la Convention
de la Baie James
et du Nord québécois

Comité d'examen des répercussions
sur l'environnement et le milieu social

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MINUTES OF THE

424th MEETING OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE

(Adopted)

DATE:	April 24, 2024
PLACE:	Video conference (Teams)
PRESENT:	Luc Lainé, Chairman Daniel Berrouard, Québec Robert Joly, Québec Lucas Del Vecchio, CNG Sophie Cooper, Executive Secretary
ABSENT:	John Paul Murdoch, CNG

1) Call to order and adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted as written.

2) Adoption of the minutes of the 423rd meeting

The minutes of the 423rd meeting were adopted as presented.

Action: Translate and file the 423rd meeting minutes

3) Correspondence follow-up

The follow-up to correspondence between March 28, 2024 and April 24, 2024 is presented in Appendix A.

4) Eastmain-1-A hydroelectrical complex and Rupert River diversion project
Hydro-Québec
Ref.: 3214-10-017

a) Monitoring of the KP 170 multispecies spawning ground on the Rupert River - 2021 Monitoring Report

- For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on February 16, 2023, for information, the 2021 monitoring report for the multispecies spawning ground at KP 170 of the Rupert River for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of condition 2 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on May 18, 2017 and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008.

The multispecies spawning ground was monitored following corrective work undertaken by the proponent to counter erosion on the Rupert River shoreline at KP 170. Two additional years of monitoring were required under the authorization for this work in order to assess the physical integrity of the spawning ground and evaluate its use (presence of eggs) by walleye, white suckers and longnose suckers, and lake whitefish. The 2021 monitoring report presents the results of the second and final year of additional monitoring required.

Field work was carried out from May 12 to 18, 2021. A total of 29 drift net stations were used to sample the entire area, and the general condition of the various spawning grounds (stability, erosion and silting) was checked from the boat or by camera. Flow velocity, water depth and temperature were also measured during the installation of each fishing gear. Eggs and larvae collected by drift nets were counted and identified in the Eastmain-1 camp laboratory.

Results show that the spawning area is used by walleye, catostomids (suckers) and longnose dace. Omisco and zebra darter also used portions of natural spawning grounds

and surrounding areas for spawning. The results suggest that walleye use all the natural spawning grounds downstream of the weir at KP 170 for reproduction. The highest values were recorded in 2018 and 2021, i.e. following corrective work efforts. For longnose suckers and white suckers, the 2021 value was lower than in 2018, but the results show that they use all the spawning ground sectors. However, only 2 coregonine larvae, at an advanced stage of development, were caught downstream of KP 170. The spring of 2021 was earlier than in other monitoring years, and it is possible that most of the coregonine larvae were hatched or devoured before the team arrived in the field.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent The members of the COMEX consider that the 2021 monitoring report for the multispecies spawning ground at KP 170 of the Rupert River has met its objectives. In fact, monitoring carried out in 2018 and 2021 following corrective work confirms the use of portions of the spawning ground by the target species. COMEX members have no further comment to make on this subject.

#2024-0424-01: ***write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and have no comments on this subject.***

Action: Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator

b) Monitoring Fish Communities and Population Dynamics in the Rupert River - 2021 Monitoring Report
   - For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on August 17, 2023, for information, the 2021 monitoring report of fish communities and population dynamics in the Rupert River for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of condition 5.19 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006, and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008.

The objective of fish community monitoring project was to follow changes in fish species communities following diversion of the Rupert River; establish the biological characteristics and dynamics of Rupert River fish communities, particularly walleye, lake sturgeon, lake whitefish, white sucker and longnose sucker; determine fishing yields; and compare the results of the 2021 monitoring campaign with those of the baseline condition (2005 and 2009) and those of the first year of monitoring in the post-diversion period (2011 and 2016). This report is therefore the last year of monitoring.

The study area covers the entire reduced-flow section of the Rupert River, from the river mouth (KP 0) to Rupert dam (KP 314). As in 2011 and 2016, 33 stations were sampled between July 19 and August 14, 2021, when the fish were feeding and not engaged in reproductive behaviour.

During the 2021 sampling campaign, 814 fish, divided into 12 species, were caught. Walleye and lake sturgeon are the two most abundant species, accounting for 37.7% and 27.1% respectively of all fish caught. Lake whitefish is the third most abundant species, accounting for 10.1% of catches, followed by northern pike (8.7%), longnose sucker (7.1%), white sucker (3.4%), then lake cisco, burbot, lake chub, brook trout, fallfish and yellow perch (<2.0%).

The 2021 monitoring results show that fish community composition in 2021 was similar to that of the other four monitoring years (2016, 2011, 2009 and 2005). The relative abundance of the various fish species changed relatively little over the course of the monitoring, so we can consider that the partial diversion of the Rupert River did not cause any major change in the composition of the fish community in this watercourse. However, as predicted in the impact study, there was a change in fishing yields during the three years of post-diversion monitoring. In fact, numerical and weighted fishing yields for most target species were higher than before the diversion, particularly in 2011 and 2016. None of the indicators studied indicate that the diversion has had a significant impact on the reproductive success of fish communities.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers that the 2021 monitoring report on fish communities and population dynamics in the Rupert River has met its objectives. In fact, the 2021 monitoring confirms the main trends previously observed in 2011 and 2016, as well as most of the forecasts made in the impact study. The results show that, twelve years after the partial diversion, the conditions prevailing in the Rupert River allow fish communities to be maintained. COMEX members have no further comment to make on this subject.

#2024-0424-02: *write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and have no comments on this subject.*

Action: Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator

c) Monitoring the integrity and use of natural and created lake sturgeon spawning grounds - 2021 monitoring report
   - For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on August 16, 2023, for information, the monitoring report on the use of lake sturgeon spawning grounds for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of condition 5.24 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006 and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008.

Monitoring of lake sturgeon spawning grounds has been carried out since 2010, with the aim of verifying the physical integrity of the facilities and their use by this species. The spawning grounds studied during these surveys were KP 290, KP 333 and KP 362 of the

Rupert River, and KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River. Since monitoring began, no use of the facilities created at KP 333 of the Rupert River and KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River have been confirmed. On the other hand, use of the KP 290 facility on the Rupert River has been confirmed in every year of monitoring since its construction.

The 2021 monitoring corresponds to the last year of monitoring of these spawning grounds and consisted in measuring hydraulic conditions and verifying the use of the spawning grounds developed at KP 333 of the Rupert River and at KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River; continuing the investigation of the upstream section from KP 333 of the Rupert River to KP 362; verifying that spawning activities are still taking place in the upstream section of the Rupert River; updating the estimate of the quality of larvae produced at the natural spawning ground at KP 362 of the Rupert River; and monitoring the use of the spawning ground at KP 290 of the Rupert River.

Despite adequate physical conditions on most of the created facilities and their use by other fish species, lake sturgeon appear not to have used the two spawning grounds created at KP 333 of the Rupert River and KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River. However, eggs of other species were collected, including walleye, catostomids and longnose dace. The 2021 monitoring also confirmed the use of the spawning ground at KP 290 of the Rupert River by lake sturgeon.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers the 2021 monitoring report on the integrity and use of natural and created lake sturgeon spawning grounds to be complete and detailed. However, the monitoring did not fully meet the objectives set, since the use of the spawning grounds created at KP 333 of the Rupert River and KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River could not be confirmed. The proponent should specify its intentions for monitoring the use of these two artificial spawning grounds for sturgeon and submit, for approval by the Provincial Administrator, the steps it will take to help maintain the lake sturgeon population.

#2024-0424-03: *to write to the Provincial Administrator informing him that the COMEX members have read the document submitted by the proponent and would like to obtain additional information on the proponent's intentions concerning the monitoring of the use of the spawning grounds developed at KP 333 of the Rupert River and at KP 30.5 of the Misticawissich River for lake sturgeon.*

Action: **Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator**
Transmittal of a request for additional information

d) Monitoring fish communities and population dynamics in the Rupert diversion bays - 2021 Monitoring Report
   - For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on August 17, 2023, for information, the 2021 monitoring report on the monitoring of fish communities and population

dynamics in the Rupert diversion bays for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of conditions 5.4 and 5.5 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006, and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008.

The objective of the monitoring was to describe the evolution of fish communities as a function of changes in the aquatic environment following submergence. This includes describing the specific composition of fish communities in each of the Rupert diversion bays and reference lakes; determining the relative abundance and assessing the numerical and weighted fishing yields of the various species in each sector; describing the biological characteristics and population dynamics parameters of the four target species: walleye, northern pike, lake whitefish and lake trout; and to compare the results observed in 2021 with those of other post-impoundment monitoring in the Rupert diversion bays and with the baseline (2002 and 2008).

A total of 17 stations were sampled in 2021, including 9 in the forebay, 5 in the afterbay and 3 in reference lakes. Sampling took place from July 8 to 16 and August 15 to 25, corresponding to the feeding and growth periods of the fish, and avoiding the spawning period. The target species were walleye, northern pike, lake whitefish and lake trout.

In 2021, of the twelve species of fish caught, the most abundant are walleye (55.1%), lake whitefish (12.3%), white sucker (11%), lake cisco (8.6%) and northern pike (8.4%). No lake trout were caught in the diversion bays during 2021 monitoring. In both diversion bays, little change has been noted in the target species communities since impoundment. Walleye remains the most abundant species, generally accounting for over 40% of catches, followed by white sucker, northern pike, lake whitefish and lake cisco. In general, since impoundment, the numerical and weighted fishing yields of the various fish species are higher than those of the reference lakes, but lower than those established in the reference state. However, a significant decline in the lake trout population has been observed.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers that the 2021 monitoring report on fish communities and population dynamics in the Rupert diversion bays has met the objectives set. COMEX members have no further comment to make on this subject. However, a significant decline in the lake trout population has been observed. Comments specific to lake trout will be made in the report dedicated to this species.

#2024-0424-04: *write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and have no comments.*

Action: **Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator**

e) Monitoring the integrity and use of natural and created lake trout spawning grounds
- Monitoring report 2020
  - For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on October 11, 2023, for information, the 2020 monitoring report on natural and created lake trout spawning grounds for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of condition 5.6 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006, and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008.

Following construction of the Eastmain-1-A hydroelectric complex and diversion of the Rupert River, the proponent had to compensate for the loss of lake trout breeding habitat by creating artificial spawning grounds in three former Rupert forebay lakes (Lake RP062, Lake RP030 and Cabot Lake). The objectives of the 2020 monitoring, which is the last monitoring report, were to verify the physical integrity and use by lake trout of the created spawning grounds, as well as the natural spawning grounds. In addition, the proponent had to identify lake trout spawning aggregation sites and describe thermal stratification in the three lakes as well as in Des Champs Lake.

As in 2015 and 2017, 21 lake trout spawning grounds were studied for the 2021 monitoring, i.e. the 8 created spawning grounds and the 13 natural spawning grounds. Two sampling campaigns took place, totalling 45 field days, from August 25 to September 18 and from October 9 to 28, 2020. The spawning grounds were inspected using a camera on September 2 and 3, 2020.

Monitoring results indicate that lake trout seem to be gradually abandoning natural spawning grounds over the years and that, despite the proponent's efforts, no eggs have been found in created spawning grounds, suggesting that they are little used or unused by lake trout. The presence of large quantities of organic matter on the substrate of natural spawning grounds is probably one of the main causes of this abandonment. It is possible that, because these natural spawning grounds have been located at greater depths since the start of the project, they are less exposed to wave action and therefore more prone to the accumulation of suspended matter, and thus less favourable to lake trout reproduction. In contrast, spawning substrate quality at created spawning sites remained good, with low deposition of fine particles, periphyton and organic matter. However, these spawning grounds remain little used or unused by lake trout.

In conclusion, the lakes that once supported a lake trout population have undergone several changes since the Rupert diversion bays were flooded, but some, such as lake RP062, have retained optimal conditions in terms of habitat quality to support a viable population. However, despite the efforts implemented by the proponent, it is difficult to obtain evidence of spawning on the spawning grounds that have been set up in these bodies of water.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers the 2020 monitoring report on the integrity and use of natural and created lake trout spawning grounds to be comprehensive and detailed. However, the lack of use by this species and the abandonment of former natural spawning grounds suggest that the lake trout community has been significantly affected by the diversion of the Rupert River. The proponent should specify its intentions for monitoring the use of spawning grounds developed for lake trout and submit, for approval by the Provincial Administrator, the steps it will take to help maintain the lake trout population in the Rupert diversion bay section.

#2024-0424-05: *write to the Provincial Administrator informing him that the COMEX members have read the document submitted by the proponent and wish to obtain additional information on the proponent's intentions regarding the monitoring of the use of spawning grounds created for lake trout.*

Action: **Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator**
Transmit a Request for additional information

f) Birds of Prey Monitoring - 2021 Monitoring Report
- For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on June 29, 2023, for information, the 2021 monitoring report on birds of prey for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to a requirement of condition 5.1 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006, and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008. This report is the last in the Birds of Prey Environmental Monitoring Program.

The purpose of the monitoring program is to describe the use of the Rupert diversion bays and the reduced-flow section of the Rupert River by breeding populations of birds of prey. In particular, the monitoring was intended to assess the value of installing nesting platforms to compensate for the scarcity of natural supports in the diversion bay area, given the small size of the trees and the presence of slash-and-burn sites. The two main species targeted by this monitoring program are the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), considered a vulnerable species in Québec. However, the inventory includes all species of birds of prey observed.

The study area includes the banks of the Rupert diversion bays (upstream and downstream) and the banks of the Rupert River downstream of the closure point (KP 0 to 314). Overall, two peripheral strips of shoreline, 200 metres and 1000 metres long, were inventoried. The survey was carried out from June 2 to June 12, 2021, an ideal period for observing osprey, as this is the species' incubation period. Two species of birds of prey that frequent the study area are considered to be of special status: the bald eagle, considered vulnerable in Québec, and the short-eared owl, considered to be of special concern in Canada and likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable in Québec.

The counting technique consisted of a direct helicopter count of the birds and nests present, following the banks of bodies of water and rivers as well as island shores. The number of confirmed breeding pairs is the sum of the number of occupied nests and observations considered to be confirmed breeding pairs. Population numbers observed in 2021 have been compared descriptively with those recorded during previous monitoring campaigns (2011 and 2015).

The number of osprey breeding pairs was undeniably lower in 2021 than in 2011 and 2015. Considering the results of the latest fish community surveys in the study area, the decline in osprey numbers cannot be explained by a drop in fish abundance in the Rupert River and diversion bays. On the other hand, it was found that 75% of the nests observed in 2015 in the diversion bay area were established on trees in poor condition or dead, which would explain the nests lost between 2015 and 2021. As a result, it is possible that the number of supports is now insufficient for the breeding population in the diversion bay area. Another explanation to consider is the increase in the bald eagle population in the study area, the latter being a known predator of osprey nestlings, which can cause an osprey to abandon its nest.

Observations show that the bald eagle population has been increasing since 2011. However, this is not correlated with an increase in the number of breeding pairs, as only one nest was identified in 2021. As with the osprey, it is possible that the availability of supports is insufficient for this species.

Observations show that Northern harrier, red-tailed hawk and American kestrel populations are stable. Breeding populations of short-eared owls are strongly linked to the cyclical density of their prey. Therefore, they are not considered very attached to their nesting site. No concerns about these species have been raised.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers that the 2021 monitoring report on birds of prey has met the objectives set. However, monitoring shows that the osprey population is declining, while their food source is still present. The proponent must submit a remedial plan, for approval by the Provincial Administrator, to help the osprey population, notably by installing nesting supports.

#2024-0424-06: *to write to the Provincial Administrator informing him that the COMEX members have read the document submitted by the proponent and wish to obtain additional information on the proponent's intentions concerning the monitoring of the osprey population and the installation of nesting supports.*

Action: **Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator**
Transmit a Request for additional information

g) Forest bird monitoring 2017 and 2021
- For information

WHEREAS the Review Committee (COMEX) received, on January 14, 2020 (2017 monitoring) and June 29, 2023 (2021 monitoring), for information, the monitoring reports on forest birds for the project in question. The monitoring program was produced by the proponent in response to requirements of condition 5.1 of the certificate of authorization issued on November 24, 2006, and condition 1 of the amended certificate of authorization issued on July 28, 2008. Monitoring in 2017 was the first year of forest bird monitoring, i.e. 7 years after the diversion and diversion bays were commissioned, to give the vegetation time to colonize the riverbanks and Rupert diversion bays. The 2021 monitoring was the second and final year of monitoring.

Monitoring of breeding pairs of forest birds (woodpeckers and passerines) was established to verify the evolution of populations in the project area. More specifically, it involved: carrying out an inventory of forest birds frequenting riparian biotopes; verifying the forecast of estimated impacts contained in the impact study filed in 2004; and comparing the results obtained during the impact study with those of the various monitoring efforts.

Sampling took place from June 13 to 27, 2017, and from June 14 to June 30, 2021, the period when most passerine species have begun breeding, weather permitting. Many counts took place between 4 a.m. and 9 a.m., as this is the time of day when the birds are most active.

In 2017 and 2021, in the Rupert River area, the most abundant breeding pairs were, in descending order, swamp sparrow, yellow warbler, common yellowthroat, meadow sparrow and Alder flycatcher. In the diversion bay area, the most abundant were meadow sparrows, Lincoln's sparrows, swamp sparrows, yellow warblers and rufous-crowned warblers. The same species were in the majority in 2002. The flaming warbler, typical of open environments, was observed in 2017, whereas it was absent in 2002. On the contrary, several species were not observed in 2017: gray-cheeked warbler, ruby-crowned kinglet, golden-crowned kinglet, greenish warbler, black-and-white warbler, brown-capped chickadee, olive-backed thrush. These species are usually more common in forest environments.

In 2017 and 2021, the Rupert River sector was home to a diverse community of forest birds, with a density of breeding pairs similar to or even higher than the densities reported in the pre-project studies. Overall, the results indicate that breeding populations of forest birds were not impacted by the construction of the diversion. For the Rupert diversion bay section, the results seem to indicate that in 2017, and again in 2021, the riparian areas of the Rupert diversion bays are not yet as well developed as those of the Rupert River, and that the establishment of forest bird populations in the diversion bays will require a longer period than anticipated.

WHEREAS the COMEX has reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and considers that the 2017 and 2021 forest bird monitoring reports have met the objectives set. COMEX members have no additional comments to make on this subject, although they have noted that restoring populations in the diversion bay area will require more time.

#2024-0424-07: *write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the documents submitted by the proponent and have no comments.*

Action: Send a letter to the Provincial Administrator

5) Other business

a) **Extension of forest access roads "H, Section west" and "I"**

The Executive Secretary informed COMEX members that the project's proponent, Matériaux Blanchet, had contacted the secretariat for a summary of the status of the project analysis. The Executive Secretary sent the proponent the letter, dated September 23, 2023, and published on the COMEX website, summarizing the situation. MELCCFP analysts will also be checking on the status of the caribou protection strategy after May 1, 2024.

b) **James Bay Lithium Mine Project, Galaxy Lithium Inc.: Processing of monitoring documents on certificate of authorization conditions**

After checking with analysts at the MELCCFP, the Executive Secretary informed COMEX members that the proponent was planning land preparation work (deforestation, road construction, etc.) to facilitate mine construction. Mr. Lucas del Vecchio confirmed that the Eastmain community had been informed of the upcoming work on the site. The order of priority for processing documents submitted by the proponent was confirmed with the COMEX. In addition, the COMEX received documents concerning transport management on April 4 and 9, 2024.

c) **COMEX Annual Report 2023–2204**

The Executive Secretary has begun drafting the COMEX annual report for 2023–2024 and will follow up with Mr. Lainé to formulate the Chairman's message.

d) **Workshop at Québec Mines + Energy 2024**

Mr. Robert Joly has drafted a proposal for a COMEX-organized workshop, which will be forwarded to the Québec Mine et Énergie organizing committee, on the cumulative impacts of transportation caused by the mining industry on roads in Eeyou Istchee Baie-James. The proposal was approved by COMEX members. The Executive Secretary will

submit the workshop proposal to the organizers via the Québec Mines + Énergie website by May 13, 2024.

e) **The Grand Alliance**

COMEX members are invited to read the Transportation Infrastructure Feasibility Study - Final Reports published on the Grand Alliance website in April 2024. https://www.lagrandealliance.quebec/feasibility/

f) **Projects on the agenda for meetings scheduled for April and May 2024**

- Windfall Mining Project - Addendum: Impact study (May 2024)
- James Bay Lithium Mine Project - Monitoring of conditions (May 2024 - construction transportation plan, MHH plan, fish plan/June 2024 - transportation and others)
- Rose Lithium-Tantalum Mining Project - MODCA and condition monitoring (June/July 2024 - Responses QC-01 lacks information on caribou)
- Whabouchi Mining Project - MODCA: Optimization of mining operations (Air quality/contaminant dispersion modelling is incomplete - June/July 2024)

6) Next meeting

The next COMEX meeting is scheduled for May 21, 2024, in person in Québec City.

Appendix A Follow-up correspondence from March 28, 2024 to April 24, 2024					
Project	**From**	**To**	**Document**	**Date**	**Action - Comments**
Message of condolence	Luc Lainé COMEX	Chief Irene Neeposh Cree First Nation of Waswanipi	Letter	Sent by priority mail April 2, 2024	
Message of thanks	Luc Lainé COMEX	Kathryn Lawson COMEX Translator	Letter	Transmitted April 2, 2024	
James Bay Lithium Mine Project, by Galaxy Lithium Inc. Ref.: 3214-14-055	Denis Couture Galaxy Lithium	Marie-Josée Lizotte Deputy Minister MELCCFP	Monitoring of Condition 24 (Transportation management plan - Operations phase) and Condition 27 (Road traffic monitoring program)	Transmitted March 26, 2024	*For recommendation*
	Murielle Vachon MELCCFP	Luc Lainé COMEX		Transmitted April 3, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 4, 2024	
James Bay Lithium Mine Project, by Galaxy Lithium Inc. Ref.: 3214-14-055	Denis Couture Galaxy Lithium	Marie-Josée Lizotte Deputy Minister MELCCFP	Monitoring of Conditions 26 - Summary of agreement with road maintenance managers	Transmitted March 28, 2024	*For information*
	Murielle Vachon MELCCFP	Luc Lainé COMEX		Transmitted April 4, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 9, 2024	
Rose Lithium-Tantalum by Corporation Lithium Éléments Critiques inc Ref.: 3214-14-053	Nancy Duquet-Harvey CELC	Marie-Josée Lizotte Deputy Minister MELCCFP	Additional information (Answers to questions and comments: MODCA for the workers' camp and for the addition of borrow pits)	Transmitted on March 27 and April 2, 2024	*For recommendation*
	Murielle Vachon MELCCFP	Luc Lainé COMEX		Transmitted April 4, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 9, 2024	

Appendix A Follow-up correspondence from March 28, 2024 to April 24, 2024					
Project	**From**	**To**	**Document**	**Date**	**Action - Comments**
Waswanipi municipal household waste landfill site project by the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi Ref.: 3214-16-068	Luc Lainé COMEX	Isaac Voyageur Regional Administrator CNG	Sending a request for further information (questions and comments - QC03)	Transmitted April 12, 2024	*For recommendation*
	Isaac Voyageur Regional Administrator CNG	Rhonda O. Cooper Cree First Nation of Waswanipi		Transmitted April 18, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 19, 2024	
Renard diamondiferous mine project by Stornoway Diamonds Ref.: 3214-14-041	Luc Lainé COMEX	Marie-Josée Lizotte Deputy Minister MELCCFP	Forwarding of questions and comments related to the cessation of activities at the mine	Transmitted April 12, 2024 Acknowledged April 12, 2024	*For information*
	Murielle Vachon MELCCFP	Raphaël Perreault Stornoway Diamonds		Transmitted April 19, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 22, 2024	
Rose Lithium-Tantalum by Corporation Lithium Éléments Critiques inc Ref.: 3214-14-053	Nancy Duquet-Harvey CELC	Marie-Josée Lizotte Deputy Minister MELCCFP	Transmission of documents: Follow-up to BOD Condition 9 (Update on surface water and sediment characterization)	Transmitted April 18, 2024	*For information*
	Murielle Vachon MELCCFP	Luc Lainé COMEX		Transmitted April 24, 2024 Received by COMEX on April 24, 2024	
Development project of a new in-trench landfill at Wemindji by the Cree Nation of Wemindji of Wemindji Ref.: 3219-16-002	Luc Lainé COMEX	Isaac Voyageur Regional Administrator CNG	Transmission of a request for further information (questions and comments - QC01)	Transmitted April 24, 2024	*For recommendation*