicate which mitigation measures are 'key', if any, to reducing significant adverse environmental effects from changes to groundwater associated with filling of the open pit; and if required, provide information on follow-up and update the Commitment Summary Table	
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the	Ministry of the Environment,	1) EA Reference: S.1.5 Just a note: this section lists 456	Noted. IAMGOLD will seek mining leases for surface and/or mining rights for all land

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			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.	IAMGOLD Corporation	unpatented mining claims- any of these that will have mining activities occurring on them directly will be required to be brought to mining lease for surface and/or mining rights. The MNDM is aware IAMGOLD has started this process; it will have to be done prior to submission of the Mine Production Closure Plan.	parcels which will include Project components.
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) EA Reference: S. 5.15.3; 5.16; 5.16.1; 5.16.2 etc. There is not enough detail in these sections and they just summarize various closure activities that IAMGOLD will undertake. Without the actual draft CP within the EA document there are limits to the comments in regards to this. MNDM will have to address the CP requirements when the time comes that IAMGOLD chooses to move forward with the CP process.	IAMGOLD is of the opinion that the conceptual closure plan outlined in the EA adequately describes the activities, phases and commitments for closing out and rehabilitating the site for the purposes of an environmental assessment. It is noted that further details will be included in the Closure Plan, which IAMGOLD will submit for MNDM review and approval, prior to construction.
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) EA Reference: S.5.16.1 Refers to the rehabilitation measures at the 3 stages of closure – Temporary Suspension; State of Inactivity	The comment has been noted and will be considered in the preparation of the Closure Plan for the Project.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			(MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		and Closure. Closure is not the final stage of rehabilitation – Close Out is the appropriate term here. Please see the definitions in Part VII of the Mining Act for 'closed out' and 'closure'.	
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) EA Reference: S.5.16.1 There is a bracketed sentence in the final paragraph of this section – (with respect to site rehab. And infrastructure removal that would be undertaken within 2-5 years). That comes right after the list of the 3 stages of closure. It might be clearer to have this as its own sentence and this would be prior to those 3 stages or alongside one or another.	The comment has been noted and will be considered in the preparation of the Closure Plan for the Project.
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	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-21 Table 11-5; p. 11-71 Under "Labour Market" it speaks to reduced employment levels in the closure phase but that the "residual impact significance" is seen as "not significant." How can the closure of the mine not be considered	As described in Table 10-1, IAMGOLD has committed to a variety of mitigation measures to be carried out during mine closure. For example, IAMGOLD will assist with training and transitioning the work force to future opportunities. In addition, IAMGOLD has designed the Project with an onsite camp, which will be removed at

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
			Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		significant? If the proponent believes the project will bring important economic benefits while operating then those need to be accounted for when jobs are lost.	closure to minimize in-migration to local communities.
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-22 Table 11-6; p. 11-85 Under "Labour Market" it speaks to employment levels in post-closure phase returning to baseline levels but that the "residual impact significance" is seen as "not significant." How can the loss of nearly all remaining jobs in the project not be significant? Again, if the proponent believes the project will bring important economic benefits while operating then those need to be accounted for when jobs are lost.	Please see response to Comment #F114.
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	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Comment #364; ES-13, 3rd paragraph Please ensure that all dam monitoring in the post-closure phase is outlined in detail in the closure plan.	Agreed. This information will be provided in the Closure Plan.

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			Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.			
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) In summary, the Proponent committed to providing in an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) application package the following information (but not necessarily limited to): evidence of acceptance of receiver-based, site-specific effluent discharge criteria, all discharge locations and all proposed surface water and groundwater monitoring programs by the Ministry's Technical Support Section (Tech Support), Northern Region; a design brief that presents details of the final design of the Sewage Works, including (but not necessarily limited to): description of the proposed project and associated sewage works; mine site hydrology and water management strategy (water balance, dewatering flow management); detailed description of the stormwater management works to service	It is acknowledged that IAMGOLD will provide appropriate supporting information required by the MOECC for the ECA application.

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					waste rock areas and potentially contaminated stormwater (geochemical characterization of waste rock); predictive models of surface and groundwater quality including the following: trace metal analysis, acid generating potential – Acid Base Accounting (ABA), metal leaching potential – Net Acid Generation (NAG), short term leach testing (lab test and/or pilot/scale testing results); Tailings management facility design including: volumetric capacity, spillway design, dam crest elevations clearly noting the Environmental Design Flow (EDF) and the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF); Ministry's Tech Support accepted effluent quality criteria (objectives, limits and monitoring requirements for surface and groundwater), along with comparison of effluent criteria and monitoring requirements with requirements under the federal Metal Mining Effluent Regulation (MMER), and Municipal/Industrial Strategy	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					for Abatement (MISA) requirements; detailed description of the discharge treatment system and identification of process design parameters; detailed process design and sizing calculations for all major processes; hydraulic calculations for all process streams within sewage works; product information details of the type of explosive(s), boosters, igniters etc. to be used in the mine blasting operations to determine presence or absence of Dinitrotoluene (2, 4 Dinitrotoluene and 2, 6 Dinitrotoluene); overview of contingency planning measures for the proposed facilities in the event of emergencies and spills and/or berm/dyke failure, i.e. the Spill Contingency Plan and the Emergency Response Plan; design information for the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant for treatment of excess water from the proposed Polishing Pond to Bagsverd Creek if the plant was deemed necessary after the	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					establishment of the effluent discharge criteria; and cooling water effluent stream(s) and treatment requirements; record of consultation with aboriginal communities summarizing any technical or environmental issues noted as a result of the consultation efforts and how those issues have been addressed along with a list of contact persons (chief, council and other as appropriate) for each Aboriginal community including names, mailing address, e-mail, phone and fax; proof of continued public and stakeholder consultation and engagement including Aboriginal groups; evidence of filing of the mine's Closure Plan with Ministry of Northern Development & Mines and a copy of the Closure Plan. If closure plan would not be filed at the time of Sewage Works approval application, the status of closure plan development and record of consultation with aboriginal groups for the closure plan; and clearances obtained from local	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					municipalities and other regulatory agencies as applicable, e.g. municipal Source Water Protection consultation. It is expected that the above sewage works related issues will be addressed as part of the detailed pre-application consultation with the Ministry (including Environmental Approvals Branch, Sudbury Regional Office and Northern Region Technical Support Section).	
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) Response to Comment #75 Appendix Z—Responses to Comments on the EIS/Draft EA Report, Page 12, Comment #75 While MOECC has concerns about the potential for acid generation, it appears as though the proportion of PAG material is low and mixing may be a suitable option for the mitigation of ARD. For mixing to be effective, it will require a comprehensive monitoring program, thorough mixing, and a robust contingency plan. Monitoring is required to ensure that the	Based on the random distribution of potentially acid-generating (PAG) samples in the deposit, adequate mixing of the PAG materials to prevent formation of discrete PAG masses can be achieved by the normal mining procedure of dumping mine rock within the mine rock piles. The mixing of the isolated PAG materials with the significantly greater (~20 times) volume of acid consuming non-PAG rock will result in mine rock with an overall acid consuming character. As stated in the Addendum to the Geochemical Characterization Report (Appendix E), evidence from the Metal Leaching / Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) characterization study shows that the small percentage of PAG rock is well distributed

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					PAG material that is present at the site is appropriately identified with the intention of preventing large volumes of PAG material from being deposited in discrete areas without adequate mixing with non-PAG material. Extensive monitoring will be required during construction, operations, closure, and post-closure. Monitoring will include geochemical testing and groundwater monitoring. Information on how the PAG material, where it is identified, will be thoroughly mixed, will help to provide the MOECC with the information required to assess the potential impact of the undertaking. A robust contingency plan is required as a means to mitigate or remediate any potential effects that may be experienced if conditions are not as anticipated in the EA. This plan could include the separation of PAG material and appropriate cover to prevent ARD/ML if the need arises during operations. Please note that details of such a contingency will be	throughout the volume of the Côté Gold Project waste rock volume, which is composed predominantly of high neutralization potential non-PAG rock. The waste rock with its high overall neutralization potential and correspondingly high neutralization potential ratio values will be non-acid generating. Relocation of this rock from the pit to the waste dump will not alter these proportions. No additional mitigation is required. The data do not suggest the requirement for a comprehensive monitoring program or thorough mixing of the mine rock.

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					required in the Closure Plan during the Provincial permitting phase, but discussion of an appropriate contingency should be provided prior to this phase (i.e., during the EA). IAMGOLD should provide in the EA: details of a comprehensive monitoring program that will identify PAG material prior to deposition; acknowledgement of the requirement of extensive groundwater monitoring across the site, specifically surrounding key mine features; details on how PAG material, where it is identified, will be thoroughly mixed with non-PAG material; and a contingency plan to appropriately address the remediation/mitigation measures that may be required if conditions that were not anticipated in the EA arise.	
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) with official	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) EA Reference: S. 5.16.3 The Post closure I and II stages would still be considered to be prior to that final stage of 'close out' you described earlier. Just keep	The comment has been noted and will be considered in the preparation of the Closure Plan for the Project.

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			responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		that in mind when doing the closure plan that you do not have 'post-closure' stages in the rehabilitation plan. The activities you have described in these stages will be required to occur pre-close out and therefore within the normal closure of the site. (The EA basically describe a state of inactivity in these stages).	
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) EA Reference: S. 9.2.2.3; 9.3.2.3; etc……9.11.2.3; 9.15.2.3… Same as above – for the CP your post closure phases will still be considered part of the closure phases used in the Mining Act. The wording in the EA can be as is. Just wanted to note this for the CP. Also for all the other sections	The comment has been noted and will be considered in the preparation of the Closure Plan for the Project.
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	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-18 Table 11-3, Table 11-4, Table 11-5; p. 11-29 (Construction phase), p. 11-49 (Operations phase), p. 11-67 (Closure phase) Under Hunting it notes that potential effects of project may include	The detailed results are described in the Land and Resource Use TSD (Appendix O). As described in Appendix O, the Project is expected to overlap some BMA's and even though it is expected that most of these effects will be reversible, to be conservative, a level II reversibility was assigned. With

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			provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		limiting use of BMAs but MNRF advises affected BMA holder can apply for additional BMA. Under reversibility it says effect is only partially reversible. Why are the effects only partially reversible in these sections but in the sections referenced in MTCS 19 below relating to BMAs the impacts are seen as fully reversible?	regards to Cottages and Outfitters, outfitters are not expected to be affected by the Project and effects to cottagers will end once closure activities are finalized.
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-19 Table 11-3, Table 11-4, Table 11-5; p. 11-30 (Construction phase), p. 11-50 (Operations phase), p. 11-68 (Closure phase) Under Cottages and Outfitters it notes that potential effects on outfitters may include decrease in areas recommended to clientele (related to BMA effects) or perception that area is not pristine or natural which could detract clientele. The reversibility measure is “effect is fully reversible.” Is the effect fully reversible if suitable compensating BMA is not made available by MNRF? In addition, if clients are	Please see response to Comment #F111.

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					detracted because of lesser perception of wilderness how can that be reversed until the project ends and area is fully restored to a more natural state?	
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-21 Table 11-5; p. 11-71 Under "Labour Market" it speaks to reduced employment levels in the closure phase but that the "residual impact significance" is seen as "not significant." How can the closure of the mine not be considered significant? If the proponent believes the project will bring important economic benefits while operating then those need to be accounted for when jobs are lost.	As described in Table 10-1, IAMGOLD has committed to a variety of mitigation measures to be carried out during mine closure. For example, IAMGOLD will assist with training and transitioning the work force to future opportunities. In addition, IAMGOLD has designed the Project with an onsite camp, which will be removed at closure to minimize in-migration to local communities.
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	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MTCS-22 Table 11-6; p. 11-85 Under "Labour Market" it speaks to employment levels in post-closure phase returning to baseline levels but that the "residual impact significance" is seen as "not significant." How can the loss of nearly all remaining jobs in the project not be significant? Again, if the proponent believes the project	Please see response to Comment #F114.

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			Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		will bring important economic benefits while operating then those need to be accounted for when jobs are lost.	
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) The document does not provide information about anticipated traffic volumes, frequency and the types of vehicles that will be using Highway 144. It also does not identify a location(s) for constructing access roads from existing roads/highways to the project site. At present MTO cannot determine the likelihood or nature of an impact - either to the safety of the travelling public or to the highway pavement and right of way. We are particularly interested in impacts during the construction phase when traffic volumes are likely to be higher. Without this information we do not think that the statement can be made that the Transportation Effect is fully reversible and not significant during construction particularly, but also during the operation and closure phases. MTO suggests that	Anticipated traffic volumes are provided in the Socio-Economic TSD (Appendix T) and are summarized in Section 9.15 of the EA report.

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					this information be included in the project scope.	
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 #364; ES-13, 3rd paragraph Please ensure that all dam monitoring in the post-closure phase is outlined in detail in the closure plan.	Agreed. This information will be provided in the Closure Plan.
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 #378; Section 9.10.2.1, Page 9-61; Appendix O Details regarding the usability of canoe route connections (on water and across land/portages) within the whole footprint and study area (including transmission line which will cross other portions of the 4M canoe route) need to be addressed during all phases of the project - construction, operation, mine closure. Also, there are currently no controlled access lakes within the subject lands.	The Project requires a dam to separate Bagsverd Lake, into Bagsverd Lake and the South Arm of Bagsverd Lake in order to route Mollie River flows around the open pit. A new portage will be required to access between the South Arm of Bagsverd Lake and Bagsverd Lake. The portage route will be selected with potential canoe route users such that it allows for effective portage between the waterbodies, and avoids interference with Project construction and operations. Other portages may be required, and if so, will be selected using the same criteria. Regular operations of the Côté Gold Project may result in occasional excursions of the AAQC for nitrogen oxides

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					Is IAMGOLD planning on controlling access to Duck Lake, Weeduck Lake, Bagsverd Lake and Bagsverd Creek? Please provide options being considered for new portages/connections for the canoe route. Please also explain further what is meant by "controlled-access lakes" and how IAMGOLD is going to accommodate public use of this recreational value.	and particulate along several waterbodies adjacent to the Project. These contaminants originate principally from materials handling and haulage. Excursions above the AAQC are expected to be infrequent and transient in nature and are not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to people who travel through these areas. However, with prolonged exposure, those with pre-existing respiratory conditions may experience enhanced symptoms. As a precaution, it will be recommended that travel through this area be restricted limiting the duration of stay to 24 hours or less. Controlled-access lakes are expected to include Chester Lake, Clam Lake, East Clam Lake, Little Clam Lake, West Beaver Pond, Bagsverd Lake, South Arm of Bagsverd Lake, Bagsverd Pond, Weeduck Lake and Three Duck Lakes. Controlled access lakes will remain fully open to navigation, including use as part of the 4M Canoe Route. Land access including camp sites will be controlled. Camp sites will be removed if overprinted by mine infrastructure, and as a precaution to prevent prolonged exposure to air with potential excursions above the AAQC.
660	Letter	06/12/2015	On 2015-06-12, IAMGOLD provided the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) Comment #380; Sec. 5.16.3 & 5.16.4, Page 5-46 & 5-47 The level of detail describing the post-closure activities is inadequate to sufficiently	All EA disciplines consider effects during the various post-closure phases and describe them in the relevant level of detail.

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			(MOECC) with official responses to comments provided by the MOECC on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.		determine environmental impacts and remediation measures that will be implemented. More comprehensive documentation describing the Post-Closure Phase Stage I and Post-Closure Phase Stage II should be provided.	
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) Pieters and Lawrence (2014) in their study of pit lakes noted that varying degrees of vertical transport can occur and they listed factors that potentially oppose meromixis. One of those is restoration of diverted creek flow, something that is planned for Cote pit at closure. If vertical transport of contaminants from the monimolimnion occurs, the chemistry of shallow pit water may be degraded and be unsuitable for direct discharge to environment. Discuss contingency plan in event that vertical transport of contaminants from the monimolimnion causes shallow pit water chemistry to not meet water quality guidelines and	The Pieters and Lawrence (2014) paper was referenced to illustrate that meromixis occurs in lakes that are shallower than the Côté open pit, which will be approximately 550 m deep and considerably deeper than those in Pieters and Lawrence (2014). While Pieters and Lawrence (2014) noted the potential for vertical transport to be affected by the restoration of diverted creek flow after planned closure measures are implemented, the pit lakes referenced (the Faro and Grum pit lakes of the Faro Mine in the Yukon) are shallower than the Côté pit and the material at the Faro Mine is acid generating with high salinity levels. The salinity of the runoff entering the Faro pit lakes is higher than the pit lake itself, thereby promoting mixing during some times. Reinstating the flow to the Côté pit from Clam Lake is not expected to result in the addition of water that varies significantly in salinity from that of the mixolimnion and is not expected to affect the meromictic status of the lake. As detailed in

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					regulatory requirements for direct discharge to environment.	the EA Commitments Table (Appendix Y), IAMGOLD has committed to monitor the water quality of the pit water during post-closure phase, which allows for decades of monitoring to understand the mixing characteristics of the pit lake. If it is determined through monitoring programs that there is potential for vertical transport of constituents to cause the shallow pit water chemistry to not meet water quality guidelines, then IAMGOLD will consider alternate options, including maintaining some realignments to keep the flooded open pit segregated from the Mollie River system and/or treatment, as required.
531	Email	07/17/2015	The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change provided IAMGOLD with comments on the Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) In section 5.11.2 of the EA report, the proponent states that solid, non-hazardous wastes from on-site operations would be “disposed of using the existing MNR Neville Township Landfill … 2 km from the Project site”. The proposal considers the possibility for IAMGOLD to acquire, expand and operate the landfill and assume all responsibilities for closure and maintenance or to simply contract use of the landfill from MNR wherein all responsibilities would continue to remain with the Crown.	Please refer to Section 5.14 for the description of domestic and industrial waste management for the Project.IAMGOLD thanks the MOECC for an indication of permitting requirements. IAMGOLD is aware of permitting requirements should an expansion of the landfill be pursued, or should a new landfill be considered for development on site.

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					MNR is currently conducting a capacity study on the existing landfill to see if it will meet Project requirements and the future requirements of the existing local residences. It is unclear how much waste has been estimated for disposal though the consultant claims in Chapter 7 of the report that the landfill would likely require approval for an expansion. Other alternatives include trucking waste to an existing landfill or develop an on-site landfill. EAB staff should review the MNR capacity study as well as the current performance of the existing landfill before the recommendation of the consultant can be supported. It should be noted that approvals for new landfills greater than 40,000 cubic metres in capacity are subject to approval under the Environmental Assessment Act as well as the Environmental Protection Act with landfills greater than 40,000 cubic metres requiring undergoing the Environmental Screening	

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					Process and landfills greater than 100,000 cubic metres requiring an Individual Environmental Assessment. Any new landfill to be proposed within the project site may be subject to the requirements of Regulation 232/98 depending on the site capacity. Any landfill site proposed will require, as a minimum, long term environmental monitoring and care as well as adequate Financial Assurance.	
658	Letter	09/11/2015	On 2015-09-11, IAMGOLD provided the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) with official responses to comments provided by CEA Agency on 2015-07-13.	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) WH(3)-1, Ecological changes linked to federal authorizations including wildlife and wildlife habitat, Sections 6, 9, 10, 11 Appendix K, L Summary: The Agency requires clarification and information about predicted effects to wildlife populations, habitat use, and ecological conditions that are linked to the proposed loss and alterations of water bodies and associated channel realignments, as well as any	a) Confirmed, all water bodies for which a federal regulatory decision may be pursued (e.g., under the Fisheries Act, Metal Mining Effluent Regulations, and Navigation Protection Act), have been identified during the response to comments dated April 17, 2015 through “Table to Comment #F60 1: Proposed Rationale for NPA Approvals by Waterbody and the document “Review of waterbodies affected by Côté Gold Project relative to the requirement for a Section 35 FAA versus MMER Schedule 2” submitted in response to Comment F39. Please note that a revised version of this document is included as an attachment to this response package which includes a figure that has been updated to reflect the results of

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					mitigation measures or follow-up program commitments proposed to address these effects. Background: Under subsection 5(2) of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012(CEAA 2012), the Agency's environmental assessment must consider any changes to the environment that are directly linked or necessarily incidental to federal authorizations, and the effects of those changes. This can include effects to wildlife species other than fish, migratory birds, and wildlife resources for Aboriginal people that are already considered under subsection 5(1) of CEAA 2012. The scope of the Agency's analysis under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012, for the Côté Gold Mine Project, includes any changes to water bodies, wetlands, and riparian areas that will be linked to the	discussions with Environment Canada and DFO.b) IAMGOLD confirms the realignment locations presented in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 in the Addendum to the Aquatic Biology TSD (Appendix N) are correct. The reviewer is correct that text in Section 7.3.9 relates to minor optimization of realignment design, and not general location.c) The land cover information was updated following submission of the EA. Land cover information provided in the response to IAMGOLDs response to IR#2 included the updated values, hence the discrepancy between the values in the EA and in the IR#2 response. These revised values are presented in Table 1. Table 1: Revised Baseline Wetland Habitat Area and Predicted Wetland Loss for the Local Study Area and Regional Study AreaStudy AreaValues Presented in TSDRevised ValuesTotal Wetland Area (ha) at BaselineWetland Area Loss from Project (ha)Wetland Loss from Project (%)Total Wetland Area (ha) at BaselineWetland Area Loss from Project(ha)Wetland Loss from Project (%)Local Study Area615.2170.427.7633.3177.128.0Regional Study Area1664.4183.811.01664.4177.110.6The total amount of wetland habitat lost as a result of the Project is predicted to be 177.1 ha. This represents an approximate loss of 11% of the available wetland habitat in the

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					anticipated Fisheries Act authorization, Metal Mining Effluent Regulations Schedule 2 water body listing, and Navigation Protection Act approvals. This geographic scoping is based on the water bodies identified in IAMGOLD's response to IR#2, including #F39 (and Table 3.1 within associated support document in the errata) and response #F60 (and associated table in the errata). It includes the terrestrial areas that will be replaced by new water bodies. To be more specific, the scope of the Agency's analysis includes the water bodies listed in 'Appendix A' of this information request, pasted at the bottom of the right hand column. As a result, other species, both flora and fauna, that reside, forage, breed, travel through, hibernate or nest within these areas must be clearly identified and assessed. This information is relevant to	RSA (i.e. approximately 90% of the available wetland habitat in the RSA will remain unaffected by the Project).A conservative approach was taken in assessing the wetland loss from the Project:•The GIS database utilized in the interpretation of land cover included more wetland habitat than what was provided in the available land cover databases.•The predicted loss areas do not consider compensation through re-alignment of water channels until after closure.Using this conservative interpretation of different land cover data systems, habitat loss calculations suggest that the Project will affect approximately 11% of the wetlands in the RSA. As a precautionary approach, this value was carried through the effects assessment process over the life of the Project. For all phases of the Project, an 11% loss of wetlands in the RSA is expected to be within the adaptive capability of existing wetland ecosystems and no significant effects of the Project are predicted on wetland habitat. Wetland systems are expected to retain their ability to fulfill important ecosystem functions and be self-sustaining. d) The assessment provided in Appendix K: Vegetation Technical Support Document was based on the most current evaluation of landcover and there is no anticipated change in the assessment of magnitude of the effects of the Project on wetlands. The anticipated loss of wetland

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					determining the significance of effects on species ecological change considered under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012, as well as any key mitigation required to avoid significant effects, and any follow-up requirements to verify the accuracy of EA predictions or effectiveness of mitigation. The Agency has used information available in the Amended EIS (Section 6, 9, 10, 11, Appendices K and L) to conduct the analysis. Through this review, specific questions about wetlands, turtles and amphibians. The information will help to verify and substantiate our potential recommendation to the Minister. Rationale: The Agency requires this information to satisfy subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012 in its recommendation to the Minister of the Environment and Draft EA Report.	area represents 0.4% of the total available habitat in the regional study area, and 11% of the available wetland habitat in the regional study area. Because of the small proportion of area to be effected, no further offsets are proposed. e) A qualitative assessment of the effects to wetlands at the abandonment (post-closure) phase has been provided in Section 3.1.2 of Appendix K: Vegetation Technical Support Document. Since the proportion of wetlands affected by the Project is predicted to be low and the site hydrology will be maintained, no measureable residual effects to wetlands are predicted provided that habitat compensation for the water realignments includes features and functions of the present watercourse. Changes are anticipated to be measurable at the local scale but are expected to have no detectable effect on wetland abundance and distribution in the regional study area relative to natural fluctuations that occur from wet and dry cycles, and no further offsets are proposed.f) Conducting an assessment for every plant and wildlife species potentially affected by the Project is not feasible. Accordingly, the terrestrial criteria that were selected for the Project represent vegetation ecosystems and a subset of wildlife species that are of greatest concern with respect to Project effects. The terrestrial Effects Indicators “are considered by the proponent, public, First Nations groups, scientists and

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					Geographic scoping of effects assessment linked to potential federal authorizations: a) To confirm the Agency's geographic scoping of its effects assessment under subsection 5(2) of CEAA 2012, please verify that all water bodies for which a federal regulatory decision may be pursued (e.g., under the Fisheries Act, MMER, and Navigation Protection Act), have been identified through information request #2 responses (Appendix A, below). b) The Agency notes that Section 7.3.9 (project alternatives) of the Amended EIS mentions the realignments are under investigation and, in discussions with regulators, will be reviewed as engineering studies advance. The Agency understands this to be about optimizing channel design, and not general location. Pease confirm that the locations of the watercourse realignments are	other technical specialists, and government agencies involved in the assessment process to have scientific, ecological, economic, social, cultural, archaeological, historical, or other importance" (BC EAO 2013). Beavers were chosen as the Effects Indicator representing wildlife dependent on aquatic and wetland habitats. Beavers are ecological engineers that contribute substantially to ecosystem function and structure (i.e., highly interactive species). Beavers are considered an umbrella species for amphibians and reptiles, whereby maintaining self-sustaining and ecologically effective Beaver populations will also protect amphibians and reptiles. Section 3.1.2.4 of the Wildlife TSD (Appendix L) discusses the effects assessment of the Project on Beavers. In this section, it is calculated that less than 1% of the habitat suitable for supporting Beavers is predicted to be lost as a result of the Project. This habitat is defined as dense mixed forest, dense deciduous forest and regenerating habitats within 200 m of water and wetlands. Direct mortality from actively removing habitat is expected to be within the variation of natural mortality rates because animals can move away from construction equipment and the Project is not anticipated to have a measurable effect on the abundance and distribution of the Beaver population in the regional study area. Similarly, the Project is predicted to have no

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					correct and finalized as presented in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 in the Addendum to Appendix N, Minnow Environmental Inc. Report.Wetlands It is not clear how much wetland habitat will be lost in the construction phase relative to the available amount of wetland habitat in the LSA and RSA, and to what extent the channel realignments and offsetting plan for serious harm to fish will also offset local effects associated with the local loss of wetlands (and wildlife that use the wetlands). It is acknowledged that IAMGOLD's goal of the channel realignments (section 5.10.7 of the Amended EIS) is to compensate for loss of fish habitat on a "like for like" basis to maintain the functionality of existing fish habitat, with application of natural channel design techniques to mimic natural flow and flooding patterns, and incorporate shoreline and riparian	measurable ecological effect on the abundance and distribution of the Painted Turtle and amphibian populations in the regional study area. g) The Timmins Naturalists have maintained records of turtle observations in the area for the last 15 years (Timmins Naturalists 2015). The Timmins Naturalists website shows records of Painted Turtles observations at Gillies Lake in the Mattagami River Watershed and at Harry Lake, located approximately 60 km northwest of the local study area. Observations of Painted Turtles at Gillies Lake were reported in 2014, while records of turtles at Harry Lake are reported for 2003, 2004, and 2008. The Mattagami Region Conservation Authority (2015) also reports sightings of Painted Turtle at Gillies Lake in 2015. The MNRF occasionally receives reports of Painted Turtles in the Timmins and Gogama areas. Both have been observed by MNRF staff in the Grassy River watershed, which is a tributary to the Mattagami River (MNR 2010).h) Mitigation to reduce effects to Painted Turtles and amphibians is not currently proposed. It is predicted that 0.8% of potential Painted Turtle and amphibian habitat will be removed by the Project (see response to Request f). Mitigation to offset effects is not proposed because the small magnitude of potential habitat changes from the Project is anticipated to have negligible effects on turtle and amphibian populations.

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					vegetation. The Agency is trying to reconcile various reports of wetland area to be lost. For example: • IAMGOLD's response to IR#2 (Table F16-1) indicates that the project site footprint will remove 170 ha of wetland habitat (not including bog and fen), which is equivalent to 27.7% of the total available wetland habitat in the terrestrial biology local study area (around the mine site), and 17.3% of the total available wetland habitat in the terrestrial biology regional study area. • This is inconsistent with section 9.7.2.1 which states that project construction is anticipated to remove 1.5% of the habitat that supports wetlands in the regional study area, and then separately states that approximately 90% of the wetlands existing in the regional study area will remain unaffected by the Project.	Additionally, the amount of habitat loss will be less after the removal of some dams during Project closure, which will return wetland habitat to the landscape. The removal of dams is anticipated to return wetland habitat to areas where wetland habitat was previously located as the water is expected to flow through the existing channels that will be dammed for Project operation. Changes to total streamflow through the Mollie River and Mesomikenda Lake watersheds are anticipated to be less than 5% from baseline to post-closure (Hydrology TSD). Any changes to vital rates from offsetting would likely be non-detectable relative to natural variation in factors driving fluctuations in the abundance and distribution of Painted Turtle and amphibian populations. i) The Project is predicted to remove 0.8% of potential turtle and amphibian habitat. There is predicted to be a less than 5% change in total streamflow through the Mollie River and Mesomikenda Lake watersheds from baseline to post-closure. Mitigation to offset effects is not proposed because the small magnitude of potential habitat changes from the Project is anticipated to have negligible effects on turtle and amphibian populations relative to natural factors influencing survival and reproduction (more detail is provided in the response to Request h).

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					• Appendix K then states that 10% loss is an overestimate and by using digitally derived ground cover only, the Project is predicted to affect 0.3% of the wetlands available in the RSA. • Appendix K also states that dewatering of water bodies and realignment of watercourses in the LSA may affect the quantity of wetlands by changing the quality of the habitat available, but that habitat compensation in the new realignments is expected to result in a recovery of approximately 80% of the total watercourse length lost. In addition, the Agency is trying to reconcile various statements about the magnitude of the residual effects to wetlands at construction, in relation to the fish offsetting plan as mitigation. For example: • Appendix K states that since the proportion of wetlands	

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					affected by the Project is predicted to be low (0.3%) and the site hydrology will be maintained, no measurable residual effects to wetlands are expected, "provided that habitat compensation for the water realignments includes features and functions of the present watercourses". It is not clear if this sentence applies to known losses in the project site footprint, or to potential effects on wetlands outside of the project site footprint that might otherwise be affected by hydrology. • Appendix K (pg. 9-10) notes that the dewatering of water bodies and realignment of watercourses in the LSA may affect the quantity of wetlands by changing the quality of habitat available, and that the realignments will recover 80% of the total watercourse length lost. • Appendix K also states that effects from the Project on the abundance and distribution of wetlands are not expected to	

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					be measurable, despite acknowledging losses in the project footprint. • Section 9.7.2.1 of the Amended EIS states that effects from the Project on the abundance and distribution of wetlands are expected to be measurable, but are not predicted to influence the ability of wetlands to be self-sustaining (with sufficient undisturbed habitat in the regional study area for the continued persistence of wetlands). • Section 11 of the amended EIS quantifies the loss of wetlands in the project footprint, provides no reference to mitigation via the offsetting plan or realignments, and states that the effect will not be measureable (thus assigning Level I to magnitude, instead of Level II). The Agency is also seeking to confirm IAMGOLD's prediction of effects to new wetlands that become established during the	

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					life of the Project, should the landscape be further altered at abandonment (post-closure stage II) phase. For example: • Section 5.16.4.2 of the Amended EIS describes how some dams will be removed and a few channel realignments will be decommissioned at the abandonment (post-closure) stage II phase. • Table 11-6 states (in relation to wetlands) that during the post-closure phase, vegetation will be allowed to re-establish itself at the project site, and no activities will further disrupt vegetation. • Section 9.7.2.3 of the Amended EIS notes that effects on the abundance and distribution of wetlands in closure and post-closure phases are expected to be measurable, but wetlands will be self-sustaining, and there should be sufficient undisturbed habitat in the regional study area for the	

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					continued persistence of wetlands. c) Please confirm the Agency should refer to the wetland percentages provided in Table F16-1 in IAMGOLD's response to IR#2, in its consideration of the assessment of effects related to wetland loss at the construction phase. If not, please clarify what percent of the total amount of available wetland habitat will be lost within the terrestrial biology local and regional study areas (around the mine site), as a result of the Project. This should exclude the transmission line, and the Agency will use the values for the project site (mine site) footprint as a surrogate for the values associated with environmental changes linked to federal authorizations. Provide a rationale if numbers vary from your response to IR#2. d) Please provide an updated assessment of the magnitude of the effects on wetland taking	

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					into account the quantifiable loss or redistribution of wetland habitat in the project site footprint at the construction phase, with a clear link to any measures that reduce or offset effects within or beyond the project site footprint. e) Please also provide a separate, qualitative, assessment of effects to wetlands at the abandonment (post-closure) phase, when some dams are proposed to be dismantled and additional channel realignments may occur. Provide a clear link to any measures that will reduce or offset effects. Turtles and Amphibians Painted turtles were observed along Bagsverd Creek (in or near the proposed TMF footprint), Clam Lake (1 observation) and an Unnamed Lake (several observations over several visits). The Agency understands that while Painted turtles are not listed as species at risk, they are not as	

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					ubiquitous in the James Bay watershed as they are in southern flowing watersheds. Within Appendix L, Sub-Appendix O reports that the gray treefrog, American toad and spring peeper were heard within the LSA, and the bullfrog was heard in one sample location just outside of the LSA. Sub-Appendix N reports observations of Eastern Newt in 4 water bodies, wood frog in 6 water bodies, and the common green frog in 16 water bodies, all within or near the LSA. Painted turtles and amphibians are not identified as effects assessment indicators selected by IAMGOLD. The Agency acknowledges indirect linkages to the wetland and aquatic habitat indicators; however, the Agency has little information to pull from to report predicted effects, or proposed mitigation or follow-up monitoring that IAMGOLD may be considering in relation to these effects.	

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					Turtles and Amphibians: f) Please describe any predicted effects to painted turtles and amphibians that may occur through the loss or alteration of existing water bodies during construction. Consider both the activity of removing the habitat and the loss of habitat itself. g) To provide regional context for the assessment of effects, please provide any readily available information about the existing distribution and abundance of Painted Turtles in the Mattagami River watershed, or another regional boundary deemed ecologically-meaningful, while keeping in mind the local division between primary watersheds. h) Please describe any mitigation or follow-up monitoring that IAMGOLD is considering in relation to these effects to Painted turtles and amphibians. Describe to what	

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					extent, if any, the aquatic habitat created through the proposed channel realignments may offset effects to Painted turtles and amphibians, and what site-specific measures may be taken to enhance the new created habitat to further offset effects. i) Please also provide a separate, qualitative, assessment of effects to turtles and amphibians at the abandonment (post-closure) phase, when some dams are proposed to be dismantled and additional channel realignments may occur. Provide a clear link to any measures that will reduce or offset effects. Unnamed Pond b) East Clam Lake c) Côte Lake d) North Beaver Pond e) Clam Lake	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					f) Upper Three Duck Lake g) Mollie River h) Chester Lake i) Little Clam Lake j) Intermittent Stream between Unnamed Pond and Beaver Pond k) Bagsverd Lake South Arm l) Stream where Beaver Pond was located m) Unnamed Inlet stream to Chester n) Intermittent stream between Beaver Pond and Mollie River o) West Beaver Pond stream to Bagsverd South Arm p) East Beaver Pond q) Bagsverd Pond outlet to Bagsverd South Arm r) Upper Inlet Unnamed Lake	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					#3 s) Bagsverd Pond t) Bagsverd Creek from Bagsverd Lake to Unnamed Lake #1 u) Unnamed Lake #2 v) Unnamed inlet to Bagsverd Creek w) Permanent Pond x) Channel Realignment between Bagsverd Lake and Unnamed Lake #2 y) Channel realignment between Bagsverd Lake South Arm and Weeduck Lake z) Channel realignment between Little Clam Lake and Bagsverd Lake South Arm aa) Channel realignment between Chester Lake and Clam Lake bb) Channel realignment between Clam Lake and Little	

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Participating Organizations	Comments	Official Response
					Clam Lake cc) Channel realignment between Little Clam Lake and West Beaver Pond dd) Channel realignment between Weeduck Lake and Upper Three Duck Lake	
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 submitted to IAMGOLD on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) It appears as though no new information has been provided. While the proposed mitigation method of mixing PAG material may be suitable, the proponent needs to verify that adequate mixing is occurring during operations to mitigate ARD/ML and that monitoring will be in place to confirm predictions. For the purpose of the EA, the proponent should acknowledge that adequate mixing procedures, ARD/ML mitigation measures, monitoring, and contingency plan will be in place during operations. Full details will be required during provincial permitting, including, but not limited to, a geochemical monitoring plan, PAG material mixing procedures, seepage	The contingency measures proposed and the EA condition as presented by the MOECC appear overly conservative for the level of risk posed by potentially acid generating (PAG) mine rock for this Project. The data available for the mine rock indicates that the small quantities of generally low sulphide PAG mine rock will be mixed with non-PAG mine rock by the act of blasting and hauling and overall there is substantial excess neutralization potential in the non-PAG mine rock. IAMGOLD and its consultants are of the opinion that the level of risk envisioned by the MOECC is not supported by the geochemical characterization studies and the management plans proposed. While the available sampling and interpretation of PAG mine rock distribution has identified no evidence of the type of PAG concentration apparently being envisioned, IAMGOLD acknowledges that geological heterogeneity is possible at a scale below current sampling

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					collection system design, and associated contingency plans. Potential EA condition: The Owner shall: ensure and provide evidence that PAG material is adequately mixed with non-PAG material during construction, operations, closure and post closure; and provide monitoring results to assess the validity of the predictions made during the EA.	density and geological understanding. However, this concern will be sufficiently managed with the proposed monitoring measures as per Chapter 16, Table 16?1.
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 submitted to IAMGOLD on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) It is during the EA, the MNRF has the opportunity to assess effects on fish and wildlife, and other provincial interests. Further, during the EA review, the MNRF is able to review the location of mine related infrastructure for the purposes of fish and wildlife concerns. Ideally, MNRF's role in the Closure Plan phase of any project is to confirm the location of values and infrastructure already reviewed during the EA, as well as the issuance of permits. A proper review of the pipeline alignment should be provided to MNRF during the EA to fully	IAMGOLD understands MNRF's request to see this information, however, the design of the Project has not been advanced to a level that would allow IAMGOLD to provide this information at this point in time. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that this level of detail is not required as part of the EA process. In addition, it should be noted that environmental effects due to a discharge pipeline alignment does not have the potential to cause significant impacts and as such further detail is not warranted during the EA phase.

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					address concerns for this reason. Figure ES-2 does not show where the pipeline connection and alignment will be from the TMF to the discharge location (approximately 3 to 4 km). These details are required in order to understand what the potential effects are too fish and wildlife and how to mitigate those effects. The pipeline alignment from the TMF to the processing plant is provided in the EA, at minimum this level of detail should also be provided for the pipeline alignment from the TMF to the effluent discharge, including water crossing information. The environmental impacts of the discharge pipeline alignment are not known until there is an understanding of where and how the pipeline will be constructed. What information is available that confirms IAMGOLD's statement that effects due to the pipeline alignment does not have the potential to cause significant impacts? MNRF is requesting	

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					that a description of the pipeline alignment from the TMF to the effluent discharge location be provided at the EA stage for review so potential effects on fish, vegetation and wildlife are understood and mitigation. A location map showing where the pipeline will be routed from the TMF to the effluent discharge location should be provided.	
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 submitted to IAMGOLD on the Amended Environmental Impact Statement / Final Environmental Assessment Report.	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MNRF understands that minor adjustments to project design may take place during operations and post-closure, but MNRF is not satisfied with the information provided to date regarding post closure activities. Stating that the open pit will fill with water post-operation does not provide enough information about how pre-mining conditions will be achieved. Fish, wildlife and vegetation concerns should be more accurately addressed during the EA stage. Please provide a more detailed description of post-closure activities and how fish, wildlife and vegetation concerns are to	Please note a Closure Plan compliant with Ontario regulations will be submitted for approval prior to the commencement of Project construction. Effects during the post-closure phase are fully described in Sections 9._.2.4, and occasionally in Sections 9._.2.3 for disciplines where the effects in the closure and post-closure phase are considered together. All mitigation required for effects during the post-closure phase are clearly identified in The Project Phase column in Tables 10-1, 10-2, and 10-3. Note that the technical appendices (i.e., TSDs) provide a more detailed description of effects and mitigations for each discipline. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that a sufficient level of detail is provided in the Project Description (Chapter 5) to adequately identify effects to the environment (Chapter

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					be mitigated to pre-mining conditions as stated in the EA. More planning is requested.	9), apply appropriate mitigation (Chapter 10), and determine significance (Chapter 11).
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: Prior to construction, the proponent shall provide an outline of a strategy that will ensure that waste material defined as PAG based on geochemical monitoring will ultimately be randomly distributed in the waste rock area during construction, operations and closure phases. The condition will require the proponent to provide a detailed waste rock contingency plan with trigger mechanisms based on geological inspections; seepage monitoring, groundwater monitoring and geochemical monitoring that will be in place in the event that predictions regarding PAG material distribution and/or potential for ARD/ML conditions are more severe than expected. Purpose: While the predictions made during the EA may prove to be accurate regarding PAG	IAMGOLD is confident that the geochemistry work completed to date accurately characterizes the waste rock material proposed to be mixed within the Mine Rock Area. Based upon the random occurrences of the limited PAG identified and significant neutralizing potential of the rock, the proposed mixing of this material should fully mitigate any potential for the area to generate ARD/ML. IAMGOLD is of the opinion that a monitoring program to verify the nature of the rock and the performance of all mitigation measures is appropriate and the development of such a program requires detailed mining plans which may or may not be available during the conduct of an EA. IAMGOLD will include an ARD Monitoring and Management program within the Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Programs. To ensure IAMGOLD prepares a robust program, IAMGOLD will engage the province in the development of the program prior to the commencement of operations. IAMGOLD appreciates MOECC's interest in a detailed waste rock contingency plan with trigger mechanisms; however, IAMGOLD is of the opinion that an adaptive management approach is the most appropriate and practicable means to ensure that potential

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					material distribution and PAG material handling, procedures must be in place to confirm predictions, ensure PAG material is mixed sufficiently to mitigate ARD/ML conditions, and describe what actions will be taken in the event that conditions are not as anticipated. The proponent has not committed to provide the information as requested. All of the requested items are reasonable during a mining EA in Ontario and similar requests have been made by the MOECC and fulfilled by proponents for other gold mining projects. While the extent of PAG material may not be as significant as other projects, since the proponent will not be segregating PAG material the requested items are deemed to be significant. Mine rock area seepage collection, seepage monitoring, groundwater monitoring and basic geochemistry monitoring have already been committed to in the EA, with details to be proposed and finalized based on input from the province	responses are appropriately scalable to the identified risk and will incorporate the features noted by MOECC.

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					during permitting. This information will help to verify predictions made during the EA. Ministry staff suggests that such monitoring be used with appropriate trigger mechanisms for the contingency plan requested above. The requested information is required to ensure that PAG material will be handled appropriately and ARD/ML conditions will be adequately mitigated during the life of the mine.	
622	Email	1/27/2016	The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) emailed IAMGOLD to provide an update of the Ministry Review and on the province's technical review of IAMGOLD's 2015-12-16 response to comments. The MOECC identified that surface water and hydrogeology reviewers have outstanding comments, and provided further	Ministry of the Environment, IAMGOLD Corporation	1) MOECC identified that their hydrogeologist, with support from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), has identified the following: (1) provide updated field cell and humidity cell test (HCT) results; (2) all HCT results must be considered for loading estimates and waste rock pile seepage water quality predictions; (3) provide justification to the satisfaction of the MOECC for how HCT results were translated to realistically represent waste rock pile seepage water quality	

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			context. The MOECC identified that while they have outstanding comments, this has not impacted the Ministry's target date for posting the Ministry Review for public comment on 2016-03-14 and closing on 2016-04-29.		and associated contaminant loadings; (4) provide an analysis of field cell test results, including predictions of waste rock pile seepage seepage water quality and discussion of whether predictions are conservative; (5) provide additional water quality model simulations and associated results and analysis; and (6) commit to provide, to the satisfaction of the MOECC, waste rock characterization procedures, trigger mechanisms for identifying inappropriate volumes of potentially acid generating (PAG) material and PAG material handling contingency measures during application for provincial permits. 2) On 2016-01-11, the Ministry requested that IAMGOLD provide updated field cell and HCT results. This information is necessary to help understand contaminant concentrations in waste rock pile seepage and potential effects on receiver water quality. These test results, including additional analyses,	

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					are required to develop a more complete understanding of the environmental effects of the Project. 3) Related to the HCT, the method provided by IAMGOLD's 2015-12-16 submission is not considered by the Ministry to be conservative or adequate. To provide conservative predictions, the test results should be used to develop at least two additional scenarios for the water quality model: (1) an upper bound of what could reasonably be expected; and (2) a worst case scenario. Reasonable ranges of kinetic test results could be used to develop waste rock pile seepage water quality and loading estimates to represent these two scenarios as inputs into the water quality model. Additional water quality model simulations and associated results and analysis should be provided. 4) MOECC identified that IAMGOLD needs to have clear definitions of how waste rock will be characterized and handled. This wording can remain as a “waste rock	

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					adaptive management plan" and still capture the necessary components. It is essential that waste rock characterization methods, PAG material trigger mechanisms and PAG material handling contingency measures be clearly defined in applications for associated provincial permits and the closure plan to be submitted to MNDM. However, it is anticipated that the methods will be enhanced and updated during operations with the plan maturing over the life of the mine.	
17	Email	08/03/2018	Mineral Exploration and Development Consultant of the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (ENDM) contacted the Technical Discipline Manager at SLR Consulting regarding Indigenous Consultation. ENDM requested clarification from the consultation log provided previously by SLR Consulting in	Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.	1) MNDM requested clarification regarding Indigenous consultation and the nature of concerns to Aboriginal and or Treaty rights that were brought forward by these communities or any other community with whom you have engaged and how these concerns were addressed. MNDM is also interested in any engagement done to date regarding the closure plan.	SLR Consulting provided additional information of Indigenous comments and responses received related to closure from October 1, 2014 to February 28, 2018. The records of Indigenous consultation shared has a cut-off date of October 1, 2014 as that was the date used for consultation records captured within the EA. Full record of consultation during the EA process is found in the Final Assessment/ Amended Environmental Impact Statement report - Appendix D. In addition, Indigenous engagement consultation direction was provided to IAMGOLD in 2013 by both the Canadian Environmental Assessment

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			terms of the nature of concerns to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and issues brought up by any of the communities consulted. ENDM is also interested in any engagement done to date regarding the Closure Plan. SLR Consulting provided additional information of Indigenous comments and responses received related to closure from 2014-10-01 to 2018-02-28.			Agency and the MNDM and included six First Nations, one Tribal Council and the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3. The direction received from MDNM also noted that the inclusion of Matachewan First Nation is related to the transmission line alignment only, as it is the only component of the Project considered to fall within the traditional territory of Matachewan First Nation. In total, during the EA process, IAMGOLD engaged with or communicated information to 10 First Nations, two Tribal Councils and the Métis Nation Ontario Region 3. Throughout this engagement, Mattagami First Nation, Flying Post First Nation and the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 made assertions that the proposed Project location falls within their traditional territories and engaged with IAMGOLD on a more substantive basis. Information about Project closure was included throughout the EA consultation process. Since Project approval was received, information about closure was included in a Project update presentation delivered in February during open houses held in Gogama, Timmins and Sudbury, and to the Métis Nation of Ontario Region 3 on April 17. Similar presentations will be delivered to Mattagami First Nation and Flying Post First Nation during the week of May 28. It is IAMGOLD's intention to continue to engage with Mattagami First Nation, Flying Post First Nation and Métis

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						Nation of Ontario Region 3 on an involved consultation level and will continue to include the other identified First Nation communities on Project mailouts for the purpose of sharing Project information and updates (e.g., newsletters, notices, open house invitations).