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DATE:	July 20, 2017
PLACE:	COMEX office 201 President Kennedy Ave. – Office PK-2840 Montréal (Québec) H2X 3Y7
PRESENT:	Suzann Méthot, Chairperson, Québec Daniel Berrouard, Québec Robert Joly, Québec Brian Craik, CNG Vanessa Chalifour, Executive Secretary
ABSENT:	John Paul Murdoch, CNG

1) CALL TO ORDER AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

A project was added to the agenda:

- Whabouchi Mining Project, Nemaska Lithium Inc.
 - Request to modify conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 of the certificate of authorization and the final effluent discharge site

Two matters were added to “Other business”:

- Summary of the meeting with the Provincial Administrator
- Consultation on the federal reform

2) ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 354TH MEETING

The minutes of the 354th meeting were adopted as presented.

Action: Translate and file the 354th meeting minutes

3) CORRESPONDENCE AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION

Correspondence and follow-up from June 20 to July 19, 2017 are presented in Appendix A.

4) 355 A MEETING – JULY 4, 2017

REF. No.: 3214-14-042

- a. Whabouchi Mining Project, Nemaska Lithium Inc.
 - Request to modify conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 of the certificate of authorization and the final effluent discharge site
 - For approval

A conference call between the COMEX members and the MDDELCC analyst in charge of the file was held on July 4, 2017.

Overall, in reading the information provided by the proponent in relation to conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 of the CA and the request to change the location of the final effluent discharge site, COMEX decided not to submit comments until additional information is received from the proponent.

5) RENARD DIAMOND PROJECT
REF. No.: 3214-14-041

- a. Request to amend the CA – Modified processed kimberlite containment area (request and addendum) (June 6 and 19, 2017)
 - For recommendation

WHEREAS on June 6, 2017, COMEX received, for a recommendation, a request to amend the certificate of authorization in relation to the modified processed kimberlite containment area;

WHEREAS on June 16, 2017, COMEX received, for a recommendation, additional information regarding the request to amend the certificate of authorization in relation to the modified processed kimberlite containment area;

In reading the information received, the COMEX members note that the modifications the proponent wants to make to its processed kimberlite containment area will not change, in the short term, the authorized surface area, which will remain around 72 hectares. However, the planned changes in tailings management will shorten the initial storage period by 10 years (nearly 2/3) such that the remaining 29.5 MT of processed kimberlite produced during the operation phase will have to be stored elsewhere in the mine area; in other words, outside of the initially projected footprint. As a result, the proponent will eventually have to submit a new request to amend the CA to the Administrator, for authorization.

Based on a review of the submitted documents taking into account the opinions received from experts at the MDDELCC, MERN and Cree Nation Government, the COMEX members are confident that groundwater will be protected and that there will be no significant alteration in the quality of treated mine effluent.

WHEREAS the members reviewed the document on the in-house analysis and are satisfied on the whole;

CONSEQUENTLY, the COMEX members decided:

#2017-0720-01: *to write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the request to amend the certificate of authorization and recommend that he authorize the requested amendment with the following conditions:*

- **Condition 1:** *The minimum distance between the lowest elevation at the crest of the berms of the modified processed kimberlite containment area (MPKCA), including the permeable berm and the permeable rip-rap berm, and the surface of the water in the MPKCA, i.e. the freeboard within the meaning of Directive 019, must be at least one (1) metre for any event less than or equal to the 1000-year design flood.*
- **Condition 2:** *The proponent must install visual indicators enabling measurement of the berm freeboard of the MPKCA and the catch basin at any time.*
- **Condition 3:** *In years four (4) and nine (9) of operation of the MPKCA, the proponent must update the containment berm geotechnical stability study. The updated study must incorporate data collected during in situ geotechnical investigation campaigns, including an assessment of the potential for liquefaction of fine tailings based on the field data. The updated study must be sent to the Review Committee (COMEX) for information purposes.*
- **Condition 4:** *The proponent's environmental and social monitoring program must include submission of an annual report to COMEX discussing the volume of processed kimberlite disposed of and the volume available for storage in the MPKCA. The report must also discuss any issues or problems that arose during use and the redevelopment work undertaken. In addition, the report must explain the steps taken to identify a site for a new processed kimberlite containment area, indicating the timeline for approval of the site by the Administrator, development of the containment area, and the ongoing consultations.*

Action: Write to the Provincial Administrator

6) WHABOUCHI MINING PROJECT, NEMASKA LITHIUM INC.
REF. No.: 3214-14-042

- a. Request to modify conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 of the certificate of authorization and the final effluent discharge site
 - For approval

WHEREAS on June 14, 2017, COMEX received, for a recommendation, a copy of the request to amend conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 of the CA and the final effluent discharge site;

Changing the final effluent discharge site became necessary after the tallyman expressed concerns about mine effluent. The tallyman is concerned, in particular, about the visual impact of the pipeline, the impact on ice cover and the impact of mine effluent discharged near the Bible camp, a place of cultural value to the local population.

After going over the documents submitted by the proponent, the COMEX members thought that changing the final effluent discharge site was a good idea in terms of social acceptability and potentially higher dilution of final effluent.

CONSEQUENTLY, the COMEX members decided:

#2017-0720-02: *to write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members reviewed the request to modify conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 and change the final effluent discharge site. However, the letter will deal solely with the final effluent discharge site. COMEX's recommendations regarding conditions 12, 14, 17 and 18 will be sent to the Provincial Administrator at a later date. COMEX considers that additional information is needed to complete the review process. Therefore, the proponent is asked to answer the following questions:*

- 1. In his mine effluent dilution study, the consultant says that analyses indicated that dilution is more susceptible to 250-mm pipes than 350-mm pipes for maximum effluent dilution. The proponent must confirm what size pipes will be used.*
- 2. There is a degree of uncertainty with regard to the bathymetric data at the discharge point. The latter is liable to modify the dilution factor of the receiving waters. The proponent must validate this information.*
- 3. The low-water flow used for modelling is slightly more conservative than Q2-7. Instead, the low-water flow Q10-7 should be used for modelling. The proponent must provide the low-water flow Q10-7 (7-day, 10-year recurrence interval).*
- 4. It was estimated that treated effluent from the Whabouchi mine would have the same mass density as the receiving waters and a similar temperature to runoff from Nemiscau River watershed. Considering that difference in density is an important parameter in the adjacent mixing zone, the assumed effluent density should be validated, particularly the anticipated total dissolved solid concentrations in discharged effluent.*
- 5. Experts confirmed that the discharge point should not be closer to the bank than the distance used for modelling purposes so that effluent does not flow back into the recirculation zone downstream. In his study, the consultant says that, if technically and economically feasible, the discharge point should be located farther away from the left bank than the discharge site considered in his study. The proponent must indicate whether increasing the distance between the discharge point and the bank is feasible and, if so, indicate where final discharge point will be located.*

6. *The environmental discharge objectives (EDO) for this project need to be recalculated to reflect the change in effluent discharge site.*
7. *The hydraulic conditions at the new discharge point are far less likely to create a build-up of contaminated sediment than at the discharge point in Lac des Montagnes. The relevance of monitoring sediment quality should be reassessed.*
8. *The proponent mentions that the mine water management plan will need to be modified as a result of the change in the final effluent discharge site. The proponent must submit an updated management plan, including the volumes of mine water conveyed to the sedimentation basins and the modifications made to the basins. The proponent must ensure that the design capacity of the basins is adequate to collect the new volumes of mine water anticipated:*
 - *The new mine water management plan must not result in mixing of different types of water with different characteristics (dilution), as stipulated in section 2.1.5 of Directive 019.*
 - *The requirements of section 2.9.3 of Directive 019 must be met for basin D and the pit dewatering basin, in particular:*
 - *the design flood recurrence interval based on the type of tailings;*
 - *the capacity of the impoundment facility to contain the design flood;*
 - *maintenance of a 1-m freeboard during any event less than or equal to the design flood;*
 - *installation of an emergency spillway to safely draw off a probable maximum flood;*
 - *compliance with the safety factors in Table 2.7.*
9. *The siting of the final effluent could have a major impact on sensitive aquatic habitats located in the section where the effluent pipe is installed, as well as in the area of the effluent dilution plume. Yet, the proponent does not mention in the document submitted for approval whether a characterization study of fish habitat was conducted. The proponent must conduct a characterization study of fish habitat that could be impacted by the effluent pipe and the dilution plume. Note that anticipated habitat losses must be offset, the same as those already identified and quantified during the mining phase.*
10. *The proponent must describe all of the physical environments the pipe runs through, in particular wetlands and terrestrial ecosystems. For that purpose, it must submit a detailed map of the pipe layout and the affected biophysical elements. The proponent must describe the anticipated impacts of construction of the pipe and the avoidance and mitigation measures it intends to put in place. Consequently, it is important to note that the proponent will have to adjust its wetland compensation plan.*

Action: Write to the Provincial Administrator

7) Planned forest roads “H, Section west” and “I”

Ref. No.: 3214-05-075

- a. Follow-up on conditions 4 and 9
 - Condition 4: For recommendation

WHEREAS on June 2, 2017, COMEX received, for approval, the statement of compliance of condition 4 of the certificate of authorization for the above-mentioned project and, for information, the statement of compliance of condition 9;

On May 12, 2017, the proponent sent the Administrator, for approval, the natural environment characterization program required by condition 4 of the certificate of authorization issued on April 28, 2016. The program must be approved before the proponent begins the characterization work. As required under condition 5, the proponent must also submit the characterization reports to the Administrator for approval, and construction work may not begin until after the Administrator has approved the reports.

The proponent’s characterization program proposes an “as we go” approach, that is, characterization studies would be conducted as sections of the road are built. The studies would be conducted over a distance of 2-3 km upstream of the construction work. The reports required under condition 5 would be submitted and then, following their approval, the forest road would be built as far as the next study site. The proponent’s reasoning for taking this type of approach is the absence of road access to the area.

CONSEQUENTLY, the COMEX members decided:

#2017-0720-03: *to write to the Provincial Administrator to inform him that the COMEX members took note of the compliance with conditions 4 and 9 of the certificate of authorization and consider that additional information is needed in order to clarify certain aspects of the natural environment characterization program. COMEX would like the proponent to answer the following questions, taking COMEX’s comments into consideration.*

Condition 4:

1. “As we go” approach

The proponent is hoping to receive the necessary approvals for the road work as the characterization reports are submitted, thereby creating a “moving wheel.”

COMEX will have to review each report before making the appropriate recommendation, a process that will take several weeks per report. What is the timeline for this approach? What will the costs be, especially in terms of obtaining the necessary permits or licences and the potential financial losses at work sites.

Would it be conceivable for the proponent to limit the number of surveys/inventories to two or three at the most, while adjusting them to the life cycles of the target species?

The proponent also proposes to conduct the characterization studies approximately 2-3 km upstream of road work. That may not be a suitable distance for certain species that may already have been affected by nearby construction work and it would be too late to modify the road layout “after the fact” so as to protect their habitats. Could the proponent conceivably keep a minimum distance of 5 km between survey/inventory areas and the sites of road work?

Did the proponent consider alternative means of accessing characterization sites (e.g. helicopter, ATV)?

Furthermore, the proponent says that, even if characterization of the environment will focus on “specific” sites, namely borrow pits and watercourse crossings, field staff will keep an eye out, when travelling in the road layout, for sites and species of special interest (wetlands, species at risk, etc.). Characterization studies of these “other” sites must be conducted in the same way as “specific” sites, as the case may be. COMEX would like to remind the proponent that the characterization program must cover all road layouts for forest roads H-West and I.

2. Life/biological cycles

The period during which characterization work is carried out is particularly important in terms of observing certain species, whether plant or animal, based on their life/biological cycles. The characterization program does not seem to take this into account and the planned construction schedule suggests that characterization work will be conducted in summer or fall, without considering the best survey period for specific species or groups of species.

What consideration will be given to conducting surveys at the best time for each species and coordinating this with the proponent’s “as we go” approach. The proponent must also explain the sampling method and calendar for each species covered by the characterization program.

3. Recognized specialists

The proponent intends to raise forest workers' awareness about what to look for and have the characterization studies done by forest technicians under the supervision of professionals where necessary.

COMEX applauds the proponent's initiative to educate field workers about noting observations of interest. However, observations and data collection need to be performed by recognized specialists in the field, as stipulated in condition 4 of the certificate of authorization.

In order for the characterization program to be credible, the proponent must indicate the recognized specialists or firms it intends to hire to conduct the characterization work and write the reports. The proponent must explain how the specialists' experience qualifies them for each area of expertise concerned.

4. Watercourses

The proponent plans to conduct fish inventories only in watercourses T-1, T-9, T-22, T-32, T-36 and T-37 and limit characterization of watercourse approaches to the 20-m riparian strip in the road right-of-way.

The characterization program should cover all four permanent watercourses crossed by the roads, as stipulated in condition 4. Considering the potential of intermittent watercourses, the proponent must add, at a minimum, watercourses T-2, T-18 and T-21.

The tallyman should be called on to help identify spawning grounds. A visual inspection should be conducted prior to sampling.

5. Wetlands

The proposed characterization program targets borrow pits and watercourse crossing sites only. However, it appears from Map QC-6a in the document containing the proponent's responses to the additional questions of November 27, 2015 that forest roads "H, Section west" and "I" cross a number of wetlands.

The characterization program must also include areas harbouring wetlands. Wetland characterization generally requires assistance from experts in the field. The proponent must show that the person responsible for conducting this survey is qualified.

6. Use of traditional knowledge

Although using the two forums identified by the proponent might be good, it would be better to use just the monitoring committee referred to in condition 9 or to hold consultations specifically on the planned roads. Using the results of MFFP consultations on annual programs (PRAN), as proposed by the proponent, could have a weaker outcome and create confusion among land users. Therefore, to ensure that tallymen or their representatives know what issues they can expect to be consulted on, it would be best to limit the consultation to this specific project. Furthermore, the proponent should consult not just tallymen, but other Cree users as well. The band council or monitoring committee could help identify who to consult.

The proponent should be prepared for its consultations with tallymen or the monitoring committee referred to in condition 9 by identifying the type of information that will be useful, especially for the characterization program. It is important that the Cree interviewees know exactly why they are being consulted, what the information they provide will be used for, and what the proponent wants to know from each of them. To that end, the proponent would gain from calling on an expert, such as an anthropologist who is an expert on the region, as it could improve the quality of the information gathered for characterization purposes as well as ensure respectful treatment of Aboriginal knowledge.

7. Description of wildlife and wildlife habitats: proposed methodology

Opportunistic characterization of wildlife habitats is not appropriate, as it is not possible to identify all of the species that are present (which is the purpose of a characterisation study). A summary methodology is not appropriate either. Survey protocols for forest birds exist (e.g. survey listening points, 2 stops during nesting season, with or without use of playback recordings of birds' calls). This method is recommended. As the nesting season is short, and already mid-/late summer, it will be too late to conduct surveys after the nesting season. For terrestrial wildlife, this method will not make it possible to detect the presence or potential presence of the species listed in the impact assessment statement.

The characterization technique used for wildlife and wildlife habitats must be revised and improved to apply best practice and standards in this matter.

8. Inventory of wildlife species at risk

The proponent should add the following species to its list of species at risk (“species with a particular status” in the proponent’s environmental impact assessment): Northern Myotis (Schedule 1 SARA, endangered) and Little Brown Myotis (Schedule 1 SARA, endangered). Special attention should be given in the bird survey to the presence of Bank Swallow colonies in existing borrow pits to be used by the proponent. Although the Bank Swallow is not designated a protected or vulnerable species in Québec, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) has recommended that it be considered a threatened species in Canada because it has seen a decline amounting to a loss of 98% of its Canadian population over the last 40 years. A visual inspection of the walls of existing gravel and sand pits could be conducted prior to the commencement of work. If the presence of Bank Swallow colonies is observed, this information must be included in the characterization report required under condition 5 (and in the protection measures required under condition 6).

The list of species at risk (“species with a particular status”) should be revised by indicating the status assigned to them under federal and Québec legislation.

9. Woodland caribou

In a letter dated May 12, 2017, the proponent informed the Administrator that its characterization program does not include woodland caribou because the MFFP has a monitoring program specifically for this species and the proponent will be contributing to the program as required under condition 3 of the certificate of authorization.

In practice, the purpose of the MFFP program is to monitor woodland caribou populations over the medium and long terms. The aim of condition 3 of the CA is to involve the proponent in assessing the impacts of the forest roads’ construction and use.

The proponent should include woodland caribou in its characterization program in case its presence is observed.

10. Study area for the characterization program

In the event that characterization of the natural environment reveals the need to modify the road layout, how does the proponent intend to proceed so as not to limit the characterization to the road-of-way currently contemplated? Has the proponent considered enlarging the study area for characterization purposes in order to identify alternative layouts should it be necessary to modify the layout?

Condition 9:

On May 2, 2017, the proponent sent the Administrator information regarding the establishment of a monitoring committee, a requirement of condition 9 of the certificate of authorization issued on April 28, 2016. The establishment of a smooth running monitoring committee is a prerequisite to building forest roads H-West and I.

Condition 9 stipulates that “[t]he proponent shall establish a monitoring committee with the Waswanipi community, including the tallymen, in order to share information on the work’s progress, anticipated impacts, mitigation measures implemented and results obtained concerning the monitoring of woodland caribou. The proponent shall submit the minutes of this committee to the Administrator for information purposes.”

COMEX has learned of some letters exchanged with respect to the monitoring committee provided for in condition 9 of the certificate of authorization. Among other issues, the proponent questioned the Provincial Administrator about the committee’s operation. COMEX wishes to comment on the matter.

According to a letter sent to the Administrator on May 2, the proponent confirmed that the monitoring committee has been established. In fact, the committee met on March 9 and submitted the minutes of the meeting. However, that is the only meeting it has held, despite calling three more. In a letter addressed to the Administrator on June 15, 2017, the proponent stated that [Translation] “no meetings have been held apart from the one to establish the committee. In addition, it has been impossible to get in touch with the Cree members of the committee. The committee is calling on the Administrator to provide guidance and direction for the Cree community.” Also, according to the proponent, [Translation] “it is hard to imagine that the process will come to an end without the intervention of a government authority.”

Furthermore, in a letter addressed to Isabelle Fortin at the MFFP, dated June 13, 2017, a copy of which COMEX obtained, Waswanipi Cree Chief Marcel Happyjack passed on the concerns of the Joint Working Group for Waswanipi. Apparently, the proponent informed the JWG that it planned to build additional roads running parallel to roads H-west and I without submitting them to the review process, the same as with roads H-west and I. The company would thereby have access to the timber resource without complying with the conditions of the certificate of authorization issued for the construction of roads H-west and I.

Chief Happyjack’s letter also mentions that the matter was discussed by the Cree-Québec Forestry Board and it was agreed to refer the matter for mediation between all of the parties and, if the mediation process fails, submit the matter to the conciliation process provided for in Chapter 3 of the *Paix des Braves*.

In yet another letter brought to COMEX's attention, this time addressed to Marie-Renée Roy and dated July 14, Chief Marcel Happyjack explains why the proponent implied that the community was not cooperative in following up on condition 9. In the community's view, the objective of the committee is to share information on the anticipated impacts and the planned mitigation measures before building the roads. However, Waswanipi never received that information (conditions 4 and 5), and the archeological potential study and woodland caribou monitoring program are not final. The community considers those documents to form the basis of constructive dialogue and are essential in order for the community to contribute to the dialogue on anticipated impacts and possible mitigation measures.

Lastly, COMEX was contacted by the Regional Administrator, who is also Director of Environment and Remedial Works for the Cree Nation Government, about the whole issue between the proponent and the community of Waswanipi. He apparently wants to organize a working meeting between all of the interested parties (proponent, community of Waswanipi, MFFP, Cree-Québec Forestry Board, Cree Nation Government's Department of Environment and Remedial Works) to find solutions to the dispute over follow-up to the conditions for building roads H-west and I.

Given all of the above, COMEX thinks that the parties must be encouraged to continue the dispute resolution process and that the monitoring committee established in March must start meeting again. COMEX would remind the parties that Chapter 11 of the *Paix des Braves* provides for a mechanism to resolve forestry disputes that have not otherwise been resolved.

Action: Write to the Provincial Administrator

8) 2017-2018 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

The text of the 2017-2018 Action Plan was revised by adding "In collaboration with the MDDELCC and COMEV" at the beginning of Action 1.2, which now reads: "In collaboration with the MDDELCC and COMEV, develop and adopt a systematic approach for considering climate change issues in the environmental and social impact review of projects in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory".

9) MEETING OF ANALYSTS

The analysts' meeting scheduled for July 18, 2017 was pushed back to September 2017.

10) OTHER BUSINESS

a. Summary of the meeting with the Provincial Administrator

Suzann Méthot said that she'd met with the Provincial Administrator, who thinks COMEX's strategic action plan is a good one. Yves Rochon confirmed that the recent reform of the EQA, which provides for, among other things, a revision of the public register of environmental impact assessments by March 2018, will also include provisions for authorization of projects submitted to the northern procedure.

b. Consultation on the federal reform

The deadline for submitting comments is August 28. The JBACE will be submitting comments and COMEX is prepared to contribute. Robert Joly will go over the document and submit comments to the JBACE on behalf of COMEX.

11) NEXT MEETINGS

- a. August 30, Montréal
- b. September 27-28: It was suggested that the meeting be held in the territory and that COMEX visit the Bachelor mine at the same time.
- c. October 19, Montréal
- d. November 8, Montréal

Appendix A Correspondence and follow-up: June 20 to July 19, 2017					
Project	From	To	Document	Date	Action - Comments
Eastmain-1-A/Rupert diversion 3214-10-017	Steve Shooner Hydro-Québec	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Monitoring of integrity of the use of natural spawning grounds developed for lake trout, 2015 study report	Sent: May 25, 2017	
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Monitoring of integrity of the use of natural spawning grounds developed for lake trout, 2015 study report	Received: June 28, 2017	<i>For information</i>
Eastmain-1-A/Rupert diversion 3214-10-017	Steve Shooner Hydro-Québec	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Environmental monitoring of anadromous lake cisco, 2014-2015 study report and monitoring results (2008-2015)	Sent: May 25, 2017	
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Environmental monitoring of anadromous lake cisco, 2014-2015 study report and monitoring results (2008-2015)	Received: June 28, 2017	<i>For information</i>
Eastmain-1-A/Rupert diversion 3214-10-017	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Monitoring of hydrology, hydraulics and continental thermal regime – 2014 and 2015 reports	Sent: July 5, 2017 Acknowledgement of receipt: July 6, 2016	

Appendix A Correspondence and follow-up: June 20 to July 19, 2017					
Project	From	To	Document	Date	Action - Comments
Kakabat granular material deposit project and Jibaud river crossing	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Isaac Voyageur Regional Administrator	Project authorization	Sent: June 27, 2017	
	Isaac Voyageur Regional Administrator	Dennis Georgekish Wemindji Cree Nation	Certificate of authorization	Received: June 28, 2017	
Eleonore Mine, Opinaca Mines Ltd. 3214-14-042	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Request to amend the comprehensive certificate of authorization. Enlargement of waste rock dump (Phase V).	Sent: June 27, 2017 Acknowledgement of receipt: June 29, 2017	
Planned forest roads “H-Section west” and “T”, Matériaux Blanchet 3214-05-075	Roch Plusquellec Matériaux Blanchet	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Status on the environmental impact assessment	Sent: June 15, 2017	
	Alexis Deshaies EnviroCri	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Compliance with conditions of the certificate of authorization – Condition 9	Sent: June 23, 2017	
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Follow-up on conditions	Received: July 5, 2017	<i>For information</i>
Planned construction of a wood pellet facility in Chapais, Rentech inc. 3214-23-005	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Project update	Sent: June 28, 2017 Acknowledgement of receipt: July 3, 2017	
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Pierre-Olivier Morency Rentech inc.	Project update	Received: July 5, 2017	

Appendix A Correspondence and follow-up: June 20 to July 19, 2017					
Project	From	To	Document	Date	Action - Comments
Whabouchi Mining Project, Nemaska Lithium Inc. 3214-14-052	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Responses to conditions 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the CA and condition 2 of the amended CA dated July 27, 2016	Received: June 20, 2017	<i>For information</i>
	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Responses to conditions 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the CA and condition 2 of the amended CA dated July 27, 2016	Sent: July 5, 2017 Acknowledgement of receipt: July 6, 2017	
	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Patrick Beauchesne Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Response to condition 2 of the amended CA dated July 27, 2016	Sent: July 13, 2017 Acknowledgement of receipt: July 13, 2017	
Project to mine and process 900 000 tonnes of gold ore from the Bachelor Lake property in Desmaraisville 3214-14-027	Pascal Hamelin Metanor Resources	Marie-Renée Roy Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Progress report on the tailings water treatment plant – Condition 11	Sent: June 15, 2017	
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Progress report on the tailings water treatment plant – Condition 11	Received: July 4, 2017	<i>For information</i>
Renard Diamond Project 3214-14-041	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Request to amend the CA, Modified processed kimberlite containment area	Received: June 6, 2017	<i>For recommendation</i>
	Mireille Paul MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Request to amend the CA, Modified processed kimberlite containment area, Receipt of an addendum	Received: June 19, 2017	<i>For recommendation</i>
New deputy minister of MDDELCC	Suzann Méthot COMEX	Patrick Beauchesne Deputy Minister MDDELCC	Congratulations and request to meet	Sent: July 10, 2017	