DETOUR GOLD

EB-2011-0115

Detour Gold Corporation

Application for Leave to Construct the Detour Lake Power Project Phase II – Island Falls to Pinard TS

7760342.1

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

PHASE II – ISLAND FALLS TO PINARD TS

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IN THE MATTER of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, S.O. 1998, c.15, Schedule B;

AND IN THE MATTER of an Application by Detour Gold Corporation for an Order or Orders granting Leave to Construct new Transmission Facilities in the District of Cochrane between Island Falls and the Pinard Transformer Station.

DETOUR LAKE
POWER PROJECT
PHASE II – ISLAND FALLS TO PINARD TS

APPLICATION

1) Detour Gold Corporation ("**Detour**" or the "**Applicant**") is a corporation with its head office in Toronto, Ontario. Detour carries on the business of developing and operating mines. Detour is in the process of redeveloping the Detour Lake Mine (the "**Mine**") approximately 180 km northeast of the Town of Cochrane near the Ontario/Quebec border. It is a publicly traded company on the Toronto Stock Exchange with the symbol DGC. Publicly available information on Detour has been provided at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Appendix A and B.

2) Detour hereby applies to the Ontario Energy Board (the "**Board**") pursuant to section 92 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, S.O. 1998, c. 15 Sched. B (the "**OEB Act**") for an order or orders granting leave to construct approximately 38 kilometres transmission line (the "**Project**" or "**Transmission Line**") and facilities. Detour also applies, pursuant to section 97 of the OEB Act, for approval of the form of easement agreement found in Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 4.

3) On November 25, 2010, the Ontario Energy Board in its Decisions and Reasons EB-2010-0243 granted Detour leave to construct approximately 138km of transmission line. EB-2010-0243 was referred to (and will continue to be referred to) as Phase I. Detour is currently in the process of constructing Phase I. Phase II refers to the necessary work to enable the transmission of electricity to the Mine for the completion of construction, commissioning and operation. The Mine will have a Phase II maximum demand of approximately 92MW.

4) The Phase II facilities, which are the subject of this Application, include:

   a) The construction of 38km of transmission line from Island Falls to Pinard Transformer Station ("**TS**"). This transmission line will be constructed generally parallel to the existing Hydro One transmission line, circuit C2H and C3H. The routing of this transmission line will be as shown in Exhibit B, Tab 2; Schedule 2. The transmission line will be operated at 230kv.

   b) The removal of the connection of the Phase I transmission from Island Falls such that the connection to the 115kV transmission system is eliminated and connected to the newly constructed line described in (a).

   c) Other ancillary work as required by the Independent Electricity System Operator (the "**IESO**") or Hydro One Networks Inc. ("**Hydro One**") to complete the connection and energization of the transmission line.

5) Phase II requires modifications to the Pinard TS which will be performed by Hydro One. While this work is necessary for the completion of the Project, Detour is not seeking approval of such work in this Application for leave to construct.

6) The list of interest parties includes Hydro One Networks Inc. (**"Hydro One")**, the Independent Electricity System Operator (the "**IESO**") and landowners and rights holders in close proximity to the proposed Transmission Line. In addition, Detour has been communicating with the Moose Cree First Nation, the Wahgoshig First Nation, Taykwa Tagamou Nation and the Métis Nation of Ontario. A list of interested parties is provided in

Exhibit A, Tab 3, Schedule 2. A list if impacted landowners may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 6. The vast majority of the land is Crown land for which a permit will be required from the Ministry of Natural Resources.

7) The Applicant is in the process of completing a system impact assessment with the IESO. A copy of the System Impact Assessment ("**SIA**") Draft and the report of the Applicant's consultant, AMEC, may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedules 2 and 2.1 respectively. The results of the SIA indicate there are no anticipated adverse impacts on the transmission or distribution system.

8) A customer impact assessment ("**CIA**") is currently being completed by Hydro One Networks Inc. which will describe the impacts, if any, to reliability of service for other customers and will be filed as soon as it is completed. Detour will adhere to the requirements of the CIA and SIA.

9) An overview map of the proposed project is provided at Exhibit A, Tab 2, Schedule 2.

10) Construction of the Project is anticipated to begin December of 2011 with commissioning occurring April 2012. Construction during the winter months is environmentally friendlier and necessary to avoid delaying the entire mine project 1 year.

11) Detour will finance and construct the Project using its own resources and as such the Project will have no adverse impact on other ratepayers. It is anticipated that the addition of the load from the Mine, once operational, will have a beneficial impact for other ratepayers. Once constructed, Detour intends to retain ownership of the transmission line. A wholesale license application required for participation in the IESO market has been submitted to the OEB separately (Proceeding EB-2011-0079). An application to the IESO will also be made in due course to become a market participant.

12) Detour requests the Board issue a Letter of Direction for publishing the Notice of Application and Hearing, in the Timmins Daily Press, the Wawatay News, the Cochrane Times Post and

that a copy be posted on the website of the Applicant. These newspapers were used during the environmental assessment process regarding the Project.

13) The Application is supported by written evidence which is pre-filed and may be amended and updated from time to time prior to the Board's final decision on this Application. Detour may seek meetings with Board Staff and other interested parties in an attempt to identify and reach agreement on issues arising out of this Application.

14) Detour request the Board issue a decision in this matter prior to at its earliest opportunity but not later than September 30, 2011 in order that construction may commence in December, 2011.

15) Detour requests that correspondence in this proceeding be conducted in English and that all correspondence should be directed to:

a) The Applicant:

Address:	Detour Gold Corporation Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower 200 Bay Street, Suite 2200 Box #23 Toronto, ON M2J 2J1
	Attention: Mr. Derek Teevan
Telephone:	(416)304-0800
Fax:	(416)304-0184
Email:	DTeevan@detourgold.com

b) The Applicant's Counsel:

Address:	Aird & Berlis LLP Suite 1800, box 754 Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street Toronto, ON M5J 2T6
	Attention: Mr. Scott A. Stoll
Telephone:	(416)865-4703
Fax:	(416)865.1515
Email:	sstoll@airdberlis.com

c) Applicant's Consultant

Address:	SanZoe Consulting Inc. 25 Priest Ave. Minesing, ON L0L 1Y3
	Attention: Wayne Clark
Telephone	(705)728-3284
Fax:	(705)721-0974
Email:	c.w.clark@sympatico.ca

16) Therefore, Detour respectfully requests:

a) An order(s) granting leave to construct the Phase II facilities pursuant to section 92 of the OEB Act;

b) An order(s) approving the form of easement agreement to be offered to each landowner pursuant to section 97 of the OEB Act; and

c) Such order(s) and directions for the publishing of notice, scheduling of events, filing of evidence and submissions in this proceeding.

DATED April 19, 2011 at Toronto, Ontario

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION
By its Counsel
AIRD & BERLIS LLP

Original signed by Scott Stoll

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Scott A. Stoll

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5565000 5540000 5525000 5510000 5495000 5480000

Abitibi R.
Little Abitibi Provincial Park
Little Abitibi R.
North French R.
Wekweyaukastik River
Kesagami River
Lawagamau R.
Detour Lake Site
Detour R.
Pinard
North of the North French River
Fraserdale Wetland Complex
Island Falls
Little Abitibi Provincial Park
Pierre L.

P:\EWP\projects\2008\TC81510 2008 Detour Gold Project\GIS_Data\TransmissionLine_EA\OEP_Application\MXD_Maps\ProposedTransmissionLineRouting_Phase1_and_2.mxd

LEGEND

- Transmission Line End Points
- Primary and Secondary Regional Roads (OBM)
- Provincial Park (OBM)
- Conservation Reserve (OBM)

Proposed Transmission Line Routing Sections (Phase 1)

- New 40 m ROW to connect to Detour Lake Site
- Routing Along Historic ROW with 10 m ROW Expansion to the North
- Routing Along Historic ROW with 10 m ROW Expansion to the South

Proposed Transmission Line Routing (Phase 2)

- Proposed Transmission Line Phase 2 - Island Falls to Pinard

Study Areas (not shown due to scale)

Biophysical Environment - 1 km either side of ROW
Land Use - 1 km either side of ROW
Human Environment - 2.5 km either side of ROW

NOTES:
- Road information, Conservation reserves and Provincial Park extracted from OMNR data provided by MNR Cochrane District.
- Watercourse/waterbody information and contours extracted from National Topographic Database, 1:250k sheets

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Kilometres

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 17N

DETOUR GOLD amec

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

Proposed Transmission Line Routing (Exhibit A, Tab 2, Schedule 2)

PROJECT N°: TC81510	FIGURE: 5-1
SCALE: 1:385,000	DATE: March 2010

SUMMARY OF PREFILED EVIDENCE

Detour has applied to the Board, pursuant to section 92 of the OEB Act, for an order or orders granting leave to construct approximately 38km of transmission line and related facilities (the "**Project**") between Island Falls and Pinard TS, where the project will connect to the Ontario grid system at 230kV. The facilities included in the project are a station at the mine site (previously approved in EB-2010-0243, but being completed in phase II), as well as communications facilities at the mine and Pinard TS. The project is located in the District of Cochrane. There are no organized townships or lower tier municipalities as the Project traverses only geographic townships.

The Project is Phase II of the plan that was identified in EB-2010-0243.

Detour is a publicly traded gold mine company that is in the process of redeveloping the Mine, which is located approximately 180km northeast of the town of Cochrane and just west of the Ontario-Quebec border. The project will connect to a 230kV circuit breaker at Pinard TS. The specific breaker position at Pinard TS is not yet finalized, due to ongoing analysis by Hydro One and the IESO regarding potential future network requirements. Detour proposes to construct, own and operate the Project and does not, at this time, plan to turn the Project over to a licensed transmitter. Measurement for settlement purposes will occur at the Mine and so Detour will not require a transmitter license. the Project is primarily intended to serve the needs of the Mine during operations, but will also be required for the final phases of construction, during the commissioning processes.

The IESO has completed a Draft System Impact Assessment (“SIA”). The Draft SIA is found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 2. The design, construction and operating parameters of the proposed facilities are acceptable and will not have an adverse impact on the IESO controlled grid, although the IESO has reserved the right to direct changes to the facility operating parameters, should reliability issues arise. These conditions are addressed in the SIA and reflect the electrical characteristics of the long supply line between Pinard TS and the Mine, as well as the relative fragility of the Northeast Ontario grid under specific conditions and contingencies, primarily "flow north" conditions.

Detour has requested that Hydro One complete a Customer Impact Assessment. The final SIA and CIA will be filed as evidence when available. Detour will abide by the conditions required by the IESO and Hydro One.

Detour plans to commence construction of the transmission line during December 2011 and to have the line operational in late spring 2012. In order to meet that timeline, all long lead time materials have been ordered and other preparatory activities scheduled or completed, if they were also required for Phase I. A construction schedule can be found at Exhibit B, Tab 5, Schedule 1.

In order for the Board to grant leave to construct, the Board is to consider the following:

> 96(2) In an application under section 92, the Board shall only consider the following when, under subsection (1), it considers whether the construction, expansion or reinforcement of the electricity transmission line or electricity distribution line, or the making of the interconnection, is in the public interest:
>
> 1. The interests of consumers with respect to prices and the reliability and quality of electricity service.
>
> 2. Where applicable and in a manner consistent with the policies of the Government of Ontario, the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources.

It is expected the Project will have a positive impact on the reliability and quality of electricity service. The anticipated demand will be relatively flat 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Project will not require significant changes to the transmission network. It is likely that the Project will have a positive impact on prices as the new load will more fully utilize the existing assets of the transmission network.

In order to complete the project, Detour requires a number of permits and certain land rights both for construction and permanent rights. Detour will obtain the required land rights prior to entering the lands for the construction of the transmission line. A summary of the impacted landowners and rights holders is provided at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 3. Detour has included a draft easement agreement that will be offered to each impacted landowner

where an easement is required. A summary of the required permits is provided in Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1. Detour does not foresee any issues with the issuance of the necessary permits in due course.

Detour has completed the environmental assessment for both Phase I & II. This assessment involved extensive consultations with the public, government agencies, First Nations and Metis. Detour has memoranda of understanding with the Moose Cree First Nation, the Wagoshig First Nation and the Taykwa Tagamou First Nation. Detour has also consulted with Hydro One, the IESO, landowners and permitting authorities. A summary of the consultation is provided at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1- Appendix A.

Prior to the beginning of construction on Phase I, Detour received approval of the environmental assessment for both phases of the power project, as well as all necessary permits to enable Phase I construction. There will be a need for additional specific permits to enable phase II construction and these will be applied for with the appropriate agencies and authorities before phase II construction begins.

The design of the proposed facilities is in accordance with the Transmission System Code, the IESO market rules and good utility practice.

For the reasons provided in support of this Application, Detour submits that the proposed facilities are in the "public interest" and should be approved under Section 92 of the OEB Act. accordingly, deetour request an Order from the Board granting leave to construct pursuant to Section 92 of the OEB Act as soon as possible and, in any event, by September 30, 2011.

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

PHASE II - ISLAND FALLS TO PINARD TS

LIST OF INTERESTED PARTIES

Interested Party	Contact Information
Hydro One Networks Inc.	483 Bay Street North Tower, 15th Floor Reception Toronto, Ontario M5G 2P5
Independent Electricity System Operator	655 Bay Street Suite 410, P.O. Box 1 Toronto, ON M5G 2K4
Moose Cree First Nation	Chief Norman Hardisty PO Box 190 Moose Factory, ON P0L 1W0 Tel: 705-658-4619 Fax: 705-658-4734
Taykwa Tagamou First Nation #69(formerly New Post Nation)	Chief Linda Job R.R. #2, Box 3310 Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0 Tel: 705-272-5766 Fax: 705-272-5785
Wahgoshig First Nation	David Babin P.O. Box 629 Matheson, ON Tel: 705-273-2055 Fax: 705-273-2900
Timmins Métis Council	347 Spruce Street South Timmins, ON P4N 2N2 Tel: 705-264-3939 or 1-888-497-3939 Fax: 705-264-5468
Northern Lights Métis Council	P.O. Box 2690 275 Fifteenth Avenue Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0 Tel: 705-272-3883

Interested Party	Contact Information
ACH Limited Partnership	560 King Street West, Unit 2 Oshawa, Ontario L1J 7J1 General Manager: Jim Gartshore
Ontario Power Generation Inc.	700 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X6 Attn: Manager, Real Estate Services
Ministry of Natural Resources	Northeast Zone P.O. Box 730 2 Third Avenue Cochrane, ON P0L 1K0

Ontario Energy Board

Commission de l'energie de l'Ontario

Ontario

EB-2011-0115

DRAFT

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND HEARING FOR LEAVE TO CONSTRUCT TRANSMISSION FACILITIES FOR DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT PHASE II – ISLAND FALLS TO PINARD TRANSFORMER STATION

Detour Gold Corporation (the "Applicant" or "Detour") has filed an application with the Ontario Energy Board, (the "Board") dated April 19, 2011 under section 92 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act*, *1998*, S.O. 1998, c.15, Schedule B (the "*Act*"). The Applicant has applied for an order of the Board granting leave to construct 38kilometers of 230 kiloVolt ("kV") electricity transmission line. The transmission line would connect to transmission system at the Pinard TS and travel to near the Island Falls Generating Station where the Applicant will connect to the Phase I transmission line in order to accommodate the load of the Detour Lake Mine. The Applicant is also applying pursuant to section 97 of the *Act* for approval of a form of easement agreement.

A map showing the location of the Proposed Transmission Facilities is included with this Notice.

The Applicant indicated that in order to complete the project, it requires certain land rights both for construction and permanent rights.

The Applicant indicated that the proposed in-service date of the transmission line is April, 2012.

The Board has assigned File No. EB-2011-0115 to this application.

How to see the Applicant's Pre-filed Evidence

Copies of the application and the pre-filed evidence in support of the application will be available for public inspection at the Board's offices and at the Applicant's head office (see addresses below).

How to Participate

You may participate in this proceeding in one of three ways:

1. Send a Letter with your Comments to the Board

Your letter with comments will be provided to the Board members deciding the application and will be part of the public record for the application. If you wish to make an oral presentation to the Board, your letter should include this request. Your letter must be received by the Board no later than **30 days** from the publication or service date of this notice. The Board accepts letters of comment by either post or e-mail at the addresses below.

2. Become an Observer

Observers do not actively participate in the proceeding, but monitor the progress of the proceeding by receiving documents issued by the Board. You may request observer status in order to receive documents issued by the Board in this proceeding. If you become an observer, you need to contact the applicant and others in order to receive documents that they file in this proceeding and they may charge you for this. Most documents filed in this application will also be available on the Board's website. Your request for observer status must be made in writing and be received by the Board no later than **10 days** from the publication or service date of this notice. The Board accepts observer request letters by either post or e-mail at the addresses below; however, two paper copies are also required. You must also provide a copy of your letter to the Applicant.

3. Become an Intervenor

You may ask to become an intervenor if you wish to actively participate in the proceeding. Intervenors are eligible to receive evidence and other material submitted by participants in the hearing. Likewise, intervenors will be expected to send copies

of any material they file to all parties to the hearing. Your request for intervenor status must be made by letter of intervention and be received by the Board no later than **10 days** from the publication or service date of this notice. Your letter of intervention must include a description of how you are, or may be, affected by the outcome of this proceeding; and if you represent a group, a description of the group and its membership. The Board may order costs in this proceeding. You must indicate in your letter of intervention whether you expect to seek costs from the applicant and the grounds for your eligibility for costs. You must provide a copy of your letter of intervention to the applicant. The Board may choose to proceed with this application by way of written or oral hearing.

The Board will hold a written hearing unless a party satisfies the Board that there is good reason for holding an oral hearing. Your letter of intervention should indicate your preference for a written or oral hearing, and the reason for that preference.

If you already have a user ID, please submit your intervention request through the Board's web portal at www.errr.oeb.gov.on.ca. Additionally, two paper copies are required. If you do not have a user ID, please visit the Board's website under e-Filing and fill out a user ID password request. For instructions on how to submit and naming conventions, please refer to the RESS Document Guidelines found at www.oeb.gov.on.ca, e-Filing Services. The Board also accepts interventions by email, at the address below, and again, two additional paper copies are required. Those who do not have internet access are required to submit their intervention request on a CD or diskette in PDF format, along with two paper copies.

How to Contact Us

In responding to this Notice, please include Board file number EB-2011-0115 in the subject line of your e-mail or at the top of your letter. It is also important that you provide your name, postal address and telephone number and, if available, an e-mail address and fax number. All communications should be directed to the attention of the Board Secretary at the address below, and be received no later than 4:45 p.m. on the required date.

Need More Information?

Further information on how to participate may be obtained by visiting the Board's website at www.oeb.gov.on.ca or by calling our Consumer Relations Centre at 1-877-632-2727.

IMPORTANT

IF YOU DO NOT REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS NOTICE, THE BOARD MAY PROCEED IN YOUR ABSENCE AND YOU WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY FURTHER NOTICE OF THESE PROCEEDINGS.

FURTHER, IF THE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO CONSTRUCT IS GRANTED, NORTHGATE MAY SUBSEQUENTLY APPLY FOR THE RIGHT TO EXPROPRIATE IF NECESSARY.

ADDRESSES (for viewing of the Applicant's submission)

Ontario Energy Board
P.O. Box 2319, 27th Floor
2300 Yonge Street
Toronto, ON, M4P 1E4

Attn: Ms. Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary

Tel: 1-888-632-6273 (Toll free)
Fax: 416-440-7656
E-mail:
BoardSec@ontarioenergyboard.ca

Counsel to :
Detour Gold Corporation
Mr. Scott Stoll
Aird & Berlis LLP
Suite 1800, Box 754
Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street
Toronto, ON M5J 2T9

Tel: 416-865-4703
Fax: 416-863-1515
E-mail: sstoll@airdberlis.com

Detour Gold Corporation
Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2200
Box #23
Toronto, ON M2J 2J1

Attention: Mr. Derek Teevan
Telephone: (416)304-0800
Fax: (416)304-0184
Email: DTeevan@detourgold.com

DATED at Toronto April <>, 2011
ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary

8912196.1

Letter of Direction

None at time of Application (to be updated)

7801212.1

Procedural Orders

None at time of Application (to be updated)

Notice of Motion

None at time of Application (to be updated)

Project Proponent, Location and Description

Project Proponent:

Detour Gold Corporation was formed in 2006 and is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties in Canada and has its head office Toronto, Ontario. It is publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Detour completed the acquisition of the Detour Lake property (the "**Detour Lake Mine**") from PDX Resources Inc. in 2007 at the same time it closed its initial public offering. Since that time, Detour has continued to acquire more property in the Detour Lake area.

In 2009 Detour completed an equity financing with gross proceeds of $275 million. On July 12, 2010 Detour filed a short form prospectus and by November 2010 had secured approximately $1 billion in project funding for the continued development of the Detour Lake Mine and general corporate purposes.

The Project is one element of the development of the Mine. Detour has provided additional information as, Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 1, Appendix A and B, on the corporation and its financial wherewithal to complete the Detour Lake Mine including the Project.

The Detour Lake Mine

The Detour Lake deposit is situated in the area of the former Detour Lake mine, which was operated by Placer Dome and produced 1.8 million ounces of gold from 1983 to 1999.The Detour Lake deposit contains an open pit mineral reserve of 14.9 million ounces of gold. The results of the feasibility study indicate that Detour Lake will be capable of producing nearly 650,000 ounces of gold annually over a mine life of 21 years.

The 376 square kilometres Detour Lake property is located on the northern most, relatively under-explored, Abitibi Greenstone Belt in northeastern Ontario. The Detour Lake project is approximately eight kilometres west of the Ontario-Québec border. It is situated approximately 300 kilometres northeast of Timmins and 185 kilometres by road northeast of Cochrane. The centre of the Mine Property is situated at about 5 540 000N, 590 000E, Zone 17, NAD 83 Datum. The Property is located within NTS areas 32E13. Access to the Mine property is available via the Detour Lake mine road, an extension of Highway 652 from Cochrane.

Conventional open pit mining methods will be used to mine the Detour Lake deposit utilizing a fleet size of up to 36 haul trucks (400 tonne class), 2 electric cable shovels (34 m^3), 3 electric-hydraulic shovels (28 m^3), 6 drills and various ancillary equipment to support the mining operation.

The feasibility study contemplates using a conventional gravity, cyanidation and carbon-in-pulp processing facility initially operating at 55,000 tpd and ramping-up to 61,000 tpd. The assumed availability of the plant is 92% for the first few years and ramping up to 94% in year 4. The grinding circuit consists of two parallel lines, each having one twin pinion semi-autogenous (SAG) mill (36'X20') and one twin pinion ball mill (26'X40.5').These four mills are all equipped with a pair of 7,500 kW variable speed drive motors.

The crushing capacity includes a larger gyratory crusher (60"X113" HD equipped with 1,000 kW) and the addition of a secondary crushing circuit (2X750 kW crushers). This system allows for a higher throughput of fine feed (75 mm) to the SAG mill, providing efficiency and stability. The power consumption for the processing plant is estimated at 31 kW-hr/tonne.

Project Location:

This application is for Phase II of the Detour Lake Power Project - construction of a 38 km transmission line from Island Falls to Pinard TS, removal of the 115kV connection to the Hydro One transmission system and switches at Island Falls and conversion of the line between Island Falls to the Mine substation to 230kV. Phase II of the project is located in the District of Cochrane and in the geographic townships of Pinard, Avon,Tolmie, Homuth and Menapia. A map showing the existing transmission network in the area may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 1, Schedule 2. A map showing the routing of Phase II may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 2 .

Project Description

The Detour Lake Power Project consists of two phases, Phase I, approved in EB-2010-0243 consists of the 142km transmission line from Island Falls to the Mine site, the switching/connection structure at Island Falls and the substation at the mine, where the line will

connect to Hydro One circuit C3H. Phase 1 is currently under construction and is planned for in service in 2011.

Phase II is the subject of this application. Phase II consists of a single circuit 230kV wood pole transmission line from Island Falls to Pinard TS. The line has been designed in conformance with Hydro One standards, particularly as they relate to clearances and environmental conditions such as ice and wind loading, conductor temperature, etc. The design meets or exceeds CSA C22.3 (overhead systems) and the line will also meet or exceed other situation specific standards such as those required by the Navigable Waters Protection Act. Hydro One does not publish its detailed transmission designs, so Detour has designed the line to standards provided by Hydro One. Where specific Hydro One material standards have been provided to Detour (e.g., for wood poles), these have been used. The conductor size will be 795 MCM ACSR (Drake). End to end line losses (Pinard to Detour) are expected to be below 3%.

The line is planned to be entirely an overhead transmission line, built on a right of way that will mostly be immediately adjacent to the Hydro One right of way running from Island Falls to just East of Pinard TS. The transmission line structures will utilise a wooden "H" frame design, using two wood poles connected by a steel crossarm. The crossarm both connects the poles and supports the insulators, while lightning shield wires (one of which will incorporate a fibre optic core) are mounted atop the poles. This is a design commonly used in the region and throughout Canada.

Experience with Phase I of the project indicates that most poles will be direct buried with backfill and only a few structures may require different foundation designs, such as swamp mats, cribbing or rock mounts. Because of soil strength issues in the area, it is anticipated that most structures will be stabilised with a four point guying design, using screw type guy anchors.

At the time of filing this application, it remains possible that one or two steel tower structures will be needed in order to cross the 115kV Hydro One transmission lines running to the east of Pinard TS, or the 500kV circuits running south from Pinard TS. Detour is working with Hydro One to determine the optimal arrangement for this crossing.

Span distances and clearances over water courses (i.e., the Abitibi river) will be determined in the permitting process, along with special requirements such as aerial navigation warning markers.

The temporary structure at Island Falls that is being constructed for Phase I will be removed from service and replaced with an angle structure, where the line will turn northward along the same path and adjacent to the existing Hydro One right of way. The communications infrastructure put in place for Phase 1 will be retained, whereby the fibre optic communications link built into the skywire on the Island falls- Detour line section connects at Island Falls to a third party communications switch, currently owed by Ontera communications.

By late spring of 2012, the main transformer station at Detour Lake will be built and ready to supply power for operations (a portion of the station will have been built earlier to utilise the power supplied at 115kV in Phase I). By late 2012/early 2013 the mine will be in full operation. The load will be relatively flat 24/7, with power factor in the 0.9-0.9 range required by the IESO market rules. Under certain special circumstances (e.g., when the mine is largely shut down and the transmission system is in a "flow north" condition) , the IESO may require the mine to lower its power factor in order to counter the capacitance of the long supply line. Motor starts will be managed to eliminate voltage sags.

Both the Mine and the Project are designed to be energy efficient. Current design analysis and operating plans indicate the load will normally be below 95 MW, lower than the original estimates provided in EB-2010-0243.

Hydro One will modify the 230kV bus at Pinard to a ring configuration and add a dedicated circuit breaker for the Detour load.

Since Detour will own the line and station facilities supplying the mine, there is no risk that other ratepayers will be exposed to any stranded asset risk.

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Detour Gold Corporation ("Detour Gold" or the "Company") is intended to supplement and complement the Company's consolidated financial statements. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes and schedules for the year ended December 31, 2010, which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). This report is dated March 15, 2011. The Company's public filings, including its most recent Annual Information Form, can be viewed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

All dollar figures stated herein are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements. Please see the cautionary language at the end of this MD&A.

Business Overview

The Company's primary asset is the Detour Lake project, for which a positive feasibility study was completed on May 25, 2010. The Company currently has no producing properties. The main highlights of the feasibility study results are shown below. Reference can be made to the press release dated May 25, 2010 or the NI 43-101 Technical Report for more details.

- Proven and probable open pit reserves of 11.4 million ounces of contained gold with a waste to ore ratio of 3.3 to 1
- 16 years life of mine (LOM) at mill throughput ranging from 55,000 to 61,000 tonnes per day
- Average annual gold production of approximately 649,000 ounces
- Average LOM cash operating costs of US$437/oz
- First three year's cash operating costs averaging US$386/oz with gold production totalling 1.9 million ounces
- At US$850/oz, pre-tax Net Present Value (NPV) of US$1.03 billion at a 5% discount rate generating an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 14.4%
- Estimated start-up capital costs of US$992,000 assuming a Cdn/US exchange rate of 1.1:1

Exploration Activities

In the fourth quarter of 2010, Detour Gold completed 28 drill holes for a total of 14,184 metres of drilling to continue the infill drilling program on the western extension of the Detour Lake deposit. In 2010, Detour Gold completed a total of 331 holes for 116,362 metres, including 127 short drill holes totaling 9,366 metres for the grade control program. In addition, the Company completed condemnation drilling of 35 holes totaling 8,666 metres in the areas proposed for the northern waste and overburden stockpiles, and the plant site area. Approximately 552 metres were drilled for geotechnical studies.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company released drill results from 66 holes totaling 40,554 metres from its 2010 drilling program. To date, the Company has released assay results of 170 holes totaling 90,603 metres from the 2010 drilling campaign, which continue to indicate

significant gold mineralization up to 500 metres west of US$850/oz pit shell presented in the feasibility study.

A mineral resources and reserves update was released on January 31, 2011, which incorporated assay results of approximately 99,000 metres from the 2010 drilling program. Using a gold price of US$850 per ounce, the open pit mineral reserves were estimated at 14.9 million ounces (347.5 million tonnes grading 1.03 g/t) with a strip ratio (waste to ore) of 3.9 to 1. Based on the results obtained, Detour Gold is proceeding with further economic studies to assess the potential for increasing the annual production profile once the project has reached production in early 2013.

In early June 2010, the Company initiated a helicopter-supported, regional geochemical soil survey, using the proprietary multi-element Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) analysis. An earlier orientation/test survey over the Detour Lake deposit (Sections 18,250E and 18,350E) proved the technique effective in locating gold mineralization. The survey covered the entire Detour Lake property (except for the Aurora block and the Block A property (50% Detour Gold)) and was expanded to include the Sunday Lake property (on which the Company has an option to earn 50% interest from Conquest). The survey was subsequently completed in early October 2010, with 5,536 samples collected over the Detour Lake property and an additional 552 samples collected over the Sunday Lake property. Results from this sampling campaign generated several target areas, which are now being assessed by ground geophysics induced polarization (IP) survey.

Development Activities

The Company continued to advance its Detour Lake project during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2010.

The Company received in November 2010 the Statement of Completion of the Class Environmental Assessment from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry, which allows for the development of the Detour Lake mine property to commence. In addition, the Provincial Individual Environmental Assessment was received in December 2010 from the Ministry of Environment for the 230 Kv Transmission Line and construction of the power line commenced in January 2011. At the Federal level, the Company is continuing its permitting process with a Comprehensive Study Report. A Notice of Commencement has been filed by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the process continues with a target for completion of these permits in 2011.

In parallel with these permitting processes the Company has continued its efforts in the area of Aboriginal consultation and negotiation with the impacted Aboriginal Communities. The Company completed two Impact Benefit Agreements prior to December 31, 2010 and a third business agreement shortly thereafter in January 2011. All three agreements had been ratified by the respective band members prior to the signings.

Infrastructure development progressed in the fourth quarter on the camp expansion which is expected to reach capacity of 1,000 persons by April 2011 as well as the installation of a temporary 5Mw power plant at site. Detailed engineering for the project continued throughout the quarter.

The Company has also continued to advance its preparations for development of the project by completing additional tenders with key contractors and securing additional asset purchases with deliveries to match the future development schedule over an anticipated period of 24 months. Commitments for the project now total $459,968 as at December 31, 2010

Selected Financial Information

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Interest Income	$ 3,482	$ 1,182	$ 1,956
Operating Expenses	$ 72,959	$ 45,737	$ 39,553
Loss	$ 72,699	$ 36,809	$ 29,811
Loss per share [(1)]	$ 0.96	$ 0.78	$ 0.69
Total Assets	$ 1,230,264	$ 439,256	$ 162,371
Long-Term Liabilities	$ 314,927	$ 1,419	$ 11,795

(1) Basic and diluted loss per share

Results of Operations

The Company reported a net loss of $72,699 ($0.96 per share) for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to net loss of $36,809 ($0.78 per share) for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in the loss from operations reflected higher non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $8,431, primarily as a result of increases in the Black-Scholes derived values of new option grants driven by the appreciation of the Company's underlying share price and the granting of an additional 532,125 options in 2010.Adv isory costs increased by $5,760 to $6,345 in connection with costs associated with Barclays Capital as debt advisor and lead arranger for the financing of the Detour Lake project as the certainty surrounding the vesting of the performance conditions of warrants had increased, resulting in the expensing of these costs. The Company also recorded a foreign exchange loss of $2,107, interest expense of $1,730, accretion expense on senior unsecured convertible notes of $679 and a mark to market loss on

the fair value adjustment of the Class A notes (see note 10 of the financial statements) of $1,492, related to the equity bought-deal financing. In addition salaries and management fees, including bonus, expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased by $4,052 from the comparative period in 2009 to $7,775 due to increases in the number of personnel employed by the Company to support the increased level of activity in the development of the Detour Lake project. Office and administration, professional fees and travel increased by $1,228, $940 and $764, respectively, and reflected expanded support costs of the growing company and additional office space requirements. The increase in exploration, studies and permitting activities of $2,892 to $30,016 was primarily as a result of increased administration, consultation and travel expenses of $5,055 to $6,770, resulting from higher support costs to advance the Detour Lake project and higher expenditures associated with aboriginal consultation and negotiation with the impacted First Nations bands, compared to the equivalent period in 2009. These increases were augmented by higher environmental and geological and geophysical expenditures of $3,833 and $420, respectively to support the permitting process of the Detour Lake mine and completion of the feasibility study. The Company also experienced an increase in expenditures on site activities of $787 to $1,145 due to maintenance costs associated with the growing company activity. These increases were partially offset by lower drilling costs of $5,890 to $7,997, as the completion of the feasibility study resulted in the capitalization of these development costs beginning in the second quarter of 2010. Also as a result of the capitalization of development activities, expenditures on studies and engineering and assay and analysis activities decreased by $818 to $535, respectively, as compared to 2009.

Higher interest income resulted from higher balances in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, partially offset by lower yields, reflecting the market conditions present in the year.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Fourth Quarter 2010	Third Quarter 2010	Second Quarter 2010	First Quarter 2010
Interest Income	$ 1,435	$ 1,123	$ 498	$ 426
Operating Expenses	$ 23,073	$ 12,909	$ 19,477	$ 17,500
Loss	$ 24,860	$ 11,786	$ 18,979	$ 17,074
Loss per share [1]	$ 0.30	$ 0.15	$ 0.27	$ 0.25
Total Assets	$ 1,230,264	$ 709,073	$ 428,357	$ 431,830
Long-Term Liabilities	$ 314,927	$ 1,521	$ 1,486	$ 1,452

	Fourth Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2009	Second Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2009
Interest Income	$ 315	$ 160	$ 311	$ 396
Operating Expenses	$ 16,508	$ 10,782	$ 8,907	$ 9,540
Loss	$ 15,121	$ 8,103	$ 6,421	$ 7,164
Loss per share [1]	$ 0.25	$ 0.17	$ 0.14	$ 0.16
Total Assets	$ 439,256	$ 181,216	$ 144,570	$ 150,829
Long-Term Liabilities	$ 1,419	$ 3,339	$ 6,611	$ 8,755

[1] Basic and diluted loss per share

The loss from operations for the three month period ended December 31, 2010 was $24,860, $9,739 higher than the comparable period in 2009. The increase in the loss from operations reflected higher advisory costs of $3,938 to $4,523 in connection with costs associated with Barclays Capital as debt advisor and lead arranger for the financing of the Detour Lake project. Salaries and management fees expense of $3,908 for the fourth quarter of 2010, increased by $2,476 from the fourth quarter of 2009 due to increases in the number of personnel employed by the company, as well as annual bonus payments, to support the increased level of activity in the development of the Detour Lake project. Office and administration and professional fees increased by $393 and $295, respectively, and reflected expanded support costs of the growing company and related additional office space requirements. The company also recorded a foreign exchange loss of $2,297, interest expense of $1,730, accretion expense on senior unsecured convertible notes of $679 and a mark to market loss on the fair value adjustment of the Class A notes (see note 10 of the financial statements) of $1,492 related to bought-deal financing in the fourth quarter of 2010. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $1,300 to $4,795, which primarily reflected the capitalization of stock-based compensation costs, while these costs were fully expensed during the comparative period in 2009.

These increases in the above costs were also partially offset by decreases in exploration, studies and permitting activities for the three month ended December 31, 2010 of $2,534 to $4,788 which was lower than the comparable period in 2009, due to less drilling totaling $3,032, as these costs began being capitalized in June 2010 as a result of the successful completion of the feasibility study, this in turn was offset by $478 incurred with respect to the 50/50 Joint venture on the Block A property. In addition to this decrease, studies and engineering costs expensed for the three months ended December 31, 2010 were $81, $2,228 lower than the comparable period in 2009, due to the completion of the feasibility study in the second quarter of 2010. As a result of the capitalization of development activities, expenditures on assay and analysis activities decreased by $724 to $332. These decreases were partially offset by higher administration, consultation and travel expenses related to the Detour Lake project and Block A, which increased by $1,413 to $1,849, reflecting increased personnel and activity at the site. These increases were augmented by higher expenditures on environmental matters for the three months ended December 31, 2010 of $1,768, $1,180 higher than the comparable period in 2009, in support of the permitting process.

Higher interest income resulted from higher balances in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, partially offset by lower yields, reflecting the market conditions present in the year to date.

The future income tax recovery declined due to the non-recognition of future tax assets as they are not considered more likely than not to be realized as at December 31, 2010.

Changes in Financial Position

The increase in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $647,800 to $968,783. For the comparative period in 2009, cash, cash equivalents and short term investments increased by $277,324 to $320,983. The variance of $370,476 between the cash generated for the twelve months of 2010 and the twelve months of 2009 can be attributed to $492,830 of net proceeds associated with the debt financing completed in the fourth quarter of 2010 and higher cash inflows from stock option exercises of $7,508 to $14,562 for the year indeed December 31, 2010. This was partially offset by lower net proceeds of $18,790 to $290,544 associated with the securities offering in the third quarter and fourth quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009, as a result of fewer shares being offered at higher prices. In addition, higher cash outflows resulting from a second Letter of Credit being issued as security in relation to the environmental permit approval process of $21,620, offset the proceeds of debt and equity financing in 2010. Progress payments on long-lead capital equipment purchases of $62,484, additions to mineral property of $10,847 reflecting capitalized development expenditures, primarily drilling and the Aurora Claims acquisition of $2,000 further reduced balances in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments in the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. Cash outflows from operating activities after working capital changes of $47,726 were $13,599 higher than the comparative period in 2009. This was due to a higher loss from operations and increases in amounts receivable reflecting higher interest and input tax credit receivable balances, partially offset by a higher add back of non-cash items and higher accounts payable balances.

Financial Position

As at December 31, 2010, total assets of $1,230,264 increased by approximately $791,008 from December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily attributed to the successful completion of the bought-deal and debt financings in the third and fourth quarter of 2010, partially offset by the redemption of short-term and long-term investments used to finance development, exploration and corporate costs.

Liquidity

The Company's sole source of funding to this point has been the issuance of equity securities and convertible debt for cash. On July 14, 2009, the Company completed a bought deal offering with a syndicate of underwriters totaling 4 million common shares. The common shares were issued to the underwriters at a price of $12.10 per common share, representing aggregate gross proceeds of $48,400 (net proceeds $45,692). In addition, on November 12, 2009, the Company closed a public offering of 19,299,500 common shares (including over-allotment) at a price of $14.25 per common share for gross proceeds of $275,018 (net proceeds $263,655). On July 19, 2010 and August 6, 2010, the Company closed a public offering and over-allotment of 11,750,000 and 325,000 common shares, respectively, at a price of $24.00 per common share for gross cash consideration of $289,800. In connection with the offering, the underwriters were paid a 4%

commission totaling approximately $11,592. Share issuance costs of $570 were incurred in relation to the offering.

On November 24, 2010 the Company announced it had closed an offering, on a best efforts private placement basis for 320,050 flow-through common shares ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $42.00 per Flow-Through Share, representing aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $13,442. The Company intends to use the gross proceeds from the sale of the Flow-Through Shares to fund qualifying exploration activities on the Company's large land position at Detour Lake, including the western extension of the Detour Lake deposit.

On December 3, 2010, the Company completed an offering of 5.5% senior unsecured convertible notes ("Notes") on a private placement basis for total gross proceeds of $501,650 (US$500,000), net proceeds of $492,427 (US$491,208) after deducting $9,923 (US$8,792) in transaction costs, $403 of which were accrued at December 31, 2010 (the "Private Placement"). $250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by a syndicate of underwriters and $250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by Paulson & Co. Inc. ("Paulson"), on behalf of investment funds managed by Paulson. The Notes purchased by Paulson included $75,248 (US$75,000) of Class A Notes (the "Class A Notes"). The Notes bear interest at 5.5% per annum, payable in arrears in equal semi-annual installments on May 31 and November 30 in each year. The Notes mature on November 30, 2017

Also, the Company realized $14,562 in proceeds on the exercise of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to $7,054 in the comparative period in 2009.

Upon successful completion of the feasibility study, the Company determined in the second quarter of 2010 that its property contains reserves. However the property is not yet in the production stage. As a result, the Company has no current sources of revenue and continues to rely on the issuance of shares, debt or other sources of financing to generate the funds required to develop the Detour Lake project.

Detour Gold has sufficient funds to meet its 2011 planned expenditures. The Company will have to source additional financing to fully fund the development project including a potential cost overrun amount. In the event that the capital markets for equity are not available, or the cost of capital is excessive, the Company may have to delay the development of the Detour Lake project. The Company maintains its surplus funds in Canadian Federal and certain Provincial Government securities as well as certificates of deposit or interest bearing accounts at select Canadian chartered banks. The Company holds foreign currencies (US dollar and Euro) to match the commitments made to ensure that the future foreign exchange exposures are fixed. At the date of this MD&A, management still was required to convert approximately US $250,000 in US dollar proceeds from the senior unsecured convertible notes and Class A notes to match its Canadian dollar expenditure requirements.

Commitments and Contingencies

The following is a summary of the material contractual obligations of the Company including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter.

Contractual Obligation $ thousands	Total	Less than 1 year	1- 3 years	4 – 5 years	Thereafter
Contracts / Equipment orders[1]	$459,968	$316,166	$143,802	-	-
Operating leases	3,829	970	1,688	1,171	-
Interest payable on short and long-term debt	191,310	27,200	82,055	54,703	27,352
Debt – short and long-term [2]	497,300	74,595	-	-	422,705
Total Contractual Obligations	$1,152,407	$418,931	$227,545	$55,874	$450,057

(1) Certain contract and equipment orders do not have defined payment schedules and have been estimated for the purposes of this table
(2) See the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of the MD&A for further details on the current classification of the debt

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company had the following transactions with related parties during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Former Officer

During the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2010, the Company paid $nil (2009 - $nil and $386) in management fees and consulting services to a company owned by a former officer of the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the assumptions used in determining asset retirement obligations, the carrying value of mineral property interests, the valuation of future income tax assets and liabilities,a pplicable interest rate of a non-convertible compound feature debt to determine the debt and equity components of a compound financial instrument and the fair value of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments. Actual amounts could differ from the estimates used and accordingly, affect the results of operations.

Asset Retirement Obligation

As at December 31, 2010 the long-term portion of the Company's asset retirement obligation was $4,572 (2009 - $1,419). The accounting for asset retirement obligations encompasses the accounting for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a long-lived tangible asset that results from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal operation of a long-lived asset.

The fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recorded in the period in which it is incurred which has been estimated using the expected cash flow technique by assigning probability factors to various potential cash flow assumptions. When the liability is initially recorded, the cost is capitalized by increasing the cost of the related long-lived asset. The capitalized cost will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis when put in use. Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation resulting from the passage of time and/or revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized in the period of change. Over time, the liability is increased to reflect an interest element (accretion expense) considered in the initial measurement of fair value (refer to note 11 of the financial statements). Upon settlement of the liability, a gain or loss is recorded if the actual costs incurred are different from the liability recorded.

An additional closure bond was placed during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 in the amount of $21,620. This relates to future closure liabilities that will be incurred during the

construction of the project. As such the liability for asset retirement liabilities and offsetting asset will grow as construction continues.

Actual costs incurred during reclamation and the timing of when the costs will be incurred could be materially different from the estimates used by management.

Mineral Property Interests

As at December 31, 2010, the Company's net value of its mineral property interests was $131,667 (2009 - $109,486). The acquisition costs of mineral property interests are deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful life of the related property following the commencement of production, or written off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, or when impairment has been determined to have occurred. If the deferred mineral property costs are determined not to be recoverable over the estimated useful life of the property or are greater than the estimated fair market value of the property, the unrecoverable portion is charged to operations in that period.

Following completion of the feasibility study in the second quarter, the Company will continue to expense exploration costs unrelated to the current development project where proximity and intent do not correlate to the future mine as they remain exploration in nature, such as costs related to Block A. Activities directly related to the future mine and its reserve base are now being capitalized.

Subsequent to the confirmation of reserves in the feasibility study released on May 25, 2010, the Company also commenced deferring development expenditures associated with the Detour Lake mine property. As at December 31, 2010,$ 13,170 of development expenditures related primarily to drilling activities have been capitalized at cost, along with $4,994 of acquisition costs associated with the Aurora Claims, $3,317 of changes in the estimated cash flows related to asset retirement obligations and $700 of capitalized costs associated with the senior unsecured convertible notes.

Compound Financial Instruments

The Company has allocated the net proceeds of the senior unsecured convertible notes based on the estimated fair value of a similar debt instrument without an associated convertible feature based on an 11% implied interest rate.

Future Income Tax Asset and Liability

As at December 31, 2010, the future income tax liability was $nil reflecting the increase in the property value for tax purposes as expenses incurred during the year qualified for Canadian Exploration Expenses and Canadian Exploration and Development Overhead Expenses which have been expensed for accounting purposes. Management has determined that the benefit from

these losses is not more likely than not to be realized and accordingly, has recorded a full valuation allowance against any future tax assets.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company recorded stock-based compensation costs of $19,722 (2009 - $11,291) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. The stock-based compensation cost is based on an estimate of the fair value on the grant date of stock options issued. This accounting requires estimates of interest rates, expected life of options, stock price volatility in the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimate. Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company revised its weighted average expected life assumption to 2.5 years for all options granted after September 30, 2010

Debt Advisor Warrants

In connection with the Company's engagement in the fourth quarter of 2009 of Barclays Capital as its debt advisor and lead arranger for the financing of the Detour Lake project, the Company granted share purchase warrants as compensation. The warrants have varying vesting provisions. Fifty percent of the warrants vest six months after the date of issuance and have been accounted for based on the expected fair value as of the date of issuance. The remaining warrants vest upon the achievement of certain prescribed milestones. For the three and twelve month period ended December 31, 2010, $4,523 and $6,345 (2009 - $585) has been recorded in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss as Advisory costs.

Block A Joint Venture

The Company is involved in a jointly controlled operation. This joint operation incurs expenditures related to a mineral exploration property which are expensed in the period they are incurred.

In April 2009, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Trade Winds for the 50/50 joint venture on the Block A property located immediately west of the Detour Lake property. Trade Winds earned its 50% interest in the property by completing its exploration commitment of $7,500. The agreement formalizes the operating relationship between the parties, which was previously governed by a binding Letter of Intent.

The agreement provides that the Company can become the operator of the joint venture upon the completion of a feasibility study, provided the Company's interest is 50% or more. The Block A property is subject to a 1% net smelter royalty that the Company may acquire upon a payment of $1,000, in which Trade Winds may acquire a one-half interest pursuant to a contribution of $500. From January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2010, the Company incurred $1,865 of expenditures relating to this joint venture operation. These expenditures were charged to the Statement of Loss (refer to note 13 of the financial statements). As at December 31, 2010,

$480 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, related to the Block A Joint Venture.

Conquest Agreement

On April 8, 2010, the Company signed a letter of Agreement (the "Agreement") with Conquest Resources Limited ("Conquest") pursuant to which the Company will purchase Conquest's interest in the Aurora and Tie-In claim blocks (the "Aurora Claims") and will have the option to acquire a 50% interest in Conquest's interest in the Sunday Lake claim block ("Sunday Lake Claims") located immediately south and east of the Company's Detour Lake project, respectively (the "Transaction").

The Transaction closed on September 27, 2010. On closing, as consideration for Conquest's 100% interest in the Aurora Claims, the Company paid $2,000 in cash and issued 100,000 common shares to Conquest. Also on closing, the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement with Conquest that provides the Company with the option to acquire a 50% interest in the Sunday Lake Claims by incurring $1,000 of exploration expenditures prior to September 30, 2012. From September 27, 2010, to December 31, 2010, the Company incurred $34 of expenditures relating to this joint venture operation. These expenditures were charged to the Statement of Loss (refer to note 13 of the financial statements). As at December 31, 2010, $nil is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, related to the Conquest Joint Venture

Both the Aurora Claims and the Sunday Lake Claims remain subject to an interest held by Prism Resources Inc. equal to 7.5% of the net profits from the properties.

New Accounting Policies

Long-term Debt

On December 3, 2010, the Company completed an offering of 5.5% senior unsecured convertible notes ("Notes") on a private placement basis for total gross proceeds of $501,650 (US$500,000), net proceeds of $492,427 (US$490,808) after deducting $9,223 (US$9,192) in transaction costs, $403 of which were accrued at December 31, 2010 (the "Private Placement").

$250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by a syndicate of underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets and $250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by Paulson & Co. Inc. ("Paulson"), on behalf of investment funds managed by Paulson. The Notes purchased by Paulson included $75,248 (US$75,000) of Class A Notes (the "Class A Notes"). The Notes bear interest at 5.5% per annum, payable in arrears in equal semi-annual installments on May 31 and November 30 in each year. The Notes mature on November 30, 2017.

A trust indenture between the Company and Computershare Trust Company of Canada dated December 3, 2010, was entered into for each of (i) the Notes purchased by the syndicate of

underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets; (ii) the Class A Notes; and (iii) the remaining Notes purchased by Paulson (collectively, the "Trust Indentures").

The Notes are convertible into common shares of the Company (subject, in the case of the Class A Notes, to the Optional Settlement Provision described below) at the option of the holder at any time prior to maturity at a conversion price of US$38.50 per share ("Conversion Price"). With respect to the Class A Notes, the Company has the right, in certain circumstances, upon receiving a conversion notice, to elect to satisfy its obligations thereunder by delivering either common shares of the Company at the Conversion Price or the cash equivalent thereof to the holder (the "Optional Settlement Provision").

The Company has the right, in certain circumstances, to redeem the Class A Notes at any time, and has the right to redeem all other Notes after November 30, 2013, provided in each case that the current market price of the Company's common shares is at least 130% of the Conversion Price.

In the event of a "Change of Control" (as defined in the Trust Indentures), the terms of the Trust Indentures require that the Company offer to purchase all of the Notes for an amount equal to the principal amount thereof and all accrued interest thereon. In addition, in certain circumstances where noteholders exercise their conversion rights following a Cash Change of Control (as defined in the Trust Indentures), such holders may be entitled to a Make Whole Premium (as defined by the Trust Indentures) in addition to their conversion rights set out above. The Make Whole Premium may be payable in common shares of the Company and/or cash depending on various circumstances.

As the Company may settle the Class A Notes at its option in either common shares of the Company or cash, the Company has treated the Class A Notes as current portion of long-term debt for accounting purposes on the basis that, as at December 31, 2010, the Company would have elected to repay $63,710 (US$63,500) of the Class A Notes in cash in order to ensure that the holders of the Class A Notes do not beneficially own (as defined in the Company's Shareholder Rights Plan) 20% or more of the Company's common shares.

For accounting purposes, the embedded derivatives within the Class A Notes being, the cash settlement option and the equity conversion option, are held-for-trading financial instruments. The Company has designated the liability component of the Class A Notes as financial instrument held-for-trading and therefore is accounting for the Class A notes at their fair value, in their entirety. The transaction costs of $161 (US$160) associated with the Class A Notes was charged to the Statement of Loss accordingly.

The estimated fair value of the Class A Notes on the balance sheet date was $76,087 and the mark-to-market loss of $1,492 was recognized during the period. As at December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of the Class A Notes was $1,492 (US$1,500) higher than the amount the Company is contractually obligated to pay at maturity.

The Company has allocated a total of $417,341 (US$415,968) of the net proceeds as senior unsecured convertible notes comprised of a $312,222 (US$311,195) debt component and a $105,119 (US$104,773) equity component. The debt component is based on the fair value of a similar debt instrument without an associated conversion option. The fair value of the conversion option, which is represented by the equity component, of the senior unsecured convertible notes on December 3, 2010 was estimated using the residual value.

The debt component of the senior unsecured convertible notes is being accreted over the expected term to maturity using the effective interest method. Accretion costs will be added to the convertible debt balance.

The Trust Indentures obligate the Company to comply with certain reporting and other covenants that include limits on indebtedness.

The Company has allocated the $9,062 (US$9,032) of costs associated with the Private Placement against the component parts of the Notes issued and the fair value of the conversion option.

As a result of the Private Placement, the Company has incurred interest charges of $2,233 and recognized $876 in accretion costs and $3,395 in foreign exchange gain for the year ended December 31, 2010. The interest charges and accretion costs were charged between the SL&CL and mineral properties in accordance with the Company's accounting policy as follows:

	Accretion	Interest	Total
SL&CL	679	1,730	**2,409**
Mineral Property Interests	197	503	**700**
	876	**2,233**	**3,109**

Interest Capitalization

Interest expense allocable to the qualifying cost of developing mining properties and to constructing new facilities is capitalized until assets are ready for their intended use. Interest will be allocated between expensing it to the Statement of Operations and capitalizing it to mineral properties by applying the weighted average effective interest rate of the Company's debt to the average deferred Detour Lake mine costs applicable for the period

Transaction Costs

The Company records financial assets and liabilities net of transaction costs. Transaction costs other than those related to financial instruments classified as held-for-trading, which are expensed as incurred, are netted against the financial asset or financial liability on initial

recognition and amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the related instrument.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company has not used any hedging or other financial derivatives.

New Accounting Pronouncements

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The following information is provided solely for the purpose of allowing investors and others to obtain a better understanding of the Company's IFRS changeover plan and the resulting expected effects on the Company's financial statements and operating performance measures. Readers are cautioned that it may not be appropriate to use such information for any other purpose. The accounting policy differences identified in this MD&A should not be considered as complete or final as further changes, or other effects and other policy differences may be identified. In addition, the information provided reflects the Company's current assumptions, estimates and expectations, all of which are subject to change. Circumstances may arise, including changes in IFRS, regulations or economic conditions, which could change these assumptions, estimates or expectations or the information provided.

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board requires that all public companies adopt IFRS for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. As a result, the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 will be the first audited annual consolidated financial statements that will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS. Starting in the first quarter of 2011 the unaudited interim period consolidated financial statements will be prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", including 2010 comparative figures and required reconciliations prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" ("IFRS 1").

The Company is in the process of finalizing its IFRS conversion. External advisors have been engaged and a team has been identified within the finance group to coordinate the implementation among the various departments of the organization. The Company is participating in ongoing training on IFRS for its internal implementation team to develop a thorough understanding of IFRS in order to finalize the assessment of accounting policies and be prepared for the 2011 changeover.

IFRS Changeover Plan and Status
A summary status of the key elements of the changeover plan is as follows:

Key activities	Status
Financial statement preparation: • Identify differences in Canadian GAAP/ IFRS 1 accounting policies • Select entity's ongoing IFRS policies • Select entity's IFRS 1 choices • Develop financial statement format • Quantify effects of change in initial IFRS 1 disclosures and 2010 financial statements	The Company has identified and quantified the significant differences between accounting policies under Canadian GAAP and accounting policy choices under IFRS as further described below.
Infrastructure: Development of IFRS expertise for each of the following: • Head office, accounting staff and consolidation group • Senior Executives and Board, including Audit Committee	The Company is providing training for key employees and stakeholders.
Infrastructure: Preparation of information technology to be fully IFRS compliant for all of: • Systematic processing changes • Program upgrades/changes • One-off calculations (IFRS 1) • Gathering data for disclosures • Scope of consolidation package • Budget/plan/forecast monitoring process	The Company is in the process of updating and revising system processes as necessary.
Control Environment: Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") • For all accounting policy changes identified, assess ICFR design and effectiveness implications • Implement appropriate changes	The Company has completed this evaluation within the context of its existing ICFR processes.

Taking into account the fact that the Company is a single asset company which has recently commenced the development of a gold mine which will take approximately 24 months to construct before commercial operations commence; and has identified relatively few changes for the Company's transition to IFRS; certain aspects of the IFRS conversion have minimal impact on the Company and its processes.

First-time Adoption of IFRS

The adoption of IFRS will require the application of IFRS 1, which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of all IFRS standards, with the exception of certain mandatory exceptions and limited optional exemptions provided in the standard. The table below summarizes the significant optional exemptions that

are available to the Company and the Company's decision with regard to the exemption described.

Fair value as deemed cost	There is an option to choose to use the fair value of an item of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost at the transition date or a previous revaluation under Canadian GAAP as deemed cost under IFRS. The Company elected not to use fair value as deemed cost on transition. The items of property, plant and equipment are reported at cost as determined under IFRS.
Share-based payments	A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required, to apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or were granted after November 7, 2002 and vested before the Company's IFRS transition date. The Company elected this exemption and as a result, has applied IFRS 2 retrospectively for only share-based payments that were granted after November 7, 2002, that had not vested at the date of transition. The impact on the opening balance sheet as a result of this election is immaterial.
Decommissioning liabilities	A first-time adopter has an option to apply International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 1 ("IFRIC 1"), "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities", retrospectively or prospectively. IFRIC 1 requires that the changes in decommissioning liabilities to be added to or deducted from the items of property, plant and equipment to which the changes relate to. The Company elected to adopt IFRIC 1 prospectively at the transition date.
Cumulative translation differences	IFRS 1 provides an optional exemption relating to the treatment of cumulative translation differences upon first-time adoption, where cumulative translation differences to be deemed zero at the date of transition to IFRS. Due to the changes in business activities in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company's functional currency under IFRS is in the process of being re-evaluated. Should the functional currency change under IFRS, the Company intends to use this exemption.

Significant Accounting Policy Changes under IFRS

The Company currently expects IFRS to affect the Company's consolidated financial statements in the following key areas:

Decommissioning liabilities (asset retirement obligation)

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company records a decommissioning liability based on the estimated amount to be paid out at the time of decommissioning discounted to the current date using a credit adjusted risk free rate. Subsequent to a provision for reclamation and remediation being recorded, changes to the estimated liability, other than accretion, are recorded only as a result of changes in the timing or amount of future cash flows to settle the obligations. IFRS requires the Company to recognize a provision based on the estimated amount to be paid out at the time of decommissioning, discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the market's assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability at the reporting date. IFRS also requires changes in the liability to be recorded each period based on changes in discount rates in addition to changes in estimated timing or amount of future cash flows.

Under Canadian GAAP, the accretion related to the decommissioning liability is recognized as an operating expense. IFRS requires the accretion to be recognized within finance expense.

The difference in measurement is estimated to be immaterial on transition to IFRS.

Asset impairment

Under Canadian GAAP, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the undiscounted future cash flows to see whether there is an impairment. If there is an impairment, it is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its fair value. IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets", takes a one-step approach and compares the carrying value of the asset with the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

The difference in accounting for asset impairment could lead to greater volatility in reported earnings in future periods. The value-in-use test under IFRS uses discounted future cash flows, increasing the likelihood of asset impairment compared to the test under Canadian GAAP, which uses undiscounted cash flow. IFRS also requires companies to reverse impairment losses (for everything except goodwill) if an impairment is reduced due to a change in circumstances. Canadian GAAP does not allow companies to reverse impairment losses. As at January 1, 2010, the Company has not recorded any impairment charges under Canadian GAAP.

Provisions

IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets", requires companies to recognize a provision when:

- there is a present obligation due to a past transaction or event,

- it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and
- the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Canadian GAAP uses the term 'likely' in its recognition criteria, which is a higher threshold than 'probable'. IFRS also requires a provision to be recognized when a contract is determined to be onerous. A contract is onerous when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. Canadian GAAP only requires the recognition of such a liability in certain prescribed situations.

These differences could result in the recognition of a liability under IFRS that was not previously recognized under Canadian GAAP. Other measurement differences under IFRS could result in the earlier recognition of provisions or the recognition of a different amount than under Canadian GAAP. There is no difference on transition to IFRS.

Senior unsecured convertible notes
IFRS requires the liability component of convertible financial instruments to be measured first, and the residual amount assigned to the equity component. Under Canadian GAAP, an entity can choose to either value the debt or the equity and assign the residual amount to the other component.

For the convertible notes that were issued in the fourth quarter of 2010, other than the Class A notes, the Company measured the debt component and assigned the residual amount to the equity component under Canadian GAAP. There is no difference on transition to IFRS.

Class A notes

The Company's intention is to designate the Class A Notes as fair value through profit or loss on transition to IFRS. Under Canadian GAAP, the Class A Notes were designated as held-for-trading financial instruments, and they were measured at fair value. There is no difference on transition to IFRS.

Deferred taxes

Under IAS 12, "Income Taxes", deferred income taxes are not recognized for temporary differences that arise from differences between the fair values and tax bases of assets acquired in a transaction other than a business combination. Under Canadian GAAP, deferred income taxes are recognized for such temporary differences.

On transition to IFRS, the Company reversed the income tax benefit recognized on acquisition of Detour Lake Property in October 2008. The impact of this adjustment was to decrease the mineral property interests by $32,305 and increase the opening deficit by the same amount. This difference is reflected in the preliminary IFRS opening balance sheet.

Share-based payments

Under Canadian GAAP, stock options issued under the Company's share-based compensation plans that vest in increments over a number of periods are treated as a single grant for purposes of valuation. The value of the grant is then amortized evenly over the vesting period.

Under IFRS, where stock options vest over a number of periods, each vesting amount is valued as a separate tranche and each tranche is amortized over its individual vesting period. The result of the treatment under IFRS as compared with Canadian GAAP is generally to accelerate the recognition of compensation costs.

The difference on transition to IFRS is determined to be immaterial.

Exploration expenditures

IFRS 6, "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources", requires companies to either capitalize or expense costs incurred during the exploration and evaluation phase. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company expensed the exploration expenditures as incurred.

The Company will maintain the current accounting policy of expensing all costs relating to exploration and evaluation as they are incurred on transition to IFRS. Once a property is determined to be economically viable, costs will be capitalized until the commencement of production.

There is no difference on transition to IFRS.

Preliminary IFRS Opening Balance Sheet

The Company is in the process of finalizing its IFRS opening balance sheet at January 1, 2010. The most significant adjustment on transition to IFRS identified to date relates to deferred income taxes. The balance sheet reflects accounting policy differences that have been identified to date, as well as the IFRS 1 elections expected to be applied on transition to IFRS. The balance sheet is preliminary and the final opening balance sheet may reflect adjustments relating to any new IFRS pronouncements or other items identified through the first quarter of 2011.

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)	As at December 31 2009 CGAAP (Audited)	IFRS Transition Adjustment Deferred Taxes (Unaudited)	As at January 1 2010 IFRS (Unaudited)
Assets	439,256	(32,305)	**406,951**
Liabilities	5,140	-	5,140
Shareholders' equity	434,116	(32,305)	401,811
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	439,256	(32,305)	**406,951**

Preliminary Impact of IFRS Conversion on 2010 Results

The Company is in the process of quantifying the impacts of IFRS conversion on the 2010 interim periods and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The most significant recurring adjustments to profit or loss identified to date relate to deferred income taxes and share-based payments.

Internal Controls

In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported, the Company has implemented and continues to analyze its internal control systems for financial reporting including the engagement of an independent internal control consultant to oversee the program.

Although the Company believes its financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, the Company cannot provide absolute assurance.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on "Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Guidance For Smaller Public Companies" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2010.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in the National Instrument 52-109. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2010.

Outlook

The Detour Lake project remains the focus of exploration and development efforts over the short to medium term following the substantial de-risking of the project in 2010 which included the completion of a positive feasibility study, signing of aboriginal agreements, receipt of the provincial permits and financing a significant portion of the capital costs through the issuance of senior unsecured convertible notes and equity totaling approximately $800 million in gross proceeds.

Near term goals for 2011 include completing the process to secure the remaining federal permits necessary to allow for operations to commence after the completion of the construction. In addition, the Company continues to add to its owner's team required to oversee the development of the Detour Lake project while in 2011 the hiring of the operational team will take on more significance as the Company prepares itself for operations post construction. Another goal for 2011 includes evaluating the potential to expand the mine and mill production beyond 60,000 tonnes per day. This requirement was highlighted with the release of the reserve update in February 2011 which saw the reserves increase by 31%. The Company expects to release the results of this study in early 2012 however amendment to or new permits may be required if the study proves positive. The Company will also have to complete the financing of the projected capital costs within the next 12 to 18 months prior to depleting its cash resources on hand. Such financing would be completed with equity as the Company has completed approximately 50% of the capital costs in debt as a result of the US$500 million in senior unsecured convertible notes and cash settlement notes completed in December 2010 plus the mobile fleet leasing arrangement for up to US$105 million with the equipment supplier expected to be completed in March or April of 2011.

With infrastructure development now commenced following receipt of the provincial permits and $102,799 having been spent on the project in 2010 the focus will be on proceeding to a full scale ramp up of the project development. The planned expenditures in 2011 exceed $500 million which will be financed from existing cash resources. The peak activity level occurring in the latter half of the year as the mill construction, the single largest expenditure for the project, reaches peak levels.

A project control estimate detailing the updated capital costs including items already committed and updating the project schedule has been completed by the Company's EPCM contractors. The evaluation identified a minor variance of approximately 7% above the Feasibility Study costs which is well within the tolerance levels for such estimates and not unexpected given the high level of commitments that have already been made for the project.

The Company also continues its exploration and resource advancement efforts at and around the site in 2011 with a budget of approximately $15 million and which includes the evaluation of the newly acquired Conquest properties in search of additional resources. As well, drilling to the west of the known reserves and resources will continue as they did in 2010. Depending on the results of these programs, they may be further expanded.

Outstanding Share Data

As at March 15, 2011, the date of this MD&A, the Company had the following securities outstanding:

	Number
Common shares	83,676,384
Share purchase options	5,254,712
Share purchase options – PDX amalgamation	296,666
Warrants	500,000
Senior unsecured convertible notes and Class A notes	12,987,013

Risk Factors

The following major risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating trends, risks and uncertainties relating to the Company's business. Any of the following risk factors could cause circumstances to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company, and could have a material adverse effect upon the Company, its business and future prospects. Although the following are major risk factors identified by management, they do not comprise a definitive list of all risk factors related to the Company. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not presently known by management could impair the Company and its business in the future.

Limited Property Portfolio

At present, the Company's only mineral properties are those properties comprising the Detour Lake Property. Unless the Company acquires or develops additional mineral properties, the Company will be solely dependent upon the Property. If no additional mineral properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting the progress of the Property may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuating Gold Prices

The Company's future profitability and the viability of development depend upon the world market price of gold, amongst other things. Prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The prices of metals are influenced by factors including industrial and retail supply and demand, exchange rates, inflation rates, changes in global economies, confidence in the global monetary system, forward sales of gold and other metals by producers and speculators as well as other global or regional political, social or economic events. The supply of gold and other metals consists of a combination of new mine production and existing stocks held by governments, producers, speculators and consumers.

If the market price for gold falls significantly, it could affect the Company's decision to proceed with further exploration or development and could materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to fully finance the development of the Project. Furthermore, the economic

prospects of the projects in which the Company has an interest could be significantly reduced or rendered uneconomic.

Gold prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of gold may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. The Company does not presently have a gold hedging policy in effect.

A decline in the market price of gold may also require the Company to reduce its mineral reserves and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's value.

Share Price Volatility

In recent years, particularly in 2008 and 2009, the world securities markets, including those in the United States and Canada, have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered development stage companies, including the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Financial Capability and Additional Financing

Although the Company has the majority of project funding in place for the Project, the Company will require additional financial resources to complete the development of the Project. The Company has no operating revenues, has significant operational expenses and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing debt and capital market conditions, the price of gold, the business performance of the Company and other factors outlined herein. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or the indefinite postponement of the development of the Project. With respect to the Sunday Lake Claims, if the Company does not incur the required expenditures within the stipulated timeframe set out in the Sunday Lake Option and Joint Venture Agreement it will not acquire any interest in the Sunday Lake Claims. If the Company does acquire an interest in the Sunday Lake Claims, but it cannot obtain adequate funds, or funds on reasonable terms, it may elect not to fund future work programs, and its interest in the property will be diluted as a result. With respect to the property known as Block A, if the Company cannot obtain adequate funds, or funds on reasonable terms, it may elect not to fund future work programs, and its interest in the property will be diluted as a result. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

If the Company raises additional funds through the sale of equity securities or securities convertible into equity securities, shareholders may have their equity interest in the Company diluted.

Recent Global Financial Conditions

In recent years, particularly 2008 and 2009, financial conditions have been characterized by volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to financing has been negatively impacted by many factors as a result of the global financial crisis. This may impact the Company's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company. Additionally, global economic conditions may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's business and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Mining Exploration and Development

The Company's business operations are subject to risks and hazards inherent in the mining industry. The exploration for, and the development of, mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an orebody may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The Company's exploration and future production may be hampered by mining, heritage and environmental legislation, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, cost overruns, land claims and compensation and other unforeseen contingencies. The success of the Company also depends on the delineation of economically recoverable reserves, the availability and cost of required development capital, the price of commodities, securing and maintaining title to its exploration and mining tenements as well as obtaining all necessary consents and approvals for the conduct of its exploration and future development and production activities. The failure of the Company to achieve its production estimates could have a material adverse effect on any or all of its future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks involved in mining operations include unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of any material, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Further, weather conditions over a prolonged period can adversely affect exploration, production, mining and drilling operations and the timing of earning revenues.

Whether income will result from any of the Company's projects will depend on the successful establishment of mining operations. Various factors, including costs, actual mineralization, consistency and reliability of ore grades, and commodity prices affect successful project development, future cash flow and profitability, and there can be no assurance that current or future estimates of these factors will reflect actual results and performance. The design and construction of efficient processing facilities, the cost and availability of suitable machinery, supplies, mining equipment and skilled labour, the existence of competent operational management and prudent financial administration, as well as the availability and reliability of appropriately skilled and experienced consultants also can affect successful project development.

The recoverability of amounts for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying claims, the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to complete development, future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such properties at a profit.

Competitive Conditions

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for mineral rich properties which can be developed and produced economically and businesses compete for the technical expertise to find, develop, and produce such properties, the skilled labour to operate the properties and the capital for the purpose of financing development of such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but conduct refining and marketing operations on a world-wide basis and some of these companies have much greater financial and technical resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties.

The Company's inability to compete with other mining companies for these mineral deposits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operation and business.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

The mineral reserve and resource figures referred to herein or in documents filed by the Company from time to time on SEDAR at www.sedar.com are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold or other minerals from mineral reserves or resources will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be economically exploited. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Any material change in the quantity of mineralization, grade or ore to waste ratio, or the price of gold may affect the economic viability of any property held by the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries or other metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. Until mineral reserves and resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral reserve and resource grades must be considered as estimates only.

Permits

There is no assurance that the Company can obtain, or that there will not be delays in obtaining, the environmental approval or permits necessary to develop the Project, including environmental approvals and permits required in connection with the Company's future mining operations.

To the extent such approvals or consents are required and are delayed or not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned development of, or commencing mining operations on, the Property.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Aboriginal Title and Rights Claims

Aboriginal title and rights may be claimed with respect to Crown properties or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been conferred.

The Company is also engaged with the Aboriginal groups whose traditional territories are or may be impacted by the development of the mine. The Company has signed agreements with the Moose Cree First Nation, the Taykwa Tagamou Nation and the Wahgoshig First Nation. The agreements set out the benefits these First Nation communities will receive from the development of the Project and outline how the Company and each First Nation will work together on community training initiatives as well as employment and business opportunities. Each agreement recognizes and respects both the First Nation's aboriginal rights and interests as well as the Company's rights and interests in the development of the Project. Each also endorses a commitment by the Company and each First Nation to consult and accommodate with one another over the life of the mine. The Company has also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Métis, to guide their working relationship in regard to the development of the Project. There can be no assurance that an agreement with the Métis will be negotiated and executed. The Company is not aware of any treaty land entitlement claims or Aboriginal land claims having been formally asserted or any legal actions relating to Aboriginal issues having been instituted with respect to the Property. There can be no assurance that treaty or Aboriginal rights will not be asserted during the course of the consultations or in the future in respect of the Project, or any of the Company's other properties. In addition, other parties may dispute the Company's title to its properties and its properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or land claims by Aboriginal peoples, and title may be affected by undetected encumbrances or defects or government actions.

Environmental and Safety Regulations and Risks

Environmental laws and regulations affect the operations of the Company. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. Furthermore, the permission to operate could be withdrawn temporarily where there is evidence of serious breaches of health and safety, or even permanently in the case of extreme breaches. Significant liabilities could be imposed on the Company for damages, clean-up costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges into the environment, environmental damage caused by previous owners of acquired properties or non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that may mean stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mine development, operation and reclamation. Future legislation and regulations could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions, liabilities and delays in the development of the Project, the extent of which cannot be predicted. In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of reclamation plans, the Company must comply with standards and laws and regulations which may entail costs and delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the permitting authority.

Reclamation Estimates and Obligations

The Company estimates the cost to complete the reclamation of the Mine Site as at December 31, 2010 to be approximately $16.3 million. In October 2008, the Company issued a Letter of Credit in favour of the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry in the amount of $6.6 million (the "2008 LC") in support of its obligations under the 2008 Mine Closure Plan. The 2008 LC is secured by an investment certificate of equal value. In September 2010, the Company issued a second Letter of Credit in favour of MNDMF in the amount of $21.62 million (the "2010 LC") to provide financial assurance regarding the closure plan submission related to the development of the future mining operations. The 2010 LC is secured by an investment certificate of equal value. Should the Project be developed, and as estimated in the revised 2010 Mine Closure Plan, the estimated closure costs after 16 years of operations are estimated to be $72.5 million. Actual costs of completing the reclamation of the Mine Site may be higher than those estimated.

Government Regulation

The Company's mineral exploration is, and its development activities will be, subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use and other matters. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules

and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration or development.

Many of the mineral rights and interests of the Company are subject to government approvals, licences and permits. The granting and enforcement of the terms of such approvals, licences and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licences and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or development costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties, if any, or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Management and Technical Personnel

The success of the Company is currently largely dependent on the performance of its officers and technical personnel. Shareholders will be relying on the good faith, experience and judgment of the Company's management and advisors in supervising and providing for the effective management of the business of the Company. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its officers or other qualified technical personnel required to operate its business. The loss of the services of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects.

Insurance and Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, ground or slope failures, fires, floods, earthquakes, cyclones and other environmental occurrences, as well as political and social instability that could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental

damage, delays in mining caused by industrial accidents or labour disputes or changes in regulatory environment, monetary losses and possible legal liability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. Although the Company maintains insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance will not cover all potential risks associated with its operations, and insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

No History of Earnings or Dividends

The Company has no history of earnings and as such the Company has not paid dividends on its Common Shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors after taking into account many factors, including operating results, financial condition and anticipated cash needs.

Price Fluctuations of Consumed Commodities

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration and development and mining, such as natural gas, diesel, oil and electricity, also fluctuate, and these fluctuations affect the costs of production at various operations. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a material adverse impact on the Company's operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The Project will need sufficient infrastructure to commence and continue mining operations, and will need access to start-up and ongoing capital to establish and maintain the infrastructure necessary to operate a mine on the Property. There is no assurance that such infrastructure can be put in place or that the capital will be available to the Company on satisfactory terms, or at all, in order to build and maintain such infrastructure, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operation. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could also adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting Policies and Internal Controls

The Company prepares its financial reports in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. In preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the Company's audited financial statements. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported, the Company has implemented and continues to analyze its internal control systems for financial reporting. Although the Company believes its financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, the Company cannot provide absolute assurance.

Limited Operating History

The Company has not yet recorded any revenues from its operations nor has the Company commenced commercial production on the Property. The Company does not expect to generate revenues from operations in the foreseeable future. The Company expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as the Project enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability or that the Property or any of the properties it may hereafter acquire or obtain an interest in will generate earnings, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate. There can be no assurance that significant additional losses will not occur in the near future or that the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial productions of its properties are added. The amount and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, the Company's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Joint Ventures

On April 8, 2009, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Trade Winds for the 50/50 joint venture on the Block A property located immediately west of the Mine Property. On September 27, 2010, the Company entered into the Sunday Lake Option and Joint Venture Agreement with Conquest which provides the Company with the option to acquire a 50% interest in the Sunday Lake Claims and to enter into a joint venture with Conquest in relation to the Sunday Lake Claims. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have an adverse impact on the Company's future profitability, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of

operations and financial condition: (i) disagreement with joint venture partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently, (ii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third party, (iii) litigation between joint venture partners regarding joint venture matters; and (iv) failure of joint venture partners to conduct operations appropriately.

Litigation

The Company is subject to litigation risks. All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Third Party Claims on the Detour Lake Property

Title to, and the area of, resource claims may be disputed and additional amounts may be paid to surface rights owners in connection with any development of mining activity. Although the Company is satisfied, based on due diligence conducted by the Company, that its surface and mineral rights to the Property are valid, there may be challenges, including Aboriginal land claims, on the Property which, if successful, could impair exploration, development and/or future mining operations.

Conflict of Interest

All of the directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and production. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such directors will be in a position of conflict of interest. Any decision made by such directors involving these other companies will be made in accordance with the duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and these other companies. In addition, such directors must declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a material conflict of interest.

Possible Dilutive Effects on Holders of Common Shares

We may issue additional Common Shares pursuant to the Notes, outstanding options and warrants and a number of existing agreements, as well as in order to give effect to our business plan, all of which may dilute the ownership interests of existing holders of Common Shares. Any sales in the public market, or the availability for sale, of any of such Common Shares could adversely affect prevailing market prices of the Common Shares. In addition, the anticipated conversion of the Notes into Common Shares could depress the price of the Common Shares. A decline in the market prices of Common Shares could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares should we desire to do so.

The Company May Not be Able to Satisfy Principal and Interest Payments on the Notes

The Notes may be redeemed in certain circumstances and have a maturity date of November 30, 2017. The Class A Notes provide that, in limited circumstances, the Company may be obligated to pay cash to a holder of Notes who has exercised conversion rights thereunder. The Company is also required to offer to repurchase the Notes upon the occurrence of certain events defined in the three indentures entered into as part of the December 2010 Offering as a "Change of Control". In addition, interest is payable semi-annually to holders of the Notes. There is no guarantee that the Company will have sufficient cash available to make interest and principal payments on the Notes on a timely basis or at all. The likelihood that holders of the Notes will receive the payments owing to them in connection with the Notes will be dependent upon numerous factors including the financial health and creditworthiness of the Company and the ability of the Company to generate positive cash flows. Notwithstanding that the Notes may be subordinated to other indebtedness of the Company, a default under the Notes could have significant adverse consequences to the Company and could prevent the Company from operating in accordance with its business plan, or at all.

The Level of Debt Associated with the Notes could have an Adverse Impact on our Business

Our indebtedness as a result of the Notes, among other things, could:

- make it difficult for us to satisfy our obligations;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to or capitalizing on, changes in our business, the markets in which we operate and in government regulation;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
- limit our ability to borrow or raise additional funds.

Currency Risk

We conduct some of our business, and the Notes are denominated, in currencies other than Canadian dollars. We maintain most of our working capital in Canadian dollars or Canadian dollar-denominated securities except for those funds required for foreign denominated payments in United States dollars. However, from time to time, there may be a time lag in converting funds either from Canadian to foreign currencies or foreign currencies to Canadian dollars. In addition the Company may have to settle a portion of the Class A Notes in United States dollars should they be called by the note holders. Accordingly, we are subject to fluctuation in the rates of currency exchange between the Canadian dollar and United States dollar, and these fluctuations could materially affect our financial position and results of operations. The Company has not used any hedging or other financial derivatives

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A of the Company contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "**forward-looking statements**"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement.

Specifically, this MD&A includes forward-looking statements regarding:

- the Company's intent to advance the Detour Lake project towards the development stage, including the Company's strategies and objectives with respect to the Detour Lake Property;
- the Company's planned drilling program and the continuation of exploration programs on the Detour Lake Property;
- the Company's estimate of the quantity and quality of its mineral reserves and resources;
- the construction of an open pit operation at Detour Lake;
- the commencement of gold production and the average gold production;
- the expected mine life of the open pit mine;
- the acquisition of additional mineral properties by the Company;
- the long-term demand for and supply of gold;
- prices and price volatility for gold;
- the ability of the Company to obtain all government approvals, permits and third party consents in connection with the Company's exploration and development activities;
- the Company's estimates of any reclamation obligations assumed in connection with its acquisition of the Detour Lake mine property;
- the Company's future exploration, capital and operating costs, including the costs and potential impact of complying with existing and proposed environmental laws and regulations; and
- general business and economic conditions.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, gold price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations,

general economic conditions and other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors listed in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Annual Information Form. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following:

- the availability of financing for the Company's exploration and development activities;
- operating and capital costs;
- the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled staff;
- the estimated timeline for the development of the Detour Lake project;
- the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of the price of, gold;
- timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration projects and other operations;
- the supply and availability of consumables and services;
- energy and fuel costs;
- the accuracy of the Company's reserve and resource estimates and the geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral reserves and resources) and operational and price assumptions on which the reserve resource estimates are based;
- market competition;
- the Company's ongoing relations with its employees and impacted communities; and
- general business and economic conditions.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

Information Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources

The mineral reserve and resource estimates reported in this MD&A were prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")

applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. In particular, while the terms "measured," "indicated" and "inferred" mineral resources are required pursuant to NI 43-101, the SEC does not recognize such terms. Canadian standards differ significantly from the requirements of the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories constitute or will ever be converted into reserves. In addition, "inferred" mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian securities laws, issuers must not make any disclosure of results of an economic analysis that includes inferred mineral resources, except in rare cases.

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying audited consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the audited related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and shareholders' equity for each of the years then ended of Detour Gold Corporation (the "Company") were prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the audited annual consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the audited annual consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting and disclosure process and the audited annual consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the audited annual consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

Conclusion Relating to Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in the National Instrument 52-109. Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2010.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over financial reporting. Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on "Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Guidance For Smaller Public Companies" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2010.

/s/ Gerald S. Panneton
Gerald S. Panneton
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Paul Martin
Paul Martin
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
March 15, 2011

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Detour Gold Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Detour Gold Corporation ("the Entity"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Detour Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 15, 2011

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of dollars)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 713,228	$ 268,408
Short-term investments	253,061	52,575
Amounts receivable and prepaids	10,364	1,568
	976,653	322,551
Restricted cash (note 5)	28,174	6,554
Long-term investments (note 6)	2,494	-
Equipment (note 7)	91,276	665
Mineral property interests (note 9)	131,667	109,486
	$ 1,230,264	$ 439,256
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 35,856	$ 3,721
Current portion of long-term debt (note 10)	76,087	-
	111,943	3,721
Long-term debt (note 10)	310,355	-
Asset retirement obligations (note 11)	4,572	1,419
Future income tax liability (note 14)	-	-
	426,870	5,140
Shareholders' equity	803,394	434,116
	$ 1,230,264	$ 439,256

Commitments and contingencies (note 9,1 2 (d) and 17)

Subsequent event (note 18)

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ Gerald S. Panneton

Gerald S. Panneton
Director

/s/ Alex Morrison

Alex Morrison
Director

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(in thousands of dollars except per share amounts)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted)

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Expenses		
Exploration studies and permitting (note 13)	$ 30,016	$ 27,124
Stock-based compensation (note 12(e))	19,722	11,291
Salaries and management fees	7,775	3,723
Office, administration and other	2,259	1,031
Professional fees	1,628	688
Advisory costs (note 12(f))	6,345	585
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	2,107	-
Investor relations and promotion	400	573
Shareholders' information	162	203
Travel	937	173
Regulatory fees	323	138
Financing fees (note 10)	161	-
Accretion on convertible notes (note 10)	679	-
Accretion on asset retirement obligation (note 11)	139	127
Amortization	306	81
Loss before the under noted	(72,959)	(45,737)
Interest income	3,482	1,182
Interest expense on convertible notes (note 10)	(1,730)	-
Fair value mark-to-market on debt	(1,492)	-
Loss before future income tax recovery	(72,699)	(44,555)
Future income tax recovery (note 14)	-	7,746
Loss and comprehensive loss	$ (72,699)	$ (36,809)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.96)	$ (0.78)
Weighted average number of common shares	75,762,711	47,409,097

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of dollars)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted)

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Cash provided by (used in)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	$ (72,699)	$ (36,809)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	306	81
Amortization included in exploration	126	104
Accretion on asset retirement obligation (note 11)	139	127
Accretion on convertible notes (note 10)	679	-
Financing fees (note 10)	161	-
Advisory costs (note 12(f))	6,345	585
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	2,107	-
Fair value mark to market on debt	1,492	-
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(15)	-
Future income tax recovery (note 14)	-	(7,746)
Stock-based compensation (note 12(e))	19,722	11,291
	(41,637)	(32,367)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and prepaids	(8,796)	301
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,707	(2,061)
	(47,726)	(34,127)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Amalgamation costs of PDX Resources Inc., net of cash acquired (note 8)	-	(4,561)
Addition to mineral property interests	(10,847)	-
Proceeds from sale of equipment	43	-
Purchase of equipment	(62,484)	(377)
Purchase of short-term investments	(538,875)	(128,878)
Redemption of short-term investments	338,123	119,836
Purchase of long-term investments	(9,975)	-
Redemption of long-term investments	7,481	-
Cash deposit held as security	(21,620)	-
Acquisition of mineral property interests	(2,000)	-
	(300,154)	(13,980)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Convertible notes issued for cash	501,650	-
Convertible notes issuance costs	(8,820)	-
Securities issued for cash	303,242	323,418
Share issuance costs	(12,697)	(14,084)
Exercise of options for cash	14,562	7,054
	797,937	316,388
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(5,237)	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	444,820	268,281
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	268,408	127
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 713,228	$ 268,408

Supplemental information (note 16)
The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(In thousands of dollars except per security amounts)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted)

	Common shares		Warrants		Convertible notes	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Shareholders' equity
	(#)	($)	(#)	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)
Balance at December 31, 2008	**44,863,800**	**179,645**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,502**	**(42,340)**	**144,807**
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	1,123,236	10,785	-	-	-	(3,731)	-	7,054
Stock-based compensation (note 12(e))	-	-	-	-	-	11,291	-	11,291
Stock-based compensation (note 8 and 12(e))	-	-	-	-	-	2,851	-	2,851
Acquisition of PDX Resources Inc. and Corresponding share cancellation (note 8)	(302)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(6,664)	(6,665)
Public offerings (note 12(c))	23,299,500	311,015	-	-	-	-	-	311,015
Issue of warrants (note 12(f))	-	-	500,000	572	-	-	-	572
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,809)	(36,809)
Balance at December 31, 2009	**69,286,234**	**501,444**	**500,000**	**572**	**-**	**17,913**	**(85,813)**	**434,116**
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	1,624,075	23,064	-	-	-	(8,502)	-	14,562
Public offering (note 12(c))	12,395,050	290,545	-	-	-	-	-	290,545
Acquisition of mineral claims (note 9)	100,000	2,994	-	-	-	-	-	2,994
Warrant valuation - advisory costs (note 12(f))	-	-	-	6,345	-	-	-	6,345
Convertible notes (note 10)	-	-	-	-	105,119	-	-	105,119
Stock-based compensation (note 12(e))	-	-	-	-	-	22,412	-	22,412
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-		(72,699)	(72,699)
Balance at December 31, 2010	**83,405,359**	**818,047**	**500,000**	**6,917**	**105,119**	**31,823**	**(158,512)**	**803,394**

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Detour Gold Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on July 19, 2006 under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral property interests.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that planned exploration and development programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral property interests and equipment is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such property and assets at a profit. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values of mineral property interests.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant.

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of potential impairments of mineral property interests and related deferred exploration costs, the applicable interest rate to be applied to a non-convertible compound feature debt to determine the debt and equity component of a compound financial instrument, the valuation of future income tax assets and liabilities, the assumptions used in determining asset retirement obligations and the fair value of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments, having maturity dates of three months or less from the date of purchase, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

(c) Restricted cash

Restricted cash consists of cash for asset retirement obligations. Restricted cash is recorded at cost and interest earned is recorded as interest income when earned.

(d) Short-term investments

Short-term investments include interest bearing instruments with original maturities between three months and less than one year at the time the investment is made. Short-term investments are reported at market value. As at December 31, 2010, short-term investments comprise guaranteed investment certificates, bankers acceptances, promissory notes, bonds, T-bills and discount notes of $253,061 (December 31, 2009 - $52,575) bearing fixed interest rates.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Financial instruments and comprehensive loss

All financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments, including derivatives, are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held to maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Subsequent measurement and changes in the estimated fair value will depend on their initial classification, as follows: held-for-trading financial assets are measured at estimated fair value and changes in the estimated fair value are recognized in the statement of loss for the year in which they arise; available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at the estimated fair value with changes in the estimated fair value recorded in other comprehensive loss until the investment is de-recognized or impaired at which time the amounts would be recorded in the statement of loss.

The Company has made the following classifications:

Cash	Held-for-trading
Short-term investments	Held-for-trading
Restricted cash	Held-for-trading
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Class A notes	Held-for-trading
Senior unsecured convertible notes	Other financial liabilities

(f) Equipment amortization

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Mobile equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease

Amortization of mobile equipment as well as machinery and equipment used directly in exploration projects is included in exploration expenditures. Assets under development are not amortized until they are available for use.

(g) Mineral property interests

The acquisition costs of mineral property interests are deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful life of the related property following the commencement of production, or written off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, or when impairment has been determined to have occurred. If the deferred mineral property costs are determined not to be recoverable over the estimated useful life of the property or are greater than the estimated fair market value of the property, the unrecoverable portion is charged to operations in the period of such determination.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Exploration costs are expensed in the period incurred until such time as reserves have been identified by a feasibility study. Subsequent development costs of the property will be capitalized. Option payments which are solely at the Company's discretion are recorded as they are made.

(h) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews and evaluates its long-lived assets, including its mineral property interests and equipment, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. Measurement of an impairment loss is based on the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value.

(i) Asset retirement obligations

The accounting for asset retirement obligations encompasses the accounting for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a long-lived tangible asset that results from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal operation of a long-lived asset.

The estimated fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recorded in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the cost is capitalized by increasing the cost of the related long-lived asset. The capitalized cost will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis when put in use. Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation resulting from the passage of time and/or revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized in the period of change. Over time, the liability is increased to reflect an interest element (accretion expense) considered in the initial measurement of the estimated fair value.

It is possible that the Company's estimates of its asset retirement obligations could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required, the means and timing of reclamation, changes in cost estimates and decisions that management may make. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively from the period in which these estimates are revised.

(j) Future income taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. Income tax expense or benefit is the sum of the Corporation's provision for the current income taxes and the difference between the opening and ending balances of the future income tax assets and liabilities.

(k) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For senior unsecured convertible notes and Class A notes (note 10), the number of additional shares for

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

inclusion in diluted earnings per share calculations is determined using the if converted method. The effect of potential issuances of shares under stock options, warrants and convertible notes would be anti-dilutive, and accordingly basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

(l) Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility and the expected life of the options. Forfeitures are recorded based on actual occurrences. The Company charges costs related to stock-based compensation to operations or mineral property interests over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus is transferred to share capital.

(m) Translation of foreign currencies

The Canadian dollar is the Company's reporting and functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rates in effect at the time of acquisition or issue. Revenues and expenses are translated at exchange rates in a manner that produces substantially the same reporting amounts that would have resulted had the underlying transactions been translated on the dates they occurred. Exchange gains or losses arising on translation are included in net loss for the period.

(n) Joint Ventures

A portion of the Company's exploration activities is conducted jointly with others wherein the Company has entered into an agreement that provides for a specified interest in a mining exploration property. The Company accounts for its investment in the joint venture using the proportionate consolidation method.

(o) Fair Value Hierarchy and Liquidity Risk Disclosure

In June 2010, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to CICA Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures" in an effort to make Section 3862 consistent with IFRS Section 7 – Disclosures ("IFRS 7"). The purpose was to establish a framework for measuring fair value in Canadian GAAP and expand disclosures about fair value measurements. To make the disclosures an entity shall classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels: (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1); (b) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3). The adoption of the new standard resulted in additional disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements (refer to note 4(c)).

(p) New Accounting Policies

Interest Capitalization
Interest expense allocable to the qualifying cost of developing mining properties and to constructing new facilities is capitalized until assets are ready for their intended use. Interest will be allocated between expensing in the Statement of Operations and capitalizing it to mineral properties by applying the weighted average effective interest rate of the Company's debt to the average deferred Detour Lake mine costs applicable for the period.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Transaction Costs
The Company records financial assets and liabilities net of transaction costs. Transaction costs other than those related to financial instruments classified as held-for-trading, which are expensed as incurred, are netted against the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition and amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the related instrument.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In January 2006, the CICA's Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") formally adopted the strategy of replacing Canadian GAAP with IFRS for Canadian enterprises with public accountability. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB confirmed that the use of IFRS will be required in 2011 for publicly accountable profit oriented enterprises. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will be required to have prepared, in time for its first quarter of fiscal 2011 filing, comparative financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain appropriate returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of its projects. The Board of Directors does not establish criteria for quantitative return on capital for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, warrants, the equity component of senior unsecured convertible notes, contributed surplus and accumulated deficit which at December 31, 2010 totaled $803,394 (December 31, 2009 - $434,116).

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are at the exploration or development stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned project related development activities and pay for exploration and administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and plans to raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. As part of this evaluation, management determined that adding debt comprised of a convertible note to its capital structure was appropriate.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

4. PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

(a) Property risk
The Company's significant mineral property is the Detour Lake mine property (the "Mine Property"). Unless the Company acquires or develops additional significant properties, the Company will be solely dependent upon the Mine Property. If no additional mineral properties are acquired by the Company, any material development affecting the Mine Property could have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

4. PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks) as explained below.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, short-term investments, amounts receivable and restricted cash. Cash, short-term investments and restricted cash are held with select Canadian chartered banks, as well as Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments and Agencies, for which management believes the risk of loss to be low.

Financial instruments included in amounts receivable consist of accrued interest and deposits held with service providers. All amounts receivable are in good standing as of December 31, 2010 and $7,801 represents the maximum credit exposure. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in amounts receivable is low.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or as a result of conditions specific to the Company.

The following are the contractual cash flow requirements as at December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,856	-	-	-	35,856
Interest payable on short and long term debt	27,200	82,055	54,703	27,352	191,310
Current portion of long-term debt	74,595	-	-	-	74,595
Long-term debt	-	-	-	422,705	422,705
Other (see note 17 (b))	316,166	143,802	-	-	459,968
	453,817	**225,857**	**54,703**	**450,057**	**1,184,434**

The amounts presented represent the future undiscounted principal and interest cash flows and therefore do not equate to the carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. As at December 31, 2010, the Company had cash, cash equivalentsan d short-term investments of $966,289 (December 31, 2009 - $320,983) to settle its contractual liabilities of $1,184,434 (December, 31, 2001 - $3,721). In management's opinion, the Company has the ability to meet its short-term contractual obligations and continue developing the Detour Lake property. The Company may need external financing to repay its long-term debt in the future.

4. PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(b) Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk

Interest rate risk
The Company has cash balances, cash equivalents and short-term investments and debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in Canadian Federal and Provincial securities, as well as certificates of deposit or interest bearing accounts at select Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with their creditworthiness.

Foreign currency risk
The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases to this point in the Company's history have been transacted in Canadian dollars. With the addition of the U.S. dollar denominated convertible debt, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk has increased (see Sensitivity analysis).

Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2010, both the carrying and estimated fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments, other than short-term and long-term debt, are approximately equivalent.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and debt. Cash and cash equivalents are recognized at their fair value and the carrying values of all other financial instruments, other than the Class A notes which are carried at their fair value and the senior unsecured convertible notes, approximate their fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity of these instruments. The senior unsecured convertible notes are a financial instrument and the estimated fair market value of the senior unsecured convertible note is approximately $445,954 based on quoted market prices, while the Class A notes estimated fair market value is approximately $76,087 derived by using a valuation technique based on the quoted market price of the convertible notes to reflect the relative differences in the two debt instruments. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the following movements are reasonable over a twelve month period:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents are subject to floating interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in interest rates could impact the reported net loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 by approximately $7,132. The Company's debt is subject to a fixed interest rate.

(ii) Guaranteed investment certificates included in short-term investments have fixed interest rates therefore they are not subject to interest rate fluctuations.

(iii) The Company holds balances in the U.S. dollar and Euro foreign currencies and US dollar denominated debt which could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. Sensitivity to a plus or minus $0.01 change in foreign exchange rates could impact the reported net loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 by approximately $1,272.

The sensitivity analysis shown in the notes above may differ materially from actual results.

4. PROPERTY AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (Continued)

(c) Fair value hierarchy and liquidity risk disclosure

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy (see note 2 (o)) as at December 31, 2010:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents:				
- Cash	$ 544,148	$ -	$ -	$ 544,148
- Cash equivalents	169,080	-	-	169,080
	713,228	-	-	713,228
Short-term investment [1]	253,061	-	-	253,061
	$ 966,289	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 966,289**
Debt				
- Class A notes	$ -	$ 76,087	$ -	$ 76,087
	$ -	**76,087**	-	**$ 76,087**

[1] Includes guaranteed investment certificates, bankers acceptances, promissory notes, bonds, T-bills and discount notes

5. RESTRICTED CASH

In October 2008, in relation to the Mine Property, the Company issued a Letter of Credit ("LC") in favour of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines not to exceed $6,554 to cover the future estimated reclamation obligation incurred during the original mine operation, on the Mine Property. The LC is secured by an equal value investment certificate, which bears interest at 5.17% and matures on October 21, 2013.

In September of 2010, in relation to the environmental permit approval process with respect to the Mine Property, the Company issued a second LC in favour of the Ministry of Northern development and Mines not to exceed $21,620 to provide financial assurance regarding the closure plan submission related to the development of the future mining operation. The LC is secured by an investment certificate of equal value, which bears interest at 1.18% and matures on March 14, 2011

6. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Long-term investments include interest bearing instruments with maturities greater than one year at the time the investment is made. Long-term investments are reported at market and comprise Canadian Federal securities bearing fixed interest rates.

7. EQUIPMENT

December 31, 2010	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value
Mobile equipment	$ 737	$ 316	$ 421
Machinery and equipment	175	35	140
Furniture and fixtures	359	60	299
Computer equipment and software	714	253	461
Leasehold improvements	422	96	326
Assets under development (a)	89,629	-	89,629
	$ 92,036	$ 760	$ 91,276

December 31, 2009	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value
Mobile equipment	$ 583	$ 198	$ 385
Machinery and equipment	52	13	39
Furniture and fixtures	90	23	67
Computer equipment and software	241	87	154
Leasehold Improvements	27	7	20
	$ 993	$ 328	$ 665

(a) Assets under development comprise payments on asset purchases, long-lead time capital equipment payments and engineering, procurement, construction and management ("EPCM") expenditures.

8. AMALGAMATION

On March 27, 2009, the Company and PDX Resources Inc. ("PDX") completed the merger of both companies. PDX's principal asset was its ownership interest in the Company. The Company and PDX had two directors in common. This transaction was implemented through, among other things, an amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) (the "Amalgamation") in which PDX amalgamated with a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the amalgamated company being referred to as "Amalco").

8. AMALGAMATION (Continued)

Pursuant to the Amalgamation, each PDX share was exchanged for 0.2571 of a common share of the Company. Pursuant to the Amalgamation, a total of approximately 19 million common shares of the Company were issued to PDX shareholders. Following the Amalgamation, the Company wound-up Amalco and the 19 million common shares of the Company held by Amalco were cancelled.

In addition, after completing the merger, the Company assumed the incentive stock option plan of PDX (the "PDX Option Plan") and the outstanding obligations of PDX under the PDX Option Plan (refer to note 12(e)). A PDX share receivable on the exercise of an option under the PDX Option Plan was converted at the effective time of the Amalgamation into an option to receive 0.2571 of a common share of the Company subject to rounding (such options, as converted, the "Converted Options"). The Company has also reserved 542,477 common shares in respect of the Converted Options. The Converted Options will continue to be governed by the PDX Option Plan. The Company's shares reserved for issuance in respect of the Converted Options under the PDX Option Plan will not reduce the maximum aggregate number of the Company's shares that may be reserved for issuance under the Company's current option plan.

The amalgamation has been treated as a non-monetary, related party transaction. The purchase consideration of $74,360 exceeded the carrying value of the assets acquired by $7,754. As a result of this excess $2,851 was applied to increase the value of contributed surplus for the assumption of the incentive stock option plan of PDX, $1,090 was applied to decrease the value of future income tax liabilities representing the estimated future recoverable amount related to the amalgamation costs of $5,010, $106 was applied to increase net working capital, $1 was applied to decrease the value of share capital representing the difference in value between the number of common shares issued and received and the balance of $6,664 was applied to increase the value of opening deficit.

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Detour Lake property

On April 14, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Goldcorp Canada Ltd. Pursuant to which the Company exercised its option and on October 30, 2008, acquired ownership of the Detour Lake mine property (the "Mine Property") from Goldcorp. As part of the agreement, the Company has granted Goldcorp a 1% royalty on the net smelter returns derived from the Mine Property (the "Mine Property NSR"). The Company has the right to purchase the Mine Property NSR from Goldcorp at any time by paying Goldcorp the sum of $1,000.

Subsequent to the confirmation of reserves in the feasibility study released on May 25, 2010, the Company commenced deferring development expenditures associated with the Mine Property. As at December 31, 2010, $13,170 of development expenditures related to drilling activities have been capitalized at cost. These costs will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful life of the related property following the commencement of production, or written off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, or when impairment has been determined to have occurred.

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (Continued)

Joint Venture Operations

The Company is involved in a jointly controlled operation. This joint operation incurs expenditures related to a mineral exploration property which are expensed in the period they are incurred.

In April 2009 the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Trade Winds Ventures Inc. ("Trade Winds") for the 50/50 joint venture on the Block A property located immediately west of the Mine Property. Trade Winds earned its 50% interest in the property by completing its exploration commitment of $7,500. The agreement formalizes the operating relationship between the parties, which was previously governed by a binding Letter of Intent.

The agreement provides that the Company can become the operator of the joint venture upon the completion of a feasibility study, provided the Company's interest is 50% or more. The Block A property is subject to a 1% net smelter royalty that the Company may acquire upon a payment of $1,000, in which Trade Winds may acquire a one-half interest pursuant to a contribution of $500. During 2010, the Company incurred $1,865 of expenditures relating to this joint venture operation. These expenditures were charged to the statement of loss (refer to note 13). As at December 31, 2010, $480 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to the Trade Winds joint venture.

Aurora Claims and Sunday Lake Claims

On April 8, 2010, the Company signed a Letter of Agreement with Conquest Resources Limited ("Conquest") pursuant to which the Company had the right to purchase Conquest's interest in the Aurora and Tie-In claim blocks (the "Aurora Claims") and had the option to acquire a 50% interest in Conquest's interest in the Sunday Lake claim block (the "Sunday Lake Claims") located immediately south and east of the Mine Property, respectively (the "Transaction").

The Transaction closed on September 27, 2010. On closing, as consideration for Conquest's 100% interest in the Aurora Claims, the Company paid $2,000 in cash and issued 100,000 common shares to Conquest. Also on closing, the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement with Conquest that provides the Company with the option to acquire a 50% interest in the Sunday Lake Claims by incurring $1,000 of exploration expenditures prior to September 30, 2012. From September 27, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the Company incurred $34 of expenditures relating to this joint venture operation. These expenditures were charged to the statement of loss (refer to note 13). As at December 31, 2010, $nil is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to the Conquest joint venture.

Both the Aurora claims and the Sunday Lake claims remain subject to an interest held by Prism Resources Inc. equal to 7.5% of the net profits from the properties.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following:

		2010		*2009*
Class A Notes	$	76,087	$	-
Senior unsecured convertible notes – debt component		310,355		-
		386,442		-
Less: Portion due within one year		76,087		-
Total	$	**310,355**	$	-

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

On December 3, 2010, the Company completed an offering of 5.5% senior unsecured convertible notes ("Notes") on a private placement basis for total gross proceeds of $501,650 (US$500,000), net proceeds of $492,427 (US$490,808) after deducting $9,223 (US$9,192) in transaction costs, $403 of which were accrued at December 31, 2010 (the "Private Placement").

$250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by a syndicate of underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets and $250,825 (US$250,000) of Notes were purchased by Paulson & Co. Inc. ("Paulson"), on behalf of investment funds managed by Paulson. The Notes purchased by Paulson included $75,248 (US$75,000) of Class A Notes (the "Class A Notes"). The Notes bear interest at 5.5% per annum, payable in arrears in equal semi-annual installments on May 31 and November 30 in each year. The Notes mature on November 30, 2017.

A trust indenture between the Company and Computershare Trust Company of Canada dated December 3, 2010, was entered into for each of (i) the Notes purchased by the syndicate of underwriters led by BMO Capital Markets; (ii) the Class A Notes; and (iii) the remaining Notes purchased by Paulson (collectively, the "Trust Indentures").

The Notes are convertible into common shares of the Company (subject, in the case of the Class A Notes, to the Optional Settlement Provision described below) at the option of the holder at any time prior to maturity at a conversion price of US$38.50 per share ("Conversion Price"). With respect to the Class A Notes, the Company has the right, in certain circumstances, upon receiving a conversion notice, to elect to satisfy its obligations thereunder by delivering either common shares of the Company at the Conversion Price or the cash equivalent thereof to the holder (the "Optional Settlement Provision").

The Company has the right, in certain circumstances, to redeem the Class A Notes at any time, and has the right to redeem all other Notes after November 30, 2013, provided in each case that the current market price of the Company's common shares is at least 130% of the Conversion Price.

In the event of a "Change of Control" (as defined in the Trust Indentures), the terms of the Trust Indentures require that the Company offer to purchase all of the Notes for an amount equal to the principal amount thereof and all accrued interest thereon. In addition, in certain circumstances where noteholders exercise their conversion rights following a Cash Change of Control (as defined in the Trust Indentures), such holders may be entitled to a Make Whole Premium (as defined by the Trust Indentures) in addition to their conversion rights set out above. The Make Whole Premium may be payable in common shares of the Company and/or cash depending on various circumstances.

As the Company may settle the Class A Notes at its option in either common shares of the Company or cash, the Company has treated the Class A Notes as current portion of long-term debt for accounting purposes on the basis that, as at December 31, 2010, the Company would have elected to repay $63,710 (US$63,500) of the Class A Notes in cash in order to ensure that the holders of the Class A Notes do not beneficially own (as defined in the Company's Shareholder Rights Plan) 20% or more of the Company's common shares.

For accounting purposes, the embedded derivativeswi thin the Class A Notes being, the cash settlement option and the equity conversion option, are held-for-trading financial instruments. The Company has designated the liability component of the Class A Notes as financial instrument held-for-trading and therefore is accounting for the Class A Notes at fair value, in their entirety. The transaction costs of $161 (US$160) associated with the Class A Notes was charged to the Statement of Loss accordingly.

The estimated fair value of the Class A Notes on the balance sheet date was $76,087 and the mark-to-market loss of $1,492 was recognized during the period. As at December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of the Class A Notes was $1,492 (US$1,500) higher than the amount the Company is contractually obligated to pay at maturity.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The Company has allocated a total of $417,341 (US$415,968) of the net proceeds as senior unsecured convertible notes comprised of a $312,222 (US$311,195) debt component and a $105,119 (US$104,773) equity component. The debt component is based on the fair value of a similar debt instrument without an associated conversion option. The fair value of the conversion option, which is represented by the equity component, of the senior unsecured convertible notes on December 3, 2010 was estimated using the residual value.

The debt component of the senior unsecured convertible notes is being accreted over the expected term to maturity using the effective interest method. Accretion costs will be added to the convertible debt balance.

The Trust Indentures obligate the Company to comply with certain reporting and other covenants that include limits on indebtedness.

The Company has allocated the $9,062 (US$9,032) of costs associated with the Private Placement against the component parts of the Notes issued and the fair value of the conversion option.

As a result of the Private Placement, the Company has incurred interest charges of $2,233 and recognized $876 in accretion costs and $3,395 in foreign exchange gain for the year ended December 31, 2010. The interest charges and accretion costs were charged between the SL&CL and mineral properties in accordance with the Company's accounting policy as follows:

	Accretion	Interest	Total
SL&CL	679	1,730	**2,409**
Mineral Property Interests	197	503	**700**
	876	**2,233**	**3,109**

11. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company has future obligations to retire its mining assets for the Mine Property including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of sites ("asset retirement obligation"). The exact nature of environmental issues and costs, if any, which the Company may encounter in the future are subject to change, primarily because of the changing character of environmental requirements that may be enacted by governmental agencies or by decisions the Company may make in the future.

The Company prepares estimates of the timing and amount of expected cash flows when an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") is incurred and records the fair value of an ARO as it is incurred. Expected cash flows are updated to reflect changes in facts and circumstances, which may include construction of new processing facilities; changes in the quantities of material in reserves and a corresponding change in the life-of-mine plan; changing ore characteristics that impact required environmental protection measures and related costs; changes in water quality that impact the extent of water treatment required; and changes in laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment.

11. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Each period the Company reviews cost estimates and other assumptions used in the valuation of AROs at the Mine Property to reflect events, changes in circumstances and new information available. The following table summarizes the changes to the AROs:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Balance, beginning of period	$ 1,419	$ 1,292
Revision in the estimated cash flows and timing of payments	3,317	-
Accretion	139	127
Balance, end of period	$ 4,875	$ 1,419
Less: current portion	303	-
Long-term portion	$ 4,572	$ 1,419

The total undiscounted cash flow, before inflation adjustments, estimated to settle the AROs as at December 31, 2010 are approximately $16,362 (2009 - $13,564). The majority of the expenditures are expected to occur near the end of the projected mine closure in 2038. The weighted average credit adjusted risk-free rate used in estimating the site restoration cost obligation were 8.4% (2009 – 9.8%), and the inflation rate used was 2% for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Regulatory authorities require that security be provided to cover the AROs (refer to note 5).

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting and participating common shares, without par value.

(a) Special warrants

On February 21, 2009, the Company completed a bought deal private placement of 4,000,000 special warrants (the "Special Warrants"). The Special Warrants were issued to investors at a price of $16.30 per Special Warrant, representing an aggregate amount of $65,200. A 5% commission plus expenses was paid to the agents as part of the private placement. On April 25, 2009 each Special Warrant was converted to common shares. Future income tax assets arising from share issuance costs of the Special Warrants of $1,044 were recognized.

(b) Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Plan")

On April 29, 2009, the Board of Directors adopted a Plan and authorized the issue of one right (a "Right") in respect of each common share of the Company. The Plan was ratified at the annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders held on June 3, 2009. The Plan will continue in force up to the end of the Company's third annual meeting of shareholders after the approval.

The Rights are not exercisable initially. Subject to certain customary exceptions, upon the acquisition by any person (an "Acquiring Person") of Beneficial Ownership (as defined in the Plan) of 20% or more of the common shares of the Company (a "Flip-in Event"), the Rights will entitle shareholders, other than the Acquiring Person and its affiliates and associates and persons acting jointly or in concert with it, to purchase that number of common shares of the Company which have a market value equal to two times the exercise price of the Rights.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The Rights may be redeemed by the Board of Directors at a redemption price of $0.0001 per Right at any time prior to the occurrence of a Flip-in Event without the prior approval of shareholders or Rights holders. The provisions of the Plan which apply upon the occurrence of a Flip-in Event may be waived at the option of the Board of Directors and without the prior approval of shareholders or Rights holders in certain circumstances prior to the occurrence of a Flip-in Event.

(c) Public offerings

On July 14, 2009, the Company closed a public offering of 4,000,000 common shares at a price of $12.10 per share, representing aggregate gross proceeds of $48,400. In connection with the offering, the underwriters were paid a 5% commission totaling approximately $2,420. Share issuance costs of $288 were incurred in relation to the offering.

On November 12, 2009, the Company closed a public offering of 19,299,500 common shares at a price of $14.25 per common share for cash consideration of $275,018. In connection with the offering, the underwriters were paid a 4% commission totaling approximately $11,001. Share issuance costs of $362 were incurred in relation to the offering.

On July 19, 2010 and August 6, 2010, the Company closed a public offering and over-allotment of 11,750,000 and 325,000 common shares, respectively, at a price of $24.00 per common share for cash consideration of $289,800. In connection with the offering, the underwriters were paid a 4% commission totaling approximately $11,592. Shares issuance costs of $570 were incurred in relation to the offering.

On November 24, 2010 the Company closed an offering of 320,050 flow-through common shares ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $42.00 per Flow-Through Share, representing aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $13,442. Share issuance costs of $535 were incurred in relation to the offering.

(d) Share commitments

In December 2010 and January 2011, the Company made financial and other commitments to various aboriginal groups who asserted aboriginal rights and interests in the area of the Detour Lake project in consideration of securing recognition and respect from these aboriginal groups of the Company's rights and interests in the development of the project. The financial compensation provided for in these agreements included the issuance of up to 1,125,000 common shares of the Company payable upon the achievement of certain project milestones. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, 160,000 common shares were issued pursuant to these agreements. Additional common shares will be issued during the construction of the Detour Lake project in conjunction with any project milestones with a final issue scheduled six months after the achievement of commercial production at the Detour Lake project.

(e) Share purchase option plan

On April 23, 2010 at the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders the disinterested shareholders approved certain amendments to the Company's stock option plan. Included was the Company's ability to continue to grant options under the rolling plan, where by 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital may be granted to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company, until May 26, 2013.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The continuity of share purchase options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2008	**3,363,700**	**$ 8.60**
Granted	1,897,250	11.27
Issued on amalgamation with PDX (note 8)	542,477	7.31
Forfeited	(398,000)	15.67
Expired	(105,000)	16.39
Exercised	(1,123,236)	6.28
Balance, December 31, 2009	**4,177,191**	**$ 9.40**
Granted	2,429,375	23.40
Forfeited	(11,063)	19.97
Exercised	(1,624,075)	8.97
Balance, December 31, 2010	**4,971,428**	**$ 16.36**

The fair value of the 1,897,250 options granted in 2009 has been estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: a weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.94%; a weighted average expected volatility factor of 92%, an expected dividend yield of $nil and a weighted average expected life of 3.5 years. The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted was $6.94 per option. The vesting of these options was 30% after 12 months, 30% after 24 months and 40% after 36 months.

In December of 2009, the vesting of the share purchase option plan was amended such that for all grants issued after June 29, 2007, the vesting became: 25% on the date of grant, 25% after 8 months, 25% after 16 months and 25% after 24 months. While this amendment did not result in any change to the estimated fair value of the affected options, an additional $3,117 of stock-based compensation expense was recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss to reflect the amended vesting terms.

The fair value of the 2,429,375 options granted in 2010 has been estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions; a weighted average risk free interest rate of 2.19%; a weighted average expected volatility factor of 82%, an expected dividend yield of $nil and a weighted average expected life of 3.5 years for those options issued up to September 30, 2010. Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company revised its weighted average expected life assumption to 2.5 years for all options granted after September 30, 2010. The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted in 2010 was $12.77 per option.

As a result of the amalgamation with PDX (refer to note 8), the Company granted 542,477 stock options as part of the amalgamation agreement. The stock options were valued at the historical carrying value in PDX, at the time of amalgamation, of $2,851.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(e) Share purchase option plan

As at December 31, 2010, the Company had the following stock options outstanding:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Granted	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
$0.01 to $6.40	537,340	537,340	1.1
$6.41 to $12.80	1,731,101	1,385,476	2.7
$12.81 to $19.20	759,500	349,124	3.9
$19.21 to $25.60	1,272,237	394,267	4.4
$25.61 to $32.00	671,250	167,813	4.9
	4,971,428	**2,834,020**	**3.5**

The breakdown of the estimated fair value of options granted in prior periods and vesting in the current period is as follows:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Exploration	$ **1,271**	$ 2,669
Administration	**18,451**	8,622
Total expense recognized in loss and comprehensive loss	$ **19,722**	$ 11,291
Mineral property interests	$ **2,690**	$ -
Total amount credited to contributed surplus	$ **22,412**	$ 11,291

(f) Warrants

On November 17, 2009, the Company engaged Barclays Capital as its debt advisor and lead arranger for the financing of the Detour Lake project. In connection with the appointment, Barclays Capital was issued 500,000 warrants, with each warrant exercisable for one common share of the Company. The warrants have an exercise price of $15.33 per common share and have a term of five years; fifty percent of the warrants vest six months after the date of issuance and have been accounted for at fair value, with compensation cost being recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The remaining warrants vest upon the achievement of certain prescribed milestones. During the fourth quarter of 2010, there was greater certainty of the likelihood of the milestones being achieved and a value was ascribed to them at December 31, 2010 as described below.

The fair value of the 250,000 warrants that vest six months after the date of issuance has been estimated at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 2.42%; expected life – 5 years; expected volatility – 86%; expected dividends – nil. As a result, the fair value of these warrants was estimated at $2,408 and recognized over the vesting period. These warrants were fair valued again at their vesting date under the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 1.89%; expected life – 1.6 years; expected volatility – 101%; expected dividends – nil. As a result, the fair value decrease of these warrants was estimated at $931 and recognized.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The fair value of the 250,000 warrants that vest on performance conditions has been estimated at December 31, 2010 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 1.70%; expected life – 1 year; expected volatility – 43%; expected dividends – nil. As a result, the fair value of these warrants was estimated at $3,591 and fully recognized on December 31, 2010.

For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2010, $6,345 has been recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss as Advisory costs. Warrant issue costs of nil (December 31, 2009 - $13) were incurred in relation to the warrant issue.

The continuity of share purchase options is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Estimated Fair Value
Balance, December 31, 2008	-	$ -	$ -
Issued	500,000	15.33	2,408
Balance, December 31, 2009	**500,000**	**$ 15.33**	**$ 2,408**
Balance, December 31, 2010	**500,000**	**$ 15.33**	**$ 6,930**

13. EXPLORATION, STUDIES AND PERMITTING

	Detour Lake, Ontario Canada[a]	Block A, Ontario, Canada	Sunday Lake, Ontario, CanadaCa	Regional, Ontario, nada	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Expenditures						
Administration and travel	$ 6,143	$ 327	$ -	$ 300	$ **6,770**	$ 1,715
Amortization	144	-	-	-	**144**	104
Assays and analysis	1,873	313	-	-	**2,186**	2,721
Drilling	7,277	720	-	-	**7,997**	13,887
Environment and permitting	5,125	-	-	-	**5,125**	1,292
Geological and geophysical	56	372	34	154	**616**	196
Studies and engineering	6,033	-	-	-	**6,033**	6,851
Site activities	1,012	133	-	-	**1,145**	358
Total expenditures	$ 27,663	$ 1,865	$ 34	$ 454	$ **30,016**	$ 27,124

(a) Subsequent to the confirmation of reserves in the feasibility study released on May 25, 2010, the Company commenced deferring development expenditures associated with the Detour Lake property.

14. INCOME TAXES

Income tax differs from the amount that would have been computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 31.0% (2009 - 33.0%) to losses before income taxes. The reasons for the differences are a result of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Loss before income taxes	$ (72,699)	$ (44,555)
Expected future income tax (recovery) based on statutory rate	(22,537)	(14,703)
Adjustments to expected income tax benefit:		
Changes and differences in tax rates	2,806	1,535
Stock-based compensation	8,081	3,919
Other	(112)	57
Change in valuation allowance	11,762	1,446
Future income tax (recovery)	$ -	$ (7,746)

Future Tax Balances

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Future income tax assets (liabilities):		
Mineral property interests	$ 5,423	$ (2,707)
Share issue costs	7,009	3,688
Non-capital losses	7,342	1,628
Amalgamation costs (note 8)	939	939
Other	(237)	-
Valuation allowance	(20,476)	(3,548)
Future income tax liability (net)	$ -	$ -

The Company's tax pools at December 31, 2010 total approximately $148,027(December 31, 2009 – $96,619). The Company has undeducted share issue costs for tax purposes of approximately $28,035 (December 31, 2009 - $14,754).

At December 31, 2010, the Company has available non-capital loss carry-forwards for Canadian tax purposes with expiry as follows:

Year	Amount
2030	$ 18,236
2029	8,881
2028	1,449
2027	450
2026	354
	$ 29,370

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Reimbursement for expenses and payments for services rendered by related parties.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Former officer	$ -	$ 386

Former officer
For the periods presented, the Company paid a company owned by a former officer of the Company for management and consulting services.

16. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Value of options exercised	**$ 8,502**	$ 3,731
Value of common shares issued to acquire mineral claims	**$ 2,994**	$ -
Future income taxes recovery arising from share issuance costs	$ -	$ 2,742
Change in deferred transaction costs	$ -	$ (450)
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -
Interest paid	$ -	$ -

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash of $544,148 (2009 - $128,414) and cash equivalents of $169,080 (2009 – 139,994). Cash equivalents consist of Canadian Federal Securities and certificates of deposit or cash deposits at select Canadian chartered banks as at December 31, 2010.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Three aboriginal groups (Moose Cree First Nation ("MCFN"), Taykwa Tagamou Nation ("TTN") and Wahgoshig First Nation ("WFN") ratified agreements with the Company with respect to the development and operation of the Company's Detour Lake gold project in northeastern Ontario. During 2010 the Company executed formal agreements with TTN and WFN and in 2011 with MCFN. The agreements include provisions on how the aboriginal groups can access business and employment opportunities during the construction and operation of the Detour Lake mine as well as providing training initiatives, sponsorship of cultural and heritage programs, and financial compensation, should the Detour Lake property reach commercial production, including the right to receive common shares (see note 12 (d)).

(b) The Company has entered into a number of commitments related to services and equipment orders to purchase long-lead time items or critical pieces of equipment necessary to commence development of the Detour Lake project. At December 31, 2010 these commitments totaled $459,968 and are expected to fall due over the next 24 months. Termination of service contracts can generally occur on 30 days notice while equipment orders are subject to negotiations with suppliers and any cancellation charges, if applicable, would depend on the progress of the manufacturing or delivery of the item and the prevailing market conditions.

(c) The following table lists the Company's material contractual obligations for fiscal 2011 and over the next six years:

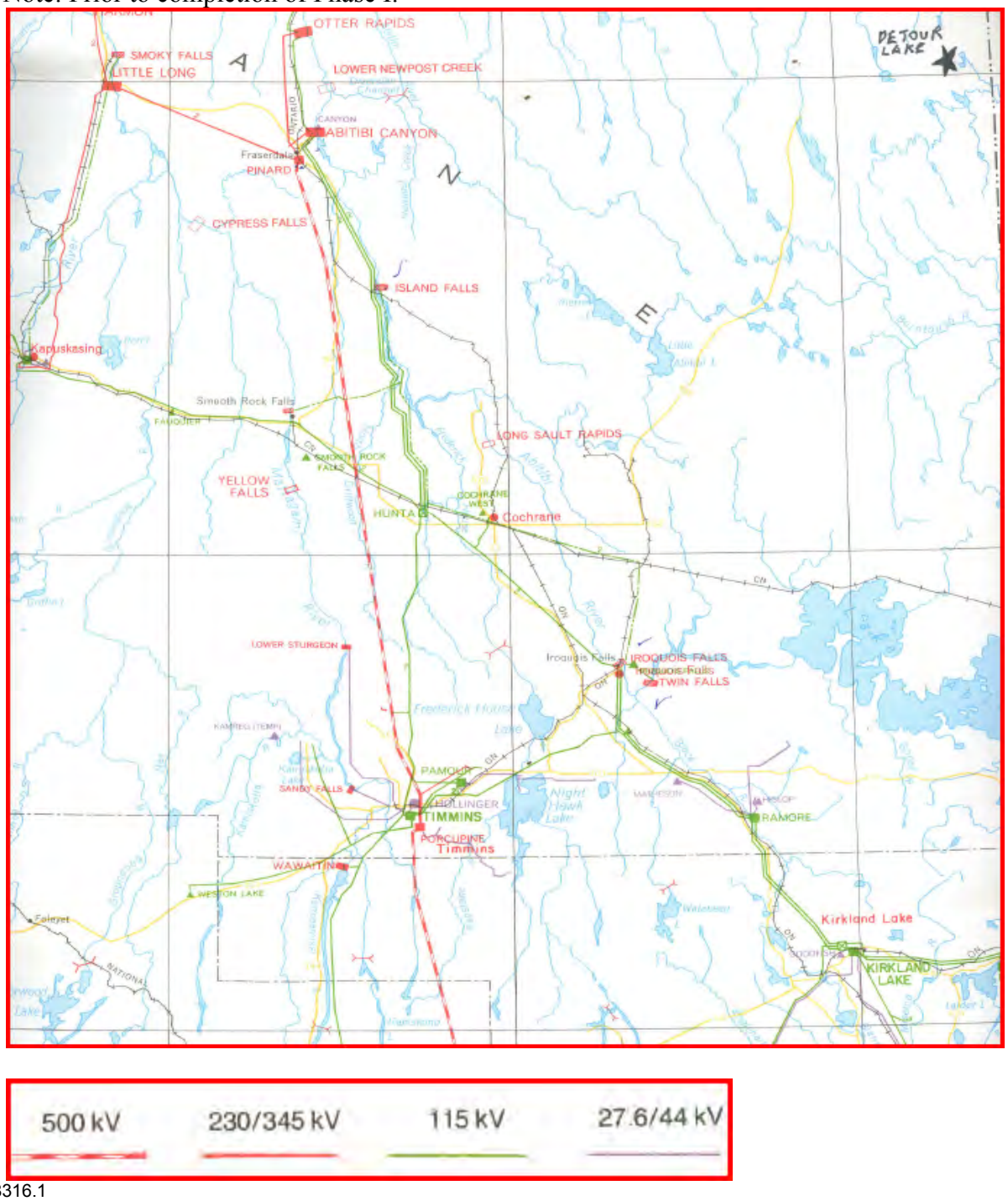
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Operating leases	$ 970	$ 902	$ 786	$ 740	$ 431	$ -	$ 3,829

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 3, 2011 the Company executed a term sheet with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation ("CFSC"), pursuant to which CFSC has agreed to underwrite up to US$105 million in mobile fleet equipment financing to fund the Company's acquisition of mining equipment, for the Detour Lake gold project in northeastern Ontario (the "Equipment Financing Facility").

The Equipment Financing Facility will be utilized towards the acquisition cost of haulage trucks and ancillary equipment (the "Mobile Fleet") under a fleet leasing facility with Caterpillar Financial Services Ltd. (the "Lease"). The term of the Equipment Financing Facility will be 5 years and will be secured by the Mobile Fleet. Title to the Mobile Fleet will transfer to the Company at the completion of the Lease.

Note: Prior to completion of Phase I.



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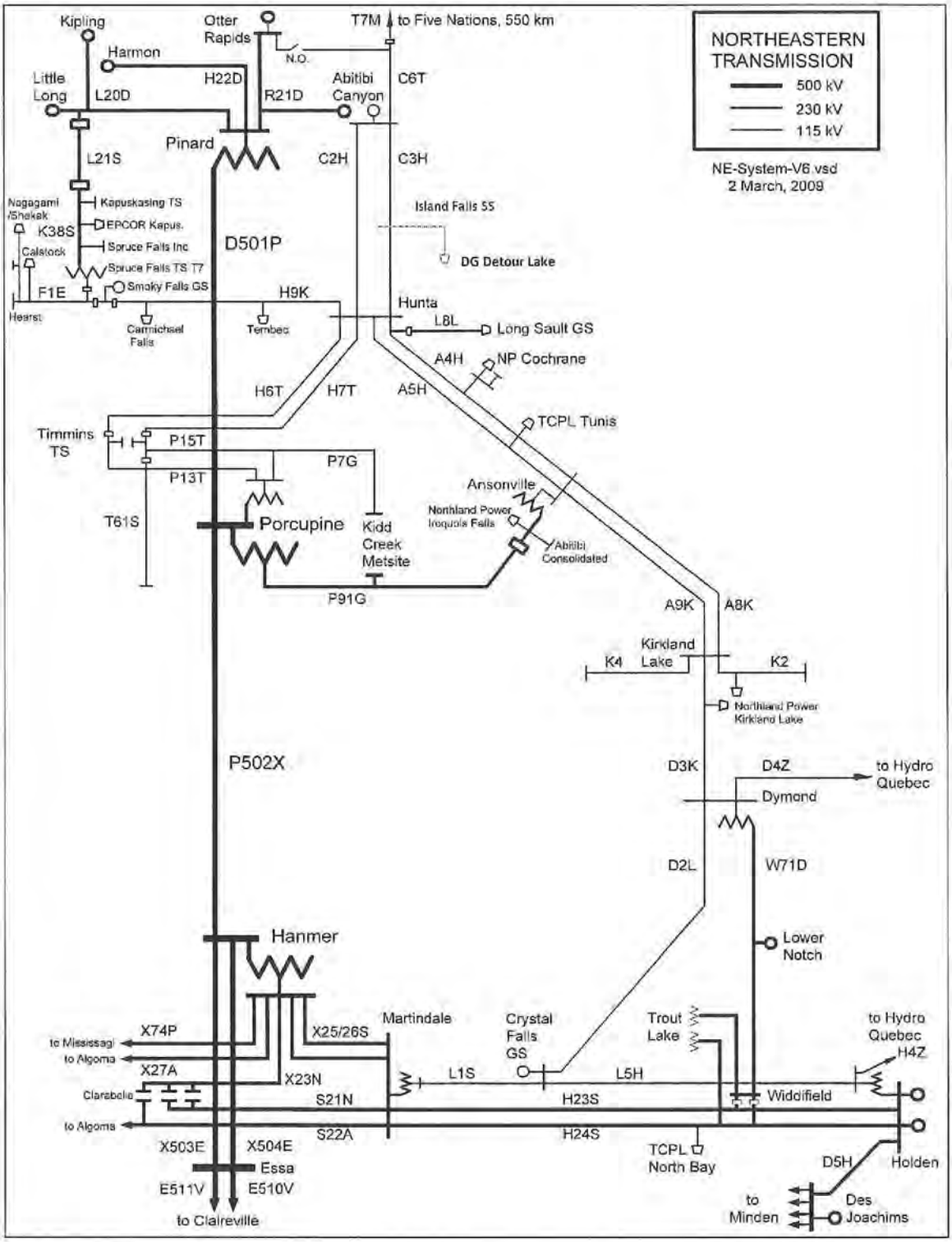
NORTHEASTERN TRANSMISSION
500 kV
230 kV
115 kV
NE-System-V6.vsd
2 March, 2009
Kipling
Otter Rapids
N.O.
T7M
to Five Nations, 550 km
Harmon
Little Long
L20D
H22D
R21D
Abitibi Canyon
C6T
Pinard
L21S
C2H
C3H
Island Falls 55
DG Detour Lake
Nagagami /Shekak
K38S
Calstock
Kapuskasing TS
EPCOR Kapus.
Spruce Falls Inc
Spruce Falls TS T7
Smoky Falls GS
D501P
F1E
Hearst
Carmichael Falls
H9K
Tembec
Hunta
L8L
Long Sault GS
A4H
NP Cochrane
H6T
H7T
A5H
TCPL Tunis
Timmins TS
P15T
P13T
P7G
T61S
Porcupine
Kidd Creek Metsite
Ansonville
Northland Power Iroquois Falls
Abitibi Consolidated
P91G
A9K
A8K
Kirkland Lake
K4
K2
Northland Power Kirkland Lake
P502X
D3K
D4Z
to Hydro Quebec
Dymond
D2L
W71D
Lower Notch
Hanmer
X74P
to Mississagi
to Algoma
X25/26S
Martindale
Crystal Falls GS
Trout Lake
to Hydro Quebec
H4Z
X27A
X23N
L1S
L5H
Clarabelle
S21N
H23S
Widdifield
to Algoma
S22A
H24S
X503E
X504E
Essa
E511V
E510V
to Claireville
TCPL North Bay
D5H
Holden
to Minden
Des Joachims

Ontario Energy Board

Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario

Ontario

EB-2010-0243

IN THE MATTER OF the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, S. O. 1998, c.15, Schedule B;

AND IN THE MATTER OF an application by Detour Gold Corporation for an Order granting leave to construct a new transmission line and associated facilities for the Detour Lake Power Project (Phase 1).

BEFORE: Paula Conboy
Presiding Member

Cynthia Chaplin
Member and Vice Chair

DECISION AND ORDER

Application and Proceeding

Detour Gold Corporation ("Detour" or the "Applicant") filed an application with the Ontario Energy Board, (the "Board") on July 20, 2010, under section 92 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, S.O. 1998, c.15, (Schedule B), seeking an order of the Board granting leave to construct transmission facilities (the "Project") to re-connect the Detour Lake Mine to the provincial grid at Island Falls in the District of Cochrane, and seeking approval of a Form of Easement.

This application is for Phase 1 of the overall proposed project which involves building a new 142 km single circuit overhead transmission line, to be operated at 115kV, on an existing right-of-way, and facilities to connect to the grid, including a transformer station at the Detour Lake mine and a switching station at Island Falls. It is Detour's intent to complete a second project for the installation of 38 km of the 230 kV transmission line

from Island Falls to Pinard Transmission Station. During Phase 2, the connection to the 115 kV transmission grid at Island Falls will be eliminated. Phase 2 of the project will be subject of a separate leave to construct application.

The Board assigned File No. EB-2010-0243 to this application and issued a Notice of Application and Hearing on August 12, 2010. Detour served and published the Notice as directed by the Board. In the Notice of Application the Board indicated that it would hold a written hearing unless a party satisfied the Board that there was good reason for holding an oral hearing.

On September 21, 2010, the Board issued Procedural Order No.1 in which intervenor status was granted to Wahgoshig First Nation ("WFN"), Coral Rapids Power (on behalf of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation) ("TTN"), Earthroots, and the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO"). Procedural Order No. 1 also outlined the scope of the Board's jurisdiction in a leave to construct application. Specifically, the Board reminded parties that the Board's jurisdiction does not include Environmental Assessment issues. With respect to the scope regarding consideration of issues related to Aboriginal consultation and accommodation, the Board summarized the decision in the Yellow Falls Limited Partnership proceeding[1] and decided:

> The same approach will be adopted for the current proceeding. Only Aboriginal consultation and accommodation issues which fall within the specific criteria of section 96(2) will be considered within the scope of this proceeding.

Cost eligibility was granted to TTN, WFN and Earthroots, to the extent that any evidence or submissions filed by those intervenors pertained to matters within the scope of the proceeding as set out in Procedural Order No. 1. WFN requested that an oral hearing be held instead of a written hearing. The Board adopted a suggestion by the Applicant that the form of hearing be determined after the interrogatory phase had been completed.

Procedural Order No.1 also provided for interrogatories to Detour and the filing of intervenor evidence, if any. Accordingly, Board Staff and intervenors submitted interrogatories on September 30, 2010 and Detour filed its interrogatory responses on October 5, 2010.

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[1] Yellow Falls Power Limited Partnership, *Decision on Questions of Jurisdiction and Procedural Order 4*, EB-2009-0210, November 18, 2009.

On October 13, 2010, counsel for WFN filed evidence related to the need to "consult and accommodate [the] Wahgoshig First Nation",. On October 14, 2010, the Applicant filed a letter with the Board responding to WFN's evidence, raising concerns over the relevance of the evidence with respect to the Board's jurisdiction. WFN replied to the Applicant's correspondence on October 15, 2010, clarifying that the evidence was in response to information placed on the record by the Applicant in response to Board Staff interrogatories.

The Board issued Procedural Order No. 2 on October 21, 2010. The Board determined that WFN's evidence bears on the issues associated with the Environmental Assessment process and not this Leave to Construct application and that no further interrogatories on this evidence were required. The Board also reviewed the record of the proceeding and determined that an oral hearing was not required.

In Procedural Order No.2 the Board also established filing dates for the Applicant's submission, intervenor and Board staff submissions, and a reply submission. The Applicant filed its submission November 5, 2010. The IESO filed a submission and Board staff indicated by letter dated November 10, 2010 that it would not make a submission.

On November 10, 2010 WFN advised in a letter that it had reached an agreement with the Applicant outside of this proceeding and wished to withdraw as an intervenor. On November 11, 2010 TTN advised that it would not be making a submission and that it expected to conclude an agreement with Detour, but requested to maintain its status as an intervenor. A reply submission from the Applicant was received on November 15, 2010.

Evidence and Board Findings

Section 96(2) of the Act provides that for an application under section 92 of the Act, when determining if a proposed work is in the public interest, the Board shall only consider the interests of consumers with respect to prices and reliability and quality of electricity service, and where applicable and in a manner consistent with the policies of the Government of Ontario, the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources.

In the context of this application, the Board has considered the following matters:

- Project need
- System Impact Assessment and Customer Impact Assessment
- Land issues and form of Easement Agreement
- Environmental Assessment
- Project Costs and Impact on ratepayers

Project Need

Detour indicated that the need for the Phase 1 transmission line was to allow for the initial development and construction of the Detour Gold mine in the spring of 2011 during which time it will require approximately 20 MW of power. The Applicant indicated that a new application for Phase 2 would be submitted to permit extension of the line to 180 km and operation at 230kV and 120MW of power delivery. The Applicant has made clear in the application and has provided confirming responses to interrogatories and to the submission filed by the IESO, that the application relates only to Phase 1 of its proposed construction and use of the line at 115kV and a load up to 20 MW. Accordingly, this Decision and Order relates only to the required Phase 1 development.

Within the above-noted limitation, the Board is satisfied that the need for the transmission line is established.

System Impact Assessment and Customer Impact Assessment

The Board's filing requirements for transmission and distribution applications[2] specify that the Applicant is required to file a System Impact Assessment ("SIA") performed by the IESO and a Customer Impact Assessment ("CIA") performed by the relevant licensed transmitter, in this case Hydro One Networks Inc.

An IESO SIA for this project dated August 19, 2010 was included in the pre-filed evidence. The Board accepts the evidence provided in the SIA report which concludes that Phase 1 of the proposed project would not have a negative impact on the reliability of the grid. The SIA includes a number of detailed recommendations and technical requirements relating to protection settings and information, operational matters,

[2] Filing Requirements for Transmission and Distribution Applications, November 14, 2006, Section 4.3.8 (System Impact Assessment), and Section 4.3.9 (Customer Impact Assessment)

settings on equipment and tests to verify equipment capability and facilities. The Applicant, in its reply submission, confirmed its intention to satisfy all conditions of the SIA.

The Applicant also submitted a CIA dated July 20, 2010 which concluded that there was no adverse impact on Hydro One customers from the Phase 1 project. Hydro One stated that it anticipated a new study for the future Phase 2 project.

The Applicant stated that it would satisfy all conditions of the CIA.

The Board will require, as part of the Conditions of Approval, that the Applicant satisfy the requirements of the SIA and the CIA including those that may result from revisions.

Subject to the above-noted requirements, the Board is satisfied that the Customer Impact and System Impact Assessments support the conclusion that there will be no adverse impacts on reliability.

Land Issues and Form of Easement Agreement

Section 97 of the Act requires that the Board be satisfied that the Applicant has offered or will offer each landowner affected by the proposed route or location an agreement in a form approved by the Board. Detour filed a draft easement agreement ("Agreement to Grant an Easement to Detour Gold Corporation") with its pre-filed evidence. The Board notes that there were no requests to vary the Draft Easement Agreement.

The evidence shows that Notice was properly served. There were no landowner requests for intervenor status. Detour advises that property rights have already been obtained and only temporary access rights might still be required.

The Board therefore finds the Draft Easement Agreement acceptable.

Environmental Assessment

The draft and final Environmental Study Reports were made available for public review over the spring and summer of 2010 respectively. At the end of the public review period (September 2010), no requests for upgrading of the study were received and Detour proceeded with submission of this document.

In their submission of November 5, 2010 Detour advised that an individual Environmental Assessment has been completed and is currently under review by the Ministry of the Environment.

The Board does not have jurisdiction to determine issues related to the Environmental Assessment approval, but it is important to note that an order granting Leave to Construct would be conditioned on the successful completion of the Environmental Assessment approval process.

Project Costs and Impact Ratepayers

It is the Applicant's evidence that the proposed facilities will be paid for by Detour and the project will therefore have no adverse impact on transmission rates in Ontario.

The Board accepts this evidence.

Conclusion

Having considered all of the evidence related to the application, the Board finds the proposed project to be in the public interest in accordance with the criteria established in section 96(2) of the Act.

THE BOARD ORDERS THAT:

1) Pursuant to section 92 of *Act*, Detour Gold Corporation is granted leave to construct Phase 1 electricity transmission and related facilities to re-connect the Detour Lake Mine to the provincial grid at Island Falls in the District of Cochrane, subject to the Conditions of Approval attached as Appendix A to this Order.

2) The Board considers WFN, TTN and Earthroots eligible for a cost award. Claims in this regard should conform with the Board's Practice Direction on Cost Awards, and shall be filed with the Board and one copy served on Detour by **Monday December 6, 2010.** Detour should review the cost claims and any objections must be filed with the Board and one copy must be served on the claimant by **Monday December 13, 2010.** The intervenors will have until **Friday December 20, 2010** to respond to any

objections. A copy of any submissions must be filed with the Board and one copy is to be served on Detour.

ISSUED at Toronto on November 24, 2010

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Original signed by

Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary

APPENDIX A

TO DECISION AND ORDER

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Board File No. EB-2010-0243

DATED: November 24, 2010

Conditions of Approval for the
Detour Lake Power Project (Phase 1) (the "Project")
EB-2010-0243

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1 General Requirements

1.1 Detour Gold Corporation ("Detour") shall construct the Project and restore the Project land in accordance with its Leave to Construct application, evidence and undertakings, except as modified by this Order and these Conditions of Approval.

1.2 Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, authorization for Leave to Construct shall terminate December 31, 2012, unless construction of the Project has commenced prior to that date.

1.3 Detour shall implement all the recommendations of the Environmental Assessment Approval and any amendment thereto, and its own Screening Reports referred to in the pre-filed evidence, and such further and other conditions which may be imposed by environmental authorities.

1.4 Detour shall satisfy the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO") requirements and recommendations as reflected in the System Impact Assessment document dated August 19, 2010, and such further and other conditions which may be imposed by the IESO.

1.5 Detour shall satisfy the Hydro One Networks Inc. requirements as reflected in the Customer Impact Assessment document dated October 7, 2010, and such further and other conditions which may be found to be necessary.

1.6 Detour shall advise the Board's designated representative of any proposed material change in the Project, including but not limited to material changes in the proposed route, construction techniques, construction schedule, restoration procedures, or any other material impacts of construction. Detour shall not make a material change without prior approval of the Board or its designated representative. In the event of an emergency the Board shall be informed immediately after the fact.

1.7 Detour shall obtain all necessary approvals, permits, licences, certificates and easement rights required to construct, operate and maintain the Project, and shall provide copies of all such written approvals, permits, licences and certificates upon the Board's request.

2 Project and Communications Requirements

2.1 The Board's designated representative for the purpose of these Conditions of Approval shall be the Manager, Electricity Facilities and Infrastructure Applications.

2.2 Detour shall designate a person as Project engineer and shall provide the name of the individual to the Board's designated representative. The Project engineer will be responsible for the fulfillment of the Conditions of Approval on the construction site. Detour shall provide a copy of the Order and Conditions of Approval to the Project engineer, within ten (10) days of the Board's Order being issued.

2.3 Detour shall develop, as soon as possible and prior to the start of construction, a detailed construction plan. The detailed construction plan shall cover all material construction activities. Detour shall submit five (5) copies of the construction plan to the Board's designated representative at least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of construction. Detour shall give the Board's designated representative ten (10) days written notice in advance of the commencement of construction.

2.4 Detour shall furnish the Board's designated representative with all reasonable assistance needed to ascertain whether the work is being or has been performed in accordance with the Board's Order.

2.5 Detour shall, in conjunction with Hydro One, Ontario Power Generation and the IESO, develop an outage plan which shall detail how proposed outages will be managed. Detour shall provide five (5) copies of the outage plan to the Board's designated representative at least ten (10) days prior to the first outage. Detour shall give the Board's designated representative ten (10) days written notice in advance of the commencement of outages.

2.6 Detour shall furnish the Board's designated representative with five (5) copies of written confirmation of the completion of Project construction. This written confirmation shall be provided within one month of the completion of construction.

3 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Both during and for a period of twelve (12) months after the completion of construction of the Project, Detour shall monitor the impacts of construction, and shall file five (5) copies of a monitoring report with the Board within fifteen (15) months of the completion of construction of the Project. Detour shall attach to the monitoring report a log of all comments and complaints related to construction of the Project that have been received. The log shall record the person making the comment or complaint, the time the comment or complaint was received, the substance of each comment or complaint, the actions taken in response to each if any, and the reasons underlying such actions.

3.2 The monitoring report shall confirm Detour's adherence to Condition 1.1 and shall include a description of the impacts noted during construction of the Project and the actions taken or to be taken to prevent or mitigate the long-term effects of the impacts of construction of the Project. This report shall describe any outstanding concerns identified during construction of the Project and the condition of the rehabilitated Project land and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures undertaken. The results of the monitoring programs and analysis shall be included and recommendations made as appropriate. Any deficiency in compliance with any of the Conditions of Approval shall be explained.

-- End of document --

Project Need

The Detour Lake Mine requires 95 MW of power for operation. The 115kV line connection being constructed from Island Falls to Detour Lake is easily capable of carrying this amount of power with low losses, but the 115kV supply it will draws on (Hydro One circuit C3H) is inadequate to supply this amount of power. Hence, the need to extend the line to Pinard TS, where it can connect to an adequate supply at 230kV. The Phase I transmission line approved in EB-2010-0243 will form part of the complete line from Pinard TS to Detour Lake.

The development of the Mine, and the necessary infrastructure are consistent with the Province of Ontario's Growth Plan for the North (the "Growth Plan"). A press release dated October 23, 2009 may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 2, Schedule 1, Appendix A which provides support for the mining industry. Further, as noted in the Growth Plan, at page 11,

> "The opening or expansion of mines drives regional and infrastructure development, including roads, telecommunications, energy supply and community infrastructure, and has traditionally benefitted not only the adjacent community but others as well that provide supply, services and human resources."

A number of alternatives were considered to serve the Mine, (Exhibit B, Tab 3, Schedule 1) and were rejected for technical or other reasons. As noted, there are no transmission facilities in the province of Quebec closer than the proposed connection to Hydro One.

Ontario

NEWS

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry
Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure

GROWTH PLAN AIMS TO STRENGTHEN NORTHERN ECONOMY

McGuinty Government Releases Proposed Northern Growth Plan Strategy

NEWS October 23, 2009

Ontario has released a proposed Growth Plan for Northern Ontario designed to set the region's economy on a strong, globally-competitive footing.

The North's population will stabilize in the next 25 years. The proposed Growth Plan brings together the building blocks needed to prepare the region for shifts in the economy by growing Northern opportunities, strengthening its workforce, and enhancing northerners' quality of life.

The 25-year plan proposes policies, programs and actions, and calls on governments and their northern partners to realize a shared vision. Key actions include:

- Maximizing the economic benefit of increased mineral exploration and production and strengthening the mineral industry cluster
- Strengthening partnerships among colleges, universities and industry to support research, and to educate and train northerners for careers in growing fields
- Building a new relationship with Aboriginal people to increase participation in the future economic growth of Northern Ontario and achieve better health status for aboriginal communities
- Developing complete networks to support stronger communities such as an inter-regional transportation network, enhanced broadband service, and a broader transmission network to increase capacity for renewable energy development
- Creating regional economic zones to help communities plan collaboratively for their economic, labour market, infrastructure, land-use, cultural and population needs
- Encouraging development and use of green technologies and demonstrating leadership in green building, and water and energy conservation.

Over the next few months, Northern Ontario residents, youth, Aboriginal peoples, community leaders, business, industry and other experts have the opportunity to help chart the future of the region by commenting on the actions recommended in the proposed **plan**.

A final Growth Plan will guide future policy development and infrastructure investments by the province.

QUOTES

"The true strength of the North is its people, their resourcefulness and their entrepreneurial spirit. We're harnessing these qualities to develop a Growth Plan for Northern Ontario that is built by northerners, for northerners. We look forward to reaping the benefits in an innovative, robust and competitive northern economy."

Michael Gravelle, Minister of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry

"This Proposed Growth Plan brings us one step closer to our ultimate goal – a strong, diversified northern economy based on globally competitive industry, a highly qualified workforce, and successful collaboration among all northerners."

George Smitherman, Deputy Premier and Minister of Energy and Infrastructure

.../2

"Keeping Northern Ontario strong and prosperous today and in the future is important to all of us, and a Growth Plan for Northern Ontario will give greater opportunities for economic prosperity in our community.

Rick Bartolucci, Member of Provincial Parliament for Sudbury

"We worked very hard to ensure that Northern Ontario would be the second growth plan developed in Ontario. We look forward to the positive economic impact that this Plan will have in our region."

Bill Mauro, Member of Provincial Parliament for Thunder Bay-Atikoken

QUICK FACTS

- The Growth Plan for Northern Ontario is the second regionally-specific plan to be developed under the *Places to Grow Act, 2005.*
- Northern Ontario covers 800,000 square km, or 90 per cent of the province's land base.
- Northern-based mining, forestry, tourism and agriculture industries contribute more than $23 billion annually to Ontario's economy.
- In the next 20 years, Aboriginal youth will represent a quarter of the North's labour force

LEARN MORE

Read the **Proposed Growth Plan for Northern Ontario.**

Contribute to the proposed Growth Plan.

See what the government is already doing for **Northern Ontario**.

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry
Joanne Ghiz, Minister's Office, 416-326-3638

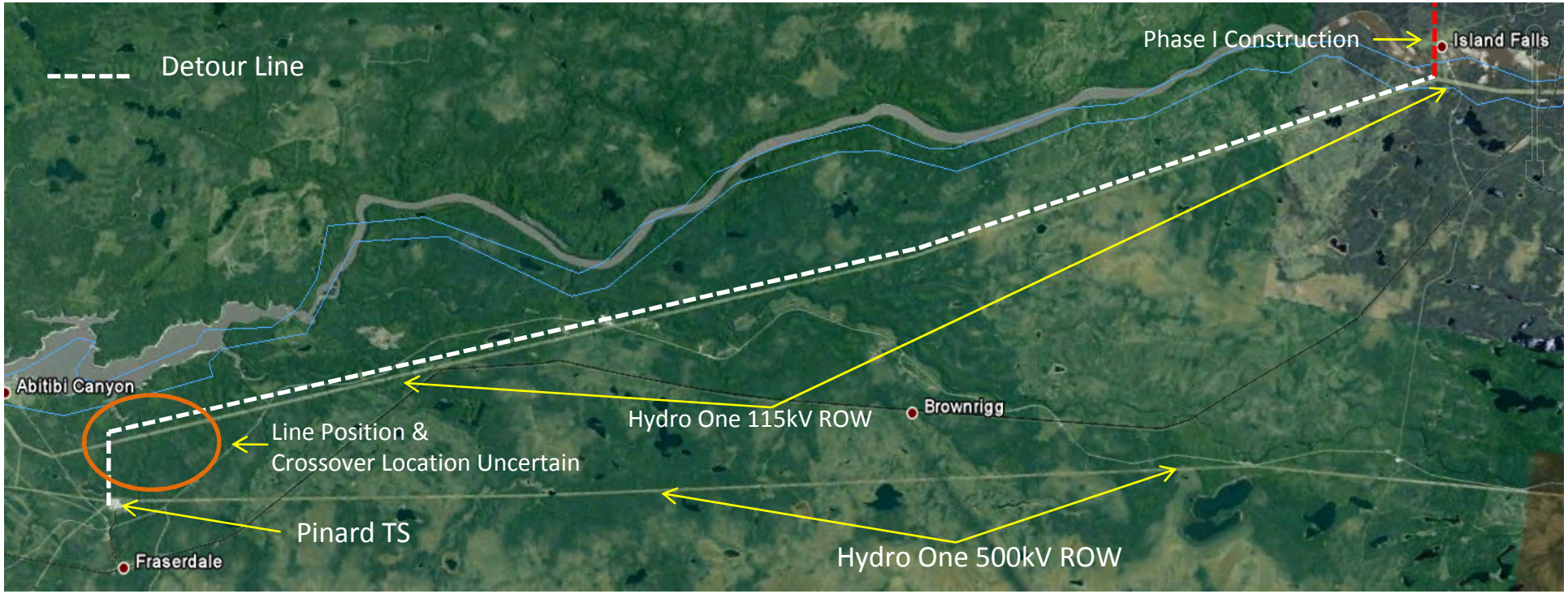
ontario.ca/north-news

Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure
Amy Tang, Minister's Office, 416-327-6747
Eric Pelletier, Communications Branch, 416-325-1810 (French media)

ontario.ca/infrastructure-news

Disponible en français

Detour Gold
Phase II Route Mapping

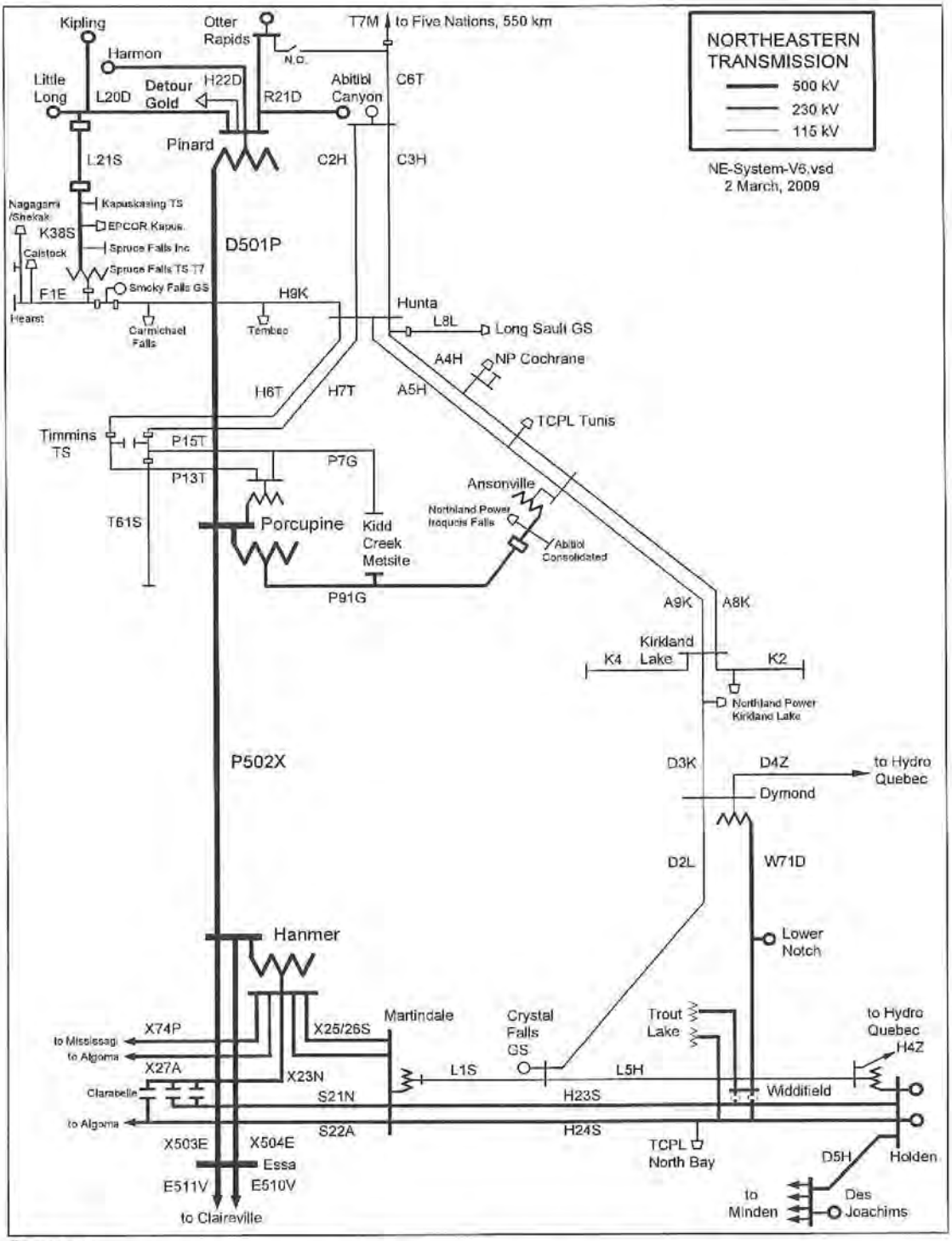


Notes:

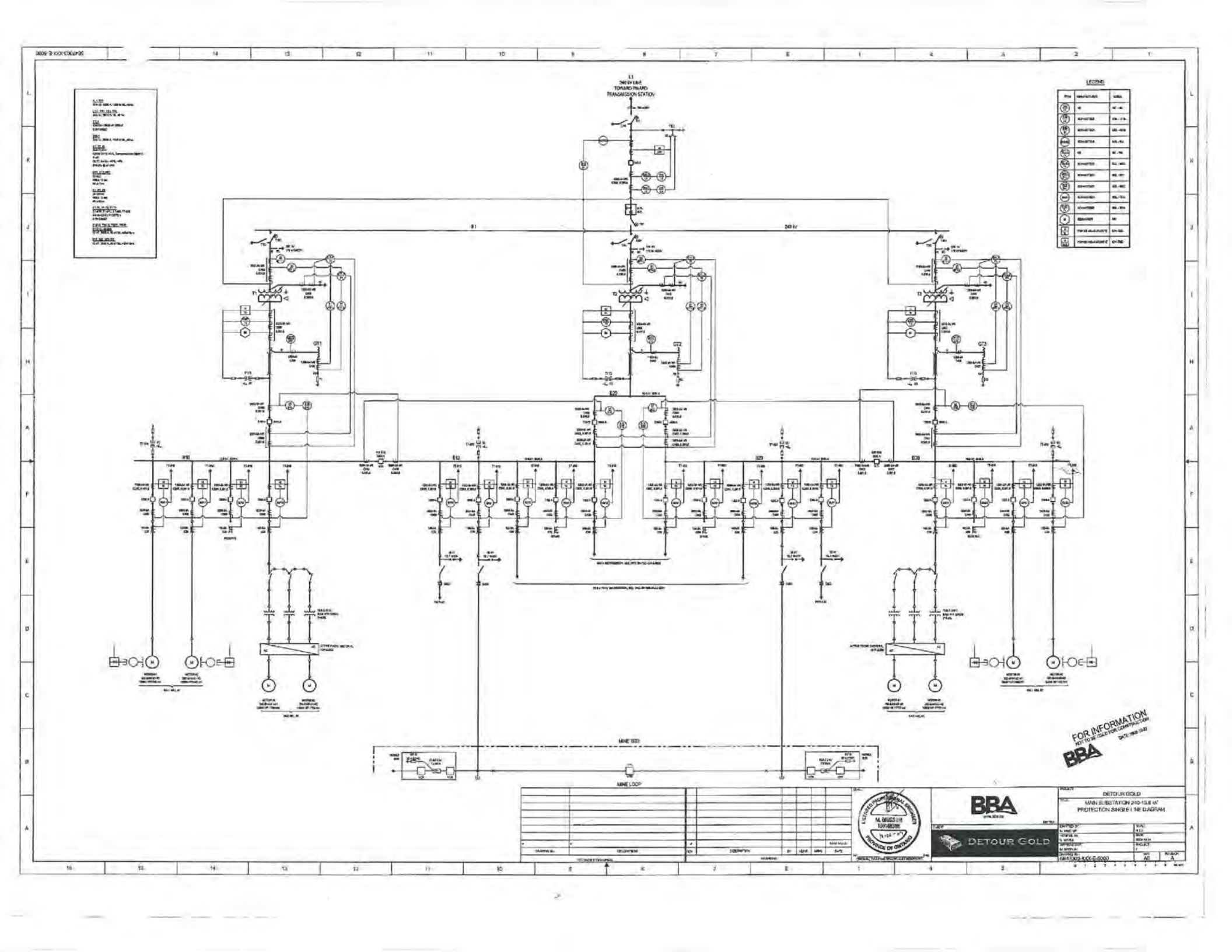
1. Crossover location will depend on terrain, assigned breaker position and future planning considerations .
2. Detour ROW to be immediately adjacent to Hydro One ROW for majority of line length.

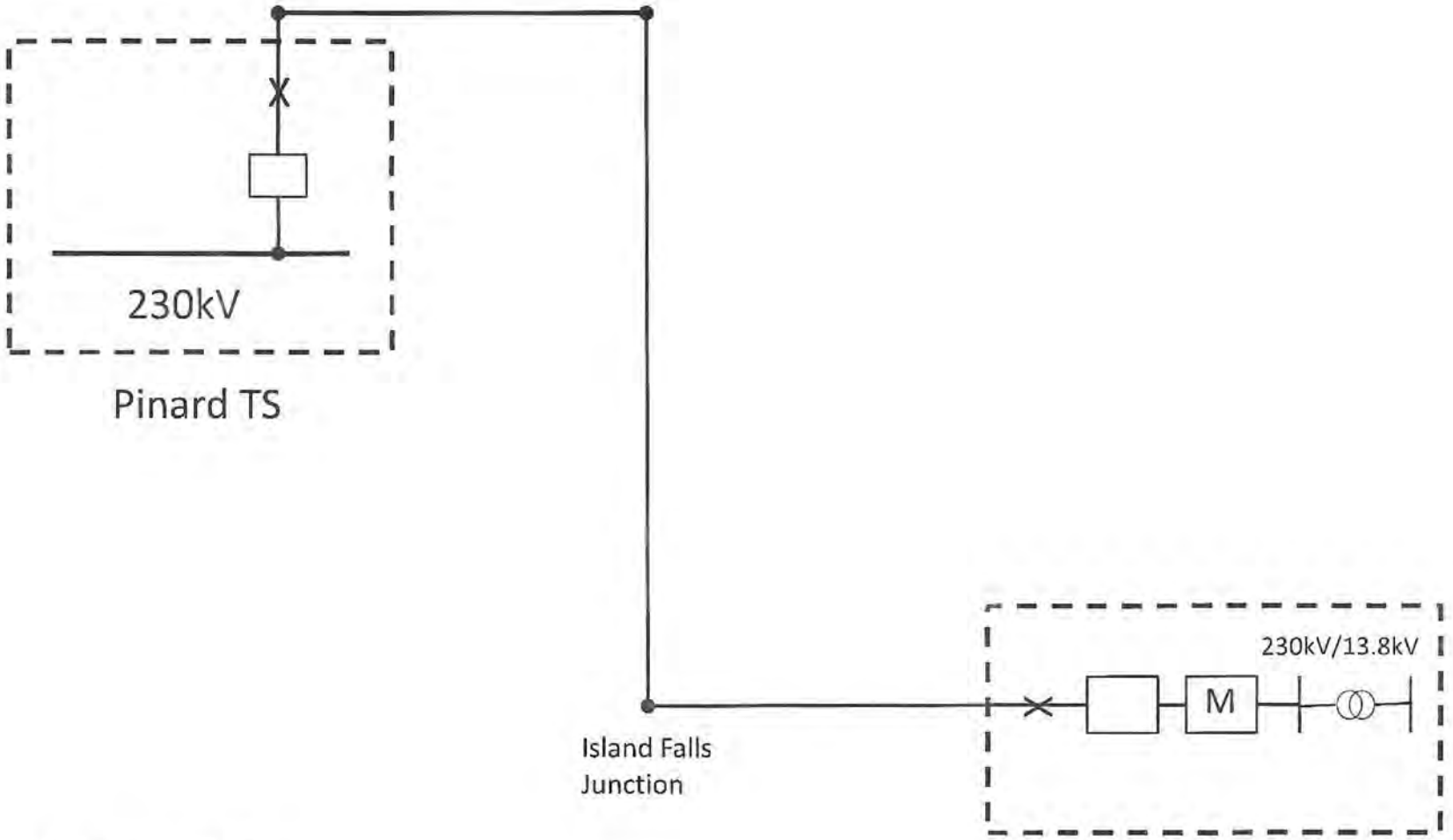
Exhibit B
Tab 2
Schedule 2

FIGURE A1: ONE LINE DIAGRAM OF NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO AREA WITH DETOUR LAKE



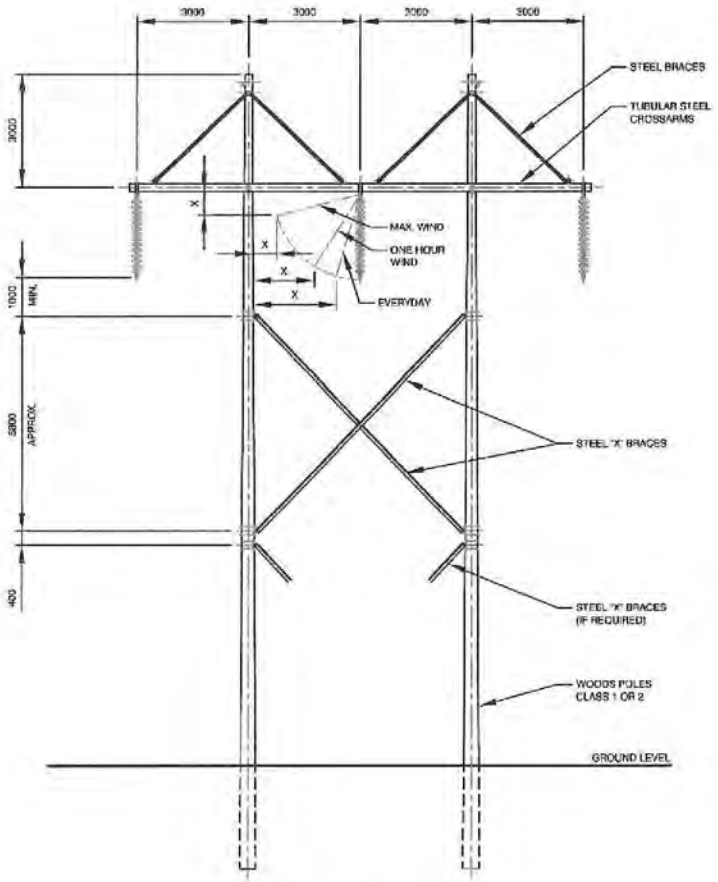
Source:
IESO, Scope of Technical Study for Detour Gold 230 kV Connection Scope of Work, Appendix E.


L1
240 kV 1.0x5
TOWARD PINARD
TRANSMISSION STATION
B1
240 kV
T1
T2
T3
G11
G12
G13
B29
B10
B12
B28
MINE SITE
MINE LOOP
LEGEND
FOR INFORMATION
NOT TO BE ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
BBA
DETOUR GOLD
MAIN SUBSTATION 240-13.8 kV
PROTECTION SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM
DETOUR GOLD

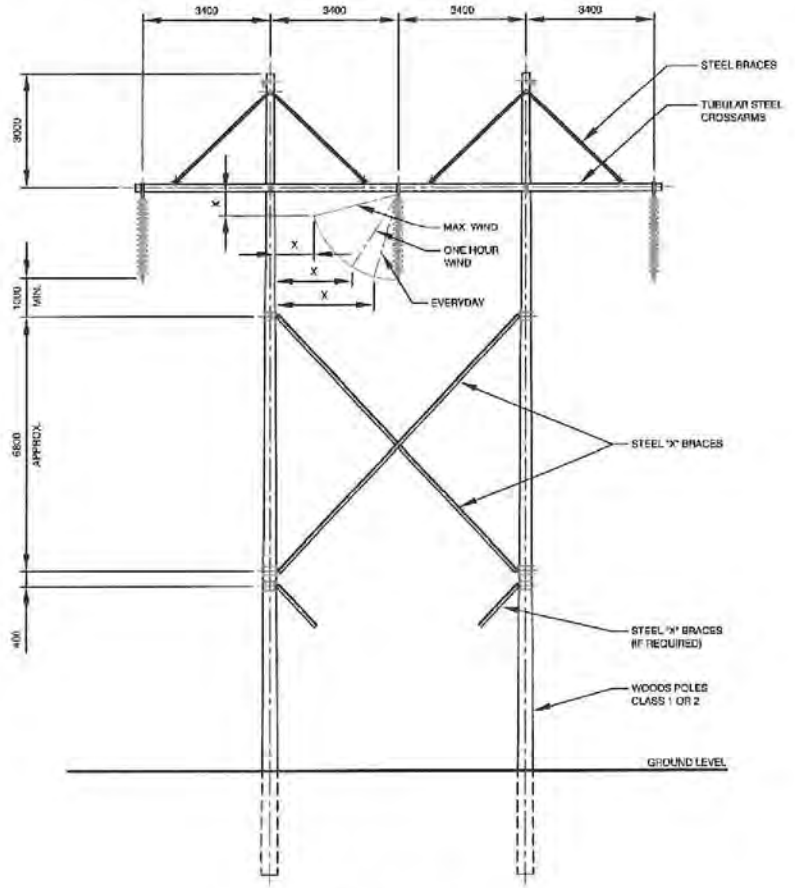


Detour Gold
Single Line Diagram for Phase II

Preliminary 'H' Frame Wooden Pole Design



STANDARD 'H' FRAME



WIDE 'H' FRAME

NOTES:
- Schematic drawings provided by BBA 5847004-000181-47-D71-0001, January 2010.

DETOUR GOLD

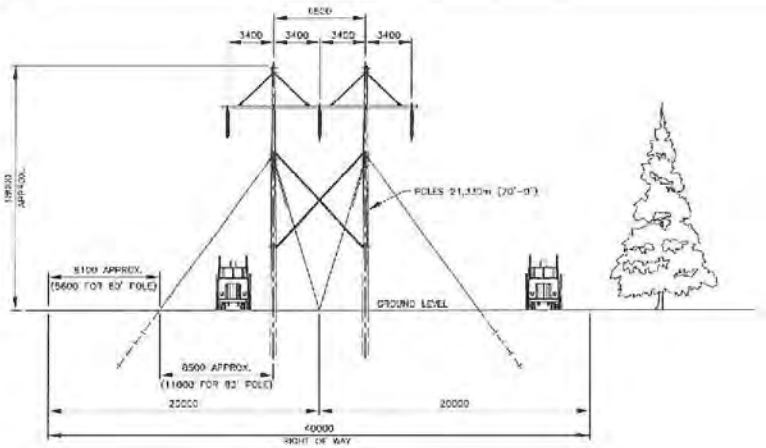
amec

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

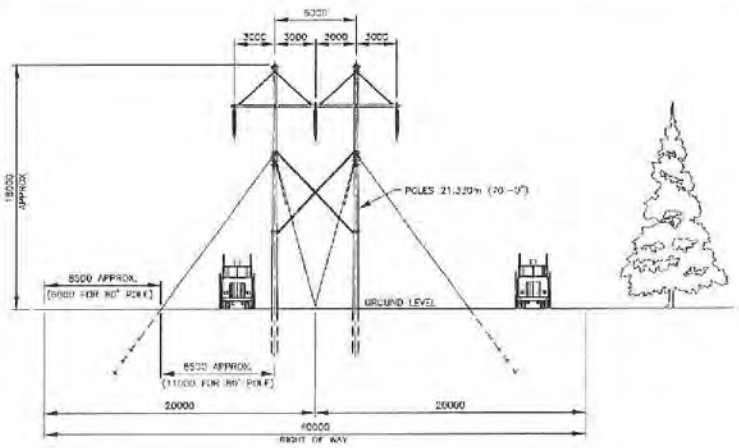
Preliminary Structure Design

PROJECT N°: TC81510	FIGURE: 5-2
SCALE: As shown	DATE: March 2010

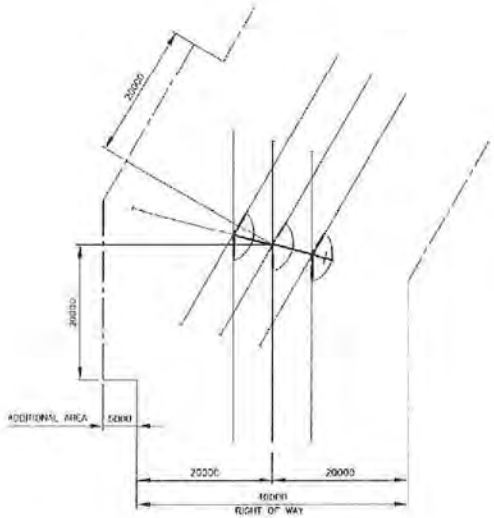
P:\EIA\Projects\2008\TC81510 2009 Detour Gold Project\GIS Data\Transmission Line EA\SD_Mxds\MXD_Mxds\Preliminary\StructureDesign2.mxd



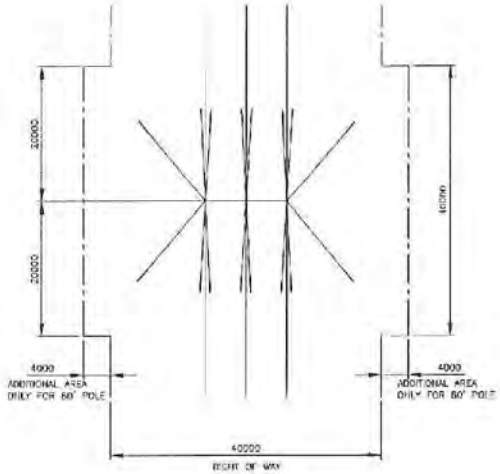
WIDE H FRAME TYPICAL WITH GUYS



STANDARD H FRAME TYPICAL WITH GUYS



STRAIN ANGLE STRUCTURE



CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE

P:\EM\Projects\2008\TC81510 2008 Detour Gold Project\GIS\ DataTransmission\ Line EASD Maps\MXD Maps\PreliminaryROW Layout.mxd

NOTES:
- Schematic drawings provided by BBA 5847004-000181-47-070-0026-PB.

DETOUR GOLD

amec

DETOUR LAKE POWER PROJECT

Preliminary ROW Layout

PROJECT N°: TC81510	**FIGURE: 5-4**
SCALE: As shown	DATE: March 2010

HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

FOR

THE DESIGN, SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE CONNECTING TO HYDRO ONE NETWORK'S FACILITIES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Lines Engineering
Engineering & Constructions Services
Hydro One Networks

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 GENERAL

This document covers Hydro One Networks Inc. ("Hydro One") technical requirements for the new transmission line facilities related to the supply of electricity to the Proponent's project, which are to be built by others and upon execution of appropriate Asset Transfer Agreement(s), transferred to Hydro One to form part of Hydro One's transmission system. In particular, the asset to be transferred to Hydro One will be the transmission line asset as specified in Asset Transfer Agreement(s). If any other transmission line facilities should be transferred to Hydro One as part of this project, the transfer of such assets would also have to comply with the requirements described in this Section 1.0.

Hydro One and the Proponent will enter a Connection and Cost Recovery Agreement which will describe the terms and conditions with respect to any work that Hydro One is performing related to the Assets and any work that Hydro One performs on its Transmission System to accommodate the connection of the new transmission line facilities related to the supply of electricity to the Proponent's project as well as the terms and conditions in order for Hydro One to take ownership of the Assets, which will include, but is not limited to:

- the Proponent constructing the Assets in accordance with the terms of this document, including, compliance with all applicable laws;
- Hydro One's inspection rights during and after the construction of the Asset (See Section 5.11 of this document) and the Proponent's responsibility for the cost;
- requirement to transfer manufacturer's equipment warranties to Hydro One upon transfer of Assets;
- process for the Proponent to rectify deficiencies identified by Hydro One during construction, or on or prior to transfer of the Asset;
- notwithstanding Hydro One's inspection rights, the Proponent's warranties with respect to the Asset which will survive the transfer of the Asset to Hydro One for a defined period of time;
- requirement for the Proponent to indemnify Hydro One with respect to any environmental liability prior to the transfer date;
- requirement for the Proponent o transfer Asset free of all liens and encumbrances including work orders and the like;
- the type of land rights required by Hydro One for the Assets (as further described in Section 4.0 of this document); and
- the form of the Asset Transfer Agreement

This document shall be used in conjunction with the requirements of the CCRA and the Asset Transfer Agreement to identify all requirements, terms, conditions, etc that must be met in order for the Asset to be transferred to Hydro One.

Hydro One will provide the design requirements for a specific project.

Any work on an existing Hydro One right-of-way, or existing Hydro One station shall be executed in accordance with the "Hydro One Safety Rules 2009," and any subsequent revisions to that document.

Any required modifications to any of Hydro One' existing facilities shall be performed (engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning) by Hydro One in accordance with the terms of the CCRA. The Proponent shall pay Hydro One its costs for any such modifications in accordance with the terms of the CCRA. Hydro One does not perform work on Hydro One' existing facilities until such time as a CCRA has been executed.

All facilities shall be constructed and the construction procedures used shall be in accordance with the Environmental Study Report and any commitments made during the Environmental Assessment process.

2.0 ENGINEERING

This section presents a summary of the basic design requirements for the proposed 230 kV transmission line as specified in the Asset Transfer Agreement.

2.1 Relevant standards and procedures shall be followed in the design of clearances, grades of construction, approvals, etc. for overhead systems and the various overhead line components, including:

- CSA-C22.3 No.1, "Overhead Systems"
- CSA-C22.3 No.3, "Electrical Coordination"
- CSA-C22.3 No.6, "Principles and Practices of Electrical Coordination Between Pipelines and Electric Supply Lines"
- CSA-015-90, "Wood Utility Poles and Reinforcing Stubs"
- CSA-O80, "Wood Preservation "
- CSA-C108.3.1, Limits and Measurements Methods of Electromagnetic Noise from AC Power Systems, 0.15-30 MHz"
- CSA-C411.1, "AC Suspension Insulators"
- CSA-C411.4, "Composite Suspension Insulators for Transmission Applications"
- CSA-C57, "Electric Power Connectors for use in Overhead Line Conductors"
- CSA-C83-96, "Communication and Power Line Hardware"
- CSA-C49.1, "Round Wire, Concentric Lay, Overhead Electrical Conductors"
- CSA-C49.2, "Compact Aluminum Conductors, Steel Reinforced (ACSR)"
- CSA-C49.6, "Zinc-Coated Steel Wires for use in Overhead Electrical Conductors"
- CSA-G164, " Hot Dip Galvanized of Irregularly Shaped Articles"
- CSA-B33.4-1973, "Galvanized Steel Tower Bolts and Nuts"
- CSA-W48.1, "Mild Steel Covered Arc-welding Electrodes"
- CAN-G40.21, "General Requirements for Rolled or Welded Structural Quality Steel/ Structural Quality Steel"
- ANSI/ASCE-10, "Design of Latticed Steel Transmission Structures"
- ASCE Manual 72, "Design of Tubular Steel Transmission Structures"
- ASCE Manual 74, "Guidelines for Electrical Transmission Line Structural Loading"
- ASTM-A394, "Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Transmission Tower Bolts"

Other relevant standards are:

- IEEE Std. 751 Design Guide for Wood Transmission Structures
- IEC 61897 Overhead Lines – Requirements and Tests for Stockbridge Type Aeolian Vibration Dampers

2.2 All engineering design calculations and drawings shall be signed and stamped by a Professional Engineer, registered with Professional Engineer of Ontario.

2.3 The route shall follow the route as identified in the Environmental Study Report, Ontario Energy Board Approvals and any commitments made during the "approvals" stage.

2.4 Engineering field survey (plan and profile) of the full length of the line is required. The profile drawing shall have a horizontal scale of 1:2000 and a vertical scale of 1:200. Side-hill elevations at fixed distances left and right of the centerline shall be included (where appropriate) on the profile drawing. The drawings shall also include location of waterways, railways, roads, other overhead lines, or any other obstructions that may dictate conductor clearances or require special clearance considerations. The survey data shall be provided in electronic format that is suitable for the computer software PLS_CADD for structure spotting.

2.5 The typical right-of-way width shall be a minimum of 40 metres. All guy wires and anchors shall be located within the right-of-way. The actual right-of-way width can vary according to Hydro One requirements to provide appropriate separations between paralleling lines, railways, buildings/structures, or other installations and to meet construction, maintenance, operation, and any environmental requirements. The Proponent shall adhere to these requirements to be specified by Hydro One.

2.6 The environmental conditions for line design purpose, such as temperature, wind, precipitation, contamination, lightning, etc. will be based on Environment Canada statistics for the areas. The Proponent shall include but not be limited to the weather case combinations stated herein in the line design. The Proponent shall be adhered to the minimum loading requirements to various line components as stated herein, unless otherwise specified by Hydro one Engineering for a specific line project.

2.7 Minimum safe clearances must be provided between the transmission line conductors and ground, trees, railways, waterways, buildings, other overhead lines and other installations. The line shall be designed & constructed in accordance with the Hydro One's Overhead Line Clearances, as provided in the Appendix. The maximum conductor temperature for vertical clearance as stated in the Appendix shall be 127 °C unless otherwise specified by Hydro One Engineering.

2.8 When in close proximity to or crossing of railways, navigable water-ways, pipelines, highways, roads, etc. special clearances or other requirements as established by the owners or governing authority of those facilities may be required. These clearances or other requirements must be adhered to in the design and construction of the transmission line.

2.9 The conductor shall meet the requirement as specified by Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO). The minimum conductor size will be specified by Hydro One to meet the requirements.

The line shall be designed to accommodate various conductor design load conditions:

Ice Loading:
25 mm (1") radial thickness of ice at 0°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 90% RTS

Combined Wind and Ice Loading:
12.5 mm (1/2") radial thickness of ice and 380 Pa (8 psf) at -20°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 60% RTS

Other Loading Cases:

- bare conductor at 15°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 20% RTS
- bare conductor at -30°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 25% RTS.

2.10 Overhead ground wire will be designed to provide lightning protection, line grounding, and to carry the fault current on the line. The ground fault current and fault duration will be specified by Hydro One. The overhead ground wire for the line shall be aluminum clad steel wire, and a minimum size of 7#10 or greater. The shielding angle for lightning performance requirement shall not exceed 20° for steel structure design and 30° for wood structure design.

The line shall be designed to accommodate various ground wire design load conditions:

Ice Loading:
25 mm (1") radial thickness of ice at 0°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 90% RTS

Combined Wind and Ice Loading:
12.5 mm (1/2") radial thickness of ice and 380 Pa (8 psf) at -20°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 60% RTS

Other Loading Cases:
- bare conductor at 15°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 20% RTS
- bare conductor at -30°C, the maximum conductor tension not to exceed 25% RTS.

2.11 The line insulation design shall be based on the maximum operating voltage of the line to be specified by Hydro One. The new line shall be insulated with either ceramic type insulators that meet the requirements of CSA Standards C411.1, or non-ceramic type insulators that meet the requirements of CSA Standard C411.4. The non-ceramic type insulator shall be equipped with appropriate corona ring. The BIL of the insulator strings shall not be less than 1050kV. The insulator leakage distance requirements can vary according to the environmental conditions in the areas. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements to be specified by Hydro One.

2.12 In addition to CSA Standard C411.4 requirements, the non-ceramic insulator will have to pass the Hi-Pot test. A minimum of three insulators will be placed in a chamber with a humidity of 100% for 7 days. After the humidity test, an ac test voltage of 240 kV is applied to each insulator for 15 minutes. The insulator temperature will be measured at different locations along the insulator core immediately before and after the voltage test. The acceptance criterion for the insulator design is based on the measured temperatures not risen by more than 3 degree C.

2.13 The non-ceramic insulator will be capable of withstanding high-pressure water washing application. The water pressure at the nozzle will be up to 500 psi. The diameter of nozzle is 6.25 mm (1/4"). The minimum distance between insulator and nozzle will be 4.57 m (15 feet).

2.14 The technical data of Hydro One approved ceramic and non-ceramic insulators are provided below:

Insulator Type	Supplier	Manufacturer Cat. No.	Section Length (mm)	Dry Arc Distance minimum (mm)	Leakage Distance minimum (mm/unit)	Positive Critical Flashover Voltage (kV/unit)	End Fitting - Line End	End Fitting - Ground End
Non-ceramic 120kN	NGK	271-SS660-SJ-08	2250	1996	5660	1260	Ball	Socket
	K-Line	KL230HBS55H	2108	1935	6121	1225	Ball	Socket
Non-ceramic 220kN	NGK	502-SS660-SK-08	2355	1996	5660	1260	Ball	Socket
Porcelain 70kN	NGK	CA515MC	14-unit string		320	125	Ball	Socket
Porcelain 120kN	NGK	CA501MR	14-unit string		320	125	Ball	Socket
Porcelain 160kN	NGK	CA580MK	14-unit string		320	135	Ball	Socket
Porcelain 220kN	NGK	CA589MK	14-unit string		405	140	Ball	Socket
Glass 70kN	Sediver	N70/146	14-unit string		320	125	Ball	Socket
Glass 120kN	Sediver	N12/146	14-unit string		320	125	Ball	Socket
Glass 160kN	Sediver	N160/146	14-unit string		380	125	Ball	Socket
Glass 210kN	Sediver	N21/156	14-unit string		380	140	Ball	Socket

2.15 For ceramic loop support insulator string, one cotter key with anti-interference spring shall be required at the line end. For non-ceramic loop support insulator string, two cotter key with anti-interference spring are required at the line end and the structure end. Hydro One approved cotter key shall be used (NGK Part# 4H-3336A, or SLACAN Part# 60080 or 61180).

2.16 The line insulators shall be designed so that the loading on the insulators is less than the specified percentage of the manufacturer's Specified Mechanical Load (SML) for non-ceramic units and Mechanical & Electrical (M&E) strength for the ceramic units, at the following design loading conditions:

Loading Conditions	Suspension	Strain/Dead-End
	% of M&E Rating (ceramic) or % of SML (non-ceramic)	
Ice loading 25 mm (1") radial thickness of ice at 0°C	85	80
Combined wind and ice loading 12.5 mm (1/2") radial thickness of ice and 380 Pa (8 psf) at -20°C	60	50
Other loading case No ice and no wind at –30°C	33	33
Other loading case No ice and no wind at 15°C	20	20

2.17 The line hardware shall conform to Hydro One standard hardware arrangements. All hardware shall meet the requirements of CSA Standard C83-96 with steel forged items having the energy absorption level 2. The galvanization of the hardware shall meet the requirements of CSA Standard G164.

The line hardware shall be designed for the following design loading conditions:

Ice Loading:
25 mm (1") radial thickness of ice at 0°C, the maximum load not to exceed 100% of the ultimate strength

Combined Wind and Ice Loading:
12.5 mm (1/2") radial thickness of ice and 400 kPa (8 psf) at -20°C, the maximum load not to exceed 100% of the yield strength

Other Loading Case:
No ice and wind at -30°C, the maximum load not to exceed 33% of the ultimate strength

The ultimate and yield strength is defined in CSA Standard C83-96.

Hydro One will provide the typical design arrangements for conductor and overhead ground wire suspension and strain (dead-end) assemblies according to the type of structure specified by the Proponent. The conductor suspension clamp shall require "Book" type clamp with socket attachment from Hydro One approved supplier, SLACAN - Part No. 62934LPS.

All the hardware on the live end shall be corona-free.

2.18 Conductor splices & terminals shall be of a compression or implosive type.

2.19 Overhead ground wire splices & terminals shall be of a compression or implosive type.

2.20 Stockbridge type vibration dampers shall be installed on conductors and overhead ground wire when their expected 15°C final unloaded tensions equal or exceed the following requirements:

- 3% rated tensile strength for the overhead ground wire
- 6% rated tensile strength for the conductor

2.21 The line structures will have the following typical functional types:

- Suspension 0° - 3°
- Medium Angle 3° - 30°
- Heavy Angle/Terminal 30° - 90°
- Transposition if applicable (to be specified by Hydro One)

2.22 The structures shall be designed to be suitable for live line maintenance. The clearances between phases, phases to structures, phases to ground, and phases to ground wire shall be maintained at safe values. Galloping clearance based on conductor/overhead ground wire design load condition at 12.7 mm (1/2") radical thickness ice, 130 Pa (2.7 psf) wind pressure, at 0 °C with galloping factor 1.4 for suspension spans and 1.0 for fully dead-end spans shall be provided. Uplift at -50 °C in northern Ontario is not permitted at any suspension or semi-strain structures.

2.23 Structure designs shall be lattice steel tower, steel pole or wood pole design and are required prior approval for use on the new line by Hydro One. Single pole or twin pole structure design is acceptable.

2.24 Steel cross-arms and steel cross-bracing are required if using either a single wood pole or twin wood pole design. Wood pole classification and corresponding strengths are specified in the latest CSA Standard 015. The Western Red Cedar type wood pole will be used. All wood poles will be pressure treated with preservative in accordance with CSA Standard 080.4. All

structural steel shall meet the requirements of CSA G40.21-M. Use of any other steel shall be subject to Hydro One's approval.

2.25 Structures shall be designed to meet the load requirements that shall withstand the specified combined loads multiplied by the stipulated overload factors without permanent set in any member.

Ice Loading
25 mm (1") radial thickness of ice at 0 °C.

Wind Loading
For conductor and ground wire: 16 °C, 770 Pa (16 psf) wind pressure
For steel structures: 16 °C, 2110 Pa (44 psf) wind pressure on 1.5 projected area of one face (parallel face)
For wood pole structures: 16 °C, 1150 Pa (24 psf) wind pressure

Combined Wind and Ice Loading
For conductor and ground wire: -20 °C, 12.5 mm (1/2") radial thickness of ice and 770 Pa (8 psf)
For steel structures: 16 °C, 770 Pa (16 psf) wind pressure on 1.5 projected area of one face (parallel face)
For wood pole structures: 16 °C, 430 Pa (9 psf) wind pressure

Longitudinal load:
For suspension or light angle steel structures (with line deflection angles 8° or less): one ground wire broken at the tension of combined ice and wind loads, or one conductor broken at the unloaded tension at 15 °C applied at any one conductor point
For dead-end structures: one ground wire or one conductor broken at the tension of combined ice and wind loads, applied at any one conductor point
For double circuit structures: two ground wires or two conductors broken at 75% unloaded tension at 15 °C, one on each side of the structure in opposite directions.

Overload factors (OLF) for structures:
OLF of 1.0 for ice loading
OLF of 1.2 for all other loadings

Heavy angle/terminal structure shall be designed with all conductor/ground wire tensions applied on one face of the structure.

For structures where provision for dead-ending the ground wires and/or conductors is made, those structural members used to carry the line tensions from one dead-end to another shall be designed and detailed for combined tensions of 25 mm (1") ice load at 0 °C and the appropriate vertical and across-the-line loads, with an overload factor of 1.0.

The strain plates for dead-ending the ground wires and conductors shall be designed for the combined tension of 25 mm (1") ice load at 0 °C and bending moment due to the maximum vertical load under 25 mm (1") ice at 0 °C, with an overload factor of 1.0.

2.26 Overhead ground wires shall be effectively bonded to the steel structures through jumpers at all structures. Jumper loops shall be provided at all overhead ground wire dead-end

assemblies and be connected to the steel structures. For attaching the jumpers to the structure, 18 mm (11/16") diameter holes shall be provided. Provision shall be made for grounding the structures by having an additional hole for a structure bolt on each leg within 600 mm (24") above ground line.

2.27 All steel material and fittings shall be hot-dipped galvanized in accordance with CSA Standard G164-M. The portions of components to be embedded in concrete need not be galvanized beyond the top 150 mm (6"). All material shall be fully fabricated, all flash and burrs removed, all rough edges smoothed and all welding completed before galvanizing. Corners shall also be removed from the ends of angles where such corners would protrude after assembly and present a hazard to construction and maintenance personnel. No machine or shop work, die work, punching, welding, etc. shall be allowed after galvanizing, except the tapping of nuts.

2.28 Guying may be required to support pole structure according to specific structure requirement. For wood pole application, guying arrangement of the horn type guy hook that utilizes a guy hook fitting with a threaded multi-purpose through bolt, loop type guy grip, a curved washer plate and guy wire shall be required. The design arrangement will be provided by Hydro One for this application.

2.29 All guying shall use galvanized steel guy wire of size no less than 5/16" diameter and grade 160.

2.30 Structure foundation including guy anchors shall be designed to meet structure load requirements for soil conditions at the structure locations. Under no circumstances shall frozen backfill be used. Designs are required for firm setting in various soil types including swamp, wet or low bearing soils, rock, muskeg, and must consider scour protection.

The foundation shall be designed for the full capacity of the structure type, including both structure and foundation overload factors. The foundation overload factor 1.2 for all structures.

All footings for a given structure type shall be interchangeable and shall be designed and detailed for use with all specified structure heights.

2.31 The grounding requirements for line structure will depend on the soil resistivity along the line route. The ground resistance of each structure shall not exceed 20 ohms, measured without the overhead ground wire connected to the structure. Where additional grounding arrangement is required to reduce the structure ground resistance, ground rods and/or counterpoise grounding arrangements may be used.

The counterpoise wire shall be copper-clad steel wire of 40% conductivity and a size of no less than #4 AWG. The counterpoise wire shall be buried at least 450 mm (18") below grade. At locations where overhead ground wires are not installed, continuous counterpoise wires of equivalent ground fault current capacity are required to maintain grounding continuity between line structures.

Overhead ground wire shall be dead-ended with a ceramic insulator to the station entrance structure. An insulated down-lead cable shall be provided to connect the overhead ground wire to the station ground grid.

Bonding is required between all metallic hardware and all metallic components of the wood pole structure, overhead ground wire and structure grounds. Two copper-clad steel conductor of #4 AWG - 40% conductivity will be used for the downlead bonding on each pole.

2.32 Hydro One will specify the requirements of circuit transposition. Transposition structures will be designed & constructed to accommodate the transposition arrangement.

2.33 The phasings at the interface points with Hydro One's stations or line facilities shall be specified by Hydro One.

2.34 Hydro One shall provide facilities for connecting the new line. The Proponent shall identify the location and provide all design requirements of their facilities that interface with Hydro One facilities.

2.35 Prior to the design and engineering work, all design assumptions, including but not limited to the line structure loadings and line design clearances, shall be submitted to Hydro One Engineering to confirm the conformance to the technical requirements/specifications.

2.36 Prior to material procurement and construction, the following engineering design and drawings shall be submitted to Hydro One Engineering for review and acceptance to ensure compliance with the technical requirements/specifications.

- line route
- line layout design with PLS_CADD models
- plan & profile data and drawings
- structure design data and drawings, with PLS-Tower/Pole models
- foundation design data and drawings including soil report
- conductor, ground wire, and insulator selections
- grounding design data including measured soil resisitivity report
- electric and magnetic fields calculations across the right-of-way

2.37 Within 60 days of transfer of the line asset to Hydro One, Hydro One requires the following final drawings & technical information of the design to be turned over to Hydro One in both electronic and hard-copy formats. All drawings shall be stamped & approved by a Professional Engineer, registered with Professional Engineer of Ontario.

- Line survey data, suitable for PLS_CADD structure spotting program
- Line layout design with PLS_CADD model, i.e., the "backup" files generated by the PLS_CADD program
- Plan and profile data and drawings. Drawings will include conductor profile at maximum sag, structure type, height and adjustment, ruling span, insulator type and rating, design tension of conductor and overhead ground wire under combined ice and wind condition for each line section, etc.
- Sag and tension calculations including stringing data for conductor and overhead ground wire for each line section
- Hardware assembly drawings with material list
- Insulator technical specifications
- Structure design, details and erection drawings and design calculations including PLS_POLE and/or PLS_TOWER models, i.e., the "backup" files

- Geotechnical Reports
- Footing drawings and design calculations
- Guy Anchor drawings and design calculations
- Grounding design data including measured soil resistivities and structure footing resistance at each line structure location
- Calculations and drawings for step and touch potential control where applicable
- Phasing arrangement drawing
- Electric and magnetic fields calculations
- Electromagnetic induction and mitigation calculations to railways and pipelines where applicable.
- Vibration damper application data
- Records of signs and markers installation. Design and drawings of markers as per Clause 5.9.4. if applicable.
- Approved crossing drawings for railway, navigable water-way, highway and pipeline crossings, where applicable (drawings shall include stamp from approving authority)
- Other "As Constructed" information for the new line including GPS co-ordinates at each line structure location
- Quality assurance documentation identifying all field checks conducted and results of those checks.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND RIGHT-OF-WAY

3.1 Commitments - All work shall be executed in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Report and all commitments made during the Environmental Assessment, planning, and construction of the project.

3.2 Environmental Legislation and Compliance - All work shall comply with the following legislation, as well as all other applicable legislation, by-laws, etc to minimize the potential for any significant, adverse environmental effects and associated liability, fines or charges during construction.

Legislation	Administering Agency
Federal Legislation	
Aeronautical Act	Transport Canada
Canada Transportation Act	Transport Canada
Explosives Act	Natural Resources Canada
Fisheries Act	Fisheries and Oceans Canada/Conservation Authority
Migratory Birds Convention Act	Environment Canada
Navigable Waters Protection Act	Transport Canada
Railway Safety Act	Transport Canada
Species at Risk Act	Environment Canada
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act	Transport Canada
Provincial Legislation	
Conservation Authorities Act	Conservation Authorities
Crown Forest Sustainability Act	Ministry of Natural Resources
Endangered Species Act	Ministry of Natural Resources

Legislation	Administering Agency
Environmental Protection Act	Ministry of the Environment
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act	Ministry of Natural Resources
Forest Fire Prevention Act	Ministry of Natural Resources
Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act	Ministry of Natural Resources
Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act	Niagara Escarpment Commission
Ontario Heritage Act	Ministry of Culture
Ontario Water Resources Act	Ministry of the Environment
Planning Act	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
Provincial Highways Act	Ministry of Transportation
Public Lands Act	Ministry of Natural Resources
Public Lands Act	Ministry of Natural Resources

3.3 Archaeological Survey - An archaeological survey of the new corridor and any off-corridor access in undisturbed (including agricultural) areas will be required prior to construction to ensure that this project protects its heritage resources and complies with the Ontario Heritage Act.

3.4 Selective Clearing and Wood Salvage - All obstacles must be removed to minimize the hazards for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. All incompatible trees must be removed. Incompatible trees are those which, at maturity, will grow to within the clearance requirements of conductors (specified by C.S.A. & Hydro One). All deadfall must also be removed and if not salvable, placed (i.e. not piled) in a suitable location lying flush on the ground along the edge of the corridor (i.e. within 2-3 metres of the corridor limit). It shall not be placed along the new corridor limit that butts up against Hydro One's existing corridor or the railway corridor).

3.4.1 Salvable Wood - All incompatible tress shall be removed and utilized, if practical, in accordance with the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, 1994 and consistent with good forestry practices. Tree shall be removed to minimize soil rutting and compaction, as well as damage to compatible vegetation.

3.4.2 Stump & Stubble Height - All stumps, including brush stubble shall be cut within 8 cm (3 inches) of the ground.

3.4.3 Non-Salvable Material - Non-salvable material (tops, limbs and brush) may be disposed through mechanical chipping or mulching. In certain areas such as steep slopes and very wet areas, this material may be "lopped and scattered" on the corridor. "Lop & scatter" involves having limbs and tops removed from the trees and sufficiently cut up so all material is lying flush with the ground (i.e. within 30 cm to ground level).

3.4.4 Chipping Guidelines - The brush, limbs and small diameter trees cut on the corridor will be disposed of by chipping or mulching. The end product will be comparable to material that has been chipped by a drum or disk type chipper. Chips are to be spread on a daily basis and shall not to exceed a depth of 15 cm (6 inches). Chips

will not be placed where drainage will be impeded or where there is potential for chips to enter watercourses. Chips must be contained within corridor limits.

3.4.5 Steep Slopes and Watercourse Crossings - Compatible vegetation will be left (where line clearances allow) along steep slopes and at water crossings to encourage site stability. When cutting and removing trees in these locations all effort should be made to minimize damage to compatible vegetation and retain as much compatible vegetation as possible. On some steep slopes and sensitive areas it will be acceptable to "lop & scatter" incompatible trees. Trees that have been "looped & scattered" are left to act as scour protection on the steep slopes to minimize soil erosion.

3.4.6 Rivers, Creeks and Wetlands – All work shall be executed to avoid negative effects to fish or fish habitat. There is to be no vehicle or equipment crossing of any water body unless there is a suitable and approved water crossing or adequate ice thickness to support the equipment and protect against any damage to the water or its channel. No cut vegetation will be left in water or adjacent to water that would impede travel or possibly wash away.

3.4.7 Tree Felling - Standing trees, off of the transmission corridor, shall not be damaged unless they are deemed as "danger trees" (see below) or part of approved of an approved access route. No hung-up, partially cut, or severely damaged trees shall be left standing.

3.4.8 Danger Trees – Any "electrical hazard" trees that would or could fall within the safe limits of approach of the electrical conductors must be identified and cleared in advance by qualified personnel. All off-corridor trees that are unsound and are within the minimum falling clearance for the next eight years of growing cycle must be cut and cleaned up. "Falling clearance" is the minimum distance that can exist between the nearest conductor at its maximum sag position and a tree that may fall towards it from a position off the right of way.

3.5 Regulated Areas and Watercourse Crossings – Permits for temporary access, structures, and watercourse crossings in Conservation Authority regulated areas (i.e. floodplains, hazard lands, valleys, wetlands, and watercourses) will be required.

3.6 Access Routes

3.6.1 Upon turn-over to Hydro One, the right-of-way must be accessible for Hydro One's Line and Forestry vehicles and equipment.

3.6.2 Where the landowner and relevant agencies are agreeable, and where environmental conditions permit, access roads and associated watercourse crossings may be permanently installed.

3.6.3 Permanent access roads must be cut to a minimum width of 5 metres on straight portions and 7.5 metres on curves. Access roads must be left in a condition that other off-road construction equipment can use them. All stumps and brush stubble shall be cut flush with the ground to allow the safe movement of vehicles and personnel. Steep slops and watercourse crossings must be avoided wherever possible.

3.6.4 Permanent watercourse crossings will meet or exceed requirements specified by the relevant administering agency (e.g. Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ministry of Natural Resources, and/or Conservation Authority)

3.6.5 Any off corridor routes that may be required for future access must have their Real Estate rights assignable to Hydro One, with all the terms and conditions that are agreeable to Hydro One.

3.7 Restoration

3.7.1 The right-of-way must be restored to ensure there is no exposed mineral soil that may lead to future erosion and to discourage the establishment of trees that at maturity, would be incompatible with the overhead conductors and surrounding vegetation.

3.7.2 Non-agricultural upland portions of the right-of-way will be seeded with a seed mix as specified by Hydro One. Wetland areas will be allowed to re-generate naturally unless regeneration is unsuccessful or otherwise stated in the Environmental Assessment Report or in commitments made to agencies.

3.7.3 Establishment of 80% vegetative cover in non-agricultural upland areas and wetlands within 1 year following construction will be considered successful re-vegetation. Ensuring that successful re-vegetation occurs and monitoring re-seed or otherwise stabilizing specific areas following turn-over are required.

3.7.4 Restoring the right-of-way to minimize the possibility of ongoing erosion will be required. The mitigation areas where ongoing erosion is occurring must be addressed within 1 year following construction.

3.7.5 Temporary watercourse crossings will be restored as close as possible to pre-existing conditions while minimizing the possibility for future erosion and/or sedimentation.

3.7.6 All rutting shall be repaired upon completion. Soil will be de-compacted where agricultural operations or the success of re-vegetation may be affected.

3.7.7 All agricultural tile drains affected by construction will be repaired to the satisfaction of the landowner and Hydro One prior to turn-over.

3.7.8 All litter and debris must be removed from the right-of-way.

3.7.9 All temporary access trails, roads, routes, bridges, fords, culverts, etc. shall be removed and the land restored to the satisfaction of the land-owner and Hydro One.

3.7.10 Access roads will be removed if they are located in or near sensitive environmental features including watercourses, wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest, environmentally sensitive areas, species at risk, steep slopes, groundwater seeps, unstable soil, and vegetation communities. Additional sensitive environmental features may be identified in the Environmental Assessment Report, or during detailed design and construction of the Project.

3.8 Spills- All spills shall be promptly contained and cleaned up. Appropriate containment and clean up materials for the work being carried out, shall be available for use on site. Spills will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and the municipality immediately. All spills (including type of spill, clean up methods that were employed & list of contacts) shall be documented in the Environmental "As Constructed" Environmental Compliance Report.

3.9 Herbicide Application - Garlon 4 or Tordon will be applied to all incompatible brush and re-growth on the new corridor and on any permanent access roads. The timing of this herbicide application shall be near end of the growing season following the winter cutting. Herbicide must be applied by licensed/trained applicators following all applicable legislation and product label requirements (i.e. O. Reg 914 of the Pesticide Act). Any pesticide applications shall maintain a minimum 3 metre setback from all water bodies or channels, and in cases where steep slopes are adjacent to the water bodies, this minimum setback shall at least be doubled.

3.10 Landowner Reforestation Program - Trees shall be replaced in accordance with Hydro One's policy and practice to compensate for trees removed during construction of a new transmission line.

3.11 Right-of-Way Inspection - An inspection of the right-of-way and tree clearances will take place to ensure the right of way is completed to specification. Items of concern include tree clearances and restored condition of temporary watercourse crossings and restored condition of the right-of-way. Any outstanding deficiencies must be noted and corrected.

3.12 Environmental Monitoring – Monitor environmental conditions during construction and restoration on a daily basis, or as committed to in the Environmental Assessment Report, conditions of Environmental Assessment approval, or any other commitments made during the planning phase of the project to ensure compliance with legislation and associated regulations are required.

3.13 "As Constructed" Environmental Compliance Report - An "As Constructed" Environmental Compliance Report is required to submit to Hydro One. The report will include environmental monitoring records and will detail any environmentally significant events during cutting and construction (including what happened, how it was dealt with & who was notified, including copies of letters where appropriate), location and status of access roads and water crossings, commitments made, special requirements and concerns and areas of environmental significance.

4.0 REAL ESTATE

4.1 Upon transfer of the Asset, the Proponent shall provide, at its expense and on terms and conditions satisfactory to Hydro One, easement(s) on Hydro One's standard form if required from third party land owners and/or land use permits from any governmental authorities required, with respect to the lands upon which the Asset is located.

4.2 Upon transfer of any line assets to Hydro One, any railway, navigable water-way, pipeline or highway crossing approvals & permits must be assigned to Hydro One, with terms and conditions agreeable to Hydro One.

4.3 Upon transfer of any line assets to Hydro One, any required off corridor accesses (Clause 3.6) must be assigned to Hydro One, upon terms and conditions agreeable to Hydro One.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION

5.1 All field work shall be carried out by Constructors with a proven and successful history on projects of similar size & requirements to the work they are performing.

5.2 All facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the approved Engineering drawings.

5.3 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, EUSR Rules and any other applicable federal, provincial, municipal or other legislation, regulations or by-laws.

5.4 Should any work be required within a Hydro One right-of way or station property, prior approval must be sought and obtained from Hydro One. If approved, all personnel, equipment and material shall remain strictly within the boundaries of the designated work site. Buildings and portions of station yards, where access is not required, shall be avoided at all times. Hydro One may provide a Monitor for any work in these locations and Hydro One shall be reimbursed all of our costs, for this service.

5.5 Any work on an existing Hydro One right-of-way, or existing Hydro One station shall be executed in accordance with the "Hydro One Safety Rules 2009," and any subsequent revisions to that document. Safe working conditions must be employed at all times when working in the vicinity of Hydro One's transmission facilities, as potentially hazardous voltages may appear during the construction, commissioning and operation of these facilities. The Constructor shall ensure all of its employees successfully complete an Electrical Safety Awareness course, prior to performing any work on an existing Hydro One right-of-way, or existing Hydro One station and provide a Site Orientation for any employees, before they commence work.

5.6 Hydro One is neither the Constructor nor the Owner of this project. Hydro One may become the eventual owner of the asset, in accordance with the terms of the CCRA and an Asset Transfer Agreement to be made between the Proponent and Hydro One.

5.7 As the proposed facilities may in some locations be in close proximity to some of Hydro One's existing transmission facilities, the Constructor may apply for outages on those facilities. Outages must be coordinated with other Hydro One work. The Constructor should identify the requirements as early as possible. All outage requests are subject to approval by Hydro One, IESO, and any customers impacted by the requests.

5.8 Suspension clamps shall be installed with the heads of fasteners & pins facing the nearest point of access on the structure.

5.9 Signs & Structure Markings shall be installed as follows:

5.9.1 The assigned operating designation of transmission circuit (to be provided by Hydro One) shall be placed on structures, using black lettering on yellow background, as follows.

- Approximately two meters above grade on structures at switching junctions, and immediately adjacent to transformer stations.
- Approximately two meters above grade on structures at public and access road locations and railway and navigable water-way crossings.
- On both faces at the top of the structures immediately adjacent to junctions, at the boundaries of restricted residential flying zones, and on the second structure out from the transformer stations.

5.9.2 Individual structures should be numbered using black lettering on yellow background (number sequence, starting location, and character size to be provided by Hydro One). The numbers shall be placed as follows:

- On both faces, as near the top as possible, on every tenth structure
- On both faces at the top of each structure at the boundary of restricted flying zones
- Approximately two meters above grade on all structures at public and access roads and railway and navigable water-way crossings. The numbers should be placed so that they are easily seen from the normal access route.

5.9.3 "Danger Live Wires" warning signs must be placed on all wood pole transmission structures as follows, approximately two meters above grade.

5.9.4 Transport Canada or other government agencies may require installation of markers on phase conductors or ground wires to identify possible aviation or boating hazards. Hydro One shall be consulted in advance of negotiations with Transport Canada regarding the use of such markers and must concur with the installation of such markers.

5.10 All down-guys with a diameter of 10 mm or less (3/8" or less), must have guy guards installed. The new guards shall be the standard yellow guards.

5.11 A Quality Assurance program shall be developed and implemented to ensure all facilities are constructed in accordance with issued and approved Engineering drawings. The QA program shall include, but not be limited to, the checking of footing setting depths, ground resistivity and checking of conductor sags (using a transit and qualified surveyor) and tensions. All field checks shall be properly documented. All documentation regarding the Quality Assurance program shall be made available to Hydro One staff during Hydro One's inspection of the facilities. Within 60 days of transferring any lines to Hydro One, a final QA document shall be provided to Hydro One, identifying all field checks carried out and the documentation of those checks.

5.12 Data sheets (to be provided by Hydro One) shall be completed for each new structure, following construction, identifying structure type, heights, classes, insulator types, GPS co-ordinates, & other technical information.

5.13 Temporary trailers, portable toilets and material storage facilities shall not be permitted on Hydro One's existing right-of-ways or station properties.

5.14 Prior to transfer of the Asset to Hydro One, all personnel, equipment, tools, materials, debris, temporary access roads & bridges, etc. shall be removed from the right-of-way and the right-of-way restored (see Clause 3.6).

6.0 REVIEW OF DESIGN, DRAWINGS & INSPECTION BY HYDRO ONE

6.1 Hydro One reserves the right to review engineering design and drawings prior to Construction. The extent of engineering design and drawings required for review will be determined at a later date. The Proponent shall pay Hydro One for its cost of reviewing engineering design and drawings.

6.2 The review does not relieve the contractor from responsibility for errors or omissions in the design documents or from any obligation or liability under the Agreement.

6.3 Hydro One reserves the right to inspect the Asset during or following construction to ensure compliance with Hydro One's requirements. The extent of inspection required shall be determined at a later date and be a term of the CCRA. The Proponent will be responsible for Hydro One's costs associated with such inspections.

6.4 Neither the review nor the inspection makes any warranty, or representation whatsoever, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility, or accepts any liability for the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of the design and construction of the new line.

7.0 OPERATIONS

7.1 Hydro One shall not be responsible for IESO registration of any new line facilities, built by others, including the Asset.

7.2 Prior to the transfer of line assets to Hydro One, phasing checks shall be carried out and witnessed by Hydro One to ensure the phasing is correct from one end of the line to the other end of the line. The line shall be placed on potential and remain on potential without incidents, for a test period, prior to transfer of any assets to Hydro One.

7.3 At least 90 days prior to any commissioning tests and energization of the line, the locations of switches and openers, structures, conductor sizes & maximum conductor design temperatures, etc, must be clearly communicated to Hydro One's Network Operations Department, via drawings, tables, etc.

7.4 When equipment is ready for commissioning, a Transfer of Control form must be prepared 15 days in advance and submitted to Hydro One's Network Operations Department. The form shall be signed at time of transfer.

7.5 When equipment is ready for commissioning, a Field Report of Placing Equipment In-Service must be prepared 15 days in advance and submitted to Hydro One's Network Operations Department. The form shall be signed upon successful completion of commissioning tests (including potential tests and phase checks).

APPENDIX

Hydro One

Overhead Line Clearances

1.0 SCOPE

This document specifies the minimum design clearances for overhead lines rated 230 kV.

The requirements contained in this document do not constitute complete construction specifications but only prescribe the minimum design requirements. Conditions not covered in this document will be governed by the appropriate requirements or equivalent standards in common use.

2.0 DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

2.1 DEFINITIONS

All terms in this document are as defined in CAN/CSA-22.3 No 1, except for the following:

2.1.1 Maximum Sag:

The larger of the final sags under either:

- the maximum conductor operating temperature condition.
- the design load condition of temperature, wind and ice.

2.1.2 Maximum Swing:

The greatest horizontal displacement (resulting from any loading condition) of the low point of a conductor from its position of rest under wind load.

2.1.3 Voltage Designation:

All voltage designations are rms phase-to-phase (nominal) voltages unless otherwise stated.

2.2 REFERENCE PUBLICATION

This document refers to the latest edition of the publication: CAN/CSA-C22.3 No.1 Overhead Systems

3.0 GENERAL

3.1 CLEARANCES

All clearances in this document will be taken as minimum **design** values.

Vertical clearances specified in this document will be provided under the maximum sag condition; they are not clearances for construction, or day-to-day operation.

Horizontal clearances specified in this document will be provided under the conditions given for each application.

4.0 SPECIAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Special clearances may be required at some locations as established by the owners or governing authority of those facilities and Hydro One. These clearances or other requirements must be adhered

to in the design and construction of the transmission line. Some of the cases not covered in this document are listed below:

(a) Proximity to existing or proposed communication circuits.
(b) Proximity to airports.
(c) Proximity to radio and television stations or their structures.
(d) Proximity to some buildings, lumber yards and gasoline handling facilities.
(e) Use of the right-of-way by others.
(f) Clearance from high voltage direct current lines.
(g) Special (oversized) farm irrigation equipment (wells, etc).

5.0 VERTICAL CLEARANCE ABOVE GROUND, ROADS OR RAILS

5.1 VERTICAL CLEARANCES OF CONDUCTORS ABOVE GROUND, ROADS OR RAILS

The vertical design clearances applied for the 230kV transmission line shall be as shown in Table 1.

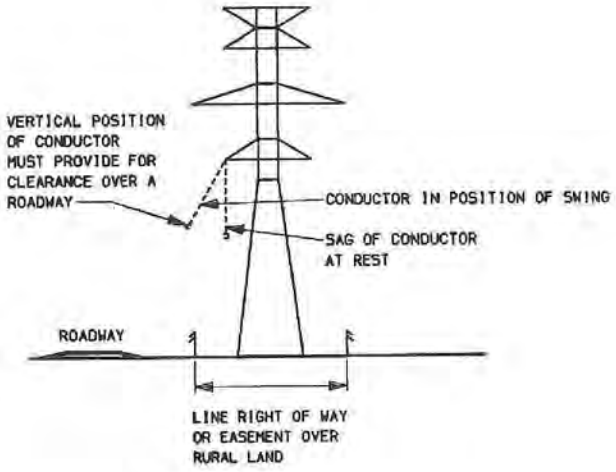
TABLE 1 - VERTICAL CLEARANCES ABOVE GROUND, ROADS OR RAILS

LOCATION OF WIRES OR CONDUCTORS	REQUIRED VERTICAL CLEARANCE (m)	
	NON-ENERGIZED GUYS, COMMUNICATION CABLES, MESSENGERS, ETC.	LINE VOLTAGE (kV)
		230
	Col. 1	Col. 2
Over or alongside [1] land likely to be travelled by road vehicles including highways, streets [2], alleys, lanes, driveways and other roads	5.5	7.3
Over or alongside [1] cultivatable farmland or rural land accessible to large farm vehicles, large truck and trailer parking	8.2	10.0
Above top of rail at railway crossings [3]	8.2	10.2
Over the right-of-way of underground pipelines	5.5	7.3

[1] Where a line runs parallel to land accessible to vehicles, the wire may swing out over the area accessible to vehicles. The vertical clearances specified in Table 1 apply where the conductor in the

swing condition is over the travelled way or within 1.7 m horizontal distance for conductors in Column 2 from the edge of the travelled way.

These distances are calculated for conductor swing at a conductor temperature of 40°C, final unloaded sag. Where the above horizontal distances are exceeded, minimum permissible vertical clearances are governed by the ground over which the line passes.



[2] Allow for a 5.8 m clearance above a street light installed directly under the phase conductor of 230kV lines.

[3] Railways may impose additional requirements.

5.2 GROUND VOLTAGE GRADIENTS LIMITS

Transmission lines will be designed so that the voltage gradient at 1 m above ground will not exceed the following values:

(a) 7 kV/m at highways and other public roads,
(b) 10 kV/m over lands likely to be traversed by large vehicles,
(c) 12 kV/m over lands unlikely to be traversed by large vehicles, and
(d) 3 kV/m at the edge of the right of way.

6.0 VERTICAL CLEARANCES ABOVE NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS

Clearances over federally maintained commercial channels, rivers, harbour or heritage canals are specified by Transport Canada. Clearances over other bodies of water will be as shown in Table 2.

The vertical design clearances are specified above ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

Over a canal, river or stream normally used to provide access for sailboats to a larger body of water, the clearance will be the same as that required for the larger body of water.

TABLE 2 - VERTICAL CLEARANCES ABOVE NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS

Type of Waterways Body and Water Areas H is the reference vessel height in metres [1]	**Clearances (m) for Different Line Voltages**
	230 kV
Main lakes, main navigation routes [2] H = 14 m	18.5
Large lakes, main rivers in resort areas [2] H = 12 m	16.5
Small resort lakes, rivers connecting small lakes, crossings adjacent to bridges and roads [2] H = 10 m	15.5
Very small isolated lakes and rivers [2] H = 8 m	12.5

[1] Reference vessel height (H) includes the heights of antennae or other attachments.
[2] Lake size is as defined in CSA C22.3 No 1

7.0 CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

The clearances shown in Table 3 will be provided between the outside phase conductor, at its position of maximum swing (Section 15.0), and the edge of the right-of-way.

TABLE 3 - CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO THE EDGE OF THE ROW

Line Voltage (kV)	**Minimum Horizontal Clearance from Outer Phase to Edge of Right-of-Way (m)**
230	3.0

8.0 HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES TO RAILWAY TRACKS

8.1 HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO RAILWAY TRACKS

Where wires or conductors are along a railway track or tangent to a curved track and where, under maximum sag, the wires or conductors provide less than the minimum vertical clearance above rails required by Table 1, minimum horizontal clearances will be provided as specified in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO RAILWAY TRACKS

Wire or Conductor Closest to Tracks [1]	Horizontal Clearance from Nearest Rail (m) [2]	
	Main Tracks	Sidings
Guys, messengers 230 kV	3.1 5.2	2.4 4.6

[1] Wire or conductor is in the swung position as determined from the Section 15.0.
[2] At points of curvature of the railway track, the horizontal clearance specified above will be increased by 0.8 m.

8.2 HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES FROM STRUCTURES AND ATTACHMENTS TO RAILWAY TRACKS

Clearances will be as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5 - HORIZONTAL CLEARANCES FROM STRUCTURES AND ATTACHMENTS TO RAILWAY TRACKS

Type of Rails (straight level runs)	Horizontal Clearance From Nearest Rail [1] (m)
Main Tracks Sidings	3.1 2.4

[1] At points of curvature of the railway track, the clearance specified above will be increased by 0.8 m.

9.0 CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO BUILDINGS, SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, LAMPS, TRAFFIC SIGNS, ANTENNAS, AND SIMILAR PLANT

Vertical and horizontal clearances will be as shown in Table 6.

Clearances are applicable to non-metallic buildings or buildings whose metallic parts are effectively grounded. Otherwise, a study will be made to determine suitably greater clearances necessary to mitigate capacitive induction.

Where conductors are carried over buildings, investigations will be made to determine if additional measures, including increased clearances, are required to ensure that safe and suitable use can be made of the building crossed over.

TABLE 6 - CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO BUILDINGS, SIGNS, BILLBOARDS, LAMPS, TRAFFIC SIGNS, ANTENNAS, AND SIMILAR PLANT

Line Voltage (kV)	Horizontal Clearances [1] (m)		Vertical Clearances (m)
	To normally inaccessible point or surface	To readily accessible point or surface	Clearance to object
230	2.6	3.4	5.8

[1] Add conductor swing (see Section 15.0) to the horizontal distances.

10.0 CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO BRIDGES

Clearances from conductors to bridges will be as shown in Table 7 and shall apply only to conductors not attached to a bridge.

Clearances to walkways, roadways and railway tracks on a bridge are specified in Table 1.

Vertical clearances apply under conditions of maximum sag for a conductor above the bridge. For conductors under a bridge, the vertical clearances apply with the conductors considered level with their points of support.

TABLE 7 - CLEARANCES FROM CONDUCTORS TO BRIDGES

Line Voltage (kV)	Horizontal Clearances [1] (m)		Vertical Clearances (m)	
	To Readily Accessible Portions	To Readily Inaccessible Portions	Over	Under
230	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.2

[1] Add conductor swing to these distances (see Section 15.0).

11.0 MINIMUM CLEARANCES OF CONDUCTORS FROM SWIMMING POOLS

The minimum vertical clearance in any direction from the water, the edge of the pool or a diving platform will not be less than is specified in Table 8.

The minimum clearance above the land surrounding the pool will be as specified in table 1.

TABLE 8 - MINIMUM CLEARANCES OF CONDUCTORS FROM SWIMMING POOLS

Line Voltage (kV)	Clearance (m)
230	9.2 [1]

[1] Clearance in any direction.

12.0 CLEARANCES TO TREES

Whether the conductor at its maximum sag is at rest or at its maximum swing position as defined in Section 15.0, the minimum clearance in any direction between any part of a tree and a conductor will be as shown in Table 9. The line operator will ensure through an appropriate tree trimming program that these clearances are maintained.

TABLE 9 - CLEARANCES TO TREES

Line Voltage (kV)	Clearance to trees (m)
230	4.5

13.0 VERTICAL CLEARANCES BETWEEN CONDUCTORS CROSSING EACH OTHER AND CARRIED ON DIFFERENT SUPPORTING STRUCTURES

Clearances for conductors crossing each other will be as shown in Table 10. They are based on upper level conductors being at their maximum sag position, while lower level wires or conductors are in the position of a straight line joining the points of support at each end of the crossing span.

TABLE 10 - VERTICAL CLEARANCES BETWEEN CONDUCTORS CROSSING EACH OTHER AND CARRIED ON DIFFERENT SUPPORTING STRUCTURES

Wires or Conductors at Lower Levels	Conductors at Upper Level		
	115 kV	230 kV	500kV
	Vertical Clearances Between Wires and Conductors (m)		
46 kV or lower including guys & ground cables, fences & communication cables	2.6	3.2	5.2
115 kV	2.7	3.3	5.4
230 kV		3.6 -	5.7

14.0 CLEARANCES TO SUPPORTING STRUCTURES

Clearances between energized conductors and supporting structures will be such as to provide an acceptable level of performance in accordance with specified line security levels.

14.1 CLEARANCES BETWEEN THE CONDUCTORS AND THEIR SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

The clearances in any direction, between the conductors and their supporting structures will be as shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11 - CLEARANCES BETWEEN THE CONDUCTORS AND THEIR SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Line Voltage (kV)	Minimum Clearance Between Conductor at Rest & Vertical Face of the Structure (m)	Minimum Vertical Clearance Below Conductor to any Part of the Structure, where Provision is Made for a Person to Stand Upright (Figure includes 1.8 m for a person standing on the structure) (m)
230	2.1	3.9

14.2 CLEARANCES BETWEEN THE CONDUCTORS OF ONE LINE AND THE SUPPORTING STRUCTURES OF ANOTHER LINE

The clearances in any direction, between the conductors of one line and structures of another line, when the conductors of the first line are not attached to the supporting structure of the second line, will apply when:

(a) the conductor is at its maximum sag (for vertical clearances).
(b) the conductor is in its maximum swing position (Section 15.0).

These clearances are given in Table 12.

TABLE 12 - CLEARANCES BETWEEN THE CONDUCTORS OF ONE LINE AND THE SUPPORTING STRUCTURES OF ANOTHER LINE

Line Voltage (kV)	Clearances [1] (m)
230	3.2

[1] Add 1.8 m where provision is made for a person to stand on the cross-arm.

15.0 HORIZONTAL DISPLACEMENT DUE TO CONDUCTOR SWING

The swing angle of conductors will be calculated in a non-sheltered span, at the medium wind pressure of 0.23 kPa. Sag for the purpose of calculating displacement shall be the 50°C final unloaded sag.

For high security lines to be specified by Hydro One, the conductor horizontal displacement shall be the largest resulting from the sag at high wind pressure (1.15 kPa), or galloping condition (0.13 kPa).

TRANSMISSION ALTERNATIVES

Detour considered a number of alternatives to the construction of the entire Detour Lake Power Project, including alternatives sources of energy/electricity, alternative grid connection locations and alternatives routes for the Project.

Connection to the Existing Provincial Grid

Obtaining power from the provincial electrical grid adequate to serrve the operating load of the mine will require construction of a transmission line operating at 230kV to serve the demand prior to full operation. Lower voltage lines cannot provide the required 95MW at the Mine over the distances involved.

Discussion with electrical authorities to date, have indicated that there is sufficient capacity within the Ontario electrical grid in the region (currently under investigation by Detour in association with the Independent Electricity System Operator / Hydro One), to provide the peak power demand required for the Mine operation. Detour did consider connection to the electricity grid in the Province of Quebec but the nearest connection would be approximately 70km further than the connection to Pinard and would have required an entirely new right-of-way.

Detour considered routing alternatives for the entire project, including Phase I, the section of the transmission line between the Mine and Island Falls. However, the Detour Lake Power Project is rather unique in that there was a prior right-of-way between Island Falls and Detour Lake. Re-using the pre-existing right of way provided advantages in construction scheduling and cost and minimized environmental effects. Similarly, the majority of the right of way between Pinard and Island Falls will be immediately adjacent to the existing Hydro One right of way that runs between Island Falls and Abitibi Canyon GS. This placement will help minimize environmental effects of the line versus what would occur if an entirely new right of way were cut through the forest.

On-site Diesel Fired Generation

On-site diesel generation is not considered practical under any engineering scenario given the quantity of power required. On-site diesel generation would require a large number of generators, large onsite fuel storage as well as an increased volume of fuel transport. Burning of this quantity of diesel fuel would also impart considerable greenhouse gases to the atmosphere and would cause issues to transport the required volumes to the Mine.

On-site Natural Gas Fired Generation

Natural gas electricity generation is not preferred as there is no suitable nearby natural gas connection point as compared to connection to the provincial electrical grid.

Run-of-River Hydroelectric

The potential for development of dedicated hydroelectric power supply was investigated based on an examination of inventory resources for potential sites including: the Ministry of Natural Resources *Waterpower Resource Atlas* (MNR 2009) and the Ontario Waterpower Association's *Ontario Waterpower Potential Sites* (Hatch Acres 2005). Based on these investigations, there are no potential hydroelectric sites capable of reliably producing at least 120 MW closer to the Detour Lake Mine than the connection at Island Falls.

Alternative Energy Technologies

Solar, wind and forest biomass power supply alternatives were also reviewed. These alternatives sources cannot deliver reliable power at the scale required. Wind power cannot consistently deliver reliable power under any practicable development scenario. Technologies such as solar photovoltaic, fuel cells and micro-turbines are in research and development stages and would not be practical for a large scale mining operation. Forest biomass is also not feasible at the scale needed, while maintaining sustainability of the forest. These alternative energy technologies are unable to deliver reliable power at the scale required and/or to the project location are deemed

too costly for use only as a supplemental power source. Energy efficiency has been a key factor in the facility design and equipment selection.

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Public Interest Considerations

Detour is not a rate regulated utility and intends to finance, construct, own and operate the Project. Public information regarding Detour may be found as part of the securities filing system at : http://www.sedar.com/issuers/company_issuers_d_en.htm

It is expected the cost for Hydro One to complete the connection at Pinard TS and the disconnection at Island Falls will be a small part of the capital cost of the Project at the development cost of the Mine. As such, Detour is not providing cost information regarding the Project. It is anticipated that the additional load will have a positive impact on Hydro One and other ratepayers. Detour will comply with the requirements of the Transmission System Code in its dealings with Hydro One .

Detour has filed a draft copy of the System Impact Assessment ("**SIA**") and the report of its consultant, AMEC, that was submitted to the IESO at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 2 and 2.1 respectively. Detour will file a copy of the final SIA when available. Detour will abide by the requirements of the SIA.

Detour will file a copy of the Customer Impact Assessment, which is currently being completed by Hydro One, when it is finalized.

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Klewit Infrastructure Group

Detour Lake Transmission Line

230 kV Transmission Line & Temporary Substation Installation

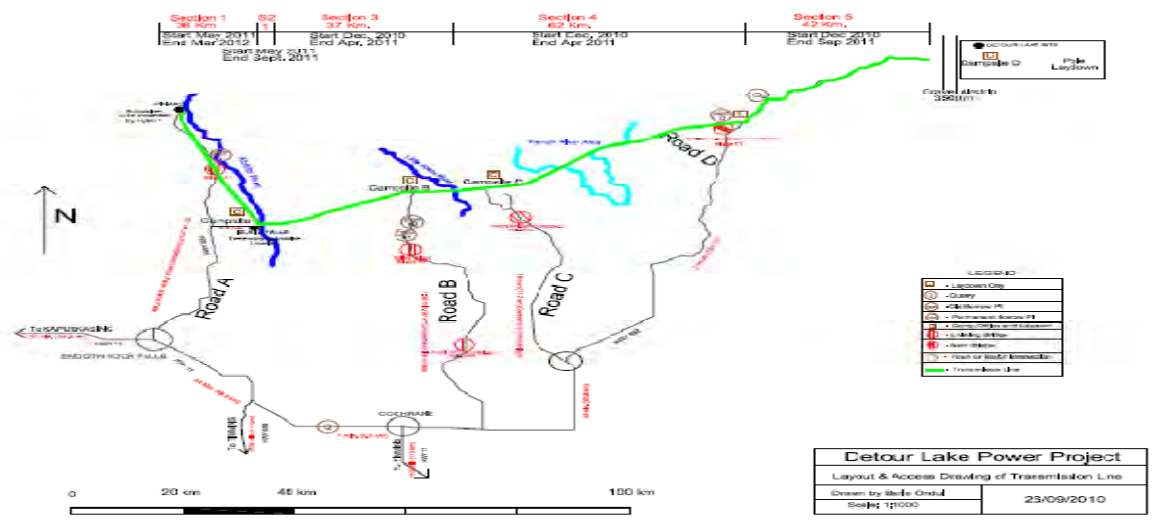
Plan "B" Schedule (Revision 18)

BBA

Detour Gold

LEGEND

- TBA - Access Road, Pull pads, Maintenance Roads
- TBA - ROW Clearing
- PowerTel (PT) - Tline Str Install
- PowerTel (PT) - Tline Str Framing
- PowerTel (PT) - Tline Cond Install
- Bridge Crossing or Mainline Repairs
- OHL Abitibi river Crossing
- Little Abitibi River
- Borrow Pit
- Limited Notice to Proceed
- Mob / Demob & Mat'l Delivery
- Contractually Winter Dates
- Camp & Office availability
- Camp or Office Demobilization
- Office Availability
- Christmas Holiday
- Temp. Substation Installation/Dismantle
- Pre-cautionary Winter Road End
- Decemeber 1st til Apr 22 is Winter Season
- French River Area
- Migratory Bird Season
- Permit Authorization Period
- Environmental Assessment Approval



OTHER MATTERS, AGREEMENTS AND APPROVALS

In addition to the Leave to Construct, Detour completed an environmental assessment for the project and requires other approvals from various provincial and federal bodies. Detour has consulted broadly about the Project and will obtain all of the necessary approvals.

Environmental Assessment

The Ministry of the Environment ("**MOE**") Guide to Environmental Assessment Requirements for Electricity Projects provides a guide to assist proponents in comprehending the environmental assessment requirements of Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 116/01 *Electricity Projects* under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E-18 The proposed transmission line is 230kV, of approximately 180km length and is not associated with a generation facility. It is therefore considered a Category C project. This is the highest level of scrutiny for an undertaking. The Environmental Assessment was approved on Dec 16, 2010. The federal environmental assessment process is set out in the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, S.C. 1992, c.37 ("**CEAA**"). An explanation of the environmental assessment, provincial and federal, process is below.

The Provincial Environmental Assessment Process:

The two main steps in preparing an Environmental Assessment in Ontario are:

- obtaining the approval for the Terms of Reference for the Environmental Assessment, and
- obtaining approval for the Environmental Assessment.

Step 1: Preparation and Review of the Terms of Reference

The first step in preparing the Environmental Assessment is obtaining approval of a Terms of Reference for the Environmental Assessment (the "Terms of Reference"). The Terms of Reference provides guidance about what must be included in the Environmental Assessment. The Terms of Reference is developed in consultation with affected stakeholders, Aboriginal communities and other interested persons and will follow the requirement outlined in the *Code*

of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Terms of Reference for Environmental Assessments in Ontario (June 2007).

A Draft Terms of Reference was prepared and distributed to stakeholders, First Nations and Metis people with an interest in the Detour Lake Project on September 21, 2009 for a 30-day review. A Notice of Commencement of the Draft Terms of Reference was sent to stakeholders and Aboriginal communities and placed in local newspapers. The Draft Terms of Reference was available for reviewing in public viewing locations on September 21, 2009. The deadline for comments on the Draft Terms of Reference was November 2, 2009.

Comments received on the Draft Terms of Reference were incorporated into the Proposed Terms of Reference which was submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Environment in December 2009. A Notice of Submission of the Proposed Terms of Reference was distributed to stakeholders and Aboriginal communities, posted in local newspapers, and was available for reviewing in public locations. The deadline for comments on the Proposed Terms of Reference was January 4, 2010.

On March 4, 2010, the Minister of the Environment approved the Proposed Terms of Reference.

Step 2: Preparation and Review of the Environmental Assessment

Detour Gold has now completed the Environmental Assessment in accordance with the Approved Terms of Reference and *The Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario (October 2009).*

Detour Gold has completed the Environmental Assessment in accordance with the Approved Terms of Reference and *The Code of Practice: Preparing and Reviewing Environmental Assessments in Ontario (October 2009).* The Environmental Assessment was available for public review from April 30 until June 18, 2010, and can be downloaded from the internet and was available for viewing at the public review locations listed below.

Table 1 – EA Public Review Locations

Organization	Adress
Ministry of Natural Resources	2 Third Avenue P.O. Box 730 Cochrane,
Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry	33 Ambridge Drive Iroquois Falls, ON P0K 1G0
Moosonee Municipal Office	5 First Street Moosonee, ON P0L 1Y0
Timmins Public Library	320 Second Avenue Timmins, ON _4N 8A4
Ministry of the Environment Timmins District Office	Hwy 101 E South Porcupine, ON P0N 1H0
Ministry of the Environment Environmental Assessment & Approvals Branch	2 St. Clair Avenue West, Floor 12A Toronto, ON M4V 1L5
Smooth Rock Falls Municipal Office	142 First Avenue Smooth Rock Falls, ON P0L 2B0
Detour Gold Corporation	Royal Bank Plaza, North Tower 200 Bay Street, Suite 2040 Toronto, ON M5J 2J1
Band Office, Moose Cree First Nation	PO Box 190 Moose Factory, ON P0L 1W0
Band Office, Taykwa Tagamou Nation Reserve #69	PO Box 3310, RR2 Cochrane, ON P0K 1N0
Band Office, Wahgoshig First Nation Reserve	PO Box 722 Matheson, ON P0K 1N0
Timmins Métis Council	347 Spruce Street South Timmins, ON P4N 2N2
Northern Lights Métis Council	PO Box 2690, 275 Fifteenth Ave. Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0

Federal Environmental Assessment Process

The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* ("**CEAA**") applies to federal authorities when they contemplate some action in relation to a project that would enable it to proceed in whole or in part. A federal EA ("**EA**") may be required when a federal authority:

a) Is the proponent of a project;
b) Provides financial assistance to the proponent;
c) Makes federal lands available for the project; or
d) Issues certain permits or licenses, or other approvals.

There are currently no requirements for a federal EA under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* since the project as planned will be in compliance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada Operational Statements and will meet the requirements of the Aerial Cables - Power and Communications Minor Works Order established under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*. The federal government departments have been copied on this EA through the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, such that the federal authorities can verify their role in the Project.

The Detour Lake Project (the proposed mine) is however, expected to be subject to a federal EA pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.* A Project Description was submitted on July 7, 2009 to initiate the federal EA process which included the transmission line and facilities. A Notice of Commencement for the proposed mine was published July 19, 2010.

Environmental Approvals

There are four primary Provincial agencies that will approve construction the Project: MOE, MNR, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry ("**MNDMF**") and the Ontario Energy Board ("**OEB**"). Transport Canada is the federal ministry responsible for permitting the Project. A list of the anticipated environmental approvals is in Table 2 below.

Detour will obtain all necessary approvals. Detour obtained the necessary permits and approvals for Phase I and does not foresee any impediments to obtaining the necessary permits and approvals for Phase II.

Table 2 – Environmental and Other Permits and Approvals

Permit/Licence/Assessment	Agency Responsible	Description
Permit to Take Water *Ontario Water Resources Act*	MOE	May be required to created temporary ice bridges over watercourses to provide access during transmission line construction. Status:
Possible Pesticide Permit	MOE	Potentially required for long-term managment of vegetation regrowth if this method of vegetation management is selected. Status:
Work Permit *Public Lands Act/Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*	MNR	Work/construction on Crown land. Status:
Forest Resource Licence (Cutting Permit) *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*	MNR	Clearing of Crown merchantable timber. Status:
Land Use Permit *Public Lands Act*	MNR	Tenure for permanent facilities on Crown land (transmission line). Status:
Work Permit (or other authorization) *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*	MNR	Work/construction in Little Abitibi Provincial Park, North of the North French River Conservaton Reserve and Fraserdale Wetland Complex Conservation Reserve. Status:
Closure Plan *Mining Act*	MNDMF	For mine construction/production including that related to the eventual Project decommissioning at mine closure (Detour Lake site to Island Falls). Status:
Leave to Construct *Ontario Energy Board Act*	OEB	Approval to construct a transmission line. Status: Phase I Approved
Navigable Water Protection Act	Transport Canada	Minor Works and Water Order. Status:

Consultation

Identifying Stakeholder Communities

Due to the remote location of the Project, there are no communities or known residences within 2.5 km on either side of the right-of-way. The non-Aboriginal communities are located along Highways 11 and 101 to the south distant from the Project, and include: Smooth Rock Falls, Cochrane and Timmins. Fraserdale is located east (and beyond) the proposed permanent connection location for the Project with the electrical grid.

First Nations that have been identified as having traditional lands in the area of the Project are the Moose Cree First Nation ("**MCFN**"), the Taykwa Tagamou Nation ("**TTN**"), and the Wahgoshig First Nation ("**WFN**"). The MoCreebec of the Cree Council are Aboriginal people who reside in Moosonee, Ontario and Moose Factory, Ontario. While the MoCreebec do not have traditional territories in the project area, due to their relative proximity to the project site, they may exercise Aboriginal Rights in the project area. Public announcements regarding agreements with the First Nations are found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Appendix 1.

The Métis Nation of Ontario ("**MNO**") is the provincial organization representing Métis communities in Ontario. The MNO identified the Northern Lights Métis Council and the Timmins Métis Council as Métis communities whose Aboriginal Rights may be affected by the Project. Public announcements regarding agreements with the MNO are found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Appendix 2.

The Consultation Process

To guide the consultation activities for the various provincial and federal EAs, Detour Gold collaborated with government agencies to develop a Consultation Framework. The scope of the consultations with stakeholders and Aboriginal groups were correlated to the level of interest and potential to be impacted by the project. The Public consultation regarding the project may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Appendix A.

Stakeholders, Aboriginal groups and other interested persons have been and will continue to be engaged in dialogue about: potential environmental effects; environmental socio-economic

effects; cumulative effects; significance of the effects; mitigation and accommodation measures; and follow-up and monitoring.

The primary form of consultation during this phase was a series of public meetings / open houses held during the weeks of March 1, 2010 and April 12, 2010 in Cochrane, Timmins, Iroquois Falls and Moosonee. Meetings were also held with Aboriginal communities during this same period as summarized in the Table below. These meetings included both a formal presentation, as well as a series of posters available for individual review. Detour Gold and AMEC were available and attempted to initiate discussion as well as answered any questions posed. Attendees were requested to complete comment forms to provide formal feedback on the session.

Other activities during this phase of consultation include maintenance of the Project website; distribution of a Project Newsletter; and on-going discussions were held with First Nations and Métis, government and other stakeholder organization meetings as appropriate, during this phase to discuss the results of the EA.

Table 3 - Summary of EA Preparation Public Open House and Aboriginal Open Houses / Workshops

Location	Date / Time	Group Involved
Timmins	March 1, 2010 7 – 9 p.m.	General Public
Timmins	March 1, 2010 12 – 2 p.m.	Timmins Métis Community
Cochrane	March 2, 2010 7 – 9 p.m.	General Public
Cochrane	March 2, 2010 12 – 2 p.m.	Cochrane Métis Community
WFN – Abitibi Lake Reserve	March 3, 2010 1 – 3 p.m.	WFN Community
TTN – New Post Reserve and Moosonee	March 26 10 – 11:30 a.m. (New Post) and 6 – 7:30 p.m. (Moosonee)	TTN
Iroquois Falls	April 12, 2010 7 – 9 p.m.	General Public
Moosonee	April 14, 2010 7 – 9 p.m.	General Public

Table 4 - Other Meetings During EA Preparation

Date	Purpose of Meeting	Meeting Participants
January 6, 2010	MCFN presentation, project economic	MCFN negotiation team
January 14, 2010	Matawa Economic Development Forum	Regional Chiefs
January 20, 2010	Government Agencies Meeting to discuss project	Federal and provincial government review agencies
January 28, 2010	Agreement negotiations	WFN
February 1, 2010	MCFN business meetings	Moose Band Development Corporation
February 2, 2010	Briefing local trappers	Trapper family meeting
February 2, 2010	Technical review meeting	WFN
February 8,9, 2010	TTN project update and agreements	TTN negotiations team
February 11, 2010	MNO meeting	Lands and Resources, Legal Counsel, Business Development
February 12, 2010	WFN Agreement negotiations	WFN
February 18,19, 2010	MCFN negotiations	MCFN negotiations team
February 23, 2010	Career Fair	Moosonee (TTN) Moose Factory
March 2, 2010	Meeting to discuss forestry planning overlaps with the transmission line	MNR Cochrane District
March 2, 2010	Meeting to introduce Project EA with new Ontario Parks Superintendent	Ontario Parks, Cochrane District Office
March 15, 2010	Technical Review Meeting	TTN
April 6,7, 2010	TTN negotiations	TTN
April 7, 2010	TTN TEK Steering Committee Meeting	TTN
April 14 to 16, 2010	Canadian Boreal Initiative	CPAWS, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF outreach
April 15, 2010	TTN TEK Steering Committee Meeting	TTN

The individual EA was widely distributed for comment, in a manner similar to the draft ToR and proposed ToR. Plain language summaries of the various components of the EA were prepared, distributed at community open houses, meetings and workshops as well as posted to the Project website to facilitate public review.

Public meetings / open houses were hosted in May 2010 with local communities including: Cochrane, Smooth Rock Falls, Moosonee and Timmins, as well as in First Nations communities and for Métis community members. The intent of these meetings was to provide the results of the EA and ensure that stakeholders were made aware of the opportunity to review and comment on the EA document.

Detour is not aware of any significant unresolved issues that have arisen during the environmental assessment process.

OTHER NOTIFICATIONS

First Nations and other Aboriginal Groups

The proposed Mine site and the Project overlap with the traditional territories of the MCFN, TTN and WFN. In addition, the Métis living in northeastern Ontario (Region 3) have used the region to exercise their Aboriginal rights. As such, both projects have the potential to negatively affect traditional land uses such as hunting, fishing, trapping, plant harvesting, trails and water navigation routes, camps and cabins, and other culturally significant areas (such as burial or ceremonial sites). Potential effects that are defined in Section 8.16 apply to both the Project and to the Detour Lake Project.

It is recognized that cumulative effects to traditional land uses and pursuits associated with both the Project and development of the Detour Lake Project are important, and will have to be addressed. The vehicle for addressing these cumulative effects is through the development of Impact Benefits Agreements (IBAs) with Aboriginal communities whose Aboriginal or Treaty rights may be infringed by the project. Detour has been working for some time in a cooperative manner with the affected Aboriginal groups to develop these agreements. Detour has entered memoranda of understanding with Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Moose Cree First Nation and Wahgoshig First Nation as a step towards an IBP. Announcements regarding the memoranda may be found at Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 1, Appendex 1 and 2. The IBAs do not distinguish the various phases or components of the overall Detour Lake Project, including the Project, and therefore by definition address the cumulative effects of both projects (i.e., the Project and the Detour Lake Project).

Through the adoption of the IBAs and other environmental protection measures described in the EA, it is anticipated that there will be no uncompensated cumulative effects involving traditional land uses and pursuits. In making this statement, it is recognized that IBAs are confidential agreements to which the provincial government is not a party, and that verification relating to matters involving IBAs would have to come from the affected Aboriginal groups themselves.

IESO

IESO is in the process of completing the System Impact Assessment. A draft SIA has been provided and the Final SIA will be filed when available.

Detour will be required to be a market participant and will complete the IESO market entry process in due course.

OEB – WHOLESALE LICENSE

Detour has applied for a wholesale license pursuant to section 57(e) of *OEB Act* (EB-2011-0079).

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DETOUR GOLD

Moose Cree First Nation

January 25, 2011 **NEWS RELEASE**

Detour Gold and Moose Cree First Nation Execute and Sign Agreement for the Detour Lake Project

Detour Gold Corporation (TSX: DGC) ("Detour Gold" or the "Company") and Moose Cree First Nation ("MCFN") are pleased to announce that they have executed an Agreement with respect to the development and operation of the Company's Detour Lake gold project in northeastern Ontario, following the successful community ratification of the Agreement on December 21, 2010. Ceremonial signings will take place at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada conference in Toronto on March 7, 2011 and in the community of Moose Factory on a date to be determined.

The Agreement includes provisions on how the MCFN will benefit from the development of the Detour Lake project and throughout the life of the mine including employment and business opportunities, training and education initiatives and financial participation in the project. The Agreement provides opportunities for significant MCFN business engagement in both the construction and operation of the project. The Agreement also reflects Detour Gold's commitment to protecting the environment and wildlife and supporting the community's social and cultural practices in a spirit of continued cooperation.

Under the Agreement, Detour Gold recognizes and respects MCFN's Aboriginal and Treaty Rights and interests in the area of the Detour Lake project and the MCFN recognizes and respects Detour Gold's rights and interests in the development of the project. The Agreement also endorses a commitment by both Detour Gold and MCFN to consult with one another during the life of the mine.

"This agreement represents a major step forward in showing MCFN community support for the development and operation of the Detour Lake mine. The Agreement supports the project being developed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. We are looking forward to proceeding with a mutually beneficial partnership with Detour Gold that will create business and employment opportunities for our people for years to come," said Chief Norm Hardisty.

Gerald Panneton, President and CEO of Detour Gold, congratulates the MCFN citizens: "We are extremely pleased that the MCFN leadership ran a successful ratification process supporting the development of the Detour Lake project. The signing of this Agreement solidifies our commitment to a long-term relationship with the objective of making the Detour Lake mining operation a great success."

About Detour Gold

Detour Gold is a Canadian gold exploration and development company whose primary focus is to advance the development of its flagship Detour Lake gold project located in northeastern Ontario towards production. Detour Gold's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol DGC.

For further information please contact:

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Forward-Looking Information

This press release contains certain forward-looking information as defined in applicable securities laws (referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Specifically, this press release contains forward-looking statements regarding uncertainties and other factors which are beyond Detour Gold's ability to predict or control and may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, gold price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, general economic conditions and other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors discussed in the section entitled "Description of Business - Risk Factors" in Detour Gold's 2009 annual information form. Such forward-looking statements are also based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for exploration and development activities; the estimated timeline for the development of the Detour Lake gold project; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of the price of, gold; the accuracy of reserve and resource estimates and the assumptions on which the reserve and resource estimates are based; the receipt of necessary permits; market competition; ongoing relations with employees and impacted communities; and general business and economic conditions. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Detour Gold undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

DETOUR GOLD

December 21, 2010 **NEWS RELEASE**

Detour Gold and Wahgoshig First Nation Sign Impact Benefit Agreement for Detour Lake Project

Detour Gold Corporation (TSX: DGC) ("Detour Gold" or the "Company") and Wahgoshig First Nation ("WFN") are pleased to announce the signing of an Impact Benefit Agreement ("IBA") with respect to the development and operation of the Company's Detour Lake gold project in northeastern Ontario. The formal signing of this IBA follows the successful unanimous ratification by the community of the key terms of the agreement.

The IBA provides the WFN community with opportunities to participate in the economic development of the Detour Lake mine project. It addresses how WFN will benefit from community training initiatives and employment and business opportunities, and includes provisions for financial compensation.

Under the IBA, Detour Gold recognizes and respects WFN's asserted rights and interests in the area of the Detour Lake project. For its part, WFN also acknowledges Detour Gold's rights and interests in the development of the project. Detour Gold also endorses a commitment to safeguard the environment and show recognition of WFN's social and cultural heritage. The agreement captures the mutual commitment to consult and maintain an open, respectful and cooperative relationship as the development and operation of the Detour Lake gold project progresses.

Chief David Babin of WFN said: "This IBA provides business development opportunities for our Nation, along with education and training for our young people. We have successfully partnered with companies to win competitive bids at the Detour Lake project. This success coupled with other economic benefits created by Detour Gold will result into positive community growth. Wahgoshig is open for business with partners like Detour Gold."

Gerald Panneton, President and CEO of Detour Gold, commented: "Since day one we have been committed to working with the Aboriginal communities impacted by the development of Detour Lake. The signing of this IBA solidifies this commitment and further strengthens our relationship with WFN. We are grateful to have their support for the development of Detour Lake, which will deliver numerous economic opportunities and benefits to WFN members and to the region for years to come."

About Detour Gold

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For further information, please contact:

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Forward-Looking Information

This press release contains certain forward-looking information as defined in applicable securities laws (referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Specifically, this press release contains forward-looking statements regarding uncertainties and other factors which are beyond Detour Gold's ability to predict or control and may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, gold price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, general economic conditions and other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors discussed in the section entitled "Description of Business - Risk Factors" in Detour Gold's 2009 annual information form. Such forward-looking statements are also based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for exploration and development activities; the estimated timeline for the development of the Detour Lake gold project; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of the price of, gold; the accuracy of reserve and resource estimates and the assumptions on which the reserve and resource estimates are based; the receipt of necessary permits; market competition; ongoing relations with employees and impacted communities; and general business and economic conditions. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Detour Gold undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

November 25, 2010 **NEWS RELEASE**

Detour Gold and Taykwa Tagamou Nation Sign Impact Benefit Agreement for Detour Lake Project

Detour Gold Corporation (TSX: DGC) ("Detour Gold" or the "Company") and Taykwa Tagamou Nation ("TTN") are pleased to announce the signing of an Impact Benefit Agreement ("IBA") with respect to the development and operation of the Company's Detour Lake gold project in northeastern Ontario. The signing of this IBA follows the successful community ratification of the agreement, which took place on November 13, 2010. The agreement with TTN is the first of three such agreements that are in the process of being ratified.

The IBA sets out the benefits the TTN community will receive from the development of the Detour Lake project and throughout the life of the mine. It outlines how Detour Gold and TTN will work together on community training initiatives as well as employment and business opportunities. The IBA also provides for the establishment of an education trust and the provision of other forms of financial compensation.

The IBA recognizes and respects both TTN's aboriginal rights and interests as well as Detour Gold's rights and interests for the development of the Detour Lake project. It also endorses a commitment by Detour Gold and TTN to consult and accommodate with one another over the life of the mine.

Chief Linda Job of TTN said: "Taykwa Tagamou Nation's signed IBA with Detour Gold represents opportunities for community growth with both parties sharing the same vision for the future. TTN will have access to education, business and employment opportunities and gain skills and experience from the development and operation of Detour Lake, which will positively impact the lives of our membership."

Gerald Panneton, President and CEO commented: "The signing of this IBA marks a significant step reflecting the mutually beneficial partnership between Detour Gold and TTN in further strengthening our existing relationship. We are delighted to have TTN supporting the development of Detour Lake, which will bring numerous opportunities and economic benefits to TTN community members and pave the way to a successful future for regional communities near the Detour lake project for years to come.

About Detour Gold

Detour Gold is a Canadian gold exploration and development company whose primary focus is to advance the development of its flagship Detour Lake gold project located in northeastern Ontario towards production. Detour Gold's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol DGC.

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Forward-Looking Information

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DETOUR GOLD

the Métis Nation of Ontario

December 2, 2010 **NEWS RELEASE**

Detour Gold and Métis Nation of Ontario Sign Memorandum of Understanding

Detour Gold Corporation (TSX: DGC) ("Detour Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that the Métis Nation of Ontario ("MNO") and Detour Gold have formally signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") to guide their working relationship in regard to the development of the Detour Lake gold mine in northeastern Ontario.

"Based on the positive relationship-building efforts we have been making over the past year with Detour Gold, we developed this MOU collaboratively to guide engagement and consultation with the regional rights-bearing Métis communities in the James Bay/Abitibi-Témiscamingue traditional territories. I am pleased that the MNO was able to sign its first MOU in the mineral sector with Detour Gold and I applaud Detour Gold's pro-active efforts in working with the Métis Nation," said MNO President Gary Lipinski.

Gerald Panneton, President and CEO of Detour Gold, added: "Since the acquisition of the Detour Lake project, we have been committed to working and consulting with all local communities, including the First Nation and Métis people. This initial agreement represents a milestone in our continuing working relationship with the Métis community as we plan to build upon it to provide opportunities to the regional Métis. The development of the Detour Lake mine will provide positive economic and employment benefits to all the local communities in the region."

The MOU details the way the local Métis have been and will be consulted regarding the development of the project and if there is an impact on Métis way of life, then the parties will work together to address them in an accommodation agreement based on impacts.

MNO Regional Councilor Marcel Lafrance, Chair of the James Bay/Abitibi-Témiscamingue Consultation Committee, commented: "Our community has worked hard with Detour Gold and we are very proud of our positive relationship and successful negotiations."

About MNO

The MNO represents the Métis people and Métis communities within Ontario through a province-wide governance structure at the local, regional and provincial levels. For more information on the MNO as well as its framework for government and companies to consult with Métis communities in Ontario visit www.metisnation.org.

About Detour Gold

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For further information, please contact:

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Forward Looking Information

This press release contains certain forward-looking information as defined in applicable securities laws (referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). Specifically, this press release contains forward-looking statements regarding the development of an IBA with MNO, the development of the Detour Lake project and the positive economic and employment benefits that this project development will provide to the local communities in the region. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are beyond Detour Gold's ability to predict or control and may cause Detour Gold's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, gold price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data, increases in costs, environmental compliance and changes in environmental legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, general economic conditions and other risks involved in the gold exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors discussed in the section entitled "Description of Business - Risk Factors" in Detour Gold's 2009 annual information form. Such forward-looking statements are also based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for exploration and development activities; the estimated timeline for the development of the Detour Lake gold project; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of the price of, gold; the accuracy of reserve and resource estimates and the assumptions on which the reserve and resource estimates are based; the receipt of necessary permits; market competition; ongoing relations with employees and local communities; and general business and economic conditions. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Detour Gold undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements contained herein whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Attachment A: Listing of Contact Made with Aboriginal Groups to Provide Information or Hear Concerns about the DLP

Métis Nation of Ontario

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Aboriginal Group Representatives
167	Letter	07/17/2009	Response to Detour Project Description. Discussion of Métis Nation rights, the duty to consult, a listing of five components that make up meaningful consultation. cc'd to Gary Lipinski (MNO), Melanie Paradis (MNO).	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)
191	Memo	08/24/2009	Informal meeting with the MNO in Sudbury.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario)
196	E-mail	08/27/2009	Detour Gold contacted Marcel Lafrance, MNO, to coordinate where to send him a copy of the Project Description.	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)
227	Letter	09/23/2009	The Detour Lake Permanent Power Project Draft Terms of Reference for Review was sent to stakeholders between September 23, 2009 and October 6, 2009.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario)
266	Letter	11/12/2009	The Detour Lake Power Project Proposed (Revised) Terms of Reference (TOR) was sent to stakeholders. Any stakeholder comments were to be received by January 4, 2010. Detour Gold sent responses to comments in January 2010.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario)
299	E-mail	03/12/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) contacted Marcel Lafrance (MNO) via email to provide a copy of the proposed ToR and Scope of Work for the Detour Lake Project Traditional Land Use Study.10-03-12 email from Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) to Marcel Lafrance (MNO) (cc: Melanie Paradis (MNO); Andy Lefebvre (MNO); Caroline Burgess (AMEC))	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)
301	E-mail	03/10/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) provided Marcel Lafrance (MNO) documentation from public consultation sessions held in Timmins and Cochrane.10-03-10 email from Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) to Marcel Lafrance (MNO) (cc: Andy Lefebvre (MNO); Melanie Paradis (MNO); Caroline Burgess (AMEC))	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)
318	E-mail	05/04/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour) contacted Marcel Lafrance (MNO) requesting a date to meet with the	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)

			Consultation Committee and to advise him that comments on the MOU are still pending.10-04-30 email from Derek Teevan (Detour) to Marcel Lafrance (MNO) (cc: Melanie Paradis (MNO); Caroline Burgess (AMEC))10-05-05 email from Marcel Lafrance (MNO) to Derek Teevan (Detour)	
326	Open House	03/01/2010	The information session was held in Timmins for members of the MNO and provided information about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 33 attendees at the Timmins info session.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), Pierre Gravel (Northern Lights Métis Council),
357	Meetin g	06/03/2010	Primary purpose of the meeting was to negotiate agreements.	Martin Bayer (Weaver, Simmons LLP), Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council), Jason Madden (Métis National Council)
366	Letter	06/23/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online. Documents were received between April 26 and 30, 2010.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council), Steve Sarrazin (Métis Nation of Ontario)
383	Mass Mailout	04/30/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR EA. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council), Steve Sarrazin (Métis Nation of Ontario)
386	E-mail	06/29/2010	Detour Gold requested information regarding the Métis Nation of Ontario's TEK Plan and inquired about dates for a kick off meeting. The reviewed TEK Plan was an email attachment.	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario)
403	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the MNO of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Glenn Seim

			consultation for Detour Gold's Mine Production Closure Plan.	(Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council)
420	Letter	08/18/2010	The Detour Gold Project MNR EA Final Environmental Study Report was mailed and hand-delivered to primary stakeholders between August 13-18, 2010. The document was also mailed to Paul Schafer (Natural Resources Canada) and the Timmins Public Library.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario), Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council),
426	E-mail	08/17/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) contacted Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario) regarding meeting in Thunder Bay	Marcel Lafrance (Métis Nation of Ontario)

Moose Cree First Nation

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Aboriginal Group Representatives
1	Letter	06/11/2007	A letter dated June 11, 2007 from Gerald Panneton to Moose Cree First Nation to address recent land ownership changes around the Detour Mine.	Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie (Moose Cree First Nation)
2	E-mail	07/22/2008	Detour Gold thanks Chief Patricia Akiwenzie of the MCFN for hospitality	Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie (Moose Cree First Nation)
7	E-mail	07/28/2008	Employment for Lillian Trappers father (Eddy Trapper) as "Ecologist Advisor"	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation)
11	E-mail	07/24/2008	Moose Cree First Nation Homelands Declaration	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie (Moose Cree First Nation)
16	E-mail	08/25/2008	Letter Sent as a PDF Via Email: Eddy Trapper Job acceptance as Ecological Advisor	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation)
23	Letter	10/28/2008	Gerald Panneton sent letter to MCFN, TTN and WFN regarding an Archeological Survey and TEK support.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
34	Meeting	04/30/2008	Preliminary discussions between Detour Gold Corporation and representatives of the Moose Band Development Corporation regarding possible contractual and business opportunities.	Trent Baker (Moose Band Development Corporation), Carl Swanson (Moose Band Development Corporation), Ken Petersen (Moose Band Development Corporation), Peter Wesley (Moose Band Development Corporation), Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation)
35	Letter	04/09/2008	Response (letter) from MCFN to Detour Gold concerning exploration activities in the Moose Cree homelands/ Detour Lake property.-Initial Detour Gold letter sent June 11, 2007.	Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie (Moose Cree First Nation)
68	Meeting	11/02/2007	Meeting between DGC, Tradewinds, and the Eddie Trapper family. Minutes of the meeting of the feasibility study of the Detour Lake Project. (Action items included)-Mrs. Eddie Trapper accompanied	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Martin Blake (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Stan Louttit (Mushkegowuk Council), Gord Yule (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines),

			Mr. Eddie Trapper, along with their grandson.	Charlie Cheechoo (Moose Cree First Nation), Eddie Trapper (Individual - GP)
73	Letter	09/30/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Moose Cree First Nation regarding developing a Memorandum of Understanding.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
75	Letter	05/07/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Moose Cree First Nation regarding future consultation. In response to letter from Moose Cree First Nation dated 08-04-09.	Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie (Moose Cree First Nation)
78	Letter	09/30/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Chief Hardisty concerning the Agreement with Eddy Trapper.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
84	Phone Call	12/02/2008	Phone call from Detour Gold to Moose Cree First Nation Chief Norman Hardisty regarding timeline for MoU.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
103	Phone Call	12/18/2008	Phone call from Detour Gold to Chief Hardisty of Moose Cree First Nation concerning a Mushkegowuk Council press release dated 08-12-17.[Gerald Panneton contacted Chief Norman Hardisty later the same day as a follow up]	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
129	Letter	01/30/2009	Moose Cree First Nation revised Memorandum of Understanding sent to Detour Gold. The letter was written in response to 09-01-23 email draft Memorandum of Understanding from Detour Gold.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
145	E-mail	02/27/2009	Asking Norman Hardisty, Moose Cree First Nation, if he would want to meet with Gerald Panneton March 11, 2009 while Gerald is in Moosonee.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
146	Meeting	03/10/2009	A meeting to follow up with Chief Norman Hardisty on the draft Memorandum of Understanding submitted earlier by the Moose Cree First Nation.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation), Judy Small (Moose Cree First Nation)
157	Letter	06/25/2009	In response to June 19 conversation, concerning payment/deposits logistics. Request for further information. cc. to Patricia Faries-Akiwenzie, LLB	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Eddie Trapper (Individual - GP)
159	Letter	06/01/2009	Response to April 25 meeting with MCFN . Discussing concerning MOU. * Attachement of Detour reply version of the MOU. cc. Colin Salter Martin Bayer	Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation)
165	Meeting	04/24/2009	Fact finding, project update, MoU negotiations.	Martin Bayer (Weaver, Simmons LLP), Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation), Colin Salter (Salter Law)
187	Letter	07/07/2009	Detour Project Description sent to Métis Nation of Ontario, MCFN and TTN.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation), Joanne Meyer (Métis Nation of Ontario)
226	E-mail	10/05/2009	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) asked Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation) questions regarding invoices, Archaeology and Traditional Knowledge work, and community meetings coordinating.	Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation)

227	Letter	09/23/2009	The Detour Lake Permanent Power Project Draft Terms of Reference for Review was sent to stakeholders between September 23, 2009 and October 6, 2009.	Peter Wesley (Moose Band Development Corporation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
245	Phone Call	11/12/2009	Caroline Burgess contacted Bert Wapachee at his office. Bert Wapachee was ill and it was suggested by someone at his office to contact Bob Cheechoo at Moose Band Development Corp. Caroline Burgess contacted Moose Band Development Corp., but there was no answer.	Bob Cheechoo (Moose Band Development Corporation), Bert Wapachee (Moose Cree First Nation)
259	Meeting	12/21/2009	Trapper Family Meeting Minutes	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Shannon MacGillivray (Town of Moosonee), Nellie Trapper (Individual - GP), Clarence Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Helena Trapper (Individual - GP)
266	Letter	11/12/2009	The Detour Lake Power Project Proposed (Revised) Terms of Reference (TOR) was sent to stakeholders. Any stakeholder comments were to be received by January 4, 2010. Detour Gold sent responses to comments in January 2010.The Proposed TOR was also sent to Kaili Sermat-Harding (MEI) and Steven Hounsell (Ontario Power Generation) - both asked to be removed from review mailing list and the Ontario Realty Corporation (contact changed) and Leslie Koch (Hydro One Networks).	Peter Wesley (Moose Band Development Corporation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
267	Letter	12/04/2009	The Moose Cree First Nation sent comments regarding the Detour Lake Power Project Proposed Terms of Reference. Detour Gold sent a response on January 13, 2010.	Fred Hunter (Moose Cree First Nation)
290	E-mail	02/16/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) contacted Ernest Rickard (MCFN) via email regarding email receipt and meeting date confirmation.10-02-16 email from Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) to Ernest Rickard (MCFN)10-02-16 email from Ernest Rickard (MCFN) to Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)10-02-17 email from Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) to Ernest Rickard (MCFN)	Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation)
291	E-mail	02/17/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) contacted Lillian Trapper (MCFN) via email requesting comments and information.10-02-16 email from Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) to Lillian Trapper (MCFN)	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation)
309	Letter	04/13/2010	A letter was sent from AMEC (Sheila Daniel) to TTN (Linda Archibald), David Babin (WFN), Norman Hardisty (MCFN), Melanie Paradis (MNO), Claude Thibeault (First Resource Management Group Inc)	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)

			and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (Kevin Sheppard) with a request to review the enclosed application per the consultation requirements of the Aggregate Resources Act for a Category 10 Pit. (cc: Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)(by e-mail)).Detour Lake Project Taykwa Tagamou (TTN) TEK Steering Committee Meeting	
315	E-mail	04/29/2010	Derek Teevan contacted Ernest Rickard regarding MCFN representation.10-04-29 email from Derek Teevan (Detour) to Ernest Rickard (MCFN) (cc: colin@salterlaw.ca; rmbayer@weaversimmons.com)10-04-29 email from Ernest Rickard (MCFN) to Derek Teevan (Detour) (cc: Norm Hardisty; colin@salterlaw.ca; John Turner)10-04-29 email from Derek Teevan (Detour) to Ernest Rickard (MCFN) (cc: Norm Hardisty; colin@salterlaw.ca; John Turner)10-04-29 email from Ernest Rickard (MCFN) to Derek Teevan (Detour)10-04-29 email from Derek Teevan (Detour) to Ernest Rickard (MCFN)	Ernest Rickard (Moose Cree First Nation)
366	Letter	06/23/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online. Documents were received between April 26 and 30, 2010. (All primary stakeholders are included here)	Peter Wesley (Moose Band Development Corporation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
383	Mass Mailout	04/30/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR EA. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online.	Peter Wesley (Moose Band Development Corporation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
387	E-mail	07/13/2010	Socio-economic data collection concerning water supply and treatment on Moose Cree First Nation reserve.	Bert Wapachee (Moose Cree First Nation), Abel Wapachee (Moose Cree First Nation)
391	E-mail	07/12/2010	Caroline Burgess sent meeting notes from the Moose Cree TEK Steering Committee to the group.	John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd), John Turner (Moose Cree First Nation)
398	Phone Call	06/28/2010	Discussion regarding the draft scope of work for the MCFN TEK Study and next steps.	John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd), John Turner (Moose Cree First Nation)

399	Meeting	07/08/2010	Discussion of the draft scope of work for the MCFN TEK Study and next steps.	Stan Louttit (Mushkegowuk Council), John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd), John Turner (Moose Cree First Nation), Billy Isaac (Moose Cree First Nation)
400	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) in response to the MCFN's request to extend Provincial EA comment periods.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)
405	Phone Call	07/19/2010	The purpose of the Conference Call was to discuss the progress on actions from the previous meeting and preliminary comments on the TK sections of the RSFD (Environmental Study Report) EA. Distributed to Attendees plus: Stan Loutit, Billy Isaac, Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Sheila Daniel (AMEC)	John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd), John Turner (Moose Cree First Nation)
420	Letter	08/18/2010	The Detour Gold Project MNR EA Final Environmental Study Report was mailed and hand-delivered to primary stakeholders between August 13-18, 2010. The document was also mailed to Paul Schafer (Natural Resources Canada) and the Timmins Public Library.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)

Taykwa Tagamou Nation

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Aboriginal Group Representatives
4	E-mail	07/22/2008	Discussion between Detour Gold and For Evergreen Innovative Strategies Inc. Regarding a business venture between Five Nations Energy and Detour Gold (installation of power line into the mine site).	Peter Politis (Evergreen Innovative Strategies Inc.), Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
6	Phone Call	07/22/2008	Caroline Burgess (CB) called several times to set up a meeting with Taykwa Tagamou First Nation Chiefs and council members to introduce the Project. CB finally set up a meeting with only the Chief for 10am Weds. June 25th 2008.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Stephanie Cheecho (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Cindy Linklater (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
23	Letter	10/28/2008	Gerald Panneton sent letter to MCFN, TTN and WFN regarding an Archeological Survey and TEK support.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
27	Letter	10/29/2008	DGC sends letter to Taykwa Tagamou First Nation Chief for MOU, Archeological study request and TEK Request.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
33	Letter	06/11/2007	A letter concerning consultation from Detour Gold to Taykwa Tagamou First Nation. cc'd: Rob Ferguson, MNDM, Ontario Gord Yule, MNDM, Ontario Roger Aubertin, Project Manager, Detour Lake	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)

			Property Detour Gold Corporation, Board of Directors	
39	Phone Call	06/23/2008	Call log, phone calls from AMEC to Taykwa Tagamou First Nation in order to set up a meeting with Chief and Council to introduce the project.	Stephanie Cheecho (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Cindy Linklater (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
41	Meeting	07/24/2008	Meeting attended by Detour Gold, AMEC, Taykwa Tagamou First Nation, and Five Nations Energy.	Peter Politis (Evergreen Innovative Strategies Inc.), Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Ed Chilton (Five Nations Energy Inc.), Rod Reimer (Five Nations Energy Inc.)
88	E-mail	12/16/2008	Emails from AMEC and Detour Gold to Taykwa Tagamou Nation Chief Peter Archibald concerning Traditional Ecological Knowledge Request for Proposal.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
89	E-mail	06/19/2007	Letter from Taykwa Tagamou Nation to Detour Gold regarding a future meeting.	Kira Dunham-Crone (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
112	Meeting	12/10/2008	Meeting with Taykwa Tagamou Nation representatives to review path forward on MOU and TEK studies.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Thomas Kioki (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Mary Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
124	Letter	09/30/2008	Reply from Detour Gold to Taykwa Tagamou Nation Chief Sutherland concerning a draft Agreement. Document includes Detour's comments about the draft.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
125	Letter	09/08/2008	Letter from Taykwa Tagamou Nation to Chris Marr, Ministry of Natural Resources, advising of a Moratorium on Development.[This letter was directed to Chris Marr at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines - Mineral Development and Lands Branch, however C. Marr is not listed as part of this Ministry in the government directory]	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Chris Marr (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)
130	Meeting	12/23/2008	Meeting with Taykwa Tagamou Nation to discuss the process for collecting and assessing effects of the Detour Lake Project on the Traditional Ecological Knowledge held by member of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation.-All meeting participants agreed to review materials and re-convene in person on (or around) January 15th at a location to be determined.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.)
142	Meeting	02/09/2009	Taykwa Tagamou Nation Traditional Ecological Knowledge Steering Committee meeting.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
143	E-mail	02/09/2009	Wayne Ross sent his work schedule as follow-up to February 9th, 2008 Taykwa Tagamou Nation	Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)

			Traditional Ecological Knowledge meeting.	
144	E-mail	02/18/2009	Follow-up to February 9th Taykwa Tagamou Nation TEK meeting. Caroline Burgess sent Wayne Ross the meeting notes from the first meeting in December.	Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
148	Meeting	03/10/2009	Taykwa Tagamou Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) meeting. Gerald Panneton gave a PowerPoint presentation to introduce the Detour Lake Project and the TEK studies required for the environmental assessments.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), various community members.
149	E-mail	04/01/2009	Request for Taykwa Tagamou Nation traditional lands map.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.)
161	Meeting	04/08/2009	Meeting with TTN members. Discussed mainly employment opportunities, training, reviews & consultation (peer/government) and treaty rights.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.)
168	Meeting	07/17/2009	Discussing next steps for TTN TEK Study.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.)
170	Meeting	03/09/2009	Discussion and review of TTN TEK Study progress. Meeting notes saved in 'ROCs in SIIMS' folder with name matching ROC description.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
171	Meeting	08/04/2009	To discuss progress of TEK study. Full meeting notes saved in 'ROCs in SIIMS' folder with name matching ROC description. cc'd to Derek Teevan (DG), Wayne Ross (TTN), Dave Simms (AMEC), Sheila Daniel (AMEC)	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
173	E-mail	08/05/2009	Caroline Burgess sent the meeting notes from the August 4th TTN TEK Steering Committee meeting to participants along with the following documents: - Final draft of the Steering Committee ToR-TEK Study area maps (including the mine site watersheds)-TEK Agreement that Peter Archibald will take to Chief Sutherland for review-Final versions of the meeting notes from March 10th and July 17th	Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
174	Phone Call	08/04/2009	Caroline Burgess phoned Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates), Peter Archibald (TTN) and Jennifer Simard (MERC) to set up TTN TEK Steering Committee meeting. Meeting arranged for 2pm August 4th.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
187	Letter	07/07/2009	Detour Project Description sent to Métis Nation of Ontario, MCFN and TTN.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
197	E-mail		The Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy

		08/27/2009	(MERC) sent the TTK TEK Consent form to team members. Caroline Burgess, AMEC, responded with edits to the consent form.	Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Rose Ann Ross (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
199	Letter	09/01/2009	Resolution that Taykwa Tagamou Nation is mandating Coral Rapids Power to negotiate and implement the agreement for traditional knowledge. The Band Council Resolution was received by Detour Gold on September 1, 2009.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
203	Phone Call	09/04/2009	Caroline Burgess (AMEC) made call to Peter Archibald to ensure he reviews TTN TEK Organization structure before it gets used for interviewing.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
204	E-mail	09/04/2009	Discussion of transmission line routing for Individual EA, and edits to TEK study interview questions. cc'd to team members.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
205	E-mail	09/06/2009	Peter Archibald, TTN, will meet with Derek Teevan and/or Gerald Panneton on September 9, 2009 to discuss the Memorandum of Understanding. Derek replied that he could meet on this date.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
208	E-mail	09/08/2009	Changes to the Taykwa Tagamou Nation TEK Work Plan.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
212	E-mail	09/14/2009	Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre) sent a project status snapshot and the final TTN TEK questionnaire to team members and TTN representatives. cc'd to Derek Teevan (DG), Sheila Daniel (AMEC), David Simms (AMEC)	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
214	Phone Call	09/23/2009	A TTN TEK Steering Committee conference call was convened following an email from Peter Archibald (TTN), reporting that John Archibald (TTN) had resigned from conducting TEK interviews.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
215	E-mail	09/24/2009	Material relating to the development of a scope of work for the environmental assessment of the 230kv transmission line was sent to Chief Dwight Sutherland (TTN) and an email relating this was sent to Peter Archibald (TTN) on September 23, 2009.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
225	Letter	10/05/2009	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) sent a letter via email to Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation) following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding. The letter outlines a collective commitment to negotiate an Impact Benefit Agreement between Taykwa Tagamou Nation and	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)

			Detour Gold.	
227	Letter	09/23/2009	The Detour Lake Permanent Power Project Draft Terms of Reference for Review was sent to stakeholders between September 23, 2009 and October 6, 2009.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation),
247	E-mail	11/13/2009	Caroline Burgess contacted Brian Gelinas requesting a list of mining/construction contractors to pass on to Denis Caron of Detour Gold.	Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
250	Meeting	11/30/2009	Meeting took place at Moosonee Curling Club to discuss project, EA processes, transmission line routes, transportation to and from mine, etc.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)
252	Meeting	12/10/2009	Taykwa Tagamou (TTN) TEK Steering Committee Meeting	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
253	E-mail	12/11/2009	Caroline Burgess e-mailed meeting minutes to TEK Steering Committee participants	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
261	E-mail	01/13/2010	Dwight Sutherland asked Merv McLeod if construction of Detour Gold project was to begin in March 2010. Derek Teevan responded with type of work which would be taking place on site and provided a project update to Dwight.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.)
266	Letter	11/12/2009	The Detour Lake Power Project Proposed (Revised) Terms of Reference (TOR) was sent to stakeholders. Any stakeholder comments were to be received by January 4, 2010. Detour Gold sent responses to comments in January 2010.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation),
303	Meeting	03/15/2010	A technical representatives meeting among Detour Gold and Taykwa Tagamou Nation in Cedar Meadows, Timmins on March 15, 2010.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)
306	Meeting	04/07/2010	TTN TEK Steering Committee meeting was held on April 7, 2010 involving Caroline Burgess (AMEC); Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood) (Coral Rapids Power); Peter Archibald (TTN); Wayne Ross (TTN) and Jennifer Simard (MERC).	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
309	Letter	04/13/2010	A letter was sent from AMEC (Sheila Daniel) to TTN (Linda Archibald), David Babin (WFN), Norman	Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)

			Hardisty (MCFN), Melanie Paradis (MNO), Claude Thibeault (First Resource Management Group Inc) and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (Kevin Sheppard) with a request to review the enclosed application per the consultation requirements of the Aggregate Resources Act for a Category 10 Pit. (cc: Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)(by e-mail)).	
312	Meeting	04/15/2010	Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN) TEK Steering Committee meeting.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre), John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd)
316	Meeting	04/28/2010	A meeting was held between Detour Gold and TTN regarding IBA Negotiations at Cedar Meadows in Timmins, Ontario on April 28, 2010 involving Peter Archibald (PA), Sue Hartwig (SH), Tina Gagnon (TG), Wayne Ross (WR), Derek Teevan (DT), Rachel Pineault (RP) and Merv McLeod (MM)	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)
317	Meeting	04/29/2010	A meeting was held between Detour Gold and Taykwa Tagamou Nation regarding IBA Negotiations at Cedar Meadows in Timmins, Ontario on April 29, 2010 involving Peter Archibald (PA), Sue Hartwig (SH), Tina Gagnon (TG), Wayne Ross (WR), Derek Teevan (DT), Rachel Pineault (RP) and Merv McLeod (MM).	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)
321	E-mail	05/18/2010	A email exchange between AMEC, MERC, Detour Gold and TTN regarding the TEK Study.10-05-18 Email from Caroline Burgess (AMEC) to Jennifer Simard (MERC) (cc: Nancy Wood(McLeod Wood); Peter Archibald (TTN); Wayne Ross (TTN); Derek Teevan Detour))	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
330	Open House	03/26/2010	Information sessions were held for members of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation on the New Post reserve and in Moosonee. Information was provided about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 19 attendees at the New Post reserve and 8 in Moosonee.	Thomas Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
341	Open House	03/26/2010	Comments were received during information sessions held for members of Taykwa Tagamou Nation at the New Post reserve and in Moosonee on March 26, 2010.	Various community members (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
344	E-mail	06/02/2010	Mr. McLeod and Mr. Archibald expressed concern to various stakeholders and made comment on the	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Nancy

			consultation process, outcome and conclusions10-04-07 to 10-06-02 Email exchange between Mr. McLeod, Ms. Hartwig, Ms. Wood, Ms. Burgess, Mr. Ross, Ms. Gagnon, Mr. Simms, Ms. Simard and Mr. Archibald.	Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)
350	E-mail	11/18/2009	Email exchange regarding the TEK study and a fly-over of the transmission line route.09-11-16 to 09-11-18 Email exchange between Caroline Burgess, Peter Archibald; Jennifer Simard; Nancy Wood; Wayne Ross; David Simms; Derek Teevan.	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Jennifer Simard (Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre)
362	Meeting	06/03/2010	Community meeting held with the Wahgoshig First Nation. Attendees included 13 members of the WFN and Wahgoshig Environmental Committee, 1 member of the Moose Cree First Nation, 2 provincial agency representatives.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)
366	Letter	06/23/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online. Documents were received between April 26 and 30, 2010.	Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation),
378	E-mail	06/18/2010	Detour sent a copy of the DLPP Individual EA to the primary stakeholders for comment. This ROC is the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing's response to Detour following their review of the EA.10-06-11 Letter report by Vince Deschamps (AECOM) via email to Alex Blasko (MOE)	Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Vince Deschamps (AECOM), Marianne Radue (AECOM)
383	Mass Mailout	04/30/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR EA. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online.	Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation),
397	Meeting	07/28/2010	Two TTN community meetings were held to inform TTN membership about the results of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Study and gather additional community input on draft TEK Report. Meetings were held at the New Post reserve community centre and at the Northern College in Moosonee. There were 10 attendees at the Reserve session and 7 attendees at the Moosonee session.	Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Rod Reimer (Five Nations Energy Inc.), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)

			The draft TTN TEK Report was distributed early the week of July 19th by mail to 100 members of the TTN community by the TTN Band Office staff. (Report was sent by e-mail to Nancy Wood, Peter Archibald Sr., Wayne Ross, cc. Sarah Minnery, Derek Teevan, Sheila Daniel)	
402	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the TTN of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future consultation for Detour Gold's Mine Production Closure Plan.	Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)
420	Letter	08/18/2010	The Detour Gold Project MNR EA Final Environmental Study Report was mailed and hand-delivered to primary stakeholders between August 13-18, 2010. The document was also mailed to Paul Schafer (Natural Resources Canada) and the Timmins Public Library.	Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation),

Wahgoshig First Nation

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Aboriginal Group Representatives
23	Letter	10/28/2008	Gerald Panneton sent letter to MCFN, TTN and WFN regarding an Archeological Survey and TEK support.	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation)
28	Letter	10/29/2008	DGC sends letter to Wahgoshig First Nation Chief for MOU, Archeological study request and TEK Request.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
30	Meeting	06/25/2008	To provide and introduction to the project and discuss possible issues and benefits of same. (Location - Wahgoshig Band Offices near Lake Abitibi east of Matheson)	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation), Paul McKenzie (Wahgoshig First Nation), Crystal Mallette (Wahgoshig First Nation)
42	Phone Call	06/09/2008	Phone calls made between AMEC and Wahgoshig First Nation in order to set up meeting with Chief and Council to introduce the project.	Ginger Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)
53	Letter	10/29/2008	A letter from Detour Gold to the Wahgoshig First Nation concerning the process for archaeological field studies and TEK data gathering.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
55	E-mail	10/30/2008	Email from Detour Gold to Chief Babin of Wahgoshig First Nation.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
58	E-mail	10/21/2008	Email from Wahgoshig First Nation to Detour Gold in response to a letter from Detour regarding a draft MOU sent on 08-10-01.	Dan Stubbe (Wahgoshig First Nation)

59	Phone Call	12/08/2008	Phone call with Wahgoshig's Mining Initiatives Development Officer to explain Paulo Mopachee quitting.	Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation)
60	Letter	06/13/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Wahgoshig First Nation in order to arrange a meeting regarding the project.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
61	Letter	06/16/2008	Letter from Wahgoshig First Nation to Detour Gold regarding logistics of June, 2008 meeting.	Ginger Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)
85	Letter	07/31/2008	Letter from Wahgoshig First Nation to Detour Gold regarding a donation for a traditional gathering.	Bonnie Sackaney (Wahgoshig First Nation)
90	Letter	07/31/2008	Draft MoU letter from Wahgoshig First Nation to Detour Gold. Draft MoU is included with correspondence document.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
91	Letter	08/05/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Wahgoshig First Nation to acknowledge receipt of draft MoU.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
94	Letter	09/30/2008	Letter from Detour Gold to Wahgoshig Chief David Babin regarding draft MoU.9 pages of Detour comments and suggested changes to the draft MoU are included in the document.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
158	Letter	06/29/2009	Discussing the MOU. Re: Community Meeting June 22 2009Discussing of TK and archeological work timelines. cc. Gerry Kerr	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
160	Meeting	06/30/2009	Follow up to Detour's Project Description presentation. Discussion of relation between Apollo and WFN. Discussion of potential employment and contracting process for WFN members.	Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation)
163	Meeting	04/09/2009	Minutes from the MoU negotiation session with Wahgoshig First Nation.	Dan Stubbe (Wahgoshig First Nation), Gerry Kerr (Chignecto Consulting Group Inc.)
198	E-mail	08/27/2009	Discussion of path forward for WFN TEK Study.	Maurice J. Kistabish (Wahgoshig First Nation)
206	E-mail	09/08/2009	Derek Teevan sent the final Stage 1 Archeological Assessment to Maurice Kistabish, Wahgoshig First Nation (WFN). The Assessment was then sent to Linda Larcombe, consultant for the WFN. Derek also told Linda that Detour would be working with WFN to finalize a TK interview process.	Linda Larcombe (University of Manitoba), Maurice J. Kistabish (Wahgoshig First Nation)
209	E-mail	09/08/2009	The Wahgoshig First Nation TEK Agreement and Draft TEK Work Plan were sent to Maurice Kistabish (IBA coordinator) and Gerry Kerr (consultant for WFN).	Gerry Kerr (Chignecto Consulting Group Inc.), Maurice J. Kistabish (Wahgoshig First Nation)
227	Letter	09/23/2009	The Detour Lake Permanent Power Project Draft Terms of Reference for Review was sent to stakeholders between September 23, 2009 and October 6, 2009. See Original documents for a list of dates and generic letters of enclosure.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation),

233	E-mail	09/29/2009	The Detour Lake Permanent Power Project Draft Terms of Reference was sent to Maurice Kistabish and Gerry Kerr (WFN) along with a short explanation of the review process and following steps. Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) offered to visit the community to discuss the transmission line specifically. The email was forwarded to the Wahgoshig Environmental Committee and they responded.	Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation), Gerry Kerr (Chignecto Consulting Group Inc.), Maurice J. Kistabish (Wahgoshig First Nation)
243	E-mail	11/16/2009	Caroline Burgess of AMEC left a voicemail with Mary Boyden of WFN requesting a list of mining and construction contractors to pass along to Denis Caron of Detour Gold. Caroline Burgess followed up this request with an e-mail to Mary Boyden on November 12, 2009. Caroline left another voicemail with Mary Boyden and followed up with an e-mail on November 16, 2009 requesting a list of contractors.	Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation)
249	Site Visit	11/17/2009	Derek Teevan sent an e-mail to Denyse Nadon of WFN outlining a site visit which occurred on November 17, 2009. Liz Babin, Madeline Chookoomolin and Mary Boyden were in attendance. Derek Teevan introduced a prospective schedule for continuing stakeholder consultation.	Mary Boyden (Wahgoshig First Nation)
266	Letter	11/12/2009	The Detour Lake Power Project Proposed (Revised) Terms of Reference (TOR) was sent to stakeholders. Any stakeholder comments were to be received by January 4, 2010. Detour Gold sent responses to comments in January 2010.The Proposed TOR was also sent to Kaili Sermat-Harding (MEI) and Steven Hounsell (Ontario Power Generation) - both asked to be removed from review mailing list and the Ontario Realty Corporation (contact changed) and Leslie Koch (Hydro One Networks).	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation),
283	Meeting	01/28/2010	Meeting between WFN and Detour Gold Negotiation Teams including Hans Matthews as an advisor to WFN.	Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation), Liz Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Chris Sackeny (Wahgoshig First Nation)
284	Meeting	02/02/2010	Technical review meeting with Wahgoshig First Nation (WFN). Attendees including Krissy McMartin, Madeline Lorraine Chokomolin, Bernadette Morris, Cheryl Tremblay, Elizabeth Babin, Rachel Pineault and Derek Teevan.	Liz Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Madeline Lorraine Chokomolin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
288	Letter	02/03/2010	WFN (David Babin) sent Detour Gold (Derek Teevan) a letter indicating the composition of WFN	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)

			negotiating team.	
309	Letter	04/13/2010	A letter was sent from AMEC (Sheila Daniel) to TTN (Linda Archibald), David Babin (WFN), Norman Hardisty (MCFN), Melanie Paradis (MNO), Claude Thibeault (First Resource Management Group Inc) and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (Kevin Sheppard) with a request to review the enclosed application per the consultation requirements of the Aggregate Resources Act for a Category 10 Pit. (cc: Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)(by e-mail)).Detour Lake Project Taykwa Tagamou (TTN) TEK Steering Committee Meeting	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation),
329	Open House	03/03/2010	The information session was held for members of the Wahgoshig First Nation and provided information about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 12 people in attendance.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation), Liz Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
335	E-mail	02/19/2010	Planning for March 3, 2010 Wahgoshig First Nation information session.	Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation), Madeline Lorraine Chokomolin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
362	Meeting	06/03/2010	Community meeting held with the Wahgoshig First Nation. Attendees included 13 members of the WFN and Wahgoshig Environmental Committee, 1 member of the Moose Cree First Nation, 2 provincial agency representatives.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)
366	Letter	06/23/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Power Project Individual Environmental Assessment. Stakeholders were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online. Documents were received between April 26 and 30, 2010. (All primary stakeholders are included here)	Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)
373	E-mail	05/31/2010	Detour sent a copy of the DLPP Individual EA to the primary stakeholders for comment. This ROC is WFN's response to Detour following their review of the EA.10-05-31 Email from Denyse Nadon (WFN) to Derek Teevan (Detour)	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation), Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
383	Mass Mailout	04/30/2010	Primary stakeholders were sent hardcopies and/or CD copies of the Detour Lake Project Draft Environmental Study Report MNR EA. Stakeholders	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation),

			were asked which format they would prefer to receive. All primary stakeholders, including those who did not respond to document type request, were given the link to access the document online. (All primary stakeholders are included here)	
389	E-mail	06/18/2010	Cheryl Tremblay forwarded questions and recommendations via the WFN Chief and Council regarding the Individual Power EA.	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
401	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the WFN of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future consultation for the Detour's Mind Production Closure Plan .	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)
408	E-mail	09/15/2010	Email exchange between Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) and Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation) regarding Closure Plan.	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
409	Meeting	01/14/2010	Matawa Economic Development Forum. Meeting participants unknown (Regional Chiefs).	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation)
410	Meeting	02/12/2010	Meeting between WFN and Detour Gold team regarding Agreement negotiations (participants unknown).	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
411	Meeting	04/14/2010	Meeting between WFN and Detour Gold negotiation team (participants unknown)	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
412	Meeting	04/27/2010	Meeting between WFN and Detour Gold regarding Agreement in Principle Review (participants unknown)	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
414	E-mail	08/16/2010	Comments from the Wahgoshig Environment Committee (WEC) regarding Detour Lake Project for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects – Draft Environmental Study Report (AMEC – April 2010) dated June 15, 2010 and response from Detour Gold dated August 16, 2010.	Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation)
420	Letter	08/18/2010	The Detour Gold Project MNR EA Final Environmental Study Report was mailed and hand-delivered to primary stakeholders between August 13-18, 2010. The document was also mailed to Paul Schafer (Natural Resources Canada) and the Timmins Public Library.	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Cheryl Tremblay (Wahgoshig First Nation),

Attachment B: Correspondence/Involvement with government department or agencies about Aboriginal issues, concerns or interests

ROC	Event Type	Date	Event Summary	Government/Aboriginal groups involved	Detour Lake Project Team
14	Meeting	07/25/2008	Informal drop in to introduce Caroline and discuss land uses	Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental)
36	Meeting	04/30/2008	To provide provincial government representatives with an update on planning and scheduling for the Detour Lake Project.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Chris Marr (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Gerald Panneton (Detour Gold), Louis Dionne (Detour Gold), Pat Donovan (Detour Gold), Roger Aubertin (Detour Gold), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental)
38	Letter	08/28/2008	Letter from MNR to Caroline Burgess (AMEC) concerning First Nation Engagement. cc's: Gerald Panneton (Detour Gold) Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs Ministry of Environment Ministry of Northern Development & Mines	Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
68	Meeting	11/02/2007	Meeting between DGC, Tradewinds, and the Eddie Trapper family. Minutes of the meeting of the feasibility study of the Detour Lake Project. (Action items included)-Mrs. Eddie Trapper accompanied Mr. Eddie Trapper, along with their grandson.	Lillian Trapper (Moose Cree First Nation), Martin Blake (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Stan Louttit (Mushkegowuk Council), Gord Yule (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Charlie Cheechoo (Moose Cree First Nation), Eddie Trapper (Individual - GP)	Gerald Panneton (Detour Gold), Ian Lambert (Trade Winds Ventures Inc.)
93	E-mail	01/08/2009	Email correspondence between AMEC and the MNR concerning hunting and fishing practices in the study area and transmission line area.	Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Megan Russell (AMEC Earth Environmental)
96	E-mail	12/17/2008	Emails between AMEC and the Ontario Clean Water Agency concerning wastewater and potable water systems in the Black River-Matheson area.	Dale Waghorn (Ontario Clean Water Agency)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
104	E-mail	01/12/2009	Correspondence with the MNR concerning traplines and intersection with the proposed Detour transmission line.	Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Megan Russell (AMEC Earth Environmental)
110	Meeting	12/11/2008	Detour Gold provided provincial government representatives with an update on planning and scheduling for the Detour Lake mine.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), George Lajeunesse (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Rob Schryburt (Ontario	Gerald Panneton (Detour Gold), Roger Aubertin (Detour Gold), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Brian Davey (Detour Gold), Paul Martin (Detour Gold)

				Ministry of Natural Resources), Bob Hutchinson (Ontario Ministry of Transportation), Ray Recoskie (Ontario Ministry of Transportation)	
125	Letter	09/08/2008	Letter from Taykwa Tagamou Nation to Chris Marr, Ministry of Natural Resources, advising of a Moratorium on Development.[This letter was directed to Chris Marr at the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines - Mineral Development and Lands Branch]	Dwight Sutherland (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Chris Marr (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	
133	Site Visit	11/06/2008	Site visit with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to discuss the potential for fish habitat impacts.	Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)	Mark Ruthven (AMEC Earth Environmental)
150	Meeting	03/04/2009	The Detour Lake Project team met with representatives of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and other federal agencies in order to provide an overview of the proposed Project and to discuss federal regulatory requirements. The meeting notes were sent by email to Steve Woolfenden on April 9th, 2009. Next steps: AMEC and Detour to provide additional fisheries information to Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). AMEC and Detour and DFO meet to discuss and any information requirements prior to finalizing the Project Description	Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Darla Cameron (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Eric Advokaat (Natural Resources Canada), Melissa Preston (Natural Resources Canada), Nardia Ali (Environment Canada), David Laverdière (Environment Canada), Rob Dobos (Environment Canada), Rob Read (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Shawn Green (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), John Clarke (Natural Resources Canada), Melanie Itzkovitch (Natural Resources Canada), David Zeit (Transport Canada)	Pat Donovan (Detour Gold), Patrick Rummel (Detour Gold), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Mark Ruthven (AMEC Earth Environmental), Paul Chawrun (Detour Gold), Andreas Stenzel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
151	Meeting	05/12/2009	Initial inter-governmental meeting to introduce the Detour Lake Project and receive advice on regulatory processes.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Martin Blake (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Melissa Preston (Natural Resources Canada), David Laverdière (Environment Canada), Rob Read (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Denis Durocher (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Deb Stephenson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Steve	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), Patrick Rummel (Detour Gold), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Mark Ruthven (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)

				Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Brian Atkinson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Megan Kilgour (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Carroll Leith (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Mansoor Mahmood (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	
152	E-mail	06/11/2009	Invite to provincial and federal agencies to visit the project site.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Ray Recoskie (Ontario Ministry of Transportation), Pierre Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Denis Durocher (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Deb Stephenson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Carroll Leith (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Joseph Tyance (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Ross Lashbrook (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
155	E-mail	07/10/2009	Sheila Daniel sent the Metal Leaching/Acid Rock Drainage (ML/ARD) Sampling Plan to some of the provincial agency stakeholders and to team members. The ML/ARD was first issued on June 16, 2009. Sheila Daniel also addressed a question from Rick Bradley in the email.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), John Clarke (Natural Resources Canada), Rick Bradley (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), Patrick Rummel (Detour Gold), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
156	E-mail	07/28/2009	A summary of background information concerning the MoCreebec First Nation was sent to Steve Woolfenden at the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. Summary cc'd to Sheila Daniel and Derek Teevan.	Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
164	Meeting	06/08/2009	Discuss Detour Gold Aboriginal consultation strategy for the Detour Lake Project.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)

				Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Pierre Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Deb Stephenson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Carroll Leith (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Joseph Tyance (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Ross Lashbrook (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada)	
172	E-mail	08/06/2009	Attachment memo sent to CEAA and NRCan regarding the potential for Detour Lake Project downstream impacts, and relative locations of Quebec First Nation communities. cc'd to Derek Teevan (DG), Sheila Daniel (AMEC), Caroline Burgess (AMEC).	Melissa Preston (Natural Resources Canada), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental)
178	Site Visit	07/13/2009	To provide provincial and federal government agency representatives an opportunity to visit the Detour Lake Project site, and to discuss proposed Project plans, and Project aspects related to environmental protection and permitting. Note: Sheila Daniel and Mark Ruthven (AMEC), and Paul Chawrun (DG), and several federal government agency representatives were weathered in and were unable to make the air connection to site.	Martin Blake (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Pierre Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Megan Kilgour (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Derek Seim (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Patrick Rummel (Detour Gold), Roger Aubertin (Detour Gold), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Denis Caron (Detour Gold)
180	E-mail	08/18/2009	Discussion concerning consultation with aboriginal groups in Quebec and an aboriginal engagement and consultation work plan. Attachment: Detour Gold Consultation and Accommodation Plan - Draft	Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Darla Cameron (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Annie Deziel (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
182	Letter	08/13/2009	In response to correspondence sent from Detour Gold to DFO on July 16, 2009. DFO requires further project information.	Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), Mark Ruthven (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
183	E-mail	08/04/2009	Steve Woolfenden (CEAA) sent PDF attachment of notification letters sent to First Nations.	Rob Ferguson (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Rob Read (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), John Clarke (Natural Resources Canada), David Zeit (Transport	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)

				Canada), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada), Melanie Lalani (Health Canada), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	
186	E-mail	08/12/2009	Discussion between Detour Gold and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) regarding haul vehicle configuration. The MTO is asking for the specifications of the trucks which will be hauling the oversized and heavy equipment to the site.	Bob Hutchinson (Ontario Ministry of Transportation)	Denis Caron (Detour Gold)
189	E-mail	08/24/2009	Request for interdepartmental meeting sent to agencies by Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada). The objectives of the meeting include clarifying any outstanding information requirements and to begin discussions on scoping, EA/Aboriginal/regulatory work plans and the Project Agreement. cc'd to Steve Woolfenden (CEAA), Dave Bell (CEAA)	Rob Dobos (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), John Clarke (Natural Resources Canada), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
195		09/09/2009	The Ministry of Natural Resources responded to an inquiry concerning the Land Tenure for the ROW from the Detour Lake project site to Island Falls.	Megan Kilgour (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
211	E-mail	09/12/2009	Logistics leading up to September 14, 2009 federal interdepartmental meeting being held at Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) offices. Sheila Daniel (AMEC) forwarded participants a presentation from Detour Gold.	Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), David Laverdière (Environment Canada), Rob Dobos (Environment Canada), Rob Read (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Ross Lashbrook (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada)	
219	E-mail	09/30/2009	INAC contacted the NRCan Major Projects Management Office with direction regarding First Nation consultation. cc'd by NRCan to Derek Teevan (DG) and Sheila Daniel (AMEC)	Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada), Daniel Johnson (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	
222	E-mail	10/01/2009	Correspondence regarding Transport Canada's role in the Detour Gold Environmental Assessment. CEAA requested further information from Detour Gold which was provided by Sheila Daniel (AMEC). Sheila's response was forwarded to the Navigable Waters Protection Officer for Northeastern Ontario.	David Zeit (Transport Canada), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)

			Correspondence cc'd to: Karen Mousseau (NRCan), Dave Bell (CEAA), Derek Teevan (DG), Paul Chawrun (DG), Caroline Burgess (AMEC)		
228	E-mail	10/07/2009	Correspondence between Detour Gold and the Ministry of Transportation regarding haul vehicle configuration and Ministry protocols.	Bob Hutchinson (Ontario Ministry of Transportation), Robert Barsalou (Ontario Ministry of Transportation)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold), Denis Caron (Detour Gold)
229	E-mail	10/19/2009	The Detour Gold Draft Consultation Framework was sent to select provincial and federal agency stakeholders for review and comments.	Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Steve Woolfenden (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Daniel Johnson (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
231	E-mail	10/21/2009	A map of the proposed Detour transmission line corridor route options was sent to the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). Caroline Burgess (AMEC) asked the MNR for maps of the Cochrane Area Forest 2010 Draft Contingency Forest Management Plan as well as any other forestry activities maps, specifically the caribou deferral area map	Stephen Pearce (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
235	E-mail	11/04/2009	Caroline Burgess (AMEC) requested that the Ministry of Natural Resources print a copy of the Cochrane Area Forest Management Plan (Caribou Habitat Deferrals / Habitat map) and hold a copy at the MNR office for John Pollock to pick up. The MNR agreed to do so. Cc'd to John Pollock.	Stephen Pearce (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
239	Phone Call	01/13/2010	To discuss revisions to the Federal/Provincial Consultation Strategy and Participant Funding	Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Amy Liu (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Meghan Brien (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Mark Bowler (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
250	Meeting	11/30/2009	Meeting took place at Moosonee Curling Club to discuss project, EA processes, transmission line routes, transportation to and from mine, etc.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Sue Hartwig (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Merv McLeod (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
251	Presentation	12/09/2009	Interdepartmental Coordination Meeting	Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental), David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel

					(AMEC Earth Environmental)
258	E-mail	12/22/2009	Derek Teevan e-mailed Amy Liu for a status update re: consultation plan	Amy Liu (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
260	Letter	12/17/2009	Land Tenure Associated with Proposed Detour Lake Project	Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
265	E-mail	11/04/2009	The Ontario Ministry of the Environment (ENE) sent an outline of the steps to take to prepare for the formal Terms of Reference (TOR) submission. In response, the project team sent TOR mailing lists, notices, public review locations, and ad submission dates to the ENE for review.	Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Margaret Pak (AMEC Earth Environmental)
277	Meeting	01/13/2010	AMEC (Sheila Daniel and David Simms) met with the Detour Lake Power Project, Environmental Assessment Project Officer (Alex Blasko) to discuss the path forward and clarify timelines on the DLPP EA based on the comments received on the Terms of Reference. January 13th 2:00 to 2:40 pm @ 2 St. Clair West Toronto ON, 14th Floor.	Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental), Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
280	E-mail	01/20/2010	Email exchange between Alex Blasko (MOE), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) and Sheila Daniel (AMEC) regarding direct consultation with Wabun Tribal Council, Matachewan First Nation or Mattagami First Nation.	Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
281	E-mail	01/29/2010	Email exchange between Alex Blasko (MOE), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) and Sheila Daniel (AMEC) regarding aboriginal consultation advice, commitment to ORC Requirements, the Pinard Transmission Station and the Transmission Line Constructor.	Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
326	Open House	03/01/2010	The information session was held in Timmins for members of the MNO and provided information about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 33 attendees at the Timmins info session.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Metis Nation of Ontario), Andy Lefebvre (Métis Nation of Ontario), Pierre Gravel (Northern Lights Métis Council), Unknown Unknown (Métis Nation of Ontario)	Derek Teevan, (Detour Gold) Rachel Pineault (Detour Gold) Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental) Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
328	Open House	03/02/2010	The information session was held for members of the Métis Nation of Ontario and provided information about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry)	Derek Teevan, (Detour Gold) Rachel Pineault (Detour Gold)Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental) Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)

			concepts. There were 14 people in attendance.		
329	Open House	03/03/2010	The information session was held for members of the Wahgoshig First Nation and provided information about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 12 people in attendance.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry)	Derek Teevan, (Detour Gold) Rachel Pineault (Detour Gold) Dave Simms, ((AMEC Earth Environmental) Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
330	Open House	03/26/2010	Information sessions were held for members of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation on the New Post reserve and in Moosonee. Information was provided about Detour Gold, the Detour Lake Project, the environmental assessments required for federal and provincial project approvals, and the Closure Plan concepts. There were 19 attendees at the New Post reserve and 8 in Moosonee.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry)	Derek Teevan, (Detour Gold) Rachel Pineault (Detour Gold)
334	E-mail	04/12/2010	The MNR (Derek Seim) contacted AMEC (Sheila Daniel) advising that the application for the RT Pit was deemed complete on April 1, 2010 and that records of consultation should be submitted to MNR for review.10-04-12 Email from Derek Seim (MNR) to Sheila Daniel (AMEC) (cc: Derek Teevan (Detour); Kirk Springett (MNR); Stewart, Robin (MNR))10-05-26 Email from Sheila Daniel (AMEC) to Derek Seim (MNR) (cc: Derek Teevan (Detour); Kirk Springett (MNR); Stewart, Robin (MNR))	Derek Seim (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
339	E-mail	04/13/2010	Sheila Daniel contacted CEAA regarding the deadlines in regards to receipt of comments on the Provincial Environmental Assessment (EA) documents.10-06-01 Email from Sheila Daniel (AMEC) to Dave Bell (CEAA) (cc: Glenn Seim (MNDMF); Derek Teevan (Detour); David Simms (AMEC); Caroline Burgess (AMEC))	Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
347	Open House	05/10/2010	Information session held in Cochrane for the general public and provided information about the Detour Lake Project provincial environmental assessments. There were attendees from the general public, from the MNO, the Northern Lights Métis Council, local businesses, and provincial government agencies. There were approximately 22 attendees, and 5 government representatives.	Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Pierre Gravel (Northern Lights Métis Council)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
351	Open House		Information session held in Timmins for the general	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment),	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)

		05/11/2010	public - provided information about the Detour Lake Project provincial environmental assessments. There were attendees from the general public, from the MNO, the Northern Lights Métis Council, local businesses, and provincial government agencies. There were approximately 22 attendees, and 5 government representatives.	Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robert Calhoun (Timmins Economic Development Corporation), Denis Durocher (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Megan Kilgour (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	
352	Meeting	01/20/2010	A Federal - Provincial Scoping Workshop was convened on January 19-20.	Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Kirk Springett (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Ray Recoskie (Ontario Ministry of Transportation), Connie Smith (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Rob Read (Environment Canada), Paul Savoie (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), David Zeit (Transport Canada), Megan Kilgour (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Karen Mousseau (Natural Resources Canada), Melanie Lalani (Health Canada), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Amy Liu (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Ana Jaramillo (Transport Canada), Kathleen Cavallaro (Natural Resources Canada), Fadi Haddad (Natural Resources Canada)	
362	Meeting	06/03/2010	Community meeting held with the Wahgoshig First Nation. Attendees included 13 members of the WFN and Wahgoshig Environmental Committee, 1 member of the Moose Cree First Nation, 2 provincial agency representatives.	Larry Lefebvre (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Mick Gauthier (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Bryan Gelinas (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Denyse Nadon (Wahgoshig First Nation)	David Simms (AMEC Earth Environmental)
365	Meeting	02/24/2010	A meeting was convened between Detour Gold, CEAA, MNDMF, AMEC on February 24, 2010 regarding a coordinated federal and provincial EA process.	Dave Bell (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment), Louise Knox (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), Andrea Berenkey (Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
371	E-mail	01/12/2009	Ms. Russel (AMEC) contacted the MNR regarding	Lars Hildebrandt (Ontario Ministry of Natural	Megan Russell (AMEC Earth Environmental)

			traplines in the DLPP area.09-01-12 Email from Meagan Russel (AMEC) to Lars Hildebrandt (MNR) (cc: Caroline Burgess (AMEC); Sheila Daniel (AMEC))09-01-12 Email from Lars Hildebrandt (MNR) to Meagan Russel (AMEC) (cc: Leeanne Beaudin (MNR))	Resources)	
397	Meeting	07/28/2010	Two TTN community meetings were held to inform TTN membership about the results of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Study and gather additional community input on draft TEK Report. Meetings were held at the New Post reserve community centre and at the Northern College in Moosonee. There were 10 attendees at the Reserve session and 7 attendees at the Moosonee session.The draft TTN TEK Report was distributed early the week of July 19th by mail to 100 members of the TTN community by the TTN Band Office staff. (Report was sent by e-mail to Nancy Wood, Peter Archibald Sr., Wayne Ross, cc. Sarah Minnery, Derek Teevan, Sheila Daniel)	Larry Clarke (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Robin Stewart (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Rod Reimer (Five Nations Energy Inc.), Peter Archibald (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Nancy Wood (McLeod Wood Associates Inc.), Wayne Ross (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation), Tina Gagnon (Coral Rapids Power Ltd Partnership)	Caroline Burgess (AMEC Earth Environmental)
400	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) in response to the MCFN's request to extend Provincial EA comment periods.	Norman Hardisty (Moose Cree First Nation), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	
401	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the WFN of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future consultation for the Detour's Mind Production Closure Plan .	Chief David Babin (Wahgoshig First Nation), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)	
402	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the TTN of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future consultation for Detour Gold's Mine Production Closure Plan.	Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), Linda Archibald-Job (Taykwa Tagamou Nation)	
403	Letter	06/11/2010	MNDMF writing on behalf of the One Window Coordination Process (OWCP) to remind the MNO of the 3 Provincial EA comment period deadlines as well as to provide information about future consultation for Detour Gold's Mine Production Closure Plan.	Natalie Durocher (Timmins Métis Council), Urgil Courville (Northern Lights Métis Council), Liliane Ethier (Temiskaming Métis Council), Marcel Lafrance (Metis Nation of Ontario), Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines), David Hamilton (Chapleau Métis Council)	
406	E-mail	08/25/2010	Email communication between Derek Teevan, Detour	Glenn Seim (Ontario Ministry of Northern	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental), Derek

			Gold (DG) and Glenn Seim, Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) regarding Closure Plan (with an email attachment)	Development and Mines)	Teevan (Detour Gold)
421	E-mail	09/17/2010	Request from Ministry of Tourism and Culture to provide photos of the 2 log cabins and the log platform and Detour Gold response.	Katherine Kirzati (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture), John Pollock (Woodland Heritage Services Ltd)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
425	E-mail	08/18/2010	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold) contacted Ken Corston and Kapashesit (Ministry of Natural Resources) to make sure that delivery of the MNR EA to Moose Factory was carried-out.	Peter Kapashesit (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), Ken Corston (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)	Derek Teevan (Detour Gold)
428	E-mail	08/05/2010	Antonia Capotorto (Ministry of the Environment) contacted Sheila Daniel (AMEC) regarding Aboriginal communities contact list.	Antonia Capotorto (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	Sheila Daniel (AMEC Earth Environmental)
430	E-mail	09/27/2010	Email communication between Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario) and Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of the Environment) regarding the Review and Notice of Completion for Detour Lake Project.	Melanie Paradis (Métis Nation of Ontario), Alex Blasko (Ontario Ministry of Environment)	

REPORT

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System Impact Assessment Report

CONNECTION ASSESSMENT & APPROVAL PROCESS

Issue 1.0

Draft Report

Project: Detour Lake 230 kV Connection
Applicant: Detour Gold Corporation

CAA ID 2009-359

Market Facilitation Department
April 15th, 2011

Document ID	IESO_REP_0728
Document Name	System Impact Assessment Report
Issue	Issue 1.0
Reason for Issue	Draft for Comments
Effective Date	April 15th, 2011

System Impact Assessment Report

Detour Lake 230 kV Connection

Acknowledgement

The IESO wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Hydro One in completing this assessment.

Disclaimers

IESO

This report has been prepared solely for the purpose of assessing whether the connection applicant's proposed connection with the IESO-controlled grid would have an adverse impact on the reliability of the integrated power system and whether the IESO should issue a notice of conditional approval or disapproval of the proposed connection under Chapter 4, section 6 of the Market Rules.

Conditional approval of the proposed connection is based on information provided to the IESO by the connection applicant at the time the assessment was carried out. The IESO assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information, including the results of studies carried out by Hydro One at the request of the IESO. Furthermore, the conditional approval is subject to further consideration due to changes to this information, or to additional information that may become available after the conditional approval has been granted.

If the connection applicant has engaged a consultant to perform connection assessment studies, the connection applicant acknowledges that the IESO will be relying on such studies in conducting its assessment and that the IESO assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such studies including, without limitation, any changes to IESO Base case models made by the consultant. The IESO reserves the right to repeat any or all connection studies performed by the consultant if necessary to meet IESO requirements.

Conditional approval of the proposed connection means that there are no significant reliability issues or concerns that would prevent connection of the proposed facility to the IESO-controlled grid. However, the conditional approval does not ensure that a project will meet all connection requirements. In addition, further issues or concerns may be identified by the transmitter(s) during the detailed design phase that may require changes to equipment characteristics and/or configuration to ensure compliance with physical or equipment limitations, or with the Transmission System Code, before connection can be made.

This report has not been prepared for any other purpose and should not be used or relied upon by any person for another purpose. This report has been prepared solely for use by the connection applicant and the IESO in accordance with Chapter 4, section 6 of the Market Rules. The IESO assumes no responsibility to any third party for any use, which it makes of this report. Any liability which the IESO may have to the connection applicant in respect of this report is governed by Chapter 1, section 13 of the Market Rules. In the event that the IESO provides a draft of this report to the connection applicant, the connection applicant must be aware that the IESO may revise drafts of this report at any time in its sole discretion without notice to the connection applicant. Although the IESO will use its best efforts to advise you of any such changes, it is the responsibility of the connection applicant to ensure that the most recent version of this report is being used.

HYDRO ONE

The results reported in this study are based on the information available to Hydro One, at the time of the study, suitable for a System Impact Assessment of this connection proposal.

The short circuit and thermal loading levels have been computed based on the information available at the time of the study. These levels may be higher or lower if the connection information changes as a result of, but not limited to, subsequent design modifications or when more accurate test measurement data is available.

This study does not assess the short circuit or thermal loading impact of the proposed connection on facilities owned by other load and generation customers.

In this report, short circuit adequacy is assessed only for Hydro One circuit breakers. The short circuit results are only for the purpose of assessing the capabilities of existing Hydro One breakers and identifying upgrades required to incorporate the proposed connection. These results should not be used in the design and engineering of new or existing facilities. The necessary data will be provided by Hydro One and discussed with the connection proponent upon request.

The ampacity ratings of Hydro One facilities are established based on assumptions used in Hydro One for power system planning studies. The actual ampacity ratings during operations may be determined in real-time and are based on actual system conditions, including ambient temperature, wind speed and facility loading, and may be higher or lower than those stated in this study.

The additional facilities or upgrades which are required to incorporate the proposed connection have been identified to the extent permitted by a System impact Assessment under the current IESO Connection Assessment and Approval process. Additional facility studies may be necessary to confirm constructability and the time required for construction. Further studies at more advanced stages of the project development may identify additional facilities that need to be provided or that require upgrading.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Description

This System Impact Assessment has examined the effects of the proposed connection of the 230 kV Detour Lake Gold Mine. The assessment relies on the technical studies conducted by AMEC Americas Limited ("the consultant"), an external consulting company retained by the Detour Gold Corporation.

Detour Gold Corporation is proposing to develop a new 230 kV connection for their expanded mine site. The expanded mine site is the second and final stage of the recomissioned Detour Lake Gold Mine located in Northeastern Ontario. The mine site will be connected through a 180 km, 230 kV tap line connected radially to the Pinard 230 kV bus and three 230/13.8 kV transformers. Peak load at the mine will be approximately 95 MW and will consist of various large induction and synchronous motors.

The project has an in-service date of fall 2012 and will begin operation after the temporary 115 kV, 20 MW Detour Mine connected to Island Falls SS has been decommissioned. Load from the 115 kV site will be transferred to the 230 kV connection, while the temporary 140 km tap line (built for 230 kV but operated at 115 kV) will be extended another 40 km to Pinard TS and operated at 230 kV. A separate SIA has studied the system impact of the temporary 115 kV Detour Mine (CAA #2010-380).

SIA Findings

All conclusions identified below are based on the project data provided by Detour Gold and the technical studies completed by the consultant and the IESO.

With the addition of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine and under studied scenarios, the assessment concluded that:

1. The proposed project will not materially affect the reliability of the IESO-controlled grid.
2. The proposed facility will slightly increase system fault levels. However, there is sufficient short circuit capacity in the existing system to accommodate these increases. Short circuit contributions of the large synchronous motors at Detour are blocked by the variable frequency drives which connect these motors to the system.
3. Starting of the most impactive motor at the mine (2500 HP induction pump) will result in voltage sags of less than 1% at Pinard TS, within the acceptable 4% threshold for motor starting. Starting of the large synchronous motors at Detour result in a negligible effect on system voltages as the inrush current during starting is limited by their variable frequency drives. Starting of large motors at Detour will be staggered to help limit the impact on system voltages.
4. Under Flow North conditions, switching in of the new 180 km Detour circuit results in voltage rises of 1.8% at the Pinard 230 kV bus and 1.5% at the Pinard 500 kV bus, within the acceptable 10% threshold outlined in the Market Rules. Switching in of the new line under Flow South conditions results in lower voltage rises as a result of higher system fault levels due to the hydroelectric generation along the Moose River Basin.
5. The incorporation of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine will not cause any pre-contingency or post-contingency thermal overloading of local area transmission. Any post-contingency violations of the H9K circuit's Long Term Emergency rating are mitigated by the rejection of load at Spruce

Falls and Detour Gold, to respect existing voltage collapse flow limits through the Spruce Falls T7 autotransformer.

6. With the proposed on-site reactors, the Detour facility will be capable of operating within the required 0.9 lead – 0.9 lag power factor at the defined metering point for all ranges of normal and maintenance/outage conditions at the mine.

   The switching in of the proposed reactors will be automatic and based on load levels at Detour. Exact details about reactor switching thresholds will be finalized before the IESO Market Entry process.

7. During maintenance outages at the mine, load levels will drop and will result in Mvar injection at Pinard TS due to the 40 Mvar charging capacitance of the 180 km radial line. These Mvar injections will contribute to the existing overvoltage issues at Pinard TS, but can be mitigated using the on-site reactors located at the mine.

8. Depending on the Mvar consumption at the Detour Mine when it is operating at full capacity, voltages at the Detour 230 kV system can dip below 220 kV under steady state operation. This does not represent a concern to the IESO as voltages at Pinard TS will still remain within the required 220 – 250 kV operating range. The Detour Lake 230 kV Mine will have the ability to operate within a 210 – 270 kV voltage range for all operating conditions due to the large tap range of their transformer ULTCs.

   To ensure that voltages do not fall below 210 kV resulting in the undesirable tripping of load at Detour, the IESO will operate the voltages at Pinard TS at 230 kV or higher under normal operating conditions.

9. The loss of the D501P circuit in the existing system results in post-contingency voltages above the maximum allowable threshold of 250 kV at Pinard and Kapuskasing. This occurs in situations when load at the Spruce Falls mill is high and hydroelectric generation along the Moose River Basin is out of service, requiring load rejection to help maintain the post-contingency power flow levels through the Spruce Falls T7 autotransformer. The incorporation of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine will not alleviate or contribute to this issue due to the ability of rejecting the entire Detour facility, including the Detour 180 km tap line. Existing system overvoltage concerns are mitigated by operating one Moose River Basin generation unit in condenser mode for reactive power support. The future system can be operated in the same manner.

10. To mitigate post-contingency overvoltage concerns at Pinard TS, contingencies that result in the tripping of the main 230 kV Detour breaker, which results in the loss of all load at Detour, must also trip the Detour circuit via the tripping of appropriate breakers at the Pinard 230 kV bus. This will ensure that the line will be disconnected and will not inject its 40 Mvar of charging capacitance into the Pinard 230 kV bus.

11. To help respect existing flow limits at Ansonville TS for the P502X contingency and Spruce Falls T7 for the D501P contingency, the proposed Detour Lake 230 kV Mine must connect to and participate in the Northeast 115 kV L/R & G/R Special Protection Scheme. The Northeast 115 kV L/R & G/R SPS is expected to maintain its Type III SPS classification after the incorporation of the proposed project.

IESO's Requirements for Connection

Transmitter Requirements

1. The transmitter must modify the existing 115 kV Northeast L/R & G/R scheme to allow for the selection of various load at the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine for the D501P and P502X contingencies.

Applicant Requirements

Specific Requirements: The following specific requirements are applicable to the applicant for the incorporation of 230 kV Detour Mine. Specific requirements pertain to the level of reactive compensation needed, operation restrictions, Special Protection System, upgrading of equipment and any project specific items not covered in the general requirements:

1. The applicant is required to install facilities for and participate in the Northeast 115 kV Load & Generation Rejection SPS as directed by the IESO and Hydro One. The Northeast 115 kV Load & Generation Rejection SPS is designated as a Type 3 SPS and as such communication facilities associated with it do not need to be duplicated at this time. In the future, should designation of the SPS change to Type 1, communication facilities associated with the Northeast 115 kV Load & Generation Rejection SPS will need to be duplicated.
2. The applicant must work with the IESO to finalize the acceptable automatic switching thresholds for their proposed reactors, before the IESO Market Entry stage.
3. The applicant must ensure that breakers which isolate the 180 km Detour line at the Pinard 230 kV bus are tripped for any contingencies which result in the opening of the main 230 kV Detour breaker.

General Requirements: The proposed connection must comply with all the applicable requirements from the Transmission System Code (TSC), IESO Market Rules and standards and criteria. The most relevant requirements are summarized below and presented in more detail in Section 2 of this report.

1. All 230 kV equipment must be capable of continuously operating in the range between 220 kV and 250 kV, as per Appendix 4.1, Reference 2 of the Market Rules. Protective relaying must be set to ensure that transmission equipment remains in-service for voltages between 94% of the minimum continuous and 105% of the maximum continuous values in the Market Rules, Appendix 4.1.
2. The Market Rules require that the connection applicant have the capability to maintain a power factor (pF) within the range of 0.9 lagging and 0.9 leading as measured at the defined metering point of this facility.
3. The connection applicant is required to ensure that the UFLS targets specified in Section 10.4.6 of Chapter 5 of the Market Rules and Section 4.5 of Market Manual 7.4 are met after the addition of the new facility. The connection applicant is required to submit during the IESO Market Entry process a revised schedule of feeder selections and their related load amounts for each shedding stage that will ultimately satisfy the UFLS targets.
4. The connection applicant shall ensure that new protection systems at the facility are designed to satisfy all the requirements of the Transmission System Code and any additional requirements identified by the transmitter.

Any modifications made to protection relays by the transmitter after this SIA is finalized must be submitted to the IESO as soon as possible or at least six (6) months before any modifications are to be implemented on the existing protection systems.

5. The connection applicant shall ensure that the new equipment is designed to sustain the fault levels in the area. If any future system enhancement results in an increased fault level higher than the equipment's capability, the connection applicant is required to replace the equipment at its own expense with higher rated equipment capable of sustaining the increased fault level, up to maximum fault level specified in Appendix 2 of the Transmission System Code.
6. As specified in Appendix 4.17 and 4.22 of the Market Rules, the connection applicant is required to install all the equipment needed to provide telemetry data to the IESO on a continuous basis.
7. Prior to connecting to the IESO controlled grid, the connection applicant shall ensure that the proposed facility is compliant with the applicable reliability standards set by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and the North East Power Coordinating Council (NPCC).
8. The connection applicant must complete the IESO Facility Registration/Market Entry process in a timely manner before IESO final approval for connection is granted.
9. The connection applicant shall ensure that the new protection systems at the facility are designed to satisfy all the requirements of the Transmission System Code and any additional requirements identified by the transmitter.

   Any modifications made to protection relays by the transmitter after this SIA is finalized must be submitted to the IESO as soon as possible or at least six (6) months before any modifications are to be implemented on the existing protection systems.

Notification of Approval for Connection Proposal

It is recommended that a Notification of Conditional Approval for connection of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine be issued to Detour Gold Corp. for a load connection of up to 95 MW, subject to IESO's requirements for Connection listed above, and any further requirements that may be identified by Hydro One Networks Inc. in the Customer Impact Assessment.

– End of Section –

1. Project Description

The 230 kV Detour connection is the final stage of the recommisioned and expanded Detour Lake Gold Mine and proceeds the temporary 115 kV, 20 MW Detour connection at Island Falls SS which will be built and energized in 2011 (CAA #2010-380).

The project has an in-service date of fall 2012 and will begin operation after the temporary 115 kV, 20 MW Detour Mine connected to Island Falls SS has been decommissioned. Load from the 115 kV site will be transferred to the 230 kV connection, while the new 140 km tap line built for the 115 kV connection will be extended another 40 km to Pinard TS and operated at 230 kV.

The mine will be connected through a 180 km, 230 kV tap line connected radially to the Pinard 230 kV bus and three 230/13.8 kV transformers connected via a common 230 kV bus. Peak load at the mine will be approximately 95 MW and will consist of various large induction and synchronous motors. The largest motors on site are four 7.1 MW synchronous machines located at the Ball Mills. Transformers T1 and T3 will be used to feed two independent yet identical productions lines. Transformer T2 will be used to feed lighting and other critical load at the mine. Emergency power for the project will be supplied by two 2.5 MW backup generators which will not be paralleled with the IESO controlled grid. A connection diagram of the 230 kV Detour facility is shown in Figure 1.

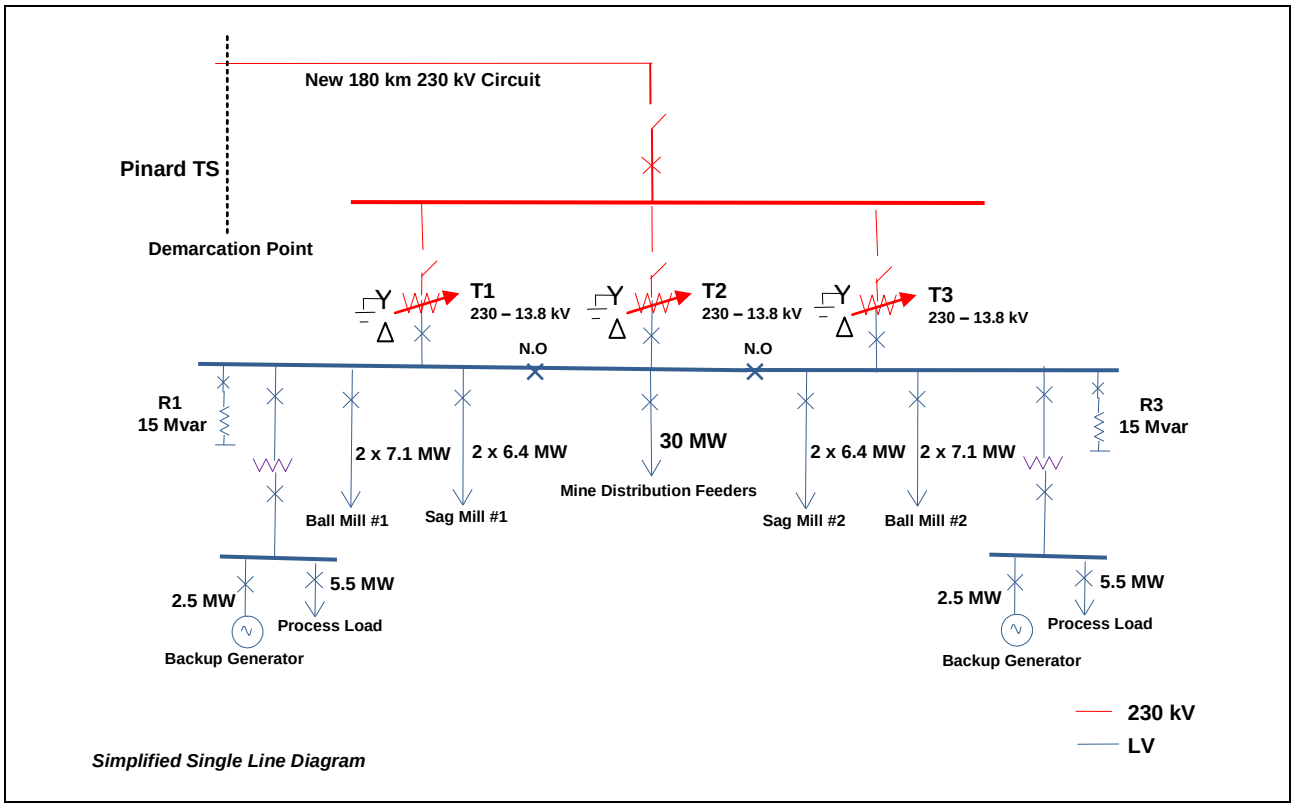

Figure 1: Detour Lake 230 kV Facility

The proposed connection arrangement of the 230 kV Detour facility into the Pinard 230 kV bus is shown in Figure 2.

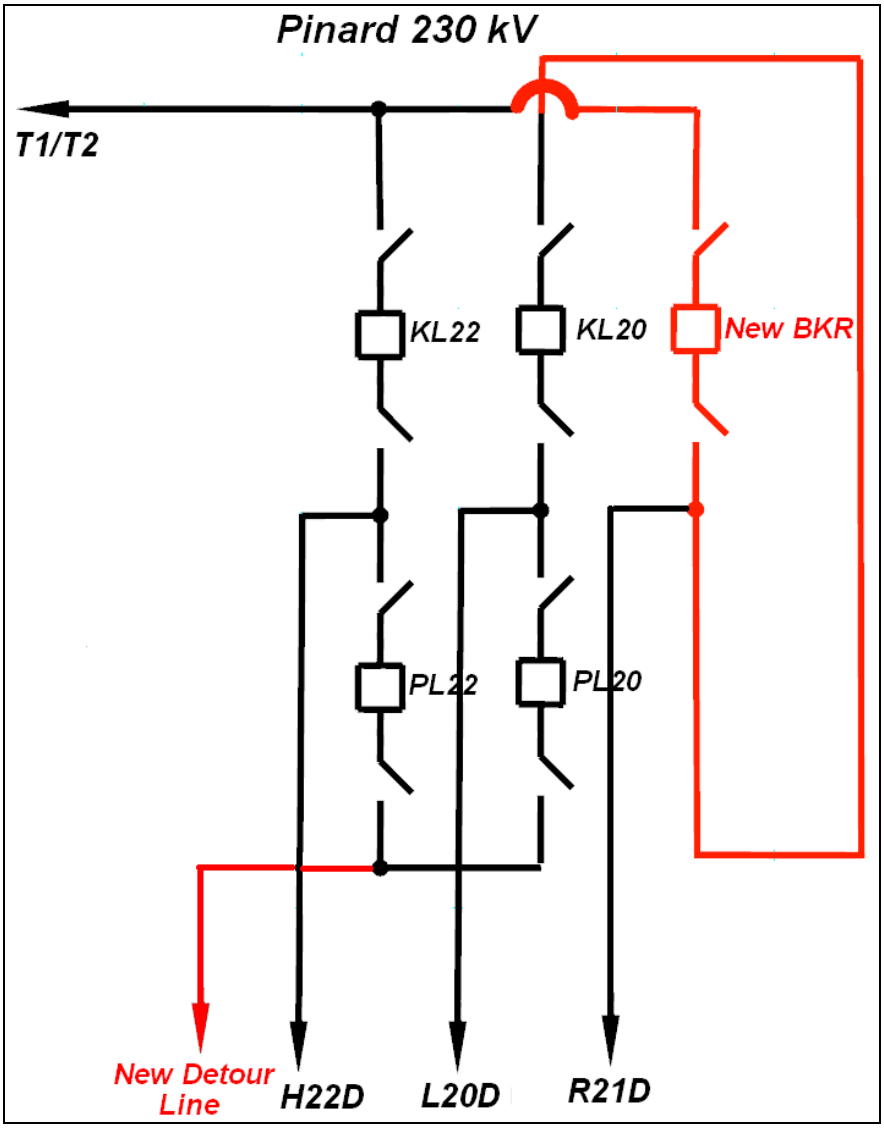

Figure 2: Connection Arrangement at Pinard TS

The proposed project will connect into the existing 230 kV ring bus at Pinard TS by adding a fifth breaker to the existing four-breaker arrangement. The existing R21D circuit will be moved to the new breaker diameter and the new Detour line will be connected to the old R21D breaker diameter between the H22D and L20D circuits. This connection arrangement will offer the benefit of preventing the existing Otter Rapids and Abitibi Canyon generation stations from being disconnected by configuration in case of double circuit contingencies to the H22D and L20D circuits. This double circuit contingency can result in the loss of all hydroelectric generation connected along the Moose River Basin.

– End of Section –

2. General Requirements

2.1 Voltage Requirements

Appendix 4.1, reference 2 of the Market Rules states that under normal conditions voltages are maintained within the range of 220 kV to 250 kV. Thus, the IESO requires that the 230kV equipment must have a maximum continuous voltage rating of at least 250 kV.

Fault interrupting devices must be able to interrupt fault current at the maximum continuous voltage of 250 kV.

Protective relaying must be set to ensure that transmission equipment remains in-service for at least 30 minutes for voltages up to 105% of the maximum continuous values in the Market Rules, Appendix 4.1.

If revenue metering equipment is being installed as part of this project, these metering installations must comply with Chapter 6 of the IESO Market Rules for the Ontario electricity market. For more details the applicant is encouraged to seek advice from their Metering Service Provider (MSP) or from the IESO metering group.

The connection applicant shall ensure that the 230 kV equipment is capable of continuously operating between 220 kV and 250 kV. Protective relaying must be set to ensure that transmission equipment remains in-service for voltages between 206.8 kV and 262.5 kV.

2.2 Power Factor Requirements

The Market Rules require that the connection applicant have the capability to maintain the power factor within the range of 0.9 lagging and 0.9 leading as measured at the defined metering point of the facility. For this facility the defined metering point is at Pinard TS.

2.3 Under-Frequency Load Shedding Requirements

a. Detour Gold has a total peak load at all its stations that is equal to or greater than 25 MW (95MW), therefore, is required to participate in the under frequency load shedding (UFLS) according to Section 4.5 of the Market Manual Part 7.4.

b. In all automatic UFLS areas, there must be at least 30% of area load connected to under-frequency relays according to Section 10.4, Chapter 5 of the Market Rules. In order to ensure at least 30% of area load shedding is achieved while taking into account UFLS relay and feeder outages as well as generation units that trip prematurely for low frequencies, 35% of the load of those distributors and connected wholesale customers with a peak load of 25 MW or greater must be connected to UFLS relays. Distributors whose load spans more than one UFLS area must ensure that the required amount of UFLS is provided for their load in each UFLS area. The UFLS areas in Ontario are as follows:

   (i) The Northwest area is bounded by the Manitoba and Minnesota interconnections and west of the East-West interface.

(ii) The Northeast area is bounded by east of the East-West interface and north of the Flow South interface.
(iii) The West area is bounded by the Michigan interconnection and west of the BLIP interface.
(iv) The East area is bounded by the New York interconnection at St Lawrence and east of Cherrywood and Bowmanville.
(v) The Central area is Ontario excluding the areas given by (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), i.e. area bounded by south of North-South interface, east of the BLIP interface and west of Cherrywood and Bowmanville.

c. Each distributor and connected wholesale customer shall select load for UFLS based on their load distribution at a date and time specified by the IESO that approximates system peak.

d. For distributors and connected wholesale customers with a peak load of 50 MW or more and less than 100 MW, the UFLS relay connected loads shall be set to achieve the amount to be shed stated in the following table:

UFLS Stage	Frequency Threshold (Hz)	Total Nominal Operating Time (s)	Load Shed at stage as % of MP Load	Cumulative Load Shed at stage as % of MP Load
1	59.5	0.3	≥ 17	≥ 17
2	59.1	0.3	≥ 18	≥ 35

e. Distributors and connected wholesale customers are allowed some time, as stated in the Ontario UFLS Program Implementation Plan, to implement the required changes to meet the requirements in (d). Each distributor and connected wholesale customer, in conjunction with the relevant transmitter, shall submit to the IESO their proposed implementation plan for meeting their UFLS requirements within the time set by the Ontario UFLS Program Implementation Plan.

f. Distributors and connected wholesale customers, in conjunction with the relevant transmitter shall also shed those capacitor banks connected to the same station bus as the load to be shed by the UFLS facilities, at 59.5 Hz with a time delay of 3 seconds.

g. Inadvertent operation of a single under-frequency relay during the transient period following a System Disturbance should not lead to further system instability. For this reason, the maximum amount of load that can be connected to any single under-frequency relay is 150 MW.

The connection applicant is required to ensure that the UFLS targets specified in Section 10.4.6 of Chapter 5 of the Market Rules and Section 4.5 of Market Manual 7.4 are met after the addition of the new facility. The connection applicant is required to submit during the IESO Market Entry process a revised schedule of feeder selections and their related load amounts for each shedding stage that will ultimately satisfy the UFLS targets.

2.4 Protection Systems

The protection systems must be designed to satisfy all the requirements of the Transmission System Code as specified in Schedules E, F and G of Appendix 1 and any additional requirements identified by the transmitter. New protection systems must be coordinated with the existing protection systems.

Facilities on Ontario's Bulk Power System (BPS) list must be protected by two redundant protection systems according to section 8.2.1a of the TSC. These redundant protections systems must satisfy all requirements of the TSC but in particular they may not use common components, common battery banks or common secondary CT or PT windings. As currently assessed by the IESO, this facility is not on the current BPS list. In the future, as the electrical system evolves, this facility may be placed on the BPS list.

The connection applicant is required to initiate an assessment of the protection systems proposed for the new facility with the transmitter.

The transmitter shall identify any protection relay modifications (e.g. equipment and settings) required to incorporate the new facility into the integrated power system. To allow sufficient time to assess the impact on power system reliability, the transmitter must submit any proposed protection relay modifications to the IESO as soon as the protection assessment for the new facility is finished or at least six (6) months before any actual modifications are to be implemented on the existing protection systems.

The IESO will evaluate the impact on system reliability due to any protection relay modifications and any modifications to functionality, timing or reach. The IESO will not assess aspects of protection systems which are solely the accountability of the transmitter (e.g. coordination of protection relays).

For protection modifications triggered by new or modified primary equipment (i.e. new or replacement relays), please send the documentation to connection.assessments@ieso.ca.

For protection modifications that are not associated with new or modified equipment (i.e. protection setting modifications), please send the documentation to protection.settings@ieso.ca.

The connection applicant shall ensure that the new protection systems at the facility are designed to satisfy all the requirements of the Transmission System Code and any additional requirements identified by the transmitter.

Any modifications made to protection relays by the transmitter after this SIA is finalized must be submitted to the IESO as soon as possible or at least six (6) months before any modifications are to be implemented on the existing protection systems.

2.5 Fault Levels

The Transmission System Code (TSC), Appendix 2 establishes maximum fault levels for the transmission system. For the 230 kV system the maximum 3 phase symmetrical fault level is 63 kA and the single line to ground (SLG) symmetrical fault level is 80 kA (usually limited to 63 kA).

The TSC requires that new equipment be designed to sustain the fault levels in the area where the equipment is installed.

If any future system enhancement results in an increased fault level higher than the equipment's capability, the connection applicant is required to replace the equipment at their own expense with higher rated equipment capable of sustaining the increased fault level, up to the TSC's maximum fault level for the 230 kV system.

The connection applicant shall ensure that the new equipment be designed to sustain the fault levels in the area.

2.6 IESO Telemetry Requirements

In accordance with the telemetry requirements for connected wholesale customers and distributors (see Appendices 4.17 and 4.22 of the Market Rules) the connection applicant must install equipment at this project with specific performance standards to provide telemetry data to the IESO. The data is to consist of certain equipment status and operating quantities which will be identified during the IESO Market Entry Process.

As part of the IESO Facility Registration/Market Entry process, the connection applicant must also complete end to end testing of all necessary telemetry points with the IESO to ensure that standards are met and that sign conventions are understood. All found anomalies must be corrected before IESO final approval to connect any phase of the project is granted.

2.7 Reliability Standards

Prior to connecting to the IESO controlled grid, the proposed facility must be compliant with the applicable reliability standards established by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and reliability criteria established by the Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) that are in effect in Ontario. A mapping of applicable standards, based on the proponent's/connection applicant's market role/OEB license can be found here:

http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/ircp/orcp.asp

This mapping is updated periodically after new or revised standards become effective in Ontario.

The current versions of these NERC standards and NPCC criteria can be found at the following websites:

http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=2|20

http://www.npcc.org/documents/regStandards/Directories.aspx

The IESO monitors and assesses market participant compliance with a selection of applicable reliability standards each year as part of the Ontario Reliability Compliance Program. To find out more about this program, write to orcp@ieso.ca or visit the following webpage: http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/ircp/orcp.asp

Also, to obtain a better understanding of the applicable reliability compliance obligations and engage in the standards development process, we recommend that the proponent/ connection applicant join the IESO's Reliability Standards Standing Committee (RSSC) or at least subscribe to their mailing list by contacting rssc@ieso.ca. The RSSC webpage is located at:

http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/consult/consult_rssc.asp.

2.8 Facility Registration/Market Entry Requirements

The connection applicant must complete the IESO Facility Registration/Market Entry process in a timely manner before the IESO grants the final approval for the connection. Models and data, including any controls that would be operational, must be provided to the IESO. This information should be submitted at least seven months before energization to the IESO-controlled grid, to allow the IESO to incorporate this project into IESO work systems and to perform any additional reliability studies.

As part of the IESO Facility Registration/Market Entry process, the connection applicant must provide evidence to the IESO confirming that the equipment installed meets the Market Rules requirements and matches or exceeds the performance predicted in this assessment. This evidence shall be either type tests

done in a controlled environment or commissioning tests done on-site. In either case, the testing must be done not only in accordance with widely recognized standards, but also to the satisfaction of the IESO. Until this evidence is provided and found acceptable to the IESO, the Facility Registration/Market Entry process will not be considered complete and the connection applicant must accept any restrictions the IESO may impose upon this project's participation in the IESO-administered markets or connection to the IESO-controlled grid.

The evidence must be supplied to the IESO within 30 days after completion of commissioning tests. Failure to provide evidence may result in disconnection from the IESO-controlled grid.

If the submitted models and data differ materially from the ones used in this assessment, then further analysis of the project will need to be done by the IESO.

– End of Section –

3. Data Verification

3.1 Tap Line

Specifications of the tap line as provided by the connection applicant are listed below.

Voltage	230 kV
Length	180 km
Rating	900 A
R/X/B	14.4/87.7/0.0006 Ohms (Mhos)
Charging Capacitance	40 Mvar

3.2 Transformers

Specifications for the three 230/13.8 kV step down transformers are listed below.

Transformation	230/13.8 kV
Rating	42/56/70/78 MVA (ONAN/ONAF/ONAF/ONAF)
Impedance	0.003 + j0.085 pu based on 42 MVA
Configuration	3 phase, high side: grounded wye, low side: delta
Tapping	under load tap changers at HV (259 kV – 201 kV in 23 steps)

The large tapping range of the Detour transformer ULTCs will allow the mine to operate at voltages between 210 - 270 kV.

3.3 Circuit Breakers and Switches

Specifications of the isolation devices provided by the connection applicant are listed below.

Circuit Breakers:

Maximum cont. rated voltage (kV)	270 kV
Rated continuous current (A)	2000 A
Rated short circuit capability (kA)	40 kA
Interrupting time (ms)	32-48 ms

Disconnect Switches:

Maximum cont. rated voltage (kV)	270 kV
Rated continuous current (A)	1200 A

The interrupting time of the 230 kV circuit breaker is 32-48 ms, which satisfies the Transmission System Code requirement of ≤ 3 cycles (50 ms).

The symmetrical rated short circuit breaking current of the 230 kV breakers is 40 kA. This value is below the maximum 3 phase symmetrical fault level of 63 kA established by the Transmission System Code for the 230 kV system. Fault studies shown in Section 5 of this report show that the 230 kV breaker ratings of 40 kA are sufficient to withstand fault levels at the proposed facility. The applicant should be aware that if any future system enhancement results in an increased fault level higher than the equipment's capability,

the applicant would be required to replace these breakers at its own expense with higher rated breakers up to the maximum fault level of 63 kA.

The 270 kV maximum continuous voltage rating meets IESO connection equipment criteria in Northern Ontario.

3.4 Synchronous Motors

The mine will have two independent production lines consisting of one ball & sag mill each. Each mill will consist of two large synchronous motors for a total of eight synchronous motors at the facility. The details of the motors are provided below:

Mill	Location	Rated Voltage (kV)	Rated HP	Operating MW	Mvar Capability
Ball Mill #1	Behind Detour T1	13.8	2 x 10000	2 x 7.1	+7.5 to -7.5
Sag Mill #1	Behind Detour T1	13.8	2 x 10000	2 x 6.4	+7.5 to -7.5
Ball Mill #2	Behind Detour T3	13.8	2 x 10000	2 x 7.1	+7.5 to -7.5
Sag Mill #2	Behind Detour T3	13.8	2 x 10000	2 x 6.4	+7.5 to -7.5

Each mill will be capable of adjusting its reactive power output from +/- 7.5 Mvar using their front end variable frequency drives. Reactive output will be controlled to achieve unity power factor at the HV side of the T1 and T3 transformers. This will result in a near unity power factor at Pinard TS and will ensure that the facility will have a minimum impact on the voltages at Pinard TS.

3.5 Reactors

The 230 kV Detour Lake Mine will be equipped with two reactors to help maintain the facility power factor within the required Market Rules range of 0.9 lead – 0.9 lag as measured at Pinard TS. Details of these reactors are given below.

Nomenclature	Location	Rating
R1	Behind Detour T1	15 Mvar @ 13.8 kV
R3	Behind Detour T3	15 Mvar @ 13.8 kV

To allow for operational flexibility, both reactors will be tapped so that they have the capability to supply 10 or 15 Mvar. The combination of reactors will be able to provide 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 Mvar steps of reactive power. The reactors will be automatically switched in based on load levels at Detour.

– End of Section –

4. System Description

4.1 Existing System

The 230 kV Detour Mine is proposing to connect to the existing 230 kV bus at Pinard TS. The 230/115 kV power system around Pinard TS consists of several thermal and hydroelectric generating stations. Major load facilities in the local area include the Spruce Falls Paper Mill, Kapuskasing TS and Hearst TS. When hydroelectric facilities in Northern Ontario are shut down during off-peak demand hours or drought conditions, local area load is supplied by existing thermal units and power transferred from southern Ontario through the Flow North interface.

A diagram of the existing system is shown in Figure 3.

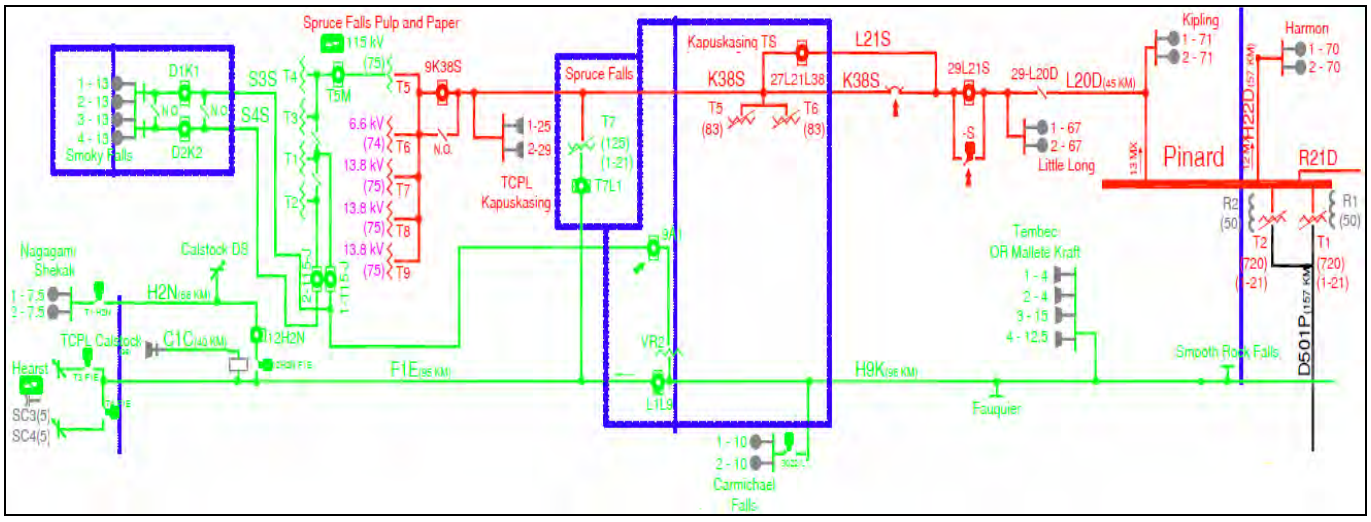

Figure 3: Existing Local Area Power System

The following thermal ratings were used for the studies:

Circuit	Section		Continuous		LTE	
			Amps	MVA	Amps	MVA
L21S	LITTLE LONG	KAPUSKASING	880	335.4	960	365.8
H9K	HUNTA	HUNTA H9K J	850	173.8	1100	224.9
	HUNTA H9K J	SMOOTH RCK J	270	55.2	270	55.2
	HUNTA H9K J	H9K 127A J	260	53.2	260	53.2
	SMOOTH RCK J	H9K 127A J	270	55.2	270	55.2
	H9K 127A J	TEMBEC SR J	370	75.7	470	96.1
	TEMBEC SR J	ISLAND FALLS JCT	360	73.6	360	73.6
	ISLAND FALLS JCT	FAUQUIER J	360	73.6	360	73.6
	FAUQUIER J	CARMICH FLJ	370	75.7	470	96.1
	CARMICH FLJ	SPRUCE F J	290	59.3	290	59.3
	SPRUCE F J	KAPUSKASING TS	850	173.8	980	200.4

Table 1: Local Area Equipment Thermal Ratings

The continuous ratings for the overhead conductors were calculated at the lowest of the sag temperature or 93°C operating temperature, with a 30°C ambient temperature and 4 km/h wind speed.

The long term emergency ratings (LTE) for the overhead conductors were calculated at the lowest of the sag temperature or 127°C operating temperature, with a 30°C ambient temperature and 4 km/h wind speed.

4.2 Load Forecasts and Historical Data

Table 2 shows the IESO forecasted extreme winter weather demand for the Northeast area for the years 2012 – 2015.

Year	Northeast Demand (MW)
2012	1,673
2013	1,660
2014	1,620
2015	1,615

Table 2: Northeast Area Demand Forecast

The forecasted extreme winter weather coincident peaks for the Northeast area show slight decrease in load demand. It should be noted that the above forecast does not take into account the recent shut down of the Kidd Creek 230 kV Metsite, resulting in the reduction of approximately 110 MW of load in the Northeast power system.

Figures 4-6 below display the MW demand of the load facilities in the local area from January 1, 2009 – June 1, 2010, plotted using hourly average samples obtained from IESO real-time telemetered data. These values are used to determine the load levels used for various study assumptions as per Section 5 of this report.

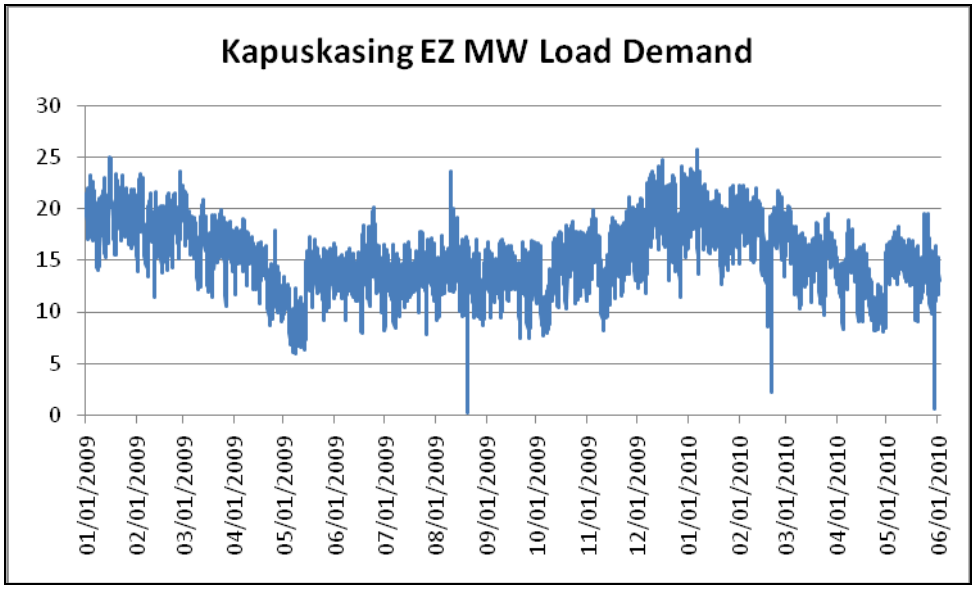

Figure 4: Telemetered Kapuskasing EZ MW Demand

The load behind the Kapuskasing EZ bus varies from a minimum of approximately 8 MW in the summer months to a maximum of approximately 25 MW in the winter months.

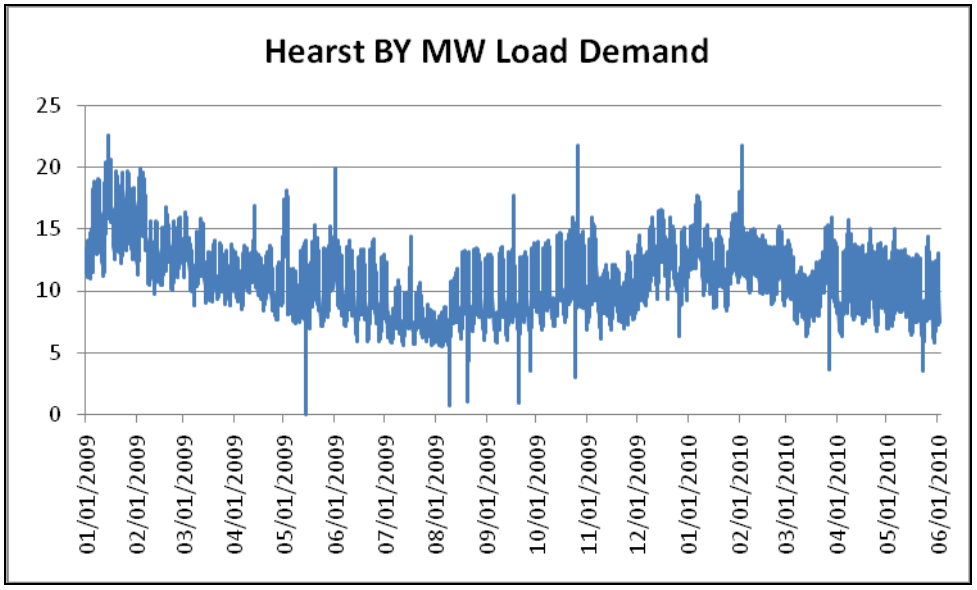

Figure 5: Telemetered Hearst BY MW Demand

The load behind the Hearst BY bus varies from a minimum of approximately 6 MW in the summer months to a maximum of approximately 20 MW in the winter months.

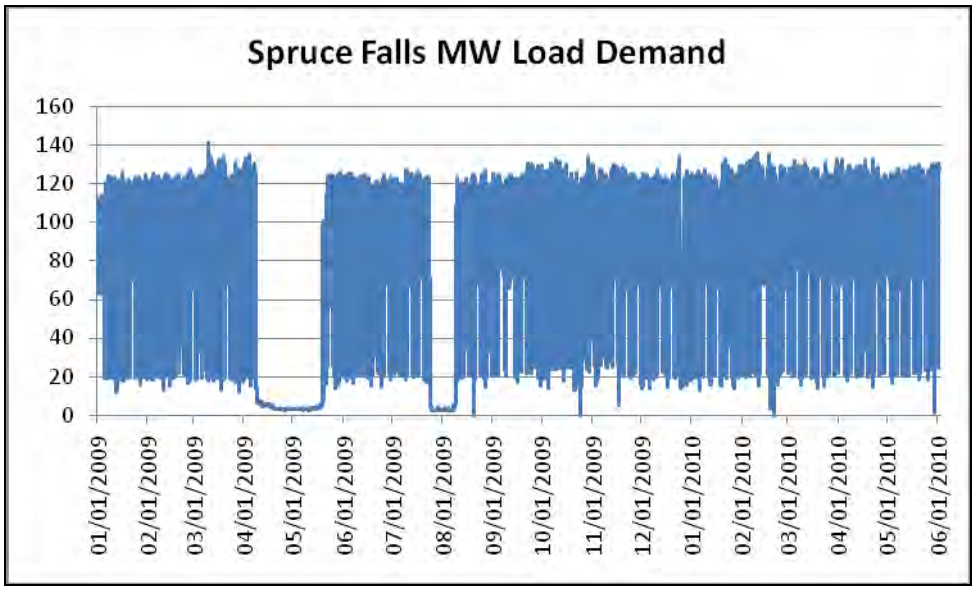

Figure 6: Telemetered Spruce Falls MW Demand

The load at the Spruce Falls mill varies from approximately 20 MW to 125 MW. As a participant of the OPA "Demand Response 2" (DR2) program, Spruce Falls shifts its production hours to consume electricity at off peak hours while running at minimum to half capacity during day time hours.

Figure 7 plots the operating voltages at the Pinard 230 kV bus from January 2010 to March 2011. The plot highlights the existing overvoltage concerns at Pinard TS with existing voltages routinely hovering around the 250 kV maximum permissible operating voltage.

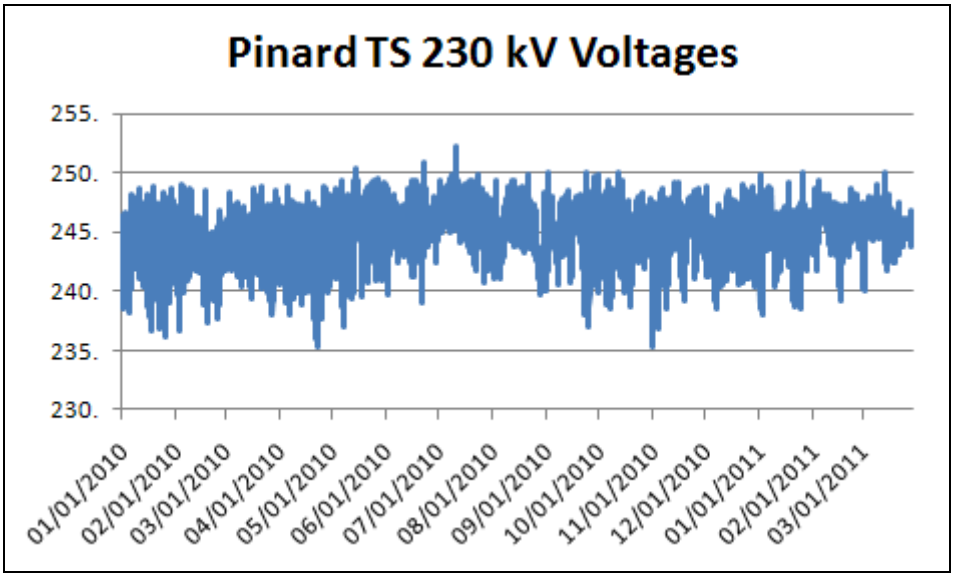

Figure 7: Pinard 230 kV Operating Voltages

– End of Section –

5. System Impact Studies

The system impact studies have been carried out by the consultant based on a scope of work provided by the IESO. The consultant's technical report has been attached to this SIA report and has concentrated on identifying the effects of the proposed facility in regards to:

1) Short circuit levels.

2) Voltage sags on the power system during the starting of large motors at the mine.

3) Voltage surges when switching in the 180 km Detour line.

4) Thermal loadings of local transmission equipment.

5) Post contingency voltage declines and rises at local area buses for various contingencies.

In addition to these studies, the IESO has performed its own review in regards to:

1) Pre-contingency voltages at Pinard TS and power factor requirements.

2) Post contingency voltage declines and rises at local area buses for the D501P contingency.

3) Required modifications to the Northeast 115 kV L/R & G/R SPS.

5.1 Study Assumptions

The winter 2010 base case was used as a starting point with the following assumptions and modifications: (These are the base assumption unless noted otherwise)

- The area was considered winter critical.
- Northeast area demand was scaled to approximately 1,500 MW to match the load forecast provided in the previous section and to take into account the recent 110 MW reduction in load at the Kidd Creek 230 kV Metsite facility.
- Power transfer through the Flow North Interface is 730 MW (before the addition of Detour)
- Local load levels were adjusted to reflect the historical data provided in the previous section, and set to a 0.9 power factor. The local load levels are as follows:

Station	MW Demand
Kapuskasing EZ	20
Hearst BY	15
Spruce Falls Inc.	125

- All local area thermal generation is in-service (TCPL Kapuskasing, Calstock CGS, TCPL Tunis, NP Cochrane).
- Abitibi Canyon G2 and G3 units are operating in condenser mode, all other local area hydroelectric units are out of service (Harmon GS, Kipling GS, Little Long GS, Smoky Falls GS, Otter Rapids GS, Abitibi Canyon G1, G4 & G5, Nagagami & Shekak, Carmichael Falls).
- Pinard 230 kV reactors are in-service.
- Porcupine 230 kV SVC and Kirkland Lake 115 kV SVC are in-service

- Series compensation of X503E & X504E lines are in-service.
- Load is modeled as constant MVA for pre contingency and post contingency, post ULTC action.
- Voltage dependant load is used for post contingency, pre ULTC action.

To this study case, the consultant added the 95 MW, 230 kV Detour facility.

The following post-contingency operating limits were observed for the studies:

Interface	Limit (MW)	Contingency
Flow on A8K + A9K @ Ansonville	40 South / 50 North	Loss of P502X
Flow through Spruce Falls T7	75 South / 50 North	Loss of D501P
Flow on H9K @ Hunta	80 (In or Out)	Loss of D501P
Flow through Spruce Falls T7	40 North	Loss of L21S
Flow on H9K @ Hunta	80 In / 20 Out	Loss of L21S

Table 3: Applicable Post-Contingency Limits

5.2 Fault Level Assessment

In general, radial loads do not have a large impact on system faults levels. However, because the proposed project includes large motors, a short-circuit assessment has been conducted.

The short-circuit assessment evaluated the maximum contribution to fault current from the proposed facility. The pre-contingency voltages were assumed to be at maximum levels. All Detour Gold motors and generation resources were assumed in-service.

Fault contributions were calculated for a three phase fault and for a line-to-ground fault in the transmission system, close to the connection point. Both symmetrical and asymmetrical values were determined.

The fault current contributions from the 230 kV Detour Mine at Pinard TS, as calculated by the consultant are shown below.

Fault	Symmetrical Current (kA)	Asymmetrical Current (kA)
Three-Phase	0.39	0.56
Line-to-Ground	0.43	0.73

Table 4: Detour Gold 230 kV Short Circuit Contributions

The study results show a slight increase in fault levels with the incorporation of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine. The large synchronous motors at the Detour facility do not contribute short circuit current since they are connected through variable frequency drives, which block fault current from flowing into the system.

Existing fault levels are outlined in Table 4, showing that there is sufficient capacity in the local area to accommodate the marginal increase in short circuit levels.

Bus	Total Fault Current Symmetrical (kA)		Total Fault Current Asymmetrical (kA)		Breaker Ratings Symmetrical/ Asymmetrical (kA)
	3-phase	L-G	3-phase	L-G	
Pinard 230 kV	13.0	16.4	16.7	22.1	50/53.9
Little Long SS	11.0	11.4	14.8	15.5	19.1/23.1

Table 5: Existing Short Circuit Levels

The proposed facility will slightly increase system fault levels. However, there is sufficient short circuit capacity in the existing system to accommodate these increases. No short circuit reliability issues are foreseen.

5.3 Motor Starting

The motor starting analysis was used to determine the effects of starting the Detour motor with the largest impact on system voltages.

Only the starting of the most impactful motor was simulated. The most impactful motor during starting is one of two 2500 HP induction feed pump induction motor. The starting of the large synchronous motors is less severe due to the variable frequency drives they are equipped with, which limit inrush current during motor starting. To limit excessive voltage sags, starting of the motors at the Detour site will be staggered. The analysis was completed assuming all other inductive load at the facility was in-service.

The consultant's study results show a maximum voltage sag of less than 1% at Pinard TS, which is within the acceptable 4% criteria outlined in the Transmission System Code.

Starting of the 2500 HP induction pump at the mine is the most impactive to system voltages but voltage sags are still within Transmission System Code criteria. The starting of the large synchronous motors results in negligible voltage sags. This is due to the variable frequency drives that each synchronous motor is equipped with, which limits inrush current during starting. Starting of large motors at the mine will be staggered to help limit their impacts on system voltages.

5.4 Line Switching

Line switching studies examined the expected voltage surges on the transmission system when the new 180 km Detour line is switched into service.

The IESO Market Rules (Section 4.4) limits switching surges to a maximum of 10% for line switching events.

The results of the consultant's study show that line switching surges remain within the Market Rules limits.

Under Flow North conditions, switching in of the new 180 km Detour circuit results in voltage rises of 1.8% at the Pinard 230 kV bus and 1.5% at the Pinard 500 kV bus, within the acceptable 10% threshold outlined in the Market Rules. Switching in of the new line under Flow South conditions results in lower voltage rises as a result of higher system fault levels due to the hydroelectric generation along the Moose River Basin.

5.5 Thermal Analysis

The thermal assessment examined the effects the proposed facility would have on the thermal loadings of the local transmission system.

The *Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria* requires that all line and equipment loads be within their continuous ratings with all elements in service, and within their long-term emergency ratings with any element out of service. Lines and equipment may be loaded up to their short-term emergency ratings immediately following the contingencies to effect re-dispatch, perform switching, or implement control actions to reduce the loading to the long-term emergency ratings.

The consultant's study results show scenarios under which partial rejection of load at Detour is not sufficient to respect the LTE rating of the H9K circuit or the flow rating through the Spruce Falls T7 transformer. Under these operating conditions, rejection of the entire Detour facility will be sufficient to return flow levels to the acceptable limits. There are no thermal issues anticipated.

The incorporation of the proposed facility will not cause any pre-contingency or post-contingency thermal overloading of local area transmission. Any post-contingency violations of the H9K circuit's LTE are mitigated by the rejection of load at the Spruce Falls and Detour facilities, to respect existing post-contingency power flow limits through the Spruce Falls T7 autotransformer.

5.6 Pre-Contingency Voltage and Power Factor Analysis

This analysis focused on the impacts to the pre-contingency voltages at Pinard TS with the incorporation of the proposed project. Special attention was given to maintenance conditions at the mine which results in light load conditions at Detour and the resulting power factor at Pinard TS.

The IESO's *Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria* states that maximum continuous voltages must be between 220 – 250 kV for the 230 kV system and 490 – 550 kV for the 500 kV system.

The IESO market rules requires all connected wholesale customers to have the capability of operating at a power factor between 0.9 lead – 0.9 lag at the defined metering point.

The study was conducted by stressing voltages at Pinard TS to their near maximum and minimum values. All other assumptions outlined in section 5.1 still hold. Under full load conditions Detour has agreed to maintain their power factor near unity, as described in section 3.4 of this report. This is to ensure that there is no reactive power injected into Pinard TS through the radial Detour line.

Pinard TS Max. Voltage

Detour Load	Detour Reactors (Mvar)	Bus Voltages (kV)			Power Flow into Pinard	Power Factor @ Pinard
		Pinard 230 kV	Pinard 500 kV	Detour 230 kV		
Detour Not Connected	-	247.9	546.6	-	-	-
95 @ 0.97 PF	None	245.9	542.2	236.2	-97.4 MW + 0.2 MX	Unity
5 @ 0.85 PF	None	251.8	554.0	257.2	-5.1 MW + 35.6 MX	0.14 Lead
5 @ 0.85 PF	30	247.8	546.4	241.0	-5.1 MW + 0.3 MX	Unity
12 @ 0.87 PF	None	251.1	552.7	254.7	-12.1 MW + 31.1 MX	0.36 Lead
12 @ 0.87 PF	25	247.7	546.3	241.0	-12.1 MW + 1.4 MX	0.99 Lead
25 @ 0.87 PF	None	249.7	550.0	249.1	-25.2 MW + 21.1 MX	0.76 Lead
25 @ 0.87 PF	15	247.6	546.0	240.8	-25.3 MW + 3.0 MX	0.99 Lead

Pinard TS Min. Voltage

Detour Load	Detour Reactors (Mvar)	Bus Voltages (kV)			Power Flow into Pinard	Power Factor @ Pinard
		Pinard 230 kV	Pinard 500 kV	Detour 230 kV		
Detour Not Connected	-	232.5	534.1	-	-	-
95 @ 0.97 PF	None	229.9	528.1	217.4	-97.4 MW – 8.5 MX	Unity
5 @ 0.85 PF	None	235.0	538.9	239.8	-5.1 MW + 30.4 MX	0.17 Lead
5 @ 0.85 PF	30	232.4	533.8	225.9	-5.1 MW - 0.2 MX	Unity
12 @ 0.87 PF	None	234.5	537.9	237.3	-12.1 MW + 25.9 MX	0.42 Lead
12 @ 0.87 PF	25	232.3	533.6	225.5	-12.1 MW – 0.2 MX	Unity
25 @ 0.87 PF	None	233.4	535.6	231.7	-25.2 MW + 15.5 MX	0.85 Lead
25 @ 0.87 PF	15	232.0	533.3	224.5	-25.3 MW - 0.1 MX	Unity

Table 6: Pinard Voltages and Detour Power Factor for Various Loading Conditions at Detour

The study results show that under light load conditions at Detour, the surge impedance loading of the180 km Detour line results in a 30-40 Mvar injection at Pinard TS. The resulting power factor at Pinard violates IESO market rules and contributes to existing overvoltage concerns. To mitigate these concerns, the proposed Detour reactors will need to be switched in. The study results with the proposed reactors verify that Detour will have the capability to control power factors to within the required limits. In addition, by operating within the required power factor range, the impacts to system voltages at Pinard TS will remain minimal for all operating conditions at the mine.

When the Pinard voltage is operated near its minimum of 230 kV, the voltage at the Detour can fall below 220 kV. This does not represent a concern to the IESO as voltages at Pinard TS can still be maintained within the required 220 - 250 kV range. The Detour Lake 230 kV Mine will have the ability to operate within a 210 – 270 kV voltage range for all operating conditions due to the large reactive capability of their transformer ULTCs. To ensure pre-contingency voltages at Detour do not drop below 210 kV resulting in the unwanted tripping of load, the IESO will operate voltages at Pinard TS at 230 kV or higher under normal operating conditions.

With the proposed on-site reactors, the Detour facility will be capable of operating within the required 0.9 lead – 0.9 lag power factor for all ranges of normal and maintenance/outage conditions at the mine. The switching of the reactors will be automatic and based on load levels at Detour. Exact details about reactor switching thresholds will be finalized before the IESO Market Entry process.

By operating within the required power factor range, the Detour facility will have a minimal effect on system voltages pre-contingency.

The continuous voltage at the Detour 230 kV bus can operate outside of the 220-250 kV range specified in ORTAC. This does not represent a concern to the IESO as the voltages at Pinard TS still remain manageable within the 220 - 250 kV range, regardless of the operating conditions at Detour. The Detour facility is capable of operating between a range of 210 - 270 kV due to the large reactive range of the ULTCs on their transformers. To ensure that voltages at Detour do not fall below this range, resulting in the unwanted tripping of load, the IESO will operate Pinard voltages at 230 kV or higher under normal operating conditions.

5.7 Post-Contingency Voltage Analysis

The assessment of the post-contingency voltage performance of the local transmission system was done in accordance with the IESO's *Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria.* The criteria states that with all facilities in service pre-contingency, system voltage declines and rises on the IESO-controlled grid following a contingency shall be limited to 10% both before and after transformer tap changer action. In addition, post-contingency voltages on the 115 kV, 230 kV and 500 kV power system in northern Ontario can be no greater than 132 kV, 250 kV and 550 kV respectively.

The results of the consultant's studies show existing concerns with contingencies to the D501P circuit. Analysis of the D501P contingency with and without the proposed project has been repeated by the IESO in Tables 7 & 8 below.

Monitored Busses		Pre-Cont Voltage (kV)	***Loss of D501P*** (1)				***Loss of D501P – Little Long G1 Operating in Condenser Mode*** (2)			
Bus Name	Base (kV)		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC	
			kV	%	kV	%	kV	%	kV	%
Hanmer TS	500	534.9	530.4	-0.8	530.4	-0.9	530.3	-0.9	530.3	-0.9
Porcupine TS	500	545	529	-2.9	528.9	-3	528.8	-3	528.7	-3
Pinard TS	500	546.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanmer TS	220	248.3	246.4	-0.8	246.4	-0.8	246.4	-0.8	246.4	-0.8
Porcupine TS	220	247.7	242	-2.3	242	-2.3	242	-2.3	242	-2.3
Pinard TS	220	247.9	259.6	4.7	259.8	4.8	249.8	0.8	249.8	0.8
Little Long SS	220	246.5	257.3	4.4	257.5	4.5	247.6	0.4	247.6	0.5
Kapuskasing TS	220	241.1	250.2	3.8	250.4	3.8	243.3	0.9	243.4	1
Spruce Falls TS	220	241	250	3.7	250.2	3.8	243.2	0.9	243.3	1
Hunta SS	118	128.4	127.2	-0.9	127.5	-0.7	126.7	-1.3	127	-1.1
Kapuskasing TS	118	124.5	128.1	2.9	128.2	3	125.4	0.7	125.5	0.8
Spruce Falls TS	118	124.5	128.1	2.9	128.2	3	125.4	0.7	125.5	0.8
Hearst TS	118	125.5	127.7	1.7	127.7	1.8	126	0.4	126.1	0.5

Table 7: Existing System Voltage Study Results for the D501P Contingency

Notes:

(1) Post-Contingency Flow through S.F T7 = 10 MW North
L/R @ Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4 = 90 MW

(2) Post-Contingency Flow through S.F T7 = 12 MW North
L/R @ Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4 = 90 MW
Little Long G1 absorbing 15 MX post-contingency

Both the IESO and consultant's study results show that on the existing system, post-contingency overvoltage violations exist for the D501P contingency. These violations occur when load is rejected at the Spruce Falls mill to ensure post-contingency power flow limits through the Spruce Falls T7 autotransformer are respected. Overvoltage concerns are mitigated by operating one Moose River Basin generation unit in condenser mode.

Monitored Busses		Pre-Cont Voltage (kV)	*Loss of D501P – Little Long G1 Condensing , No L/R @ Detour Gold* [3]				*Loss of D501P – Little Long G1 Condensing , L//R @ Detour Gold , Detour Line Remains Connected* [4]				*Loss of D501P – Little Long G1 Condensing, L//R @ Detour Gold with Detour Line Rejected* [5]			
Bus Name	Base (kV)		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC	
			kV	kV	kV	kV	kV	%	kV	%	kV	%	kV	%
Hanmer TS	500	532.4	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	530.3	-0.4	530.3	-0.4	530.3	-0.4	530.2	-0.4
Porcupine TS	500	541.2	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	528.9	-2.3	528.8	-2.3	528.8	-2.3	528.6	-2.3
Pinard TS	500	542.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanmer TS	220	247.3	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	246.4	-0.4	246.4	-0.4	246.4	-0.4	246.4	-0.4
Porcupine TS	220	246.1	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	242	-1.7	242	-1.7	242	-1.7	242	-1.7
Pinard TS	220	245.9	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	258.6	5.2	258.7	5.2	249.8	1.6	249.9	1.6
Little Long SS	220	245.1	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	252.9	3.2	253	3.2	247.6	1	247.6	1
Kapuskasing TS	220	240.9	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	247	2.5	247.1	2.6	243.3	1	243.4	1
Spruce Falls TS	220	240.9	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	246.9	2.5	247	2.5	243.2	1	243.3	1
Detour Gold	220	236.2	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	265.6	12.5	265.7	12.5	-	-	-	-
Hunta SS	118	127.9	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	127	-0.7	127.3	-0.5	126.7	-0.9	127	-0.7
Kapuskasing TS	118	124.2	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	126.8	2.1	126.9	2.2	125.4	1	125.5	1
Spruce Falls TS	118	124.1	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	126.8	2.2	126.9	2.2	125.4	1	125.5	1.1
Hearst TS	118	125.3	Diverged	N/A	Diverged	N/A	126.9	1.3	126.9	1.3	126	0.6	126.1	0.6

Table 8: Voltage Study Results for the D501P Contingency with Detour In-Service

Notes:

(3) Post-Contingency Flow through S.F T7 = N/A
L/R @ Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4 = 90 MW

(4) Post-Contingency Flow through S.F T7 = 12 MW North
L/R @ Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4 = 90 MW
L/R @ Detour Gold = 95 MW
Little Long G1 absorbing 45 MX post-contingency

(5) Post-Contingency Flow through S.F T7 = 12 MW North
L/R @ Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4 = 90 MW
L/R @ Detour Gold = 95 MW
Little Long G1 absorbing 16 MX post-contingency

The study results with the proposed facility in-service shows that the incorporation of the proposed facility will not contribute to existing issues. By participating in the Northeast L/R & G/R scheme, sufficient amount of load will exist to obey existing power flow limits at Spruce Falls. Rejection of the Detour 180 km line when all 95 MW of load at Detour is rejected will ensure that post-contingency voltages are manageable with the previous one Moose River Basin generating unit in-service and operating in condenser mode.

The loss of the D501P circuit in the existing system results in post-contingency voltages above the maximum allowable threshold of 250 kV at Pinard and Kapuskasing. This occurs in situations when load at the Spruce Falls facility is high and hydroelectric generation along the Moose River Basin is out of service, requiring load rejection to help maintain the post-contingency power flow limits through the Spruce Falls T7 autotransformer. The incorporation of the Detour Lake 230 kV Mine will not alleviate or contribute to this issue due to the ability to reject the entire Detour facility, including the Detour 180 km tap line. Existing system overvoltage concerns are mitigated by operating one Moose River Basin generation unit in condenser mode for reactive power support. The future system can be operated in the same manner.

The results of the consultant's study also show potential overvoltage concerns when all load behind Detour is lost via the tripping of the main 230 kV Detour breaker. Overvoltage concerns can be mitigated by the remote tripping of the breakers at Pinard TS which will disconnect the facility entirely. The IESO has repeated this study in Table 9 below.

Monitored Busses		Pre-Cont Voltage (kV)	***Loss of Detour 230 kV Bus – Detour Circuit Remains Connected***				***Loss of Detour 230 kV Bus – Detour Circuit Tripped***			
Bus Name	Base (kV)		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC		Pre-ULTC		Post-ULTC	
			kV	%	kV	%	kV	%	kV	%
Hanmer TS	500	532.4	536	0.7	536.4	0.7	534.8	0.4	534.8	0.4
Porcupine TS	500	541.2	548.5	1.4	549.5	1.5	544.8	0.7	544.8	0.7
Pinard TS	500	542.2	552.3	1.9	553.2	2	546.3	0.8	546.3	0.8
Hanmer TS	220	247.3	248.8	0.6	249	0.7	248.3	0.4	248.3	0.4
Porcupine TS	220	246.1	249.1	1.2	247.6	0.6	247.6	0.6	247.6	0.6
Pinard TS	220	245.9	250.9	2	251.2	2.2	247.7	0.7	247.7	0.7
Little Long SS	220	245.1	248.2	1.3	248.4	1.4	246.2	0.5	246.2	0.5
Kapuskasing TS	220	240.9	243.6	1.1	243.7	1.2	242	0.5	242	0.5
Spruce Falls TS	220	240.9	243.5	1.1	243.6	1.1	241.9	0.4	241.9	0.4
Detour Gold	220	236.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hunta SS	118	127.9	129	0.9	129	0.9	128.4	0.4	128.4	0.4
Kapuskasing TS	118	124.2	125.6	1.1	125.6	1.1	124.9	0.5	124.9	0.5
Spruce Falls TS	118	124.1	125.5	1.1	125.6	1.2	124.8	0.6	124.8	0.6
Hearst TS	118	125.3	126.1	0.7	126.2	0.7	125.7	0.3	125.7	0.3

Table 9: Voltage Study Results for the Loss of the Detour 230 kV Bus

To mitigate post-contingency overvoltage concerns at Pinard TS, contingencies that result in the tripping of the main 230 kV Detour breaker, which results in the loss of total load at Detour, must also trip the Detour circuit via the tripping of appropriate breakers at the Pinard 230 kV bus. This will ensure that the line will be disconnected and will not inject reactive power into the Pinard 230 kV bus.

5.8 Modification to the Northeast 115 kV L/R & G/R Scheme

The Northeast 115 kV Load and Generation Rejection Scheme was designed to address the problem of excess and under generation being imposed on the underlying 115kV system under contingency conditions involving the 500 kV, 230 kV and 115 kV systems north of Sudbury.

Due to the large capacity of the 230 kV Detour Lake Mine and its location in the Northeast power system, the 230 kV Detour connection must be added to the NE 115 kV L/R & G/R Scheme to address post-contingency thermal overloading of the H9K circuit, as well as to respect existing post-contingency operating limits at Spruce Falls TS and Ansonville TS. The L/R for Detour Lake should be initiated upon the detection of contingencies involving the D501P and P502X circuits.

North East 115 kV L/R & G/R Scheme			
OUTPUT: CONTROL ACTIONS		INPUT: CONTINGENCY SIGNALS	
		P502X	D501P
	Trip Entire Detour Facility (including 180 km line) *new*	X	X
	Trip Detour T1 Transformer *new*	X	X
	Trip Detour T3 Transformer *new*	X	X

Figure 8: Modifications to the Northeast 115 kV L/R & G/R Scheme

Tripping of the the T1 or T3 transformers will result in the rejection of the process line located behind each respective transformer. This will results in the rejection of approximately 32 MW load each and will provide smaller steps and more modularity in situations where load rejection is required.

In situations where large amounts of load rejection is required, the entire Detour facility can be rejected. This will result in the rejection of 95 MW of load. To ensure post-contingency voltages are manageable in the post-L/R system, the 180 km Detour line should be rejected as well. This will ensure that there are no reactive power injections at Pinard 230 kV from the charging capacitance of the new Detour line.

Rejection of the T2 transformer individually is not possible as it will reject all critical load at the Detour Mine. This will result in the gradual shutdown of all processes and load at the mine.

The proposed 230 kV Detour Lake Mine must participate in the North East 115 kV L/R & G/R Special Protection Scheme to address post-contingency thermal overloading of the H9K circuit, as well as to respect existing post-contingency operating limits at Spruce Falls TS and Ansonville TS. The facility must be able to be selected for L/R for the loss of the D501P and P502X circuits.

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DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

SYSTEM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR

DETOUR LAKE GOLD MINE PROJECT

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REVISION HISTORY

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This report was prepared exclusively for Detour Gold Corporation and the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) by AMEC Americas Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of AMEC Inc. The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in AMEC's services and is based on:

- information available at the time of preparation,
- data supplied by outside sources, and
- the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report.

This report is intended to be used by Detour Gold Corporation and the IESO, subject to the terms and conditions of the contract with AMEC. Other use of, or reliance on, this report by a third party is at that party's sole risk.

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1.0 SUMMARY

In summary, this study found that the Detour Gold Mine project has minimal impact on the IESO controlled grid.

The following requirements are necessary to ensure compliance with the Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria, the Ontario Market Rules, and conditions and exemptions specified by the IESO.

- Whenever the Detour Gold 230 kV circuit breaker is automatically tripped, the 230 kV circuit breaker at Pinard TS needs to be tripped simultaneously via a transfer trip signal.
- The IESO will maintain a minimum voltage of 230 kV at Pinard TS.
- The IESO will accept the operation of the Detour Gold main 230 kV bus at voltages below 220 kV and above 250 kV.
- The operation and control of reactive power devices at the Detour Gold facility must perform as detailed in the SIA application. Based on operational experience, if the reactive power system performance of the facility at the point of connection is not acceptable, then it shall be altered in order to achieve required performance.
- Control measures need to be in place to reduce the transmission line over loading identified in Table C2 to their long term emergency ratings for post contingency loss of 500 kV transmission lines D501P and P502X.
- The Detour Gold load needs to be incorporated into the existing Special Protection Systems.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Detour Gold Corporation (Detour Gold) is proposing to develop a gold mine in north-eastern Ontario, north east of Island Falls. The project will connect to the 230 kV transmission system at Pinard TS through a new 180 km transmission line. The study for the connection of the Detour Lake gold mine has been performed in two stages. During the project construction phase, the Detour Lake Project will be connected to Hydro One's 115 kV transmission line C3H. The Detour Gold 115 kV transmission line will travel from the mine site to a new 115 kV switching station, called Island Falls SS, on line C3H. This line will be designed for 230 kV, but will be operated at 115 kV during the construction stage of the mine. This connection was studied under CAA 2010-380 and looked at a peak 20 MW construction load for the project. The present study looks at the connection of the Detour Gold facility through an extension of the line from Island Falls SS into Pinard TS with a peak load of 95 MW. The 142 km line from the initial connection at Island Falls will be extended 38 km north to Pinard TS and operated at 230 kV.

The purpose of this System Impact Assessment is to examine the impact that the proposed new load facility and transmission line with a 230 kV connection at Pinard TS will have on local transmission facilities and test its compliance with the IESO Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria (ORTAC)[1]. This study looks at the short circuit contribution of the facility, steady state voltages, power flows, point of interconnection power factor, thermal ratings, switching studies, and transient voltages during various system contingency outages. These cases are defined in section 5.0.

The study was completed using Siemens Power Technologies Inc., Power System Simulator (PSS/E), version 30.2 analysis software, in accordance with IESO requirements detailed in ORTAC. An initial model of the Ontario transmission system, preloaded with the base conditions detailed in section 3.1, was provided by the IESO and was used to determine the impact of the proposed Detour Lake facility on the existing system.

[1] http://www.ieso.ca/imoweb/pubs/marketAdmin/IMO_REQ_0041_TransmissionAssessmentCriteria.pdf

3.0 EXISTING SYSTEM

Detour Gold is proposing to connect the Detour Lake Project to the 230 kV transmission system at Pinard TS in the northeast region of Ontario. A single line diagram of the northeast region showing the connection of the Detour Lake Gold Mine is included in Appendix A, Figure A1.

Pinard TS is a 500 kV to 230 kV transformer station. The 500 kV circuit D501P connects Pinard TS to Porcupine TS. Other 230 kV circuits extend from Pinard TS including line L20D to Little Long, H22D to Harmon, and R21D to Abitibi Canyon. The closest generation facilities to the Detour Lake mine are Abitibi Canyon G2 and G3 hydraulic units. These units are assumed to be operating in condenser mode for the purposes of this study. Little Long unit 1 is also assumed to be in condenser mode for the execution of a specific load flow contingency and is otherwise out of service. For the purposes of this study, all other hydraulic generation is assumed to be out of service, and all local thermal generation is assumed to be in service.

The IESO has provided two bases cases for assessing the impact of the Detour Gold facility on the IESO controlled grid (ICG), a winter 2009-2010 flow north case with maximum forecasted load in the northeast, and a winter 2009-2010 flow north case with minimum forecasted load in the northeast.

The base case, used for the execution of the contingencies defined in this report, looks at the flow north winter 2009-2010 case for maximum load with almost all hydraulic generation assumed to be out of service, and all local thermal generation assumed to be in service.

The power factor case examines the steady state impact of Detour Gold on the system with minimum load in the northeast with power flowing north. This case was only used to study the power factor performance of the facility at the ICG connection point for various operating loads.

3.1 BASE CASE CONFIGURATION – FLOW NORTH WINTER 2009-2010 (MAXIMUM FORECAST LOAD OF 1475 MW)

The basis for the contingencies outlined in section 5 of this assessment is the IESO flow north winter 2009-2010 system model, win09_10-FN730-DetourStudy, with the following changes or additions made to the Northeast Ontario area. These changes were defined by the IESO in the SIA Technical Study for Detour Gold 230 kV Connection Scope of Work.

- The base assumptions are per Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria (ORTAC);
- Coincident peak load for the area will be as forecast at project's in-service date, and up to 10 years into the future, based on median growth forecast (normal weather);
- Power factor at existing load facilities is assumed to be 0.90;
- Power factor at the Detour Lake Project facility is determined by the load distribution in Table 4-2;
- Load at Detour Gold is modelled as a mix of constant MVA and current dependent, with a load model representative of the actual load (see Table 4-2);
- Load is modelled as constant MVA for steady state thermal studies (with the exception of the load at Detour Gold);
- Load is modelled as voltage dependent for post contingency, pre-ULTC and transient performance (with the exception of the load at Detour Gold);
- Load is modelled as constant MVA for pre-contingency and post-contingency, post-ULTC (with the exception of the load at Detour Gold);

- All existing transmission facilities are assumed to be in service, except during specified contingencies;
- Transmission thermal ratings are as per Hydro One's specifications;
- Flow North transfer is 730 MW (without Detour Gold);
- Coincident peak load conditions for northeastern Ontario is 1475 MW, not including the Detour facility;
- All local area thermal generation is in-service (TCPL Kapuskasing, Calstock CGS, TCPL Tunis, NP Cochrane);
- Abitibi Canyon generating units G2 and G3 are operating in condenser mode, all other local area hydraulic units are out of service (Harmon GS, Kipling GS, Little Long GS, Smoky Falls GS, Otter Rapids GS, Abitibi Canyon G1, G4 & G5);
- Pinard 230 kV reactors are in-service;
- Porcupine 230 kV SVC and Kirkland Lake 115 kV SVC are in-service;
- Series compensation of X503E and X504E lines are in-service;
- All system autotransformer ULTCs which operate in manual mode are locked during post contingency post-ULTC using the script provided by the IESO;
- Switch shunts are always locked; and
- For the transient analysis, an acceleration factor (ACC) of 0.5 and a delta time step (DELT) of 0.001 were used for all cases.

3.2 POWER FACTOR CASE CONFIGURATION – FLOW NORTH WINTER 2009-2010 (MINIMUM FORECAST LOAD OF 1040 MW)

The flow north winter 2009-2010 case with a minimum forecast load of 1040 MW, win09_10-NE_Demand_1040MW, has been provided by the IESO for assessing the impact of the Detour Gold facility on the system voltages and the Detour Gold load power factor at the ICG connection point. This case is based on the same conditions as for the base case model, except for the following:

- Northeast load is set to 1040 MW;
- One Little Long unit in condenser mode;
- Carmichael Falls and Nagagami generation in service;
- Abitibi Canyon G2, Aubrey Falls G1 and G2 generation out of service; and
- Flow North transfer is 344 MW (without Detour Gold);

4.0 PROPOSED SYSTEM

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF DETOUR LAKE CONNECTION

The Detour Lake Project will be connected to Hydro One Network Inc.'s Pinard TS by a 180 km transmission line built by Detour Gold Corporation. Connecting the project to Pinard TS will require a 38 km extension of the 142 km transmission line built for the construction stage of the project that is between the Detour Lake Project main substation and Island Falls SS. The positive sequence impedances for both sections of the new 180 km line are shown in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1: New Transmission Line Positive Sequence Impedance

	Impedance	
Section	L1	L2
Length	142 km	38 km
R	11.36 Ohms	3.04 Ohms
X	69.2 Ohms	18.5 Ohms
B	0.000474 Mhos	0.000127 Mhos

Emergency power for the project will be supplied by back-up generators on site. These generators will not be paralleled with the IESO grid.

4.2 DETOUR LAKE PROJECT SYSTEM MODEL

4.2.1 Detour Lake Transformers

The Detour Lake Project will have a peak load of 95 MW distributed across three 230-13.8 kV transformers in accordance with the single line drawings and information provided by Detour Gold. A single line diagram of the Detour Lake Project configuration and local system facilities is shown in Appendix A, Figure A2.

The project main substation, will be equipped with three 230 kV to 13.8 kV, 42/56/70(78) MVA, ONAN/ONAF/ONAF, wye-delta transformers (T1, T2, T3), each with a positive sequence impedance of 8.5% on a 42 MVA base. These transformers are each equipped with an under load tap changer of +/- 12.5% with 23 steps. Transformer T2 is different than T1 and T3 in that it has a split HV winding to allow the transformer to step down from 115 kV to 13.8 kV when it supplies the construction load of the project from the 115 kV Island Falls SS. T2 goes into service under SIA study CAA 2010-380. T1 and T3 go into service when the full load under this study goes online. Transformers T1, T2 and T3 each supply a 13.8 kV bus to be operated at 14.2 kV. Additional transformers step down the voltage from 13.8 kV to 4.16 kV and 4.16 kV to 600 V. An impedance of 5.75% was assumed for these other transformers.

4.2.2 Detour Lake Load

The load distribution for the mine is listed in Table 4-2. The largest loads in the project are the two Ball Mills and two SAG Mills, each with two 10,000 HP motors. The mills are connected at 13.8 kV as loads on T1 and T3. The two motors for each mill are connected to the 13.8 kV bus through an 18,000 kVA variable frequency active front end drive with three 13.8 kV to 2.8 kV transformers. Each drive transformer has an impendence of 10.89% on a 19,602 MVA base.

According to the Detour Gold SIA Application Control Scheme for on Load Tap Changer and Reactive Compensation Devices, each drive is capable of continuously supplying reactive power up to +/- 7.5 MVAr to the 13.8 kV network for variations in the drive over the entire speed range, voltage range of 12.5 to 15.2 kV, and load range of 0 to 15 MW, and is modelled as such. The four mill drives are each set to produce the maximum output of 7.5 MVAr. The active front end drives limit the inrush current and also allow for a gradual start of the motors, taking approximately 90 seconds to reach rated speed.

The motors with the largest inrush current are the two 4.16 kV 2500 HP squirrel cage feed pump motors. These motors are started directly across the line and are the motors used in the motor starting transient voltage study.

The Detour Lake Project facility has been modelled per the Detour Lake Project single line diagrams included with the SIA application and information from Detour Gold Inc. During pre contingency and post contingency power flow simulations, the load distribution at the Detour Gold mine remained unchanged as a mix of constant MVA and constant impedance, as shown in Table 4-2, in pre-contingency, post contingency pre-ULTC, and post contingency post-ULTC simulations. The loads in the remainder of the system were modelled as constant MVA in pre-contingency and post-contingency post-ULTC conditions and as voltage dependent loads in post-contingency pre-ULTC conditions as per the ORTAC requirements. System modelling settings not described in this report are as provided by the IESO. Refer to section 3.0.

Table 4-2: Detour Gold Load Distribution

Bus #	Name	Constant Active Power (PL)	Constant Reactive Power (QL)	Constant Load Impedance (YP)
170011	'DG_BAM1'	14.200	-8.860	0.000
170012	'DG_SAG1'	12.700	-8.650	0.000
170031	'DG_BAM2'	14.200	-8.860	0.000
170032	'DG_SAG2'	12.700	-8.650	0.000
170041	'DG_FDPUMP1'	0.600	0.700	0.000
170042	'DG_MTRS1'	4.100	4.200	0.000
170043	'DG_MCC1'	0.400	0.900	0.400
170051	'DG_FDPUMP2'	0.800	0.900	0.000
170052	'DG_MTRS2'	4.100	4.300	0.000
170053	'DG_MCC2'	0.250	0.500	0.250
170071	'DG_PLT_LD1'	4.480	2.800	1.920
170072	'DG_INFRA_LD1'	1.950	1.900	1.950
170073	'DG_MINE_LD1'	4.500	3.500	0.000
170081	'DG_PLT_LD2'	4.480	2.800	1.920
170082	'DG_INFRA_LD2'	1.950	1.900	1.950
170083	'DG_MINE_LD2'	4.500	3.500	0.000

The load also includes two 15 MVAr reactors each with a 10 MVAr tap that can automatically be adjusted. One reactor is connected to the T1 13.8 kV bus and the other to the T3 13.8 kV bus. The reactors are off line when the facility is operating at full load. Detour Gold has defined the minimum load scenarios for the facility and an operating scheme for the reactors. Refer to section 6.7 Power Factor Analysis for the analysis of the reactor control scheme for Detour Gold load.

The IESO prefers that the facility be operated such that the power factor at the ICG connection is between unity power factor and 0.9 power factor lagging. This will ensure that the Detour Gold facility has minimal impact on the voltage at Pinard TS.

5.0 SYSTEM STUDY PARAMETERS

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY CASES

The addition of the Detour Lake project to the 230 kV transmission system was studied under normal conditions and IESO specified contingencies, which are detailed in Table 5-1. Computer simulations included short circuit analysis, thermal analysis, steady state voltage analysis, transient voltage analysis, switching studies covering line outages, motor starting and line switching, and power factor analysis at the point of interconnection. The cases are summarized below and were performed on the winter 2009-2010 system models provided by the IESO. A more detailed description of these contingencies can be found in Appendix B, Table B1. Note all area hydraulic generation was out of service, except for the units operating as synchronous condensers, for all of these contingencies.

The IESO has committed to maintain a minimum voltage of 230 kV at Pinard TS and all studies are based on this commitment.

Table 5-1: Summary of Study Cases

	Case	Detour Lake In-Service	Contingency
Short Circuit Analysis	A1	Yes	Three phase fault at point of connection in 230 kV Pinard TS
	A2	Yes	Line to ground fault at point of connection in 230 kV Pinard TS
Thermal Analysis	B1	No	No contingency, Detour not in service
	B2	Yes	No contingency, Detour in service
	B3	Yes	Loss of 500 kV transmission line D501P (see C1)
	B4	Yes	Loss of 230 kV transmission line L21S (see C5)
	B5	Yes	Loss of 115 kV transmission line H9K (see C6)
Steady State Voltage Analysis	C1	Yes	Loss of 500 kV Transmission Line D501P, with load rejection at Spruce Falls TMP 3 &4, loss of the entire Detour Gold load including and excluding the project 230 kV transmission line, partial load rejection at Detour Gold
	C2	Yes	Loss of 500 kV transmission line P502X with load rejection at Spruce Falls TMP 3 &4, Abitibi Consolidated, Timmins TS, loss of the entire Detour Gold with and without the project 230 kV transmission line, partial load rejection at Detour Gold
	C3	Yes	Loss of 500 kV transmission line X503E
	C4	Yes	Loss of 500 kV transmission line X504E
	C5	Yes	Loss of 230 kV transmission line L21S with load rejection at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4
	C6	Yes	Loss of 115 kV transmission line H9K
	C7	Yes	Loss of entire Detour Gold project, including and excluding the project 230 kV transmission line
	C8	Yes	Loss of largest reactive resource at Detour

Transient Voltage Analysis	D1	Yes	Starting of motor with largest system voltage impact at the Detour Gold project
Switching Study	E1	Yes	Detour Gold transmission line from Pinard TS to main bus switching into service.
Power Factor Analysis	F1	Yes	Power factor performance of facility at point of connection.

5.2 SYSTEM CONSTRAINTS

The system voltages for both continuous operation and immediately following a contingency must be within the ranges specified in ORTAC. These are given in Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2: ORTAC Acceptable System Voltages

	Nominal Bus Voltage	500 kV	230 kV	115 kV	Transformer Stations (e.g. 44, 27.6, & 13.8 kV)
Pre-Contingency Voltage Limits	Maximum continuous	550 kV	250 kV[2]	127 kV[1]	106%
	Minimum continuous	490 kV	220 kV[2]	113 kV	98%
Voltage Changes Immediately Following a Contingency	% Voltage change pre-ULTC	10%	10%	10%	10%
	% Voltage change post-ULTC	10%	10%	10%	5%
	Maximum value	550 kV	250 kV	127 kV	112% of nominal
	Minimum value	470 kV	207 kV	108 kV	88% of nominal

[1] From Chapter 4 of the Market Rules, Appendix 4.1: "In northern Ontario, the maximum continuous voltage for the 115 kV system can be as high as 132 kV."
[2] The IESO has agree that Detour may operate their 230 kV bus at both higher (270 kV) and lower (210 kV) voltages, since it is an isolated, radial facility with no other network elements connected to it.

The Ontario Resource and Transmission Assessment Criteria (ORTAC) requires that all line and equipment loads be within their continuous ratings with all elements in service, and within their long-term emergency (LTE) ratings with one element out of service. Lines and equipment may be loaded up to their short term emergency (STE) ratings immediately following the contingencies, provided that the system can be re-dispatched by performing or implementing switching or control actions to reduce the loading to the long-term emergency ratings.

In addition to these thermal and voltage requirements, post-contingency power flow constraints exist for some contingencies. Refer to section 6.3 Steady State Voltage Analysis, for power flow constraints.

6.0 IMPACT ON THE IESO-CONTROLLED GRID

6.1 SHORT CIRCUIT ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the short circuit assessment is to evaluate the maximum short circuit current contribution of the Detour Gold project into the IESO-Controlled Grid. Pre-contingency voltages are assumed to be at maximum levels and all local generation resources are in-service.

The Ball Mill and SAG Mill 10,000 HP synchronous motors do not contribute to the short circuit current from the Detour Gold facility because they are connected to the system through active front end variable frequency drives that block fault current from flowing into the system. There is no fault contribution from these motors, or their drives, on the line side of the drives.

The fault contribution of the Detour Gold project was calculated for both a three phase fault and a line-to-ground fault in the transmission system at Pinard TS. Both symmetrical and asymmetrical values were determined. The results are summarized in the Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1: Detour Gold Short Circuit Contribution Assessment Results

Case	Description	Symmetrical Current (Amps rms)		Asymmetrical Current (Amps rms)
A1	Three-phase fault	389		559
A2	Line-to-ground fault	**Ia**	**$3I_0$**	
		427	508	730

6.2 STEADY STATE THERMAL ANALYSIS

The steady state thermal assessment determines the impact of Detour Lake on the thermal ratings of the existing transmission facilities. The analysis includes an evaluation of the pre-contingency thermal impact on the 230 kV transmission line L21S and 115 kV transmission line H9K before the Detour Lake project is in service (Case B1), a comparison of the flows on the existing system with Detour Lake project connected (Case B2), the current flows for the loss of transmission line D501P (Case B3), the current flows for the loss of transmission line L21S (Case B4), and the current flows for the loss of transmission line H9K (Case B5).

All local area thermal generation was assumed to be in-service for the thermal analysis, while local area hydraulic generation was out of service, with the exception of Abitibi Canyon generating units G2 and G3 that are operating in synchronous condenser mode.

A summary of the thermal analysis on transmission lines L21S and H9K is shown in Appendix C2. Over current issues were identified with case C1E involving the partial load rejection of Detour Gold with the loss of transmission line D501P. The current exceeds the LTE rating in some sections of transmission line H9K. The IESO will determine if it has control measures in place to reduce the loading in these contingencies to the long term emergency ratings post contingency.

6.3 STEADY STATE VOLTAGE ANALYSIS

The steady state voltage analysis examines the effect of the Detour Lake project on the voltage performance of the system during different contingencies identified in Table 5-1 and defined in more detail in Appendix C, Table C1. Loads in the IESO system were modelled as voltage dependent for

post contingency pre-ULTC, and constant MVA for pre-contingency and post contingency post-ULTC. Loads at Detour Gold were modelled as indicated in Table 4-2 at all times. A table summarizing the voltage performance of relevant nearby buses for these contingencies is shown in Appendix C, Table C3. The contingencies were executed with Detour's 230 kV transmission line both in service and out of service where load rejection at Detour Gold Mine was required.

The following cases presented steady state voltage issues, however these cases comply with ORTAC when issues with the IESO base case are resolved or the Detour Gold transmission line is tripped as part of the contingencies:

- Case C1 involving the loss of line D501P
- Case C7 involving the loss of the entire Detour Gold facility.

The execution of contingency C1, involving the loss of the 500 kV transmission line D501P including the Pinard 500 / 230 kV autotransformers and its reactors and load rejection at Spruce Falls and Detour Gold, presented some issues with system voltage compliance with ORTAC. The IESO base model as provided, case C1A, did not meet ORTAC requirements before the addition of the Detour Gold to the model for this contingency with voltages in the nearby 230 kV system exceeding 260 kV. This implied that the execution of the contingency with the project transmission excluded from the load rejection at Detour, case C1A-1, and with the project line included in the load rejection of Detour, Case C1A-2, would further impact the voltages in the system. In fact, the steady state load flow contingency in C1A-1 resulted in unacceptably high voltages. Load rejection of Spruce Falls and only the Detour Gold load, and not tripping the Detour Gold 230 kV transmission line, resulted in extremely high voltages, well over 300 kV, at several locations.

In light of this, an additional case, C1B, with modifications to the IESO base case provided was requested by the IESO to ensure the base model would comply with ORTAC. For case C1B, Little Long unit 1 was placed into condenser mode. The system without Detour Gold mine then demonstrated that it could meet ORTAC requirements for the execution of contingency C1. The system voltages outside of Detour Gold Mine also complied with ORTAC requirements for the cases when Detour was connected to the system and contingency C1 was executed with the line included in the load rejection at Detour (case C1B-2) There were, however, over voltage issues when the contingency was executed and the Detour 230 kV line was kept in service (case C1B-1). It is recommended that rejection of the Detour Gold mine load include the Detour 230 kV line by tripping the circuit breaker at Pinard TS. Further, whenever the Detour Gold Mine 230 kV circuit breaker automatically opens, the circuit breaker at Pinard TS should automatically be tripped as well.

Contingency C7, the steady state load flow contingency involving the loss of the entire Detour load, resulted in a high 500 kV system voltage at Pinard and a high 230 kV system voltage at Detour Gold for the scenario when the Detour Gold 230 kV transmission line is not tripped at the same time that the loads at Detour Gold are lost / tripped (case C7A). If the line is tripped when the contingency is executed (C7B), then there are no over voltage issues.

All other system voltages remained within acceptable limits, as defined in ORTAC, for all other contingencies studied, and have minimal impact on the IESO controlled grid. Contingency C1 meets the ORTAC requirements with the implementation of the IESO suggestion of placing Little Long Unit 1 in condenser mode or adding reactive load to the 230 kV bus at Pinard. Based on cases C1A-1, C1B-1 and C7A, if the Detour Gold facility is lost / tripped, the 180 km transmission line for the project must also be tripped to comply with ORTAC requirements.

6.3.1 Historic Voltage Operating Extremes at 230 kV Pinard TS

Historically, the voltage at Pinard TS can reach a minimum of 230 kV and a maximum of 255 kV. The voltage at the Detour Gold Mine main 230 kV bus can be as low as 210 kV when the voltage at Pinard TS is at 220 kV. To ensure that the Detour Gold Main 230 kV bus can meet ORTAC requirements, the operating voltage at Pinard TS must be no lower than 230 kV. The IESO has committed to maintaining a minimum voltage of 230 kV at Pinard TS.

The IESO has also permitted Detour Gold to operate their 230 kV bus below 220 kV and above 250 kV to facilitate the control of the power factor at the ICG connection between unity power factor and 0.9 pf lagging. Refer to section 6.7 Power Factor Analysis, for a discussion on the power factor requirements at the ICG connection point for Detour Gold.

6.4 STEADY STATE POWER FLOW CONSTRAINTS

In addition to the voltage and thermal analysis, there are also post-contingency power flow constraints that need to be met. The constraints defined by the IESO are summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Power Flow Constraints

Contingency	Constraints
C1	Between 50 MWs north (115 to 230 kV) and 75 MWs south on Spruce Falls transformer T7 Between 80 MWs into and 80 MWs out of Hunta on transmission line H9K
C2	Between 75 MWs into and 40 MWs out of Ansonville on transmission lines A8K and A9K
C5	Between 80 MWs into and 20 MWs out of Hunta on transmission line H9K Less than 40 MWs from 115 kV side to 230 kV side through Spruce Falls T7

Power flow on transmission lines H9K, L21S, A8K, A9K, and through Spruce Falls transformer T7 were recorded for all contingencies in the table presented in Appendix C, Table C4.

Power flow issues were identified for cases C1E, the loss of transmission line D501P with only partial load rejection at Detour Gold, and C2C, the loss of transmission line P502X with only partial load rejection at Detour Gold. Case C1E exceeded the power flow constraints for sections of the transmission line H9K and the constraints on the Spruce Falls transformer T7. Case C2C exceeded the total power flow constraint for transmission lines A8K and A9K.

No other power flow issues were identified.

6.5 TRANSIENT VOLTAGE ANALYSIS

The dynamic performance of the Detour project during contingency scenarios was examined in the transient voltage analysis. The motor starting case of the 2500 HP feed pump induction motor was defined as the worst case transient motor starting study. The starting of the Mill 10,000 HP synchronous motors are not considered to have a severe impact on the system as a result of their connection to the system through active front end drives. There is no significant inrush current on the line side of the Mill drives during start up, as the motor accelerates to rated speed over a 90 second period with a maximum current of 140% at the end of start up.

The 2500 HP feed pump induction motor was modelled using PSS/E dynamics model CIM5BL. The CIM5BL model parameters were developed using the PSS/E IMD motor parameters utility using the

starting, breakdown, and load characteristics of the feed pump motors provided by Detour Gold. The model parameters and IMD torque speed curve are included in Appendix C. The loads at Detour Gold were modelled as indicated in Table 4-2.

The transient analysis results can be seen in the graphs presented in Appendix E.

No transient voltage or stability issues were identified.

6.6 STEADY STATE SWITCHING STUDIES

Switching studies examine the conditions in a power system just after a sudden disturbance such as a motor starting or line switching. The steady state switching study for Detour Gold examined the voltage rise resulting from the 180 km Detour Gold mine transmission line being switched into service with the three 230 kV transformers disconnected from the 230 kV Detour Gold bus.

A table summarizing the voltage performance of relevant nearby buses for this study can be found in Appendix F. The procedure described in Chapter 9: Switching Studies of the PSS/E manual was used for these switching study cases.

The switching study voltage changes are acceptable for the energization of the Detour 230 kV transmission line.

6.7 POWER FACTOR ANALYSIS

The power factor performance of Detour Gold at the ICG point of connection was studied. The Market Rules require that a proponent connecting to the transmission system maintain a power factor of between 0.9 leading and 0.9 lagging at the ICG point of connection. This study examines the power factor performance of Detour Gold for different load scenarios ranging from a fully loaded facility at 95 MWs, 0.99 pf to a minimum load of 5 MWs at 0.85 pf.

Table 6-3: Detour Gold Minimum Load Variations

Load (MW)	Power Factor (MVAr)
95	0.99
25	0.87
12	0.87
5	0.85

In order to comply with the power factor requirements, Detour Gold will use two 15 MVAr reactors with one connected to the secondary of transformer T1 and the other to the secondary of transformer T3. Each reactor has a tap at 10 MVAr that can be automatically switched between 10 MVArs and 15 MVArs as required. The combination of reactors will be able to provide the following steps of MVAr load: 10 MVAr, 15 MVAr, 20 MVAr, 25 MVAr and 30 MVAr.

Detour Gold has presented the following operation scheme for the reactors at Detour Gold.

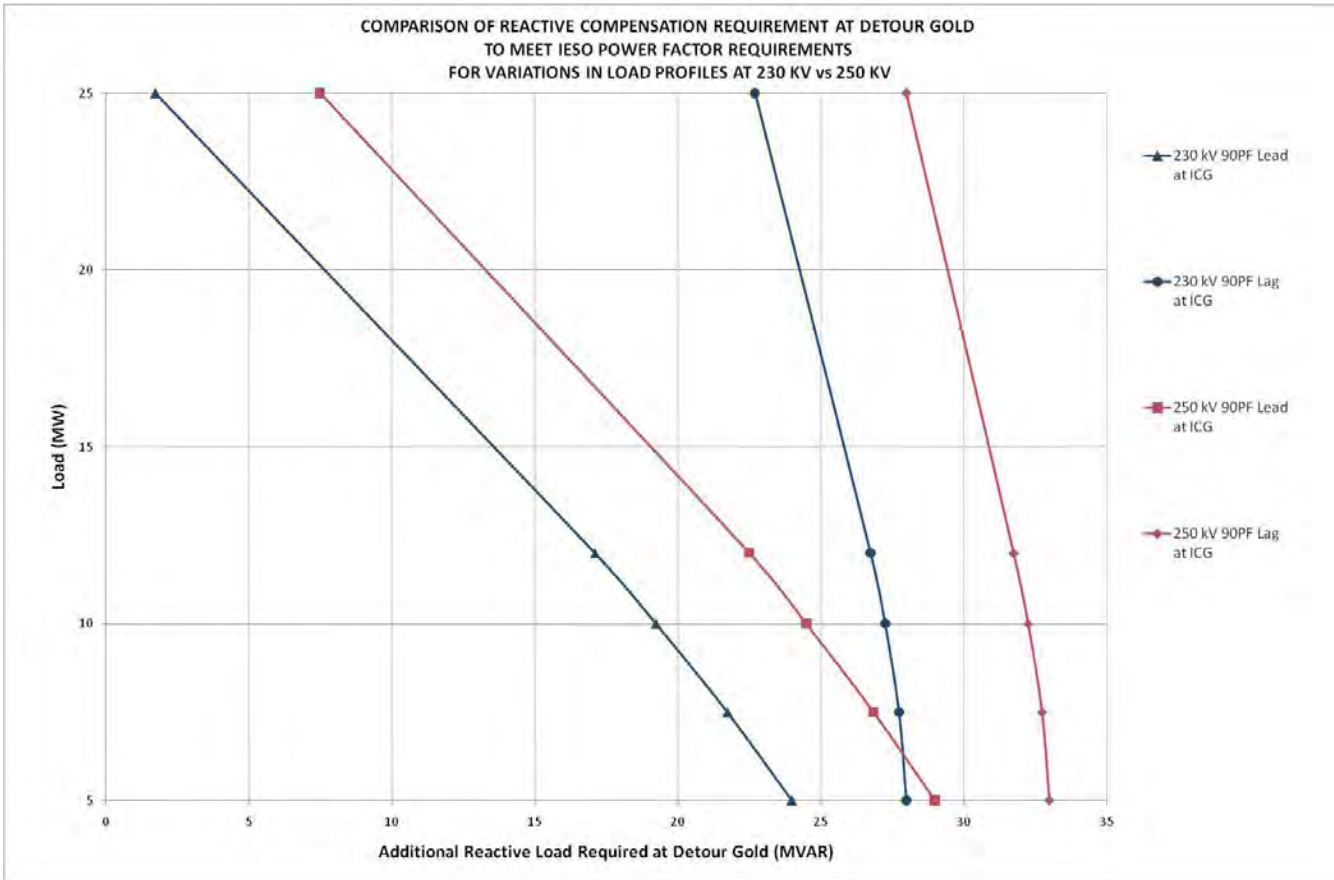
Table 6-4: Reactors Operating Modes

	230 kV at Pinard		250 kV at Pinard	
Load (MW)	**Reactors (MVArs)**	**Drives (MVArs)**	**Reactors (MVArs)**	**Drives (MVArs)**
5	25	0	30	0
12	25	0	25	0
25	15	0	15	0
95	0	7.5	0	7.5

The following figure depicts the additional reactive load required to maintain a power factor of 0.9 leading to 0.9 lagging at the ICG point of connection at Pinard TS 230 kV bus for voltage variations at Pinard TS between 230 kV and 250 kV. It is important to note that when the bus voltage at Pinard TS is at 230 kV, operating at a power factor of 0.9 lagging pushes the 230 kV bus voltage at Detour to below 220 kV. In addition, the IESO prefers that Detour Gold not export MVArs into the Pinard TS 230 kV bus, essentially operating within a power factor range of unity to 0.9 lagging. The IESO will permit Detour Gold to operate its 230 kV bus at voltages below 220 kV and above 250 kV when necessary. The automatic tap changing range of the Detour Gold main transformers will allow the facility to operate at supply voltages between about 210 kV and 270 kV.

The proposed operation of the reactors at Detour is in agreement with the results of Figure 6-1, derived from the results in Table G2 and Table G3, which can also be found in Appendix G.

Figure 6-1: Reactive Power Requirements at Detour Gold



The IESO may request changes in the reactor switching mode and the operation of the mill drives for VAr control once more experience is gained from monitoring the power factor performance of the facility at the ICG.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

These conclusions are based on the following assumptions. First, the IESO will maintain a minimum voltage of 230 kV at Pinard TS. This ensures that the voltage at Detour Gold will meet the ORTAC 230 kV system requirements and remain at or above 220 kV when the voltage at Pinard is no lower than 230 kV when the Detour load is operating at unity to 0.9 leading power factor. To operate between a unity to 0.9 lagging power factor, the IESO will permit Detour Gold to operate below 220 kV. Second, the Detour Gold Mine Ball and Sag Mill drives will provide reactive power support as indicated in the "Control Scheme for on tap changer and reactive compensation devices" document in the SIA application for this study. Third, Detour Gold will install reactors and operate them as describe in its SIA application to ensure compliance with the power factor requirements at the ICG point of connection for this study.

The impact of the Detour Gold Mine project on the IESO grid was studied during line outage contingencies, motor starting and line switching. This study looked at the short circuit contribution of the facility, steady state voltages, power flows, thermal ratings, switching studies, power factor study and transient voltages during various system contingencies. This study and simulation results indicate that the addition of the proposed 95 MW Detour Gold Mine load to Pinard TS at 230 kV, through a 180 km transmission line, will meet the requirements defined in ORTAC and not have an adverse impact on the IESO controlled grid provided that the Pinard to Detour transmission line is simultaneously tripped with the Detour load in the appropriate contingencies. This conclusion is based on the system configuration and contingencies detailed in section 5 System Study Parameters.

For steady state analysis, all voltages remained within acceptable ORTAC limits following the contingencies studied in section 5 System Study Parameters, with the exception of the steady state voltage contingencies defined in case C1 and C7. The application of Contingency C1 on the IESO system, without the addition of Detour Gold, does not meet ORTAC requirements at the 230 kV system voltages in the area of the Pinard TS exceed 260 kV. To overcome this issue, and have the IESO base model with the simulation of contingency C1 comply with ORTAC requirements, the IESO recommends placing Little Long Unit 1 in synchronous condenser mode. Contingencies involving the partial load rejection at Detour Gold with the loss of D501P (case C1E) and partial load rejection at Detour Gold with the loss P502X (case C2C) did not meet ORTAC requirements due to power flow constraint and line rating violations. Contingencies that kept the Detour Gold line in service while rejecting the entire load at the facility did not meet ORTAC requirements as well. Once Detour Gold is in service, it is recommended that the Pinard to Detour Gold Mine transmission line be automatically tripped in the event that the 230 kV circuit breaker at Detour Gold is automatically opened.

In addition to the steady state voltage analysis, there are thermal and post-contingency power flow limit violations for contingencies related to the loss of D501P and post-contingency power flow limit violations related to the loss of P502X where only part of the Detour Load is rejected. These study results are listed in Appendix C, Tables C2 and C4. The partial load rejection at Detour Gold for these cases does not pose voltage issues but does pose thermal and power flow constraints concerns. The IESO will determine if it has control measures in place to reduce the over loading in these contingencies to the long term emergency ratings or whether alternative measures are required.

For the transient motor starting analysis, no transient voltage or stability issues were identified. These study results complied with the ORTAC requirements and the transient responses are attached in Appendix E, Figures E1 to E10.

The switching study examined the energization of the Pinard TS to Detour Gold Mine 230 kV transmission line. The study results are listed in Appendix F, Table F1 and comply with the IESO Market Rules, Appendix 4.4 Reference 1.

The power factor analysis of the connection and operation of Detour Gold indicates that reactive load is needed to comply with the power factor requirements of the IESO at the point of connection at Pinard TS. The proposed reactors will provide the necessary reactive load to comply with the power factor requirements at the ICG point of connection down to a minimum load of 5 MW at 0.85 pf. The IESO prefers that the facility operate between unity and 0.9 pf lagging and will allow the facility to operate below 220 kV.

APPENDICES

A FIGURES

B PSS/E MODEL DATA

C STEADY STATE ANALYSIS RESULTS SUMMARY TABLES

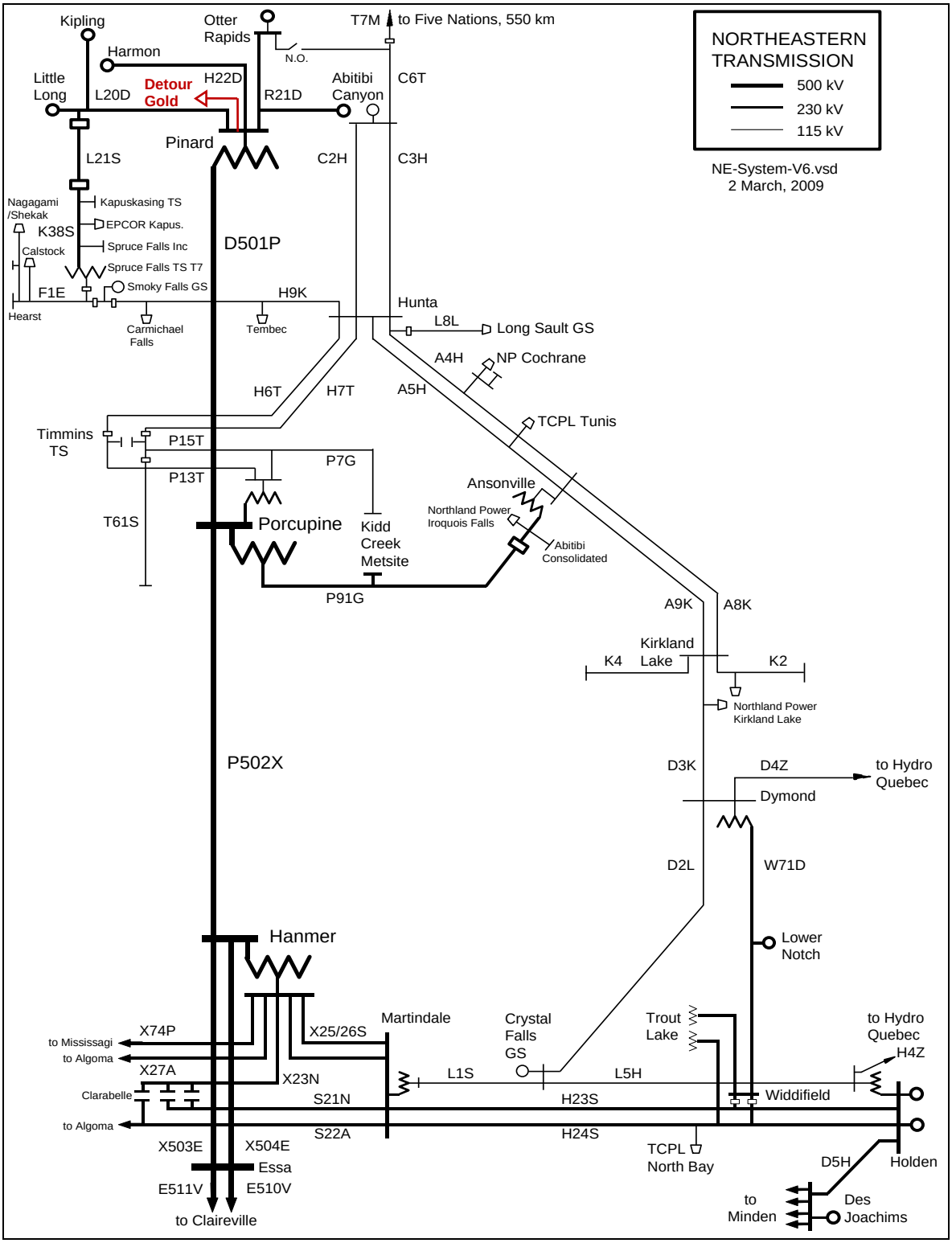
D LOAD FLOW RESULTS

E TRANSIENT VOTLAGE ANALYSIS RESULTS GRAPHS

F SWITCHING STUDY RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE

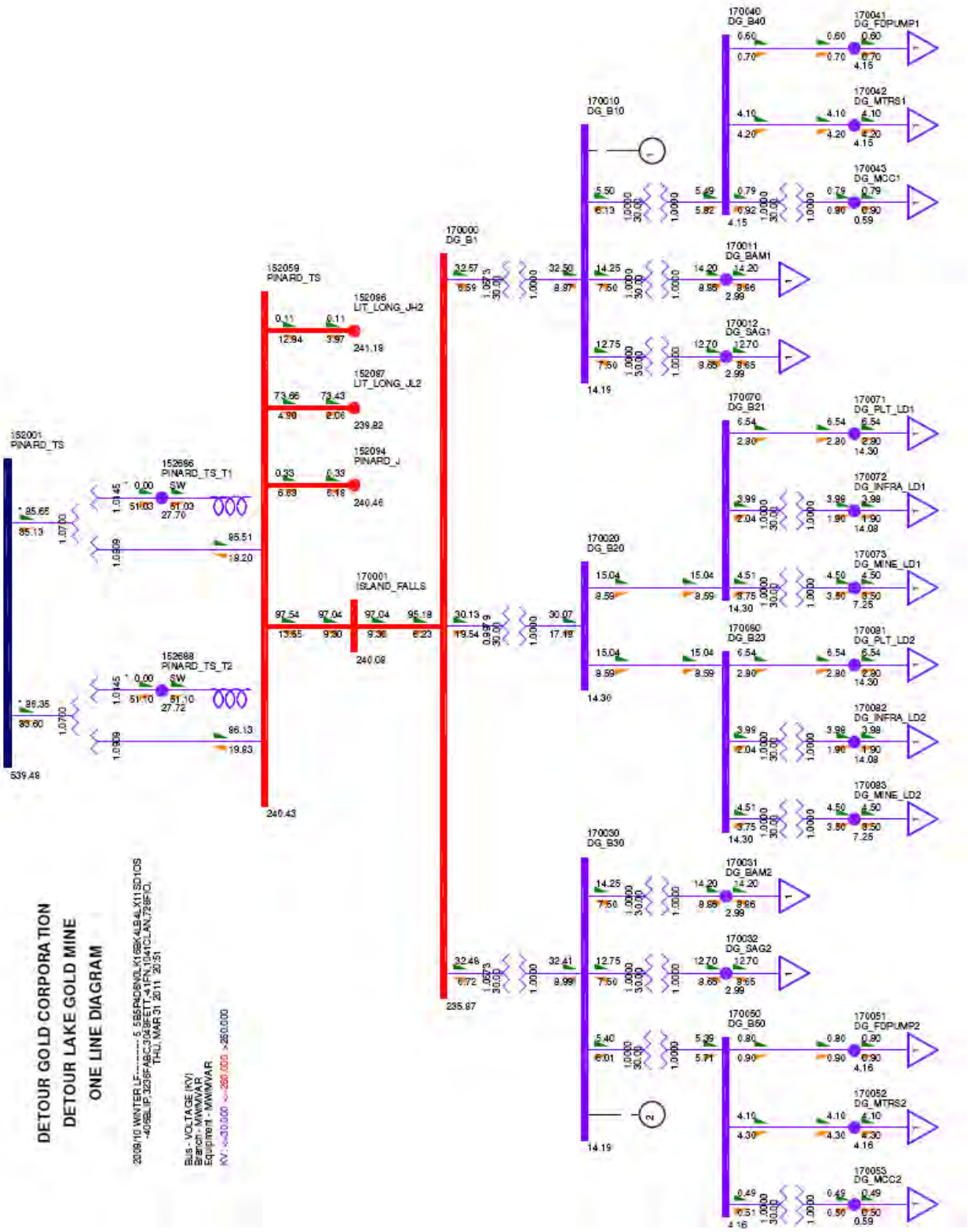
APPENDIX A: FIGURES

FIGURE A1: ONE LINE DIAGRAM OF NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO AREA WITH DETOUR LAKE



Source:
IESO, Scope of Technical Study for Detour Gold 230 kV Connection Scope of Work, Appendix E.

FIGURE A2: ONE LINE DIAGRAM OF THE DETOUR LAKE PROJECT



APPENDIX B: PSS/E MODELLING DATA

Appendix B1	Detour Gold Model Data (.IDV File)
Appendix B2	Detour Gold CIM5BL Data Sheet
Appendix B3	IMD Induction Motor Curve

APPENDIX B1: DETOUR GOLD MODEL DATA (.IDV FILE)

TREA

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170000,170030,,T3,,,,,,,T3,1,,,,,,,
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1.045454545,,30,42,56,78,1,170030,1.17614,0.91478,1.0393,1.0187,23,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170010,170040,,T4,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.019166667,0.479166667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,12,16,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170030,170050,,T5,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.019166667,0.479166667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,12,16,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170070,170072,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.030666667,0.766666667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,7.5,10,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170070,170073,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.030666667,0.766666667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,7.5,10,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170080,170083,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.030666667,0.766666667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,7.5,10,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170080,170082,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.030666667,0.766666667,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,7.5,10,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170040,170043,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.0575,1.4375,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,4,5.4,,,,,,,,,,,,,
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,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170050,170053,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.115,2.875,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,2,2.7,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170010,170011,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.022222222,0.555555556,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,19.602,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170010,170012,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.022222222,0.555555556,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,19.602,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170030,170031,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.022222222,0.555555556,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,19.602,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
170030,170032,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0.022222222,0.555555556,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1,,30,19.602,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Q

APPENDIX B2: DETOUR GOLD CIM5BL DATA SHEET

CIM5BL, CIM5OW, CIM5ZN, CIM5AR, CIM5AL

Induction Motor Load Model

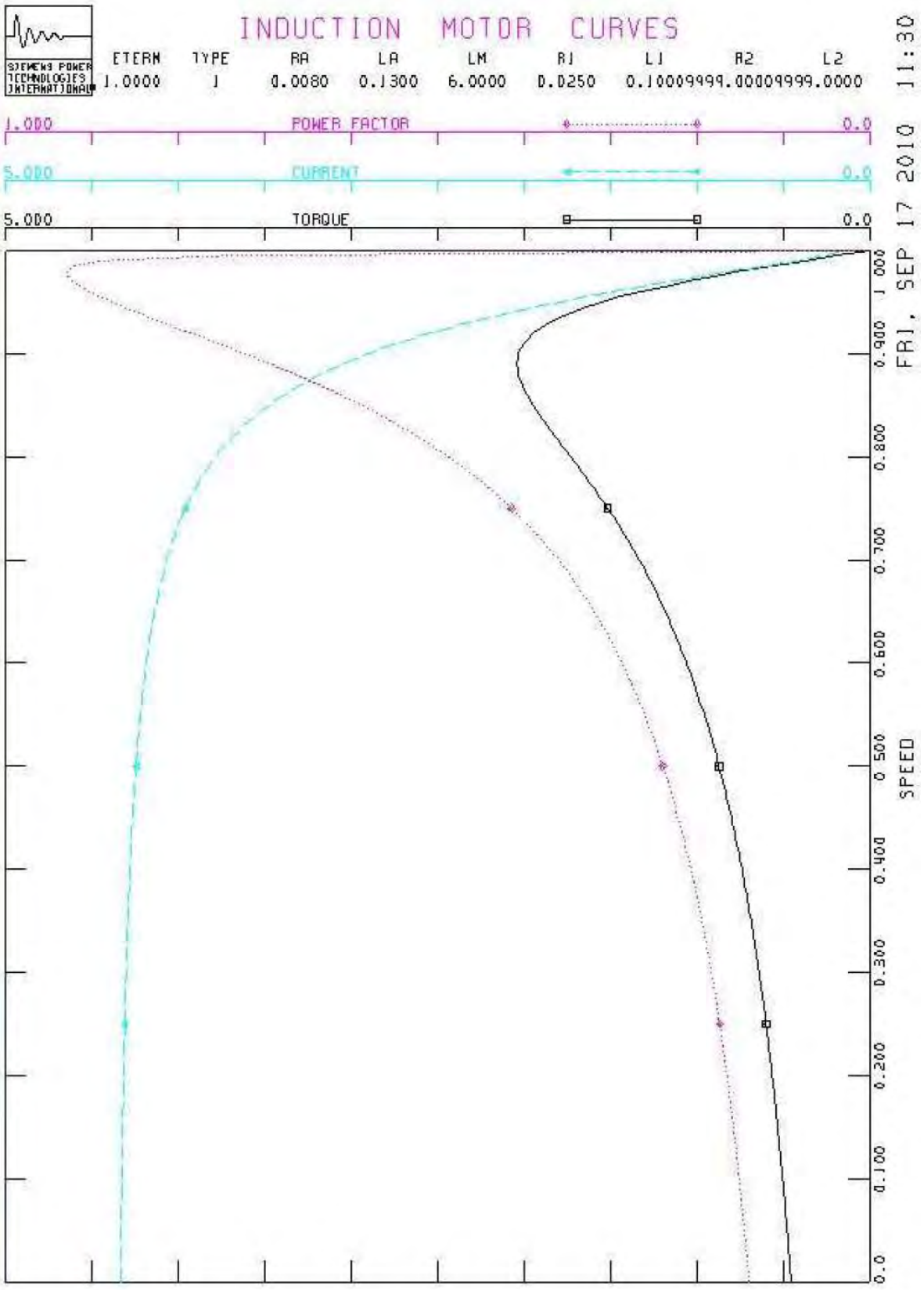
DYRE Data Record:

I, 'CIM5xx', LID, IT, R_A, X_A, X_M, R_1, X_1, R_2, X_2, E_1, $S(E_1)$, E_2, $S(E_2)$, MBASE, PMULT, H, V_I, T_I, T_B, D, T_{nom} /

LID is an explicit load identifier or may be '*' for application to loads of any ID associated with the subsystem type.

CONs	Value	Description
J	0.011	R_A
J+1	0.106	X_A
J+2	2.36	$X_m > 0$
J+3	0.011	$R_1 > 0$
J+4	0.06	$X_1 > 0$
J+5	999	R_2 (0. for single cage)
J+6	999	X_2 (0. for single cage)
J+7	1	$E_1 \geq 0.$
J+8	0.17	$S(E_1)$
J+9	1.2	E_2
J+10	0.56	$S(E_2)$
J+11	2.194	MBASE (see Note 2)
J+12	0	PMULT (see Note 2)
J+13	1	H (inertia - per unit motor base)
J+14	0	V_I (pu) (see Note 5)
J+15	0	T_I (cycles) (see Note 6)
J+16	0	T_B (cycles) (see Note 6)
J+17	2	D (load damping factor)
J+18	0.68	T_{nom}, Load torque at 1 pu speed (used for motor starting only) ($\geq$0)

APPENDIX B3: IMD INDUCTION MOTOR CURVE



APPENDIX C: STEADY STATE ANALYSIS RESULTE SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE C1: STEADY STATE CONTINGENCIES

Contingency Case	Circuit	From	To	Contingency Simulation Details	Load Rejection	From	To
Loss of D501P							
C1A	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the IESO base case with Detour Gold (DG) not connected. Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4.	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4	152700 152701	152096 152096
C1A-1	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, and at DG excluding the project 230 kV line. (The line remains energized)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Detour Gold	152700 152701 170000	152096 152096 170010,170020, 170030
C1A-2	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, and at DG including the project 230 kV line (the line is also tripped)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Detour Gold including Line	152700 152701 152059	152096 152096 170001
C1B	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the IESO base case with DG not connected and Little Long unit 1(#152059) in synchronous condenser mode; Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4	152700 152701	152096 152096
C1B-1	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected and Little Long unit 1 in synchronous condenser mode; Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, and at Detour Gold excluding the project 230 kV line. (The line remains energized)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Detour Gold	152700 152701 170000	152096 152096 170010,170020, 170030
C1B-2	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	With DG connected and Little Long unit 1 in synchronous condenser mode; Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, and at Detour Gold including the project 230 kV line (the line is also tripped)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Detour Gold	152700 152701 152059	152096 152096 170001
C1E	D501P	Pinard 500 kV (#152001)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DC connected Both Pinard 500/230 kV autotransformers, reactors and the Pinard 500 kV bus are lost by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, and Partial load rejection at Detour Gold of T1 (taking one production line out of service)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Detour Gold T1	152700 152701 170010	152096 152096 170010 or 170030
Loss of P502X							
C2A	P502X	Hanmer 500 kV (#152000)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected Lose Hanmer reactor R1 by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, Abitibi consolidated, Timmins TS, and at DG excluding the project 230 kV line. (The line remains energized)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Abitibi Consolidated Timmins TS Detour Gold	152700 152701 152687 152713 170000	152096 152096 152097 (T1,T2,T3) 152341 (T62), 152342 (T63,T64) 170010, 170020, 170030
C2B	P502X	Hanmer 500 kV (#152000)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected Lose Hanmer reactor R1 by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, Abitibi consolidated, Timmins TS, and at DG including the project 230 kV line. (The line is tripped)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Abitibi Consolidated Timmins TS Detour Gold	152700 152701 152687 152713 152059	152096 152096 152097 (T1,T2,T3) 152341 (T62), 152342 (T63,T64) 170001

Contingency Case	Circuit	From	To	Contingency Simulation Details	Load Rejection	From	To
C2C	P502X	Hanmer 500 kV (#152000)	Porcupine 500 kV (#152002)	Contingency on the system with DG connected Lose Hanmer reactor R1 by configuration. Load is rejected at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4, Abitibi consolidated, Timmins TS, and with Detour partial load rejection of T1 (taking one production line out of service)	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4 Abitibi Consolidated Timmins TS Detour Gold T1	152700 152701 152687 152713 170010	152096 152096 152097(T1T2T3) 152341 (62), 152342 (63,64) 170010 (T1) or 170030 (T3)
Loss of X503E							
C3	X503E	Hanmer 500 kV (#152000)	Essa 500 kV (#153000)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Lose Nobel Capacitor Station by configuration.	No additional load rejection required		
Loss of X504E							
C4	X504E	Hanmer 500 kV (#152000)	Essa 500 kV (#153000)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Lose Nobel Capacitor Station as well as Hanmer reactor R2 by configuration.	No additional load rejection required		
Loss of L21S							
C5	L21S	Little Long 230 kV (#152088)	Kapauskasing 230 kV (#152115)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Load rejection at Spruce Falls TMP 3 & 4	Spruce Falls TMP 3 Spruce Falls TMP 4	152700 152701	152096 152096
Loss of H9K							
C6	H9K	Hunta 115 kV (#152261)	Kapuskasing 115 kV (#152273)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; All circuit sections, buses, loads and generators that are connected in between are lost by configuration.	No additional load rejection required		
Detour Gold Project							
C7A		DG 230 kV (#170000)	DG T1 (#170010), DG T2 (#170020) and DG T3 (#170030)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Lose total DG load Detour Gold is tripped while the 230 kV line remains energized	No additional load rejection required		
C7B		Pinard 230 kV (#152059)	DG Main Bus (#170000)	Contingency on the system with DG connected; Lose total DG load Detour Gold and the 230 kV line are tripped	No additional load rejection required		
Detour Gold Load							
C8A		170011 or 170012 or 170031 or 170032		Loss of DG Sag Mill 1	No additional load rejection required		
C8B		DG 230 kV (#170000)	DG T1 (#170010) or DG T3 (#170030)	Loss of DG T1	No additional load rejection required		

TABLE C2: STEADY STATE THERMAL ANALYSIS

Circuit	Section		PSS/E Bus Number		Rated (Amps)	LTE (Amps)	Case B1: IESO Base w/o DG (Amps)	Case B2: IESO Base with DG (Amps)	Case B3 (C1A) (Amps)	Case B3 (C1A-2) (Amps)	Case B3 (C1B) (Amps)	Case B3 (C1B-2) (Amps)	Case B3 (C1E) (Amps)	Case B4 (C5) (Amps)	Case B5 (C6) (Amps)
			From	To											
L21S	**LIT_LONG_SS**	**KAPUSKAS_L21S**	152088	152115	880	960	186 (194)*	177 (183)	84 (125)	84 (125)	37 (76)	37 (76)	192 (217)	0	224 (229)
H9K	**HUNTA_SS**	**HUNTA_J_H9K**	152261	152353	850	1100	76	97	39	40	36	36	392	66	0
	HUNTA_J_H9K	**H9K_127A_J**	152353	152339	260	260	37 (39)	49	19 (14)	19 (14)	17 (19)	17 (20)	195 (194)	33 (40)	0
	HUNTA_J_H9K	**SMOOTH_ROCKJ**	152353	152322	270	270	39 (40)	49 (50)	20 (16)	20 (16)	19 (20)	19 (20)	197 (195)	34 (40)	0
	SMOOTH_ROCKJ	**H9K_127A_J**	152322	152339	270	270	29 (30)	39	10 (9)	11 (10)	9 (10)	9 (10)	185	35 (36)	0
	H9K_127A_J	**TEMB_SM_RK_J**	152339	152284	370	470	69	88	22	23 (22)	28	28	379	76	0
	TEMB_SM_RK_J	**ISLAND FLSJ**	152284	152350	360	360	78	99	46 (45)	46 (45)	39 (38)	39 (38)	**396**	61 (62)	0
	ISLAND FLSJ	**FAUQUIER_J**	152350	152251	360	360	78 (79)	99	43 (39)	43 (40)	38	38	**395 (393)**	64 (69)	0
	FAUQUIER_J	**CARMICH_FL_J**	152251	152214	370	470	68	89	35 (34)	35	27	28 (27)	384	62 (63)	0
	CARMICH_FL_J	**SPRUCE_F_JH9K**	152214	152332	290	290	69 (70)	89	32 (25)	32 (26)	28 (30)	28 (30)	**383 (380)**	66 (74)	0
	SPRUCE_F_JH9K	**KAPUSKAS_TS**	152332	152273	850	980	70	90	25	26	30	30	380	74	0

***** The values in the brackets '( )' indicate flow values in Amps in the "To" bus to "From" bus direction.

TABLE C3: STEADY STATE VOLTAGE ANALYSIS RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C1A					C1A-1 Line in service					C1A-2 Line out of service				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	HANMER_TS	500.00	529.96	529.96	526.25	-0.70	525.94	-0.76	528.72	526.87	-0.35	527.41	-0.25	528.72	526.90	-0.34	527.05	-0.32
152001	PINARD_TS	500.00	538.54	538.54					539.48					539.48				
152002	PORCUPINE_TS	500.00	536.62	536.62	521.85	-2.75	521.47	-2.82	536.71	525.16	-2.15	525.98	-2.00	536.71	524.81	-2.22	524.56	-2.26
152051	ANSONVILLE	220.00	242.94	242.94	239.85	-1.27	239.83	-1.28	241.61	240.01	-0.66	240.38	-0.51	241.61	239.80	-0.75	239.82	-0.74
152054	HANMER_TS	220.00	247.73	247.73	246.18	-0.63	246.01	-0.69	247.19	246.42	-0.31	246.64	-0.22	247.19	246.43	-0.31	246.48	-0.29
152059	PINARD_TS	220.00	244.26	244.26	257.78	5.54	259.14	6.09	240.43	291.70	21.32	332.18	38.16	240.43	257.18	6.97	259.25	7.83
152060	PORCUPINE_TS	220.00	247.35	247.35	242.00	-2.16	242.00	-2.16	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38
152081	KAPUSKAS_K38	220.00	238.50	238.50	248.38	4.14	249.70	4.70	235.81	270.27	14.61	307.78	30.52	235.81	247.80	5.08	249.80	5.93
152098	SPRUCE_FLS	220.00	238.40	238.40	248.21	4.11	249.52	4.66	235.72	269.86	14.48	307.27	30.35	235.72	247.63	5.05	249.62	5.90
152150	KIPLING_H22D	220.00	245.08	245.08	258.60	5.52	260.01	6.09	241.24	292.67	21.32	333.30	38.16	241.24	258.04	6.96	260.12	7.83
152206	ANSONVILLE	118.05	126.09	126.09	125.31	-0.62	125.26	-0.66	125.57	125.66	0.07	126.31	0.59	125.57	125.22	-0.28	125.26	-0.25
152212	CANYON_SS	118.05	128.89	128.89	128.50	-0.30	128.45	-0.34	128.47	129.02	0.43	130.38	1.49	128.47	128.32	-0.12	128.45	-0.02
152234	DYMOND_TS	118.05	123.10	123.10	122.83	-0.22	122.77	-0.27	123.03	122.87	-0.13	122.89	-0.11	123.03	122.86	-0.14	122.85	-0.15
152257	HEARST_TS	118.05	123.79	123.79	125.96	1.75	126.34	2.06	122.92	130.10	5.84	147.56	20.05	122.92	125.69	2.25	126.51	2.92
152261	HUNTA_SS	118.05	127.79	127.79	127.14	-0.51	127.07	-0.56	127.10	128.03	0.73	130.21	2.45	127.10	126.86	-0.19	127.07	-0.02
152273	KAPUSKAS_TS	118.05	123.24	123.24	126.99	3.04	127.64	3.57	121.87	134.29	10.19	150.52	23.51	121.87	126.65	3.92	127.70	4.78
152279	KIRKLD_LK_60	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	PORCUPINE_TS	118.05	128.55	128.55	125.58	-2.31	125.36	-2.48	127.17	125.26	-1.50	125.80	-1.08	127.17	124.85	-1.82	125.35	-1.43
152333	SPRUCE_FLS	118.05	123.16	123.16	127.03	3.14	127.69	3.68	121.78	134.64	10.56	151.15	24.12	121.78	126.69	4.03	127.75	4.90
152653	KAPUSKAS_EZ	24.90	26.12	26.12	27.21	4.15	26.48	1.36	26.43	30.30	14.63	29.58	11.89	26.43	27.78	5.10	26.49	0.20
170000	DG_B1	220.00							235.87	299.56	27.00	341.14	44.63	235.87				
170001	ISLAND_FL_SS	220.00							240.08	294.65	22.73	335.55	39.77	240.08				
170010	DG_B10	13.80							14.19					14.19				
170020	DG_B20	13.80							14.30					14.30				
170030	DG_B10	13.80							14.19					14.19				
170040	DG_B40	4.16							4.15					4.15				
170050	DG_B50	4.16							4.16					4.16				
170070	DG_B21	13.80							14.30					14.30				
170080	DG_B23	13.80							14.30					14.30				

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C1B					C1B-1 Line in service					C1B-2 Line out of service				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	**HANMER_TS**	500.00	529.96	529.81	526.20	-0.68	525.95	-0.73	528.98	526.91	-0.39	526.99	-0.38	528.98	526.91	-0.39	526.97	-0.38
152001	**PINARD_TS**	500.00	538.54	537.97					540.85					540.85				
152002	**PORCUPINE_TS**	500.00	536.62	536.24	521.71	-2.71	521.34	-2.78	537.55	524.79	-2.37	524.46	-2.44	537.55	524.73	-2.38	524.39	-2.45
152051	**ANSONVILLE**	220.00	242.94	242.84	239.79	-1.26	239.76	-1.27	241.84	239.78	-0.85	239.80	-0.84	241.84	239.75	-0.86	239.76	-0.86
152054	**HANMER_TS**	220.00	247.73	247.66	246.16	-0.61	246.03	-0.66	247.30	246.43	-0.35	246.46	-0.34	247.30	246.43	-0.35	246.45	-0.34
152059	**PINARD_TS**	220.00	244.26	243.96	247.82	1.58	247.93	1.63	241.16	256.32	6.29	256.66	6.43	241.16	247.42	2.60	247.93	2.81
152060	**PORCUPINE_TS**	220.00	247.35	247.19	242.00	-2.10	242.00	-2.10	245.73	242.00	-1.52	242.00	-1.52	245.73	242.00	-1.52	242.00	-1.52
152081	**KAPUSKAS_K38**	220.00	238.50	238.15	241.74	1.51	241.96	1.60	236.66	244.98	3.52	245.58	3.77	236.66	241.55	2.07	241.95	2.24
152098	**SPRUCE_FLS**	220.00	238.40	238.05	241.66	1.52	241.87	1.60	236.57	244.84	3.50	245.44	3.75	236.57	241.46	2.07	241.86	2.24
152150	**KIPLING_H22D**	220.00	245.08	244.78	248.65	1.58	248.77	1.63	241.97	257.18	6.29	257.52	6.43	241.97	248.55	2.72	248.76	2.81
152206	**ANSONVILLE**	118.05	126.09	126.05	125.19	-0.68	125.14	-0.72	125.65	125.18	-0.37	125.20	-0.36	125.65	125.12	-0.42	125.13	-0.41
152212	**CANYON_SS**	118.05	128.89	128.86	128.29	-0.44	128.20	-0.51	128.54	128.24	-0.23	128.31	-0.18	128.54	128.13	-0.32	128.19	-0.27
152234	**DYMOND_TS**	118.05	123.10	123.09	122.82	-0.22	122.78	-0.25	123.04	122.87	-0.14	122.85	-0.15	123.04	122.86	-0.15	122.85	-0.15
152257	**HEARST_TS**	118.05	123.79	123.70	124.56	0.70	124.69	0.80	123.12	125.08	1.59	125.29	1.76	123.12	124.40	1.04	124.64	1.23
152261	**HUNTA_SS**	118.05	127.79	127.74	126.79	-0.74	126.66	-0.85	127.22	126.72	-0.39	126.85	-0.29	127.22	126.54	-0.53	126.65	-0.45
152273	**KAPUSKAS_TS**	118.05	123.24	123.09	124.58	1.21	124.71	1.32	122.20	125.58	2.77	125.99	3.10	122.20	124.41	1.81	124.70	2.05
152279	**KIRKLD_LK_60**	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	**PORCUPINE_TS**	118.05	128.55	128.47	125.47	-2.34	125.25	-2.51	127.36	124.83	-1.99	125.29	-1.63	127.36	124.76	-2.04	125.23	-1.67
152333	**SPRUCE_FLS**	118.05	123.16	123.01	124.54	1.24	124.67	1.35	122.12	125.59	2.84	126.00	3.18	122.12	127.38	4.31	124.66	2.08
152653	**KAPUSKAS_EZ**	24.90	26.12	26.08	26.48	1.51	26.52	1.68	26.53	27.47	3.52	26.62	0.33	26.53	27.08	2.07	26.52	-0.06
170000	**DG_B1**	220.00							236.70	263.24	11.21	263.58	11.36	236.70				
170001	**ISLAND_FL_SS**	220.00							240.84	258.92	7.51	259.25	7.64	240.84				
170010	**DG_B10**	13.80							14.24					14.24				
170020	**DG_B20**	13.80							14.17					14.17				
170030	**DG_B10**	13.80							14.24					14.24				
170040	**DG_B40**	4.16							4.17					4.17				
170050	**DG_B50**	4.16							4.17					4.17				
170070	**DG_B21**	13.80							14.17					14.17				
170080	**DG_B23**	13.80							14.17									

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C1E – Partial load shedding				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	HANMER_TS	500.00	529.96	528.72	526.05	-0.50	525.91	-0.53
152001	PINARD_TS	500.00	538.54	539.48				
152002	PORCUPINE_TS	500.00	536.62	536.71	524.08	-2.35	523.65	-2.43
152051	ANSONVILLE	220.00	242.94	241.61	239.65	-0.81	239.67	-0.80
152054	HANMER_TS	220.00	247.73	247.19	246.09	-0.45	246.03	-0.47
152059	PINARD_TS	220.00	244.26	240.43	246.40	2.48	246.64	2.58
152060	PORCUPINE_TS	220.00	247.35	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38
152081	KAPUSKAS_K38	220.00	238.50	235.81	236.03	0.09	236.26	0.19
152098	SPRUCE_FLS	220.00	238.40	235.72	235.81	0.04	236.04	0.14
152150	KIPLING_H22D	220.00	245.08	241.24	247.23	2.48	247.47	2.58
152206	ANSONVILLE	118.05	126.09	125.57	125.19	-0.30	125.21	-0.29
152212	CANYON_SS	118.05	128.89	128.47	127.75	-0.56	127.80	-0.52
152234	DYMOND_TS	118.05	123.10	123.03	122.86	-0.14	122.84	-0.15
152257	HEARST_TS	118.05	123.79	122.92	120.56	-1.92	120.62	-1.87
152261	HUNTA_SS	118.05	127.79	127.10	125.90	-0.94	126.01	-0.86
152273	KAPUSKAS_TS	118.05	123.24	121.87	117.79	-3.35	117.93	-3.23
152279	KIRKLD_LK_60	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	PORCUPINE_TS	118.05	128.55	127.17	124.88	-1.80	125.34	-1.44
152333	SPRUCE_FLS	118.05	123.16	121.78	117.96	-3.14	118.10	-3.02
152653	KAPUSKAS_EZ	24.90	26.12	26.43	26.46	0.09	26.59	0.58
170000	DG_B1	220.00		235.87	243.58	3.27	243.78	3.35
170001	ISLAND_FL_SS	220.00		240.08	246.71	2.76	246.95	2.86
170010	DG_B10	13.80		14.19				
170020	DG_B20	13.80		14.30	14.80	3.52	14.27	-0.23
170030	DG_B10	13.80		14.19	14.65	3.23	14.34	1.06
170040	DG_B40	4.16		4.15				
170050	DG_B50	4.16		4.16	4.30	3.42	4.20	1.13
170070	DG_B21	13.80		14.30	14.80	3.52	14.27	-0.23
170080	DG_B23	13.80		14.30	14.80	3.52	14.27	-0.23

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C2A – Line in service					C2B – Line out of service					C2C – Partial load shedding				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	**HANMER_TS**	500.00	529.96	528.72	528.88	0.03	529.91	0.23	528.72	528.89	0.03	529.91	0.23	528.72	528.32	-0.08	528.96	0.05
152001	**PINARD_TS**	500.00	538.54	539.48	537.36	-0.39	537.27	-0.41	539.48	530.90	-1.59	530.79	-1.61	539.48	531.17	-1.54	530.97	-1.58
152002	**PORCUPINE_TS**	500.00	536.62	536.71	530.28	-1.20	530.14	-1.22	536.71	526.72	-1.86	526.61	-1.88	536.71	526.54	-1.89	526.34	-1.93
152051	**ANSONVILLE**	220.00	242.94	241.61	239.40	-0.91	239.36	-0.93	241.61	239.32	-0.95	239.28	-0.96	241.61	238.24	-1.39	238.14	-1.44
152054	**HANMER_TS**	220.00	247.73	247.19	247.28	0.04	247.76	0.23	247.19	247.28	0.04	247.76	0.23	247.19	247.14	-0.02	247.43	0.10
152059	**PINARD_TS**	220.00	244.26	240.43	240.08	-0.15	240.05	-0.16	240.43	236.58	-1.60	236.54	-1.62	240.43	236.90	-1.47	236.81	-1.51
152060	**PORCUPINE_TS**	220.00	247.35	245.39	242.11	-1.34	242.04	-1.37	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38
152081	**KAPUSKAS_K38**	220.00	238.50	235.81	238.40	1.10	238.49	1.14	235.81	236.32	0.22	236.31	0.21	235.81	235.88	0.03	235.79	-0.01
152098	**SPRUCE_FLS**	220.00	238.40	235.72	238.36	1.12	238.45	1.16	235.72	236.31	0.25	236.29	0.24	235.72	235.85	0.06	235.76	0.02
152206	**ANSONVILLE**	118.05	126.09	125.57	125.10	-0.37	125.08	-0.39	125.57	125.05	-0.41	124.99	-0.46	125.57	122.97	-2.07	122.80	-2.21
152212	**CANYON_SS**	118.05	128.89	128.47	128.31	-0.12	128.29	-0.14	128.47	128.13	-0.26	128.08	-0.30	128.47	127.57	-0.70	127.46	-0.79
152234	**DYMOND_TS**	118.05	123.10	123.03	123.05	0.02	123.14	0.09	123.03	123.04	0.01	123.14	0.09	123.03	122.02	-0.82	121.81	-0.99
152257	**HEARST_TS**	118.05	123.79	122.92	123.94	0.83	124.02	0.89	122.92	123.47	0.45	123.49	0.46	122.92	123.04	0.10	123.01	0.07
152261	**HUNTA_SS**	118.05	127.79	127.10	126.84	-0.20	126.82	-0.22	127.10	126.54	-0.44	126.47	-0.50	127.10	125.60	-1.18	125.46	-1.29
152273	**KAPUSKAS_TS**	118.05	123.24	121.87	123.62	1.44	123.67	1.48	121.87	122.81	0.77	122.80	0.76	121.87	122.08	0.17	122.01	0.11
152279	**KIRKLD_LK_60**	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	**PORCUPINE_TS**	118.05	128.55	127.17	126.47	-0.55	126.42	-0.59	127.17	125.74	-1.12	125.67	-1.18	127.17	125.30	-1.47	125.18	-1.56
152333	**SPRUCE_FLS**	118.05	123.16	121.78	123.52	1.43	123.57	1.47	121.78	122.69	0.75	122.68	0.74	121.78	121.99	0.17	121.93	0.12
152653	**KAPUSKAS_EZ**	24.90	26.12	26.43	26.73	1.10	26.43	-0.01	26.43	26.49	0.22	26.49	0.22	26.43	26.44	0.03	26.43	-0.01
170000	**DG_B1**	220.00		235.87	246.56	4.53	246.52	4.52	235.87					235.87	233.17	-1.14	233.11	-1.17
170001	**ISLAND_FL_SS**	220.00		240.08	242.51	1.01	242.48	1.00	240.08					240.08	236.96	-1.30	236.88	-1.33
170010	**DG_B10**	13.80		14.19					14.19					14.19				
170020	**DG_B20**	13.80		14.30					14.30					14.30	14.12	-1.24	14.12	-1.27
170030	**DG_B10**	13.80		14.19					14.19					14.19	14.03	-1.13	14.18	-0.05
170040	**DG_B40**	4.16		4.15					4.15					4.15				
170050	**DG_B50**	4.16		4.16					4.16					4.16	4.11	-1.20	4.16	-0.05
170070	**DG_B21**	13.80		14.30					14.30					14.30	14.12	-1.24	14.12	-1.27
170080	**DG_B23**	13.80		14.30					14.30					14.30	14.12	-1.24	14.12	-1.27

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C3					C4					C5					C6				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	**HANMER_TS**	500.00	529.96	528.72	511.62	-3.23	508.53	-3.82	528.72	519.97	-1.65	517.75	-2.07	528.72	531.05	0.44	531.72	0.57	528.72	528.56	-0.03	528.48	-0.05
152001	**PINARD_TS**	500.00	538.54	539.48	528.31	-2.07	526.28	-2.45	539.48	532.67	-1.26	530.77	-1.61	539.48	545.92	1.19	546.64	1.33	539.48	538.38	-0.20	538.16	-0.24
152002	**PORCUPINE_TS**	500.00	536.62	536.71	525.20	-2.14	523.15	-2.53	536.71	529.69	-1.31	527.81	-1.66	536.71	541.26	0.85	541.97	0.98	536.71	536.11	-0.11	535.94	-0.14
152051	**ANSONVILLE**	220.00	242.94	241.61	239.60	-0.83	239.63	-0.82	241.61	239.96	-0.68	239.62	-0.82	241.61	242.71	0.46	242.90	0.53	241.61	241.52	-0.04	241.48	-0.05
152054	**HANMER_TS**	220.00	247.73	247.19	239.96	-2.92	238.41	-3.55	247.19	243.44	-1.52	242.38	-1.95	247.19	248.16	0.39	248.48	0.52	247.19	247.12	-0.03	247.08	-0.04
152059	**PINARD_TS**	220.00	244.26	240.43	235.55	-2.03	234.66	-2.40	240.43	237.45	-1.24	236.61	-1.59	240.43	243.53	1.29	243.85	1.42	240.43	239.88	-0.23	239.78	-0.27
152060	**PORCUPINE_TS**	220.00	247.35	245.39	242.00	-1.38	242.00	-1.38	245.39	242.58	-1.15	242.00	-1.38	245.39	247.20	0.74	247.50	0.86	245.39	245.13	-0.11	245.07	-0.13
152081	**KAPUSKAS_K38**	220.00	238.50	235.81	232.73	-1.31	232.05	-1.59	235.81	233.92	-0.80	233.20	-1.11	235.81	232.04	-1.60	231.62	-1.78	235.81	234.43	-0.59	234.24	-0.67
152098	**SPRUCE_FLS**	220.00	238.40	235.72	232.68	-1.29	232.00	-1.58	235.72	233.85	-0.79	233.14	-1.09	235.72	232.09	-1.54	231.67	-1.72	235.72	234.33	-0.59	234.15	-0.67
152206	**ANSONVILLE**	118.05	126.09	125.57	124.83	-0.59	124.89	-0.54	125.57	125.00	-0.45	124.86	-0.57	125.57	125.80	0.18	125.87	0.24	125.57	125.57	0.00	125.56	-0.01
152212	**CANYON_SS**	118.05	128.89	128.47	127.86	-0.47	127.95	-0.40	128.47	128.07	-0.31	127.91	-0.44	128.47	128.53	0.05	128.57	0.08	128.47	128.73	0.20	128.73	0.20
152234	**DYMOND_TS**	118.05	123.10	123.03	121.88	-0.93	121.45	-1.28	123.03	122.41	-0.50	122.14	-0.72	123.03	123.15	0.10	123.23	0.16	123.03	123.01	-0.02	123.00	-0.02
152257	**HEARST_TS**	118.05	123.79	122.92	122.15	-0.63	122.09	-0.68	122.92	122.44	-0.39	122.22	-0.57	122.92	122.69	-0.19	122.56	-0.29	122.92	122.41	-0.41	122.33	-0.48
152261	**HUNTA_SS**	118.05	127.79	127.10	126.08	-0.80	126.26	-0.66	127.10	126.44	-0.52	126.20	-0.71	127.10	127.20	0.08	127.27	0.13	127.10	127.53	0.34	127.52	0.33
152273	**KAPUSKAS_TS**	118.05	123.24	121.87	120.54	-1.09	120.30	-1.29	121.87	121.04	-0.68	120.71	-0.95	121.87	121.47	-0.33	121.27	-0.49	121.87	120.98	-0.73	120.90	-0.80
152279	**KIRKLD_LK_60**	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	**PORCUPINE_TS**	118.05	128.55	127.17	124.78	-1.88	125.57	-1.26	127.17	125.70	-1.16	125.23	-1.53	127.17	127.95	0.61	128.13	0.75	127.17	127.02	-0.12	126.99	-0.14
152333	**SPRUCE_FLS**	118.05	123.16	121.78	120.43	-1.11	120.18	-1.31	121.78	120.94	-0.69	120.61	-0.96	121.78	121.29	-0.40	121.08	-0.57	121.78	120.94	-0.69	120.85	-0.76
152653	**KAPUSKAS_EZ**	24.90	26.12	26.43	26.09	-1.31	26.31	-0.48	26.43	26.22	-0.80	26.13	-1.16	26.43	26.01	-1.60	26.26	-0.67	26.43	26.28	-0.59	26.25	-0.70
170000	**DG_B1**	220.00		235.87	230.30	-2.36	229.46	-2.72	235.87	232.48	-1.44	231.61	-1.81	235.87	239.38	1.49	239.67	1.61	235.87	235.24	-0.27	235.13	-0.31
170001	**ISLAND_FL_SS**	220.00		240.08	235.01	-2.11	234.12	-2.48	240.08	236.99	-1.29	236.13	-1.65	240.08	243.29	1.34	243.61	1.47	240.08	239.51	-0.24	239.40	-0.28
170010	**DG_B10**	13.80		14.19	13.85	-2.33	14.12	-0.47	14.19	13.98	-1.42	14.09	-0.68	14.19	14.39	1.47	14.25	0.48	14.19	14.15	-0.26	14.14	-0.31
170020	**DG_B20**	13.80		14.30	13.93	-2.55	14.25	-0.37	14.30	14.08	-1.55	14.20	-0.68	14.30	14.53	1.60	14.18	-0.82	14.30	14.26	-0.29	14.25	-0.34
170030	**DG_B10**	13.80		14.19	13.86	-2.33	14.12	-0.47	14.19	13.99	-1.42	14.09	-0.68	14.19	14.40	1.47	14.26	0.47	14.19	14.15	-0.26	14.15	-0.31
170040	**DG_B40**	4.16		4.15	4.05	-2.48	4.13	-0.51	4.15	4.09	-1.51	4.12	-0.73	4.15	4.22	1.56	4.18	0.50	4.15	4.14	-0.28	4.14	-0.33
170050	**DG_B50**	4.16		4.16	4.05	-2.47	4.14	-0.50	4.16	4.10	-1.51	4.13	-0.72	4.16	4.22	1.55	4.18	0.50	4.16	4.15	-0.28	4.14	-0.33
170070	**DG_B21**	13.80		14.30	13.93	-2.55	14.25	-0.37	14.30	14.08	-1.55	14.20	-0.68	14.30	14.53	1.60	14.18	-0.82	14.30	14.26	-0.29	14.25	-0.34
170080	**DG_B23**	13.80		14.30	13.93	-2.55	14.25	-0.37	14.30	14.08	-1.55	14.20	-0.68	14.30	14.53	1.60	14.18	-0.82	14.30	14.26	-0.29	14.25	-0.34

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C7A					C7B				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	HANMER_TS	500.00	529.96	528.72	531.71	0.57	532.67	0.75	528.72	530.42	0.32	531.03	0.44
152001	PINARD_TS	500.00	538.54	539.48	548.91	1.75	550.09	1.97	539.48	541.60	0.39	542.21	0.51
152002	PORCUPINE_TS	500.00	536.62	536.71	543.33	1.23	544.47	1.45	536.71	538.97	0.42	539.57	0.53
152051	ANSONVILLE	220.00	242.94	241.61	243.40	0.74	243.71	0.87	241.61	242.25	0.26	242.41	0.33
152054	HANMER_TS	220.00	247.73	247.19	248.43	0.50	248.89	0.69	247.19	247.90	0.29	248.19	0.40
152059	PINARD_TS	220.00	244.26	240.43	245.02	1.91	245.55	2.13	240.43	241.14	0.30	241.40	0.40
152060	PORCUPINE_TS	220.00	247.35	245.39	248.11	1.11	248.59	1.30	245.39	246.33	0.38	246.58	0.48
152081	KAPUSKAS_K38	220.00	238.50	235.81	238.80	1.27	239.36	1.51	235.81	236.44	0.27	236.68	0.37
152098	SPRUCE_FLS	220.00	238.40	235.72	238.69	1.26	239.25	1.50	235.72	236.36	0.27	236.60	0.37
152206	ANSONVILLE	118.05	126.09	125.57	126.18	0.49	126.30	0.58	125.57	125.82	0.20	125.87	0.24
152212	CANYON_SS	118.05	128.89	128.47	128.89	0.33	129.01	0.42	128.47	128.61	0.11	128.66	0.15
152234	DYMOND_TS	118.05	123.10	123.03	123.20	0.14	123.30	0.22	123.03	123.11	0.07	123.18	0.12
152257	HEARST_TS	118.05	123.79	122.92	123.76	0.68	123.97	0.85	122.92	123.21	0.24	123.29	0.30
152261	HUNTA_SS	118.05	127.79	127.10	127.81	0.56	127.98	0.69	127.10	127.34	0.19	127.42	0.25
152273	KAPUSKAS_TS	118.05	123.24	121.87	123.32	1.19	123.59	1.41	121.87	122.37	0.41	122.48	0.50
152279	KIRKLD_LK_60	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	PORCUPINE_TS	118.05	128.55	127.17	128.55	1.09	128.85	1.32	127.17	127.63	0.36	127.78	0.48
152333	SPRUCE_FLS	118.05	123.16	121.78	123.25	1.21	123.52	1.43	121.78	122.27	0.40	122.38	0.49
152653	KAPUSKAS_EZ	24.90	26.12	26.43	26.77	1.27	26.53	0.37	26.43	26.51	0.27	26.54	0.39
170000	DG_B1	220.00		235.87	251.63	6.68	252.17	6.91	235.87				
170001	ISLAND_FL_SS	220.00		240.08	247.50	3.09	248.03	3.31	240.08				
170010	DG_B10	13.80		14.19					14.19				
170020	DG_B20	13.80		14.30					14.30				
170030	DG_B10	13.80		14.19					14.19				
170040	DG_B40	4.16		4.15					4.15				
170050	DG_B50	4.16		4.16					4.16				
170070	DG_B21	13.80		14.30					14.30				
170080	DG_B23	13.80		14.30					14.30				

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

Bus#	Bus Name	Nominal (kV)	IESO Provided System (kV)	C8A					C8B				
				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency				Pre-Contingency	Post-Contingency			
				Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Pre-Contingency (kV)	Pre_ULTC (kV)	Change %	Post_ULTC (kV)	Change %
152000	HANMER_TS	500.00	529.96	528.72	528.96	0.05	529.05	0.06	528.72	529.61	0.17	529.92	0.23
152001	PINARD_TS	500.00	538.54	539.48	539.71	0.04	539.81	0.06	539.48	541.78	0.43	542.16	0.50
152002	PORCUPINE_TS	500.00	536.62	536.71	537.00	0.05	537.10	0.07	536.71	538.46	0.33	538.82	0.39
152051	ANSONVILLE	220.00	242.94	241.61	241.69	0.03	241.72	0.05	241.61	242.09	0.20	242.19	0.24
152054	HANMER_TS	220.00	247.73	247.19	247.29	0.04	247.33	0.06	247.19	247.56	0.15	247.71	0.21
152059	PINARD_TS	220.00	244.26	240.43	240.49	0.02	240.53	0.04	240.43	241.49	0.44	241.66	0.51
152060	PORCUPINE_TS	220.00	247.35	245.39	245.51	0.05	245.55	0.07	245.39	246.11	0.29	246.26	0.35
152081	KAPUSKAS_K38	220.00	238.50	235.81	235.87	0.03	235.91	0.04	235.81	236.52	0.30	236.70	0.38
152098	SPRUCE_FLS	220.00	238.40	235.72	235.79	0.03	235.82	0.04	235.72	236.44	0.31	236.61	0.38
152206	ANSONVILLE	118.05	126.09	125.57	125.60	0.02	125.61	0.03	125.57	125.73	0.13	125.77	0.16
152212	CANYON_SS	118.05	128.89	128.47	128.48	0.01	128.49	0.02	128.47	128.58	0.09	128.61	0.11
152234	DYMOND_TS	118.05	123.10	123.03	123.04	0.01	123.05	0.02	123.03	123.08	0.04	123.11	0.07
152257	HEARST_TS	118.05	123.79	122.92	122.95	0.02	122.97	0.04	122.92	123.14	0.18	123.20	0.23
152261	HUNTA_SS	118.05	127.79	127.10	127.13	0.02	127.14	0.03	127.10	127.28	0.14	127.34	0.19
152273	KAPUSKAS_TS	118.05	123.24	121.87	121.93	0.05	121.94	0.06	121.87	122.24	0.30	122.33	0.38
152279	KIRKLD_LK_60	118.05	125.13	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00	125.13	125.13	0.00	125.13	0.00
152316	PORCUPINE_TS	118.05	128.55	127.17	127.23	0.05	127.25	0.06	127.17	127.53	0.28	127.62	0.35
152333	SPRUCE_FLS	118.05	123.16	121.78	121.84	0.05	121.85	0.06	121.78	122.16	0.31	122.24	0.38
152653	KAPUSKAS_EZ	24.90	26.12	26.43	26.44	0.03	26.45	0.05	26.43	26.51	0.30	26.54	0.39
170000	DG_B1	220.00		235.87	235.09	-0.33	235.16	-0.30	235.87	238.21	0.99	238.40	1.07
170001	ISLAND_FL_SS	220.00		240.08	240.08	0.00	240.13	0.02	240.08	241.68	0.67	241.85	0.74
170010	DG_B10	13.80		14.19	13.96	-1.62	14.12	-0.47	14.19				
170020	DG_B20	13.80		14.30	14.25	-0.36	14.25	-0.33	14.30	14.45	1.07	14.28	-0.13
170030	DG_B30	13.80		14.19	14.14	-0.33	14.15	-0.30	14.19	14.33	0.98	14.34	1.06
170040	DG_B40	4.16		4.15	4.08	-1.72	4.13	-0.49	4.15				
170050	DG_B50	4.16		4.16	4.14	-0.35	4.14	-0.32	4.16	4.20	1.04	4.20	1.12
170070	DG_B21	13.80		14.30	14.25	-0.36	14.25	-0.33	14.30	14.45	1.07	14.28	-0.13
170080	DG_B23	13.80		14.30	14.25	-0.36	14.25	-0.33	14.30	14.45	1.07	14.28	-0.13

Out of service by configuration
Exceeds ORTAC limits

TABLE C4: STEADY STATE POWER FLOWS

Circuit	From	To	IESO Base Case Flow (MW)	Detour Gold Added Flow (MW)	Post Contingency Flow (MW)								
					C1A	C1A-2	C1B	C1B-2	C1E	C2A	C2B	C2C	C5
H9K	152261	152353	16.8	21.3	6.1	6.1	7.8	7.8	83.4	4.4	4.8	12.0	5.5
L21S	152088	152115	77.6	73.4	-0.6	-0.6	-2.6	-2.6	-64.3	0.8	0.4	-6.6	0.0
	152115	152081	76.9	72.7	-0.8	-0.8	-2.6	-2.6	-65.1	0.7	0.4	-6.6	0.0
A8K	152295	152206	8.3	10.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	11.2	10.4	10.3	43.7	8.2
A9K	152392	152206	12.6	14.8	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	15.7	14.8	14.7	48.9	12.5
SF T7	152333	T7 3WNDTR	21.0	25.2	10.6	10.6	12.4	12.4	74.9	9.0	9.3	16.4	9.8
	T7 3WNDTR	152098	20.9	25.1	10.5	10.5	12.3	12.3	74.8	8.9	9.2	16.3	9.7

APPENDIX D: LOAD FLOW RESULTS

Case C1A pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of D501P on IESO base case

Case C1A-1 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss D501P Detour Line in service

Case C1A-2 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss D501P Detour Line tripped

Case C1B pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of D501P on IESO base case, Little Long unit 1 in condenser mode

Case C1B-1 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss D501P Detour Line in service

Case C1B-2 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss D501P Detour Line tripped

Case C1E pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of D501P with partial load shedding at Detour Gold

Case C2A pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss P502X Detour line in service

Case C2B pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss P502X Detour line out of service

Case C3 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of X503E

Case C4 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of X504E

Case C5 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of L21S

Case C6 pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of H9K

Case C7A pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of entire Detour facility excluding the project transmission line

Case C7B pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of the entire Detour facility including the project transmission line

Case C8A pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of the Sag Mill 1

Case C8B pre-ULTC and post-ULTC: Loss of T1 at Detour

APPENDIX E: MOTOR STARTING TRANSIENT VOLTAGE ANALYSIS GRAPHS

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

2009/10 WINTER LF---------- 5_5B5P4D6N0LK16BK4LB4LX11SD10S
-406BLIP,3236FABC,3048FETT,-41FN,1041CLAN,728FIO,

FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

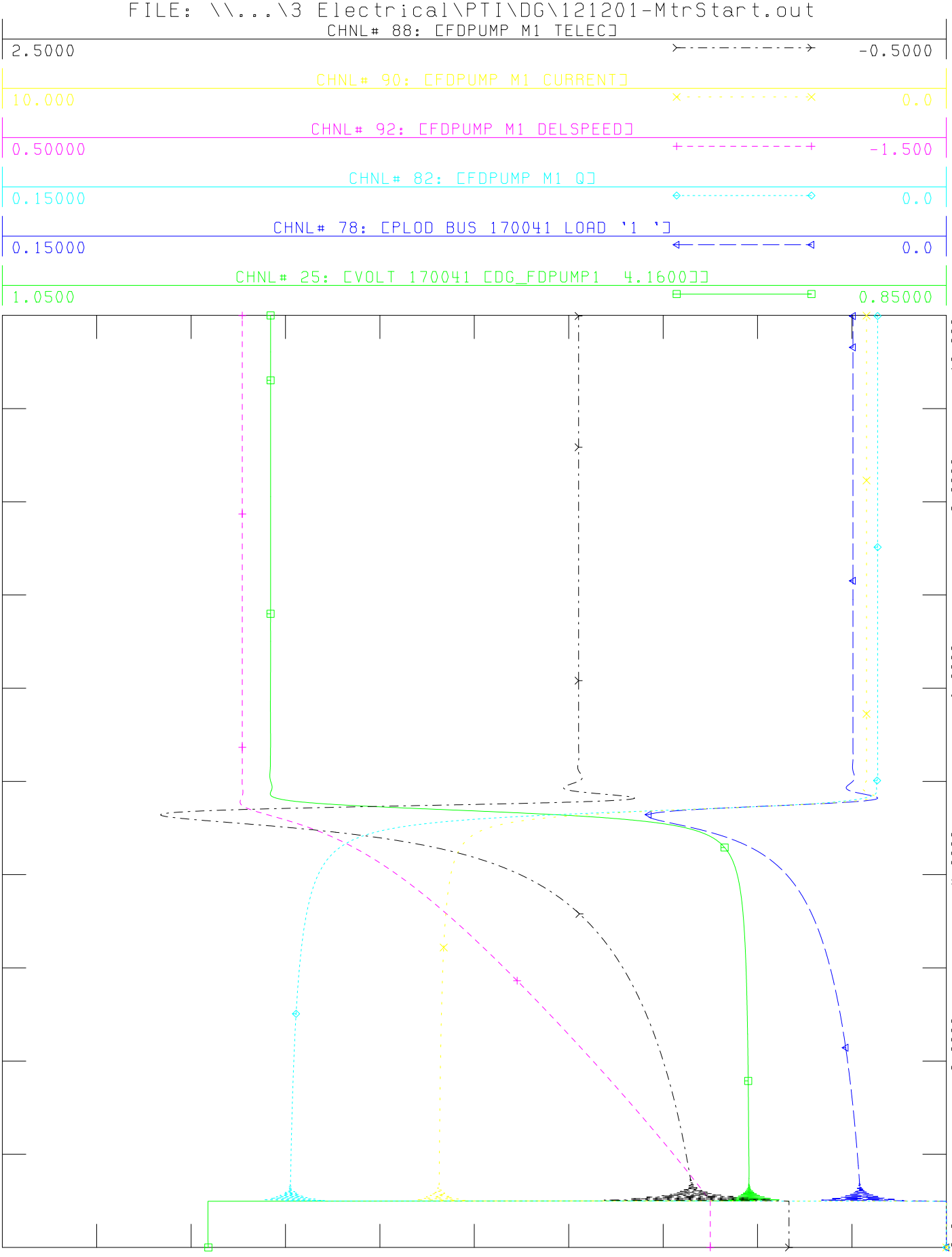


FIGURE E1

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

2009/10 WINTER LF---------- 5_5B5P4D6N0LK16BK4LB4LX11SD10S
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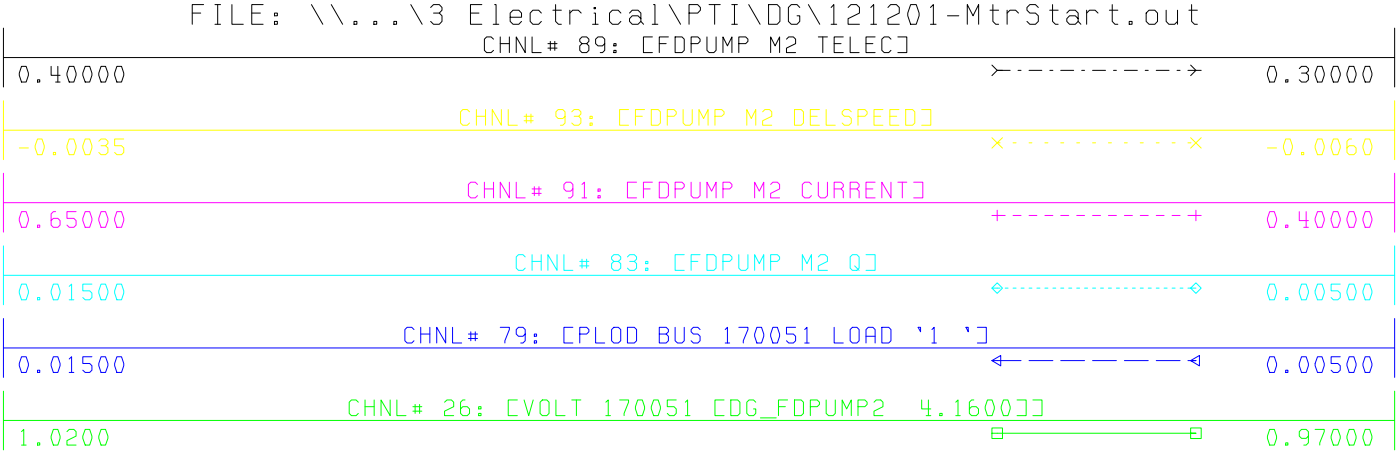
FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out



FRI, DEC 10 2010 16:20

DG FEED PUMP 2

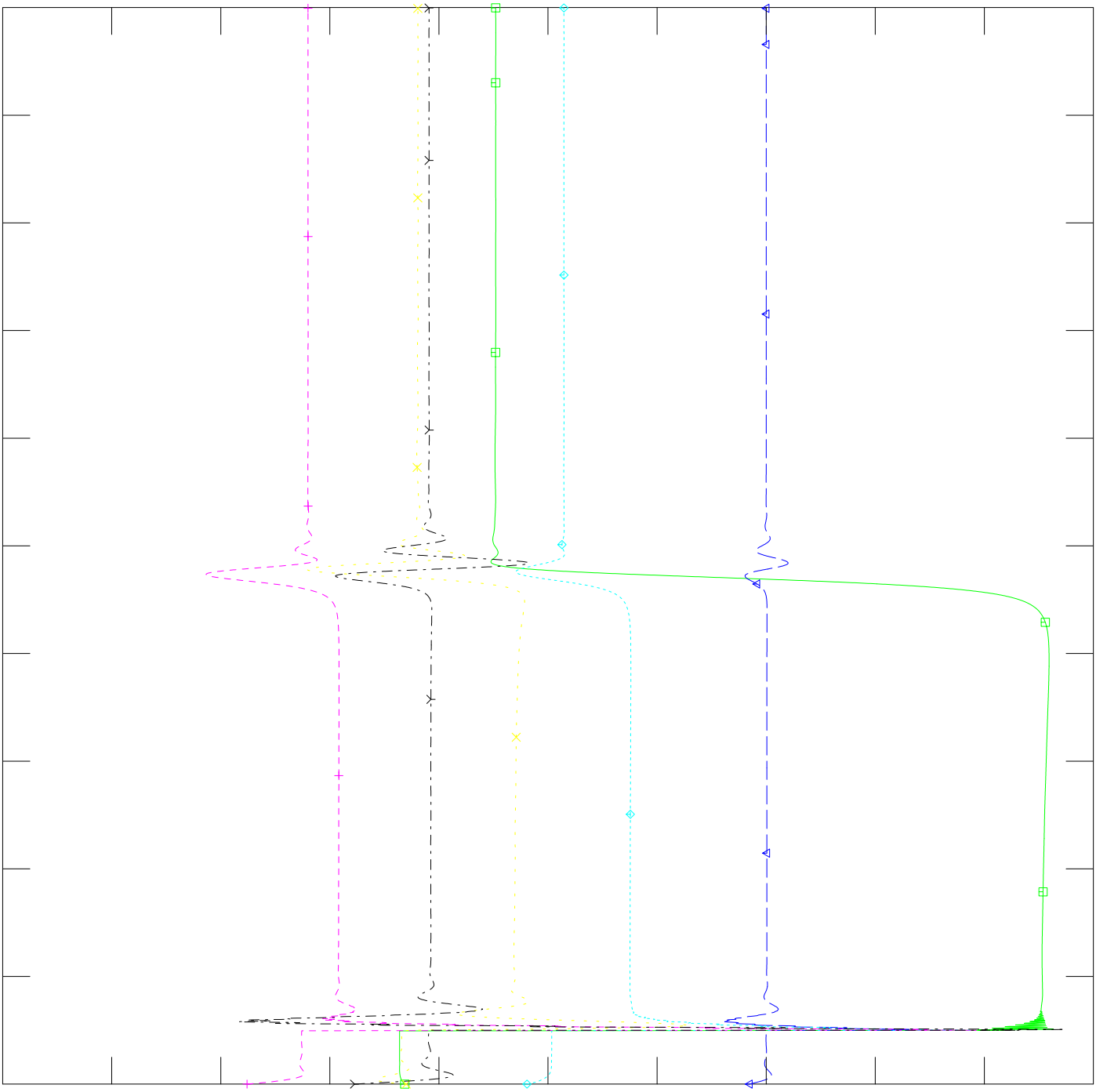


FIGURE E2

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 16:26

DG BUS VOLTAGES

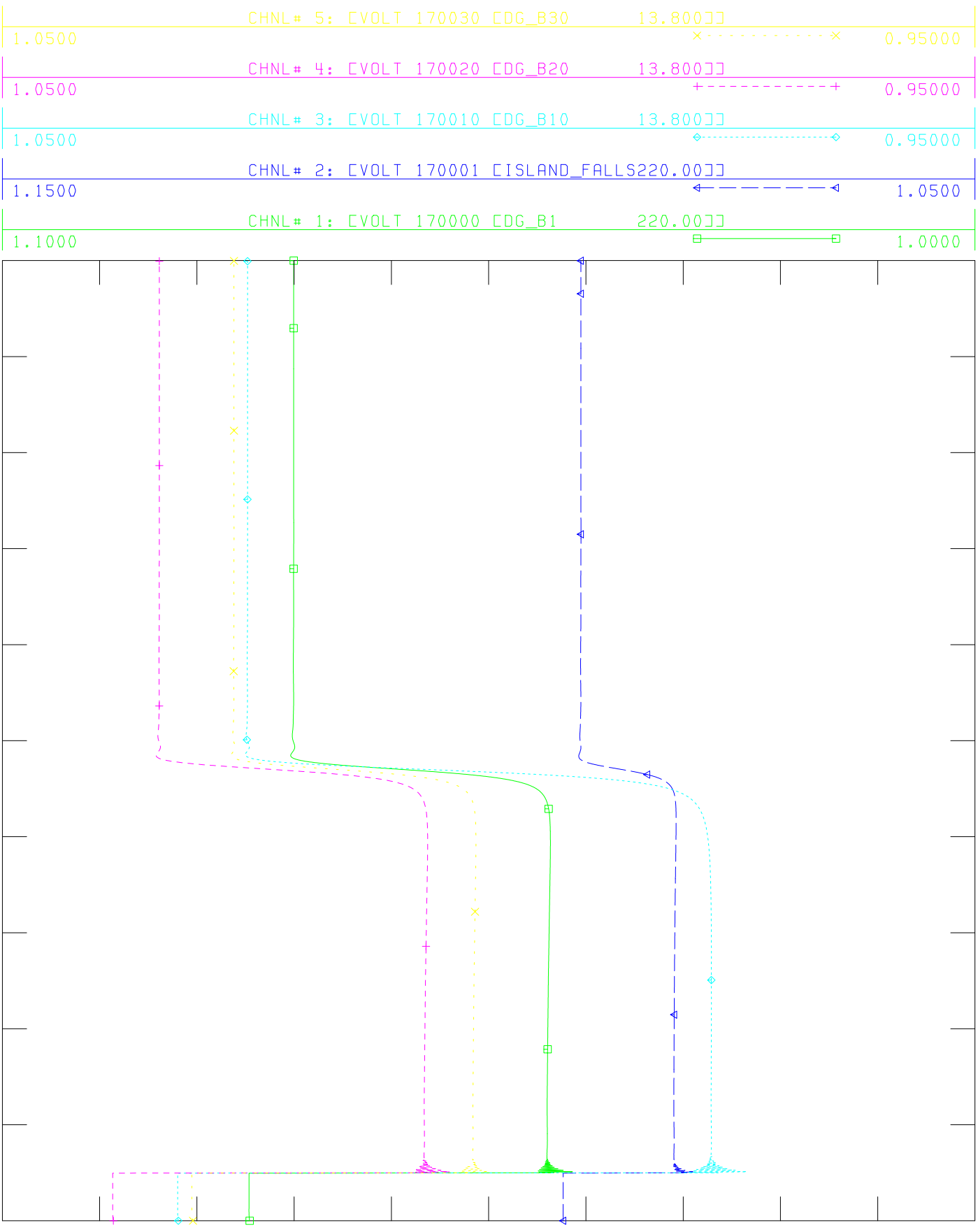

FIGURE E3

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 15:58 TCPL UNIT 1

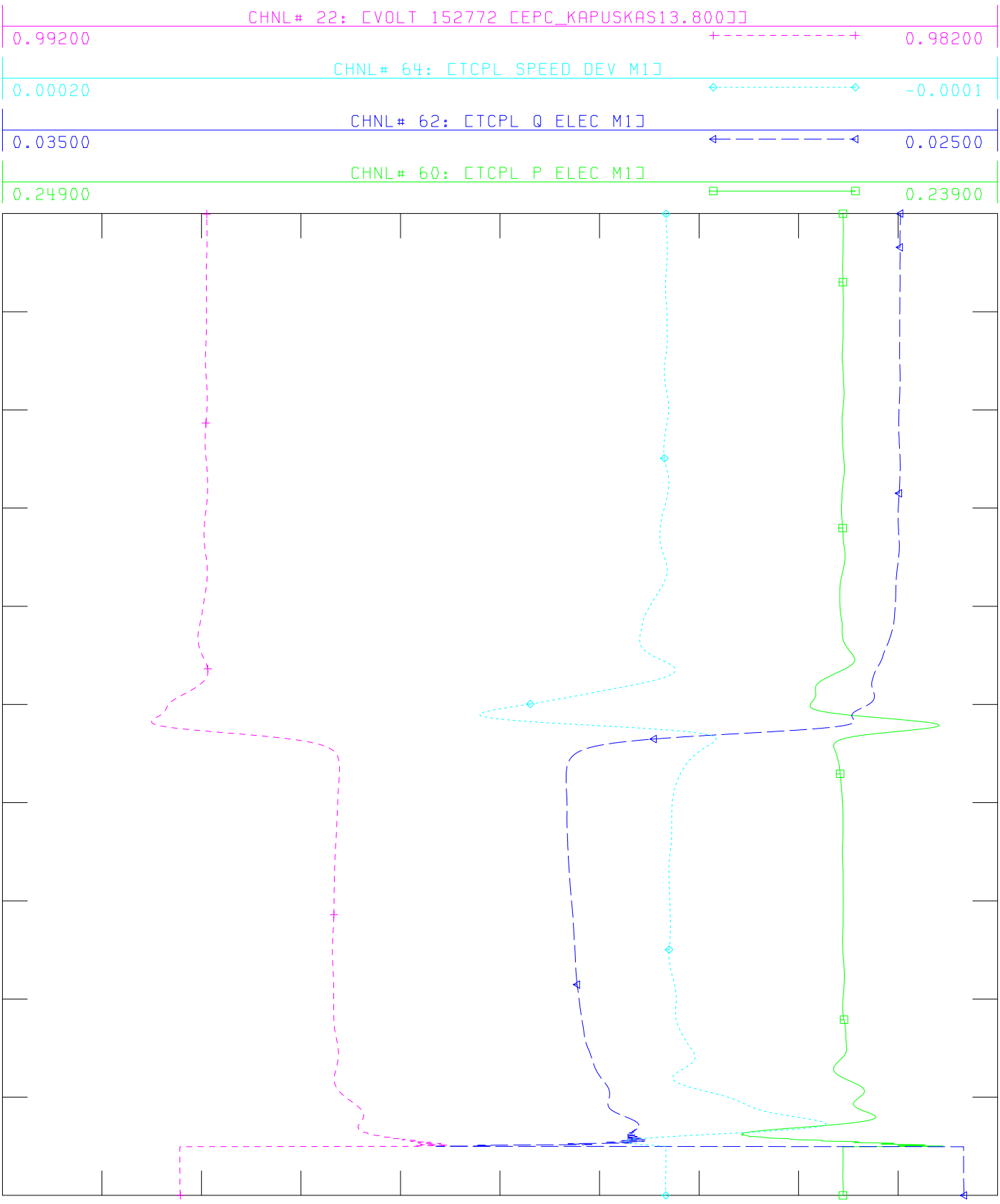

FIGURE E4

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FRI, DEC 10 2010 16:02 TCPL UNIT 2

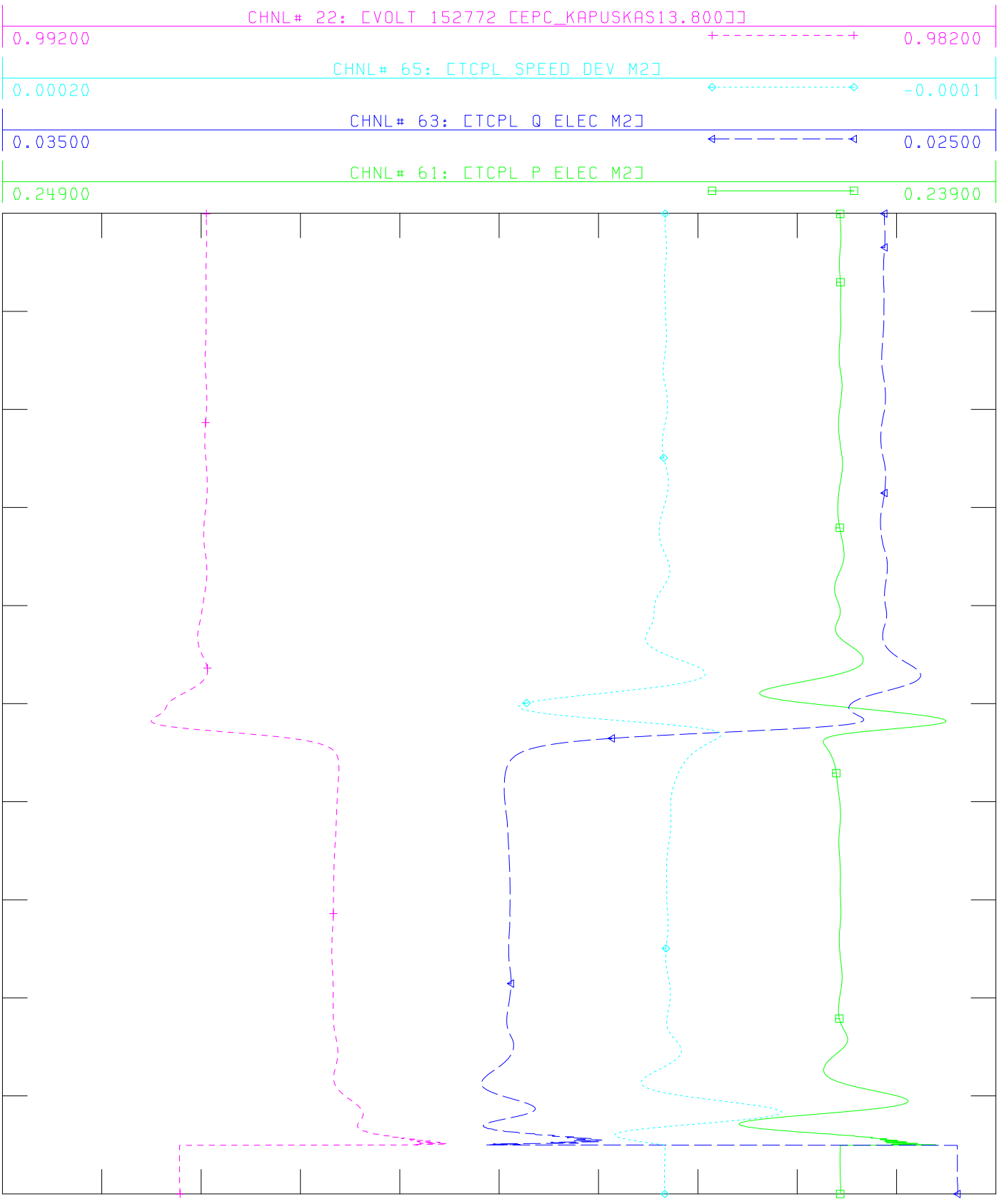

FIGURE E5

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FRI, DEC 10 2010 16:05

ABITIBI CANYON G2

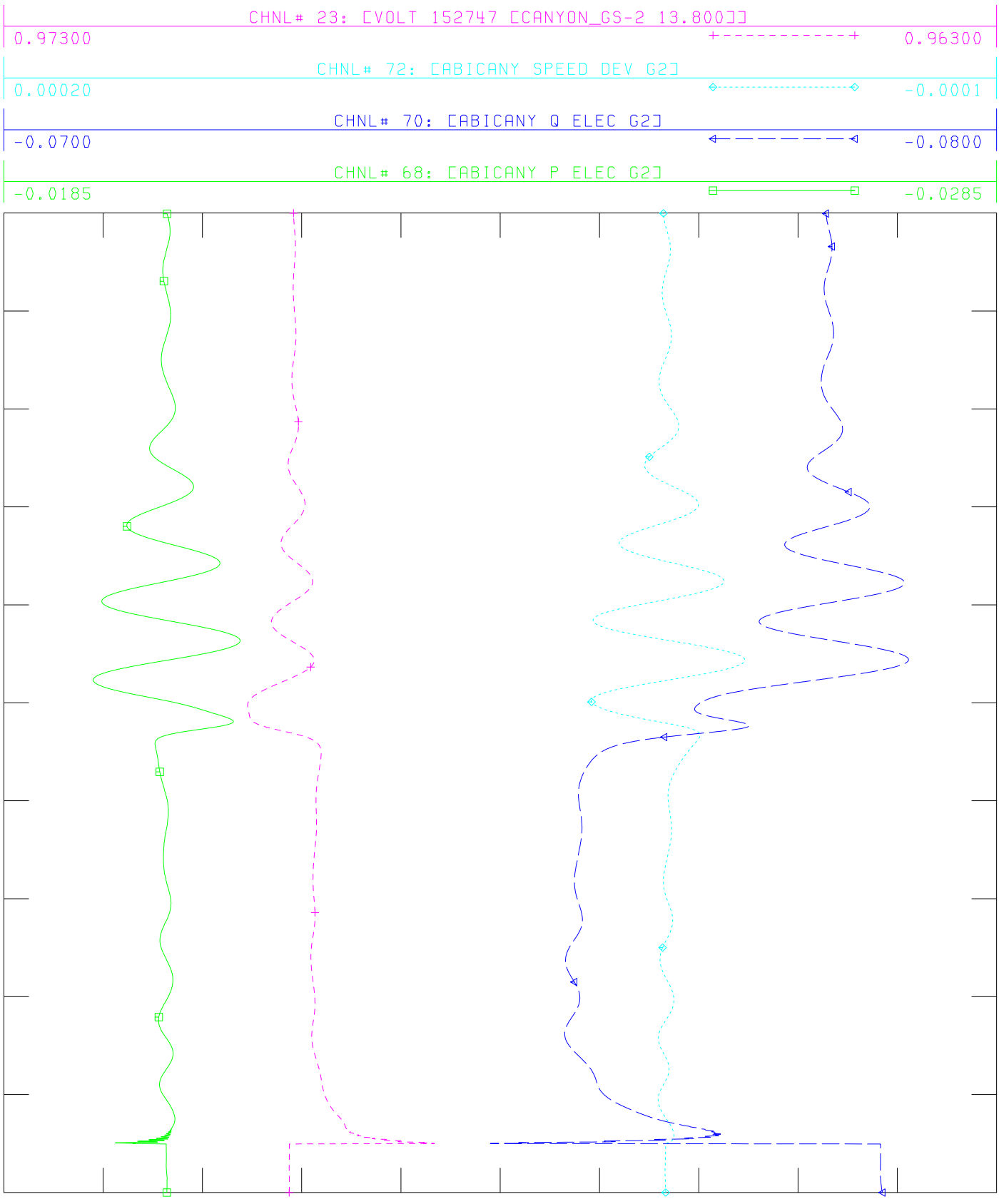

FIGURE E6

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 16:06

ABITIBI CANYON G3

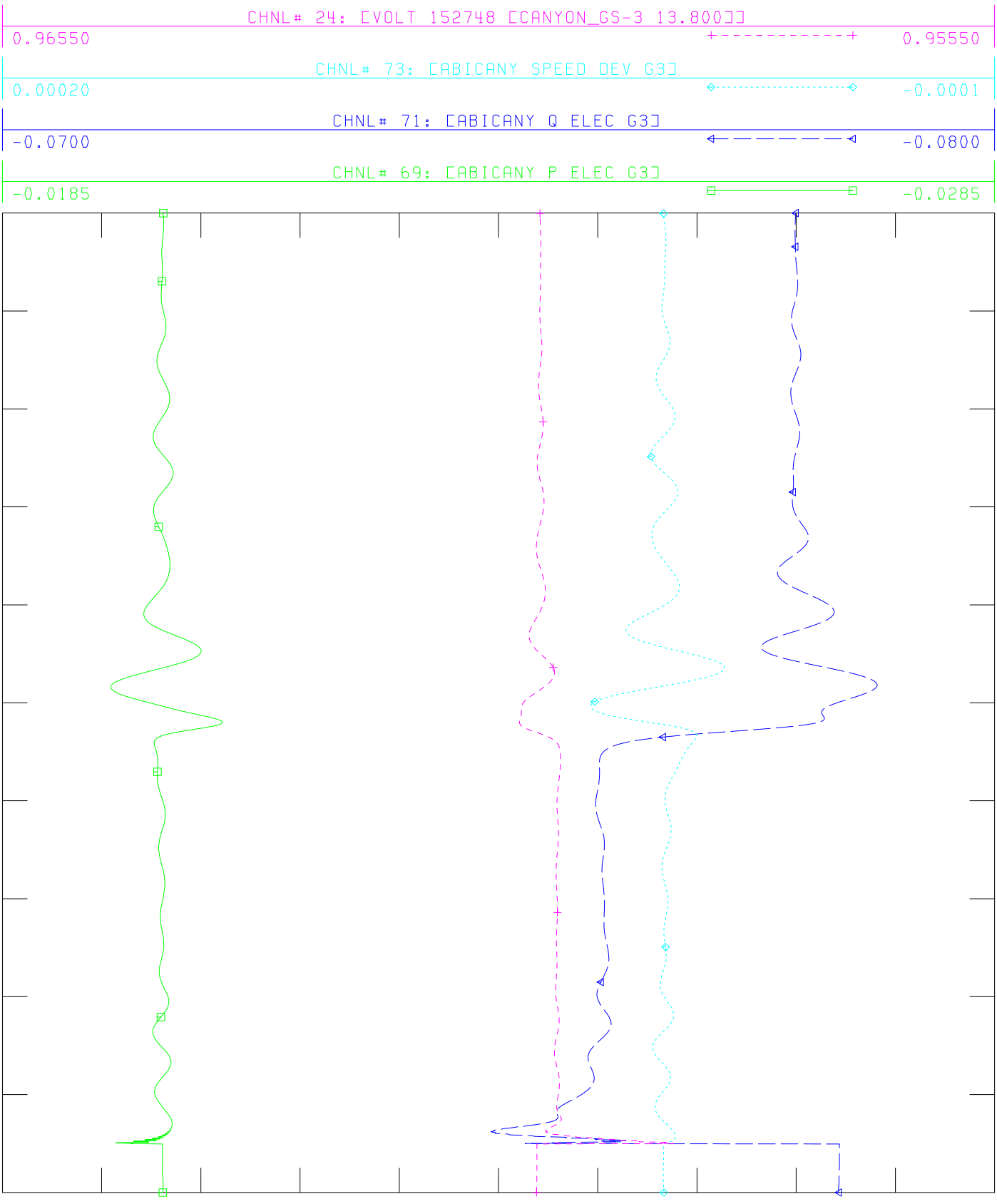

FIGURE E7

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 15:51

500 KV VOLTAGES

CHNL# 12: CVOLT 152002 CPORCUPINE_TS500.00]]
1.0750 1.0650

CHNL# 11: CVOLT 152001 CPINARD_TS 500.00]]
1.0800 1.0700

CHNL# 10: CVOLT 152000 CHANMER_TS 500.00]]
1.0650 1.0550

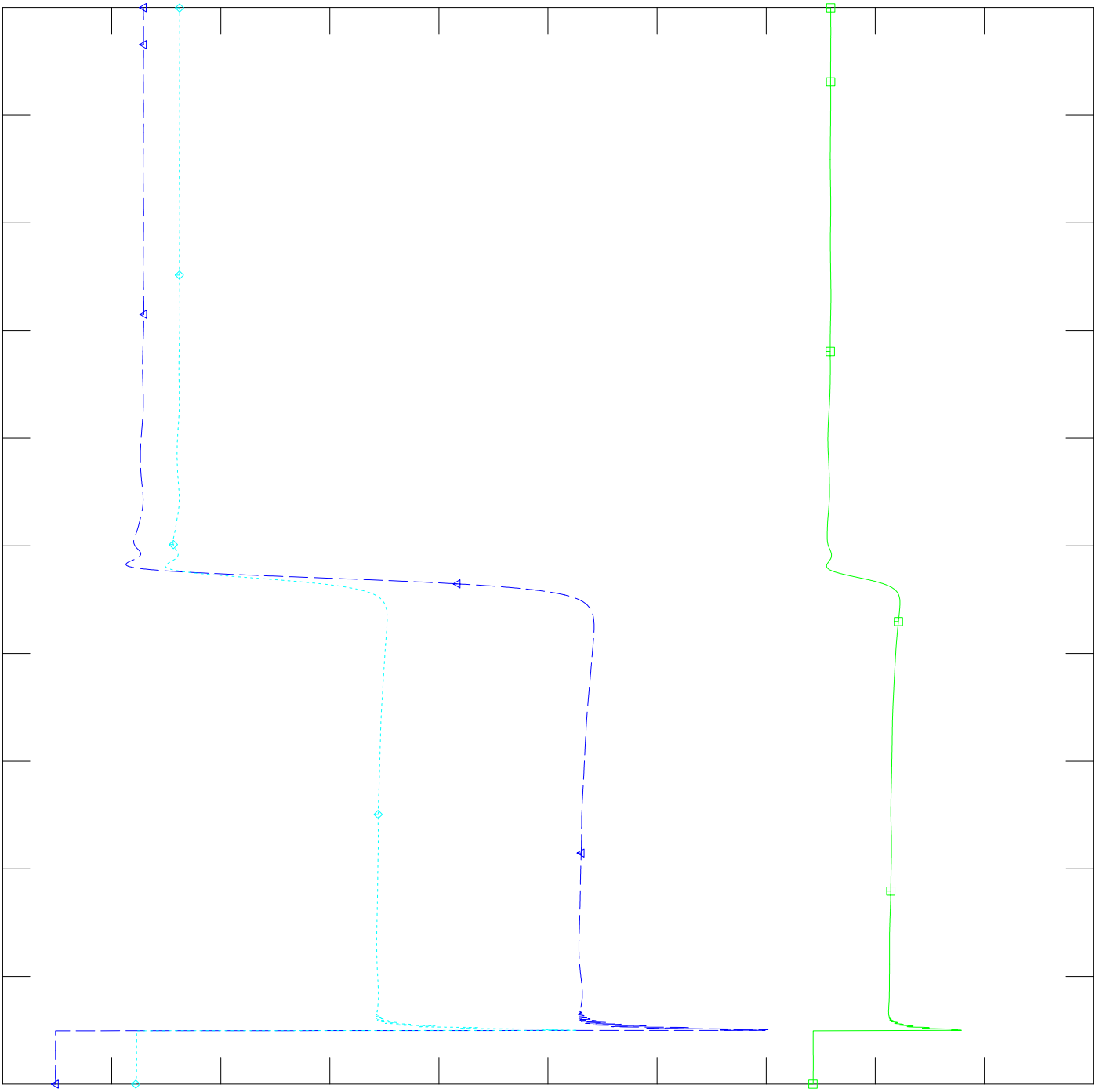

FIGURE E8

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

2009/10 WINTER LF---------- 5_5B5P4D6N0LK16BK4LB4LX11SD10S
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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 15:43

230 KV VOLTAGES

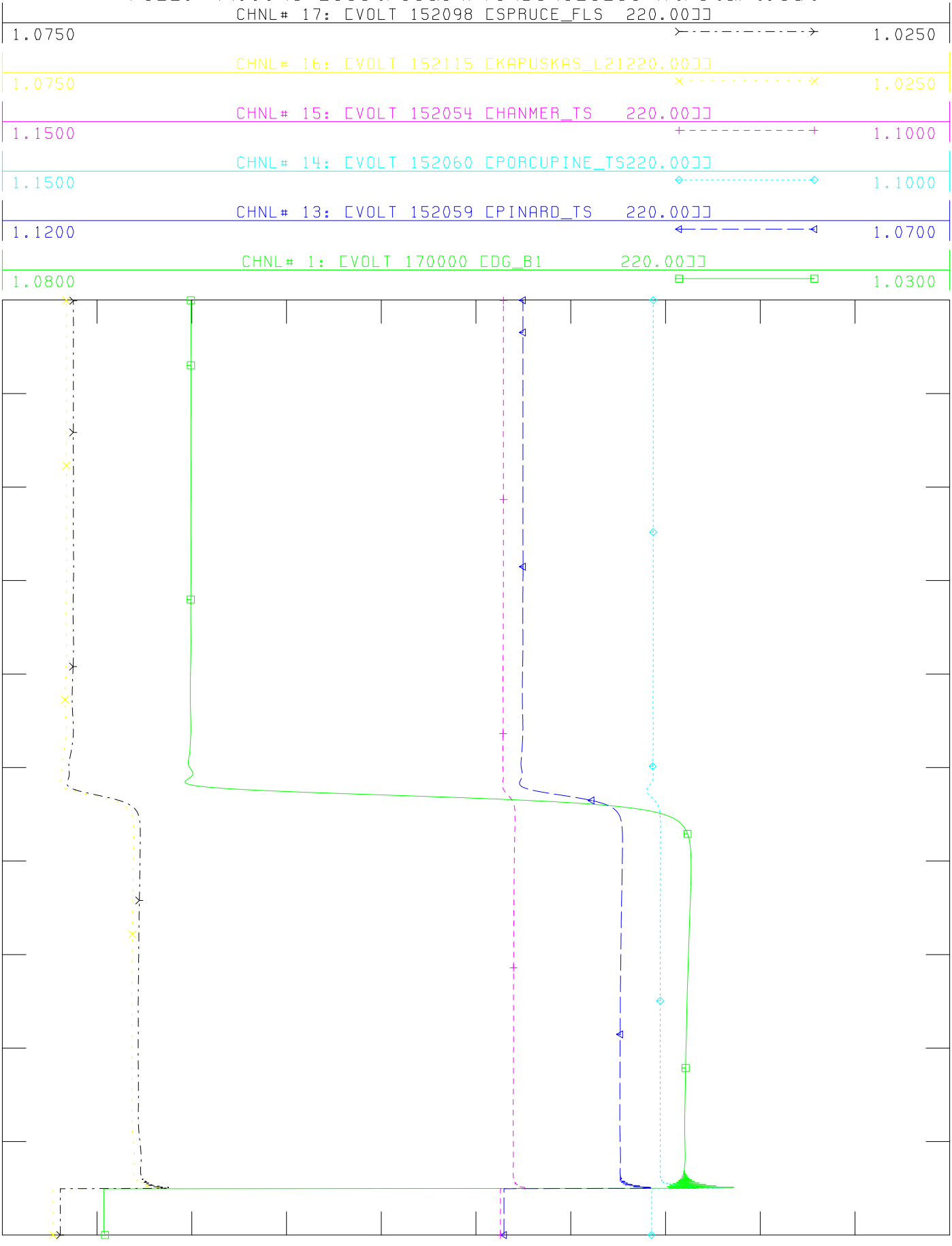

FIGURE E9

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

FRI, DEC 10 2010 15:33

115 KV VOLTAGE

CHNL# 21: CVOLT 152175 CPORC_SVC 220.00]]
1.1200 1.1050

CHNL# 20: CVOLT 152333 CSPRUCE_FLS 118.05]]
1.0400 1.0250

CHNL# 19: CVOLT 152273 CKAPUSKAS_TS 118.05]]
1.0400 1.0250

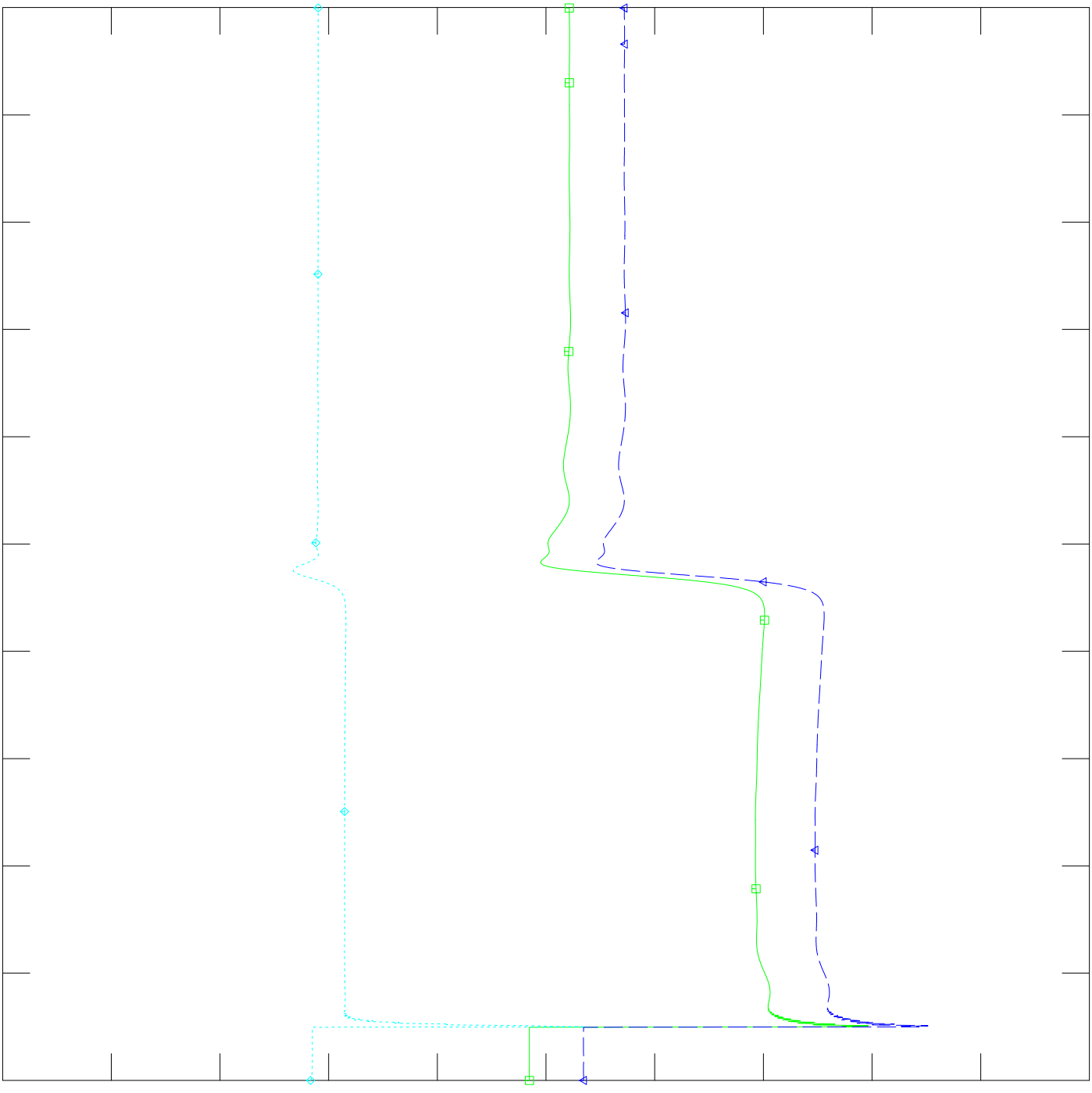

FIGURE E10

SIEMENS POWER TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL

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FILE: \\...\3 Electrical\PTI\DG\121201-MtrStart.out

-R1,Γ DEC 10 2010 15:53 PORCUPINE SVC

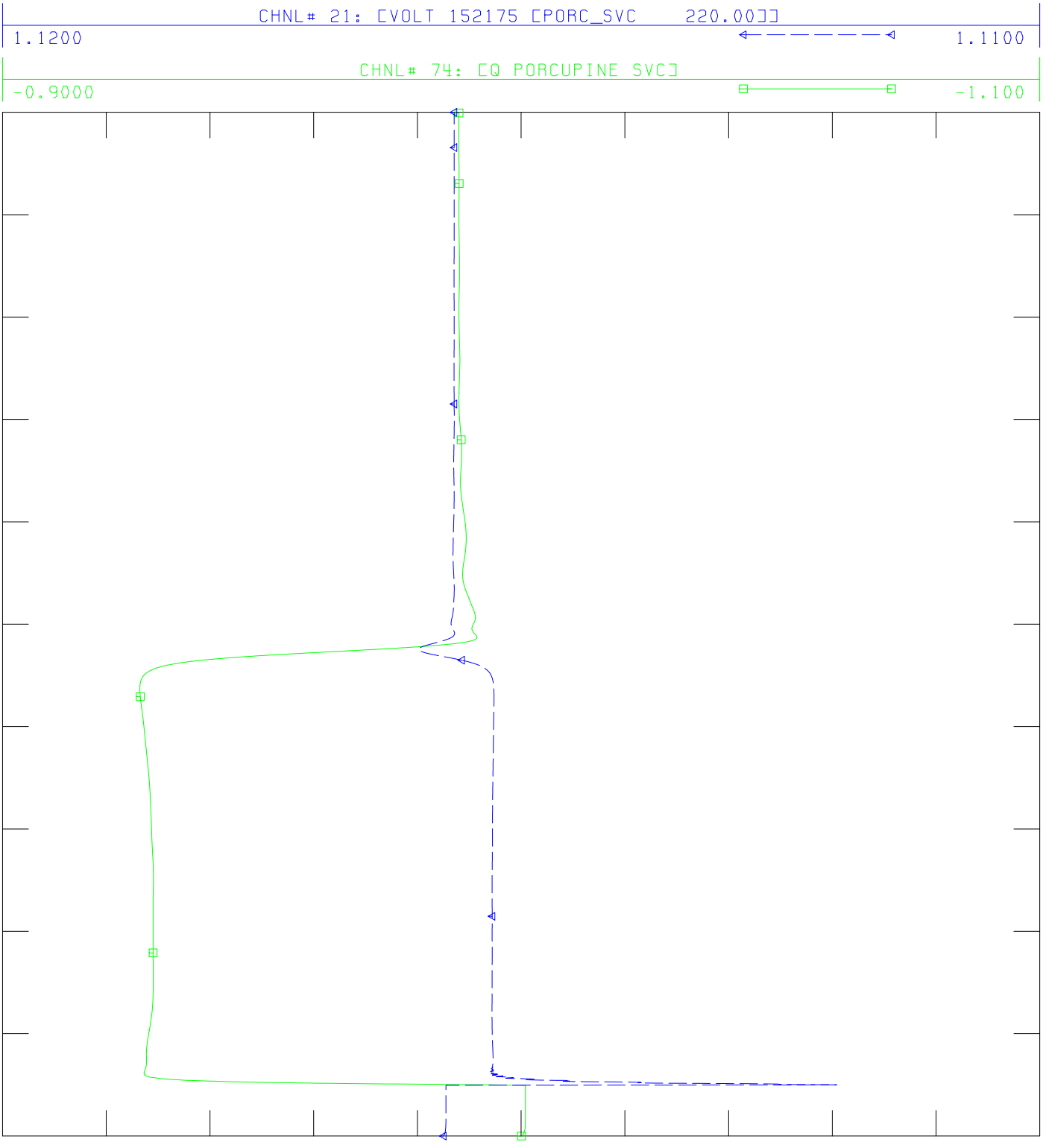

FIGURE E11

APPENDIX F: SWITCHING STUDY RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE

Table F-1 Switching study results summary table

TABLE F1: SWITCHING STUDY RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE

Bus Name	Bus#	E1: Switch Line In Pinard TS to DG		
		t- (kV)	t+ (kV)	Change %
HANMER_TS	152000	529.96	531.62	0.31
PINARD_TS	152001	538.54	546.80	1.53
PORCUPINE_TS	152002	536.62	541.73	0.95
PINARD_TS	152059	244.26	248.66	1.80
PORCUPINE_TS	152060	247.35	249.50	0.87
HANMER_TS	152054	247.73	248.44	0.29
KAPUSKAS_K38	152081	238.50	241.61	1.30
SPRUCE_FLS	152098	238.40	241.49	1.30
DG_B1	170000		255.37	
PORCUPINE_TS	152316	128.55	129.69	0.89
KAPUSKAS_TS	152273	123.24	124.58	1.09
SPRUCE_FLS	152333	123.16	124.52	1.10
CANYON_SS	152212	128.89	129.57	0.53
HUNTA_SS	152261	127.79	128.60	0.63
ANSONVILLE	152206	126.09	126.75	0.52
KAPUSKAS_EZ	152653	26.12	26.46	1.31
DG_B10	170010			
DG_B20	170020			
DG_B30	170030			
DG_B40	170040			
DG_B50	170050			
DG_B21	170070			
DG_B23	170080			

APPENDIX G: POWER FACTOR ANALYSIS RESULTS SUMMARY

Figure G1: REACTIVE POWER REQUIREMENTS AT DETOUR GOLD (also Figure 6-1)

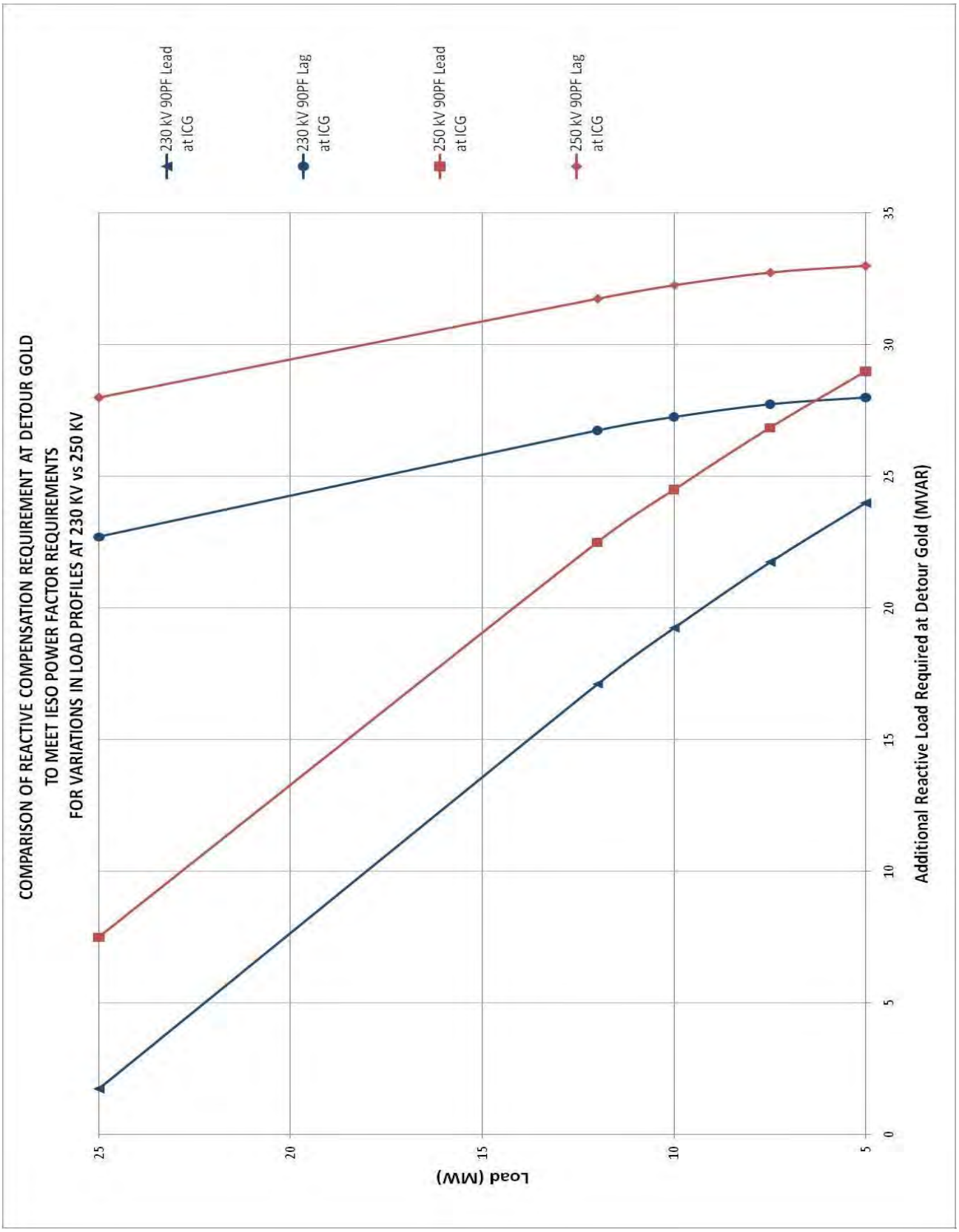

Table G2: Pinard at 230 kV Power Factor Analysis Results (See Figure 6-1 and Figure G1)

Detour Load	Detour Reactor (MVAr)	Pinard 230 kV	Detour 230 kV	Pinard Power Flow From Pinard to Detour Gold Main Bus	Power Factor @ Pinard
0 MW with line	0	230.08	236.29	0.08 MW – 32.32 MX	
95 MW @ 0.97 pf	0	230.04	224.42	97.77 MW - 9.18 MX	0.996 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	230.03	227.95	25.34 MW – 14.11 MX	0.875 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	1.75	229.96	227.17	25.29 MW – 12.21 MX	0.901 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	12.6	230.05	222.60	25.44 MW – 0.05 MX	1.000 pf
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	22.7	230.04	217.81	25.66 MW + 12.28 MX	0.903lpf lagging
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	230.68	233.28	12.13 MW – 24.74 MX	0.440 pf leading
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	17.1	230.03	225.48	12.09 MW – 5.84 MX	0.901 pf leading
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	22	230.06	223.29	12.16 MW – 0.03 MX	1.000 pf
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	26.75	229.99	220.96	12.25 MW + 5.89 MX	0.900 pf lagging
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	229.99	233.20	10.12 MW – 25.96 MX	0.363 pf leading
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	19.25	230.07	225.24	10.09 MW – 4.83 MX	0.903 pf leading
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	23.25	230.01	223.35	10.15 MW – 0.03 MX	1.000 pf
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	27.25	230.02	221.47	10.18 MW + 4.94 MX	0.900 pf lagging
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	230.03	234.04	7.52 MW – 27.66 MX	0.262 pf leading
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	21.75	230.01	224.89	7.58 MW – 3.68 MX	0.900 pf leading
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	24.75	230.05	223.55	7.64 MW – 0.06 MX	1.000 pf
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	27.75	230.08	222.17	7.66 MW + 3.65 MX	0.903 pf lagging
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	0	230.04	234.70	5.07 MW – 29.01 MX	0.170 pf leading
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	24	230.03	224.60	5.12 MW – 2.47 MX	0.901 pf leading
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	26	230.09	223.72	5.16 MW – 0.02 MX	1.000 pf
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	28	230.05	222.74	5.18 MW + 2.46 MX	0.904 pf lagging

Table G3: Pinard at 250 kV Power Factor Analysis Results (See Figure 6-1 and Figure G1)

Detour Load	Detour Reactor (MVAr)	Pinard 230 kV	Detour 230 kV	Pinard Power Flow From Pinard to Detour Gold Main Bus	Power Factor @ Pinard
0 MW with line	0	250.06	256.81	0.10 MW – 38.17 MX	
95 MW @ 0.97 pf	0	249.99	246.36	97.30 MW – 17.63 MX	0.984 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	250.04	249.23	25.24 MW – 20.22 MX	0.780 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	7.5	250.01	246.36	25.25 MW – 12.12 MX	0.902 pf leading
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	18	250.06	242.16	25.42 MW – 0.04 MX	1.000 pf
25 MW @ 0.87 pf	28	250.04	237.77	25.50 MW + 12.42 MX	0.900 pf lagging
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	250.33	253.44	12.13 MW – 30.46 MX	0.370 pf leading
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	22.5	250.08	244.79	12.16 MW – 5.61 MX	0.908 pf leading
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	27.1	250.01	242.75	12.23 MW – 0.01 MX	1.000 pf
12 MW @ 0.87 pf	31.75	249.99	240.67	12.33 MW + 5.87 MX	0.903 pf lagging
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	250.04	254.05	10.01 MW – 31.87 MX	0.543 pf leading
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	24.5	250.00	244.49	10.08 MW – 4.68 MX	0.907 pf leading
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	28.3	250.01	242.88	10.15 MW – 0.06 MX	1.000 pf
10 MW @ 0.87 pf	32.25	250.06	241.18	10.24 MW + 4.91 MX	0.902 pf lagging
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	0	250.09	254.81	7.55 MW – 33.56 MX	0.220 pf leading
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	26.85	250.01	244.28	7.60 MW – 3.66 MX	0.902 pf leading
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	29.85	250.03	243.01	7.67 MW + 0.03 MX	1.000 pf
7.5 MW @ 0.87 pf	32.75	250.06	241.76	7.69 MW + 3.67 MX	0.903 pf lagging
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	0	250.07	255.40	5.06 MW – 34.89 MX	0.144 pf leading
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	29	250.00	243.98	5.14 MW – 2.46 MX	0.903 pf leading
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	31	250.07	243.20	5.16 MW – 0.01 MX	1.000 pf
5 MW @ 0.85 pf	33	250.05	242.30	5.21 MW + 2.50 MX	0.902 pf lagging

HYDRO ONE CUSTOMER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

TO BE FILED WHEN AVAILABLE.

8926595.1

LAND MATTERS

Much of the land is owned by the Crown and managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (the "**MNR**"). For such land Detour will obtain from the MNR land use permits and permits, approvals or rights as agreed to with the MNR.

Detour may require temporary and permanent easements in respect of the Project and is currently in negotiations with landowners regarding such easements. Detour intends to use the documents in Exhibit B, Tab 6, Schedule 5 in its negotiations with landowners where it requires easement rights to complete the Project.

Table of Landowners and Mining Claims and Rights Holders

Interested Party	**Contact Information**
ACH Limited Partnership	560 King Street West, Unit 2 Oshawa, Ontario L1J 7J1 General Manager: Jim Gartshore
Ontario Power Generation Inc.	700 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X6 Attn: Manager, Real Estate Services
Hydro One Networks Inc.	483 Bay Street North Tower, 15th Floor Reception Toronto, Ontario M5G 2P5
Ministry of Natural Resources	Northeast Zone P.O. Box 730 2 Third Avenue Cochrane, ON P0L 1K0

AGREEMENT TO GRANT AN EASEMENT TO DETOUR GOLD CORPORATION

I/We, [Insert Transferor's Name(s)] (the **"Transferor(s)"**), being the owner/owners of [Insert Complete Legal Description] (herein called the **"Lands"**) in consideration of payment of the sum of FIVE DOLLARS ($5.00) (the **"Offer Consideration"**), and other good and valuable consideration (the sufficiency of which consideration is hereby acknowledged), hereby covenants and agrees as follows:

1. (a) The Transferor hereby grants to Detour Gold Corporation its successors and assigns (the **"Transferee"**) the exclusive right, irrevocable during the periods of time below specified in paragraph 2 (the **"Offer"**), to purchase free from all encumbrances upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set out the perpetual rights, easements and privileges set out in the Transfer and Grant of Easement document (the **"Transfer of Easement"**) annexed hereto as Schedule "A" (the **"Rights"**) in, through, under, over, across, along and upon that portion of the above Lands as shown highlighted in red on Schedule "B" hereto annexed (the **"Easement Lands"**).

   (b) The purchase price for the Rights shall be the sum of [Insert amount] ($<*>) Dollars (the **"Purchase Price"**) of lawful money of Canada to be paid by cash or uncertified cheque to the Transferor on Closing.

2. This Offer may be accepted by Transferee any time within 60 days from the date of this Agreement by a letter delivered or facsimile transmission or mailed postage prepaid and registered, to the Transferor at the address set out in paragraph 12. If this Offer is not accepted within this time frame, this Agreement and everything herein contained shall be null, void and of no further force and effect. If this offer is accepted by the Transferee in the manner aforesaid, this Agreement and the letter accepting such Offer shall then become a binding contract between the parties, and the same shall be completed upon the terms herein provided for.

3. The Transfer of Easement arising from the acceptance of this Offer shall be executed and delivered to the Transferee on or before the One Hundred. and Twentieth (120th) day after the date of Transferee's acceptance of this Offer (the **"Closing"**) subject to the availability of a satisfactory survey and all applicable municipal approvals, if required, and time shall in all respects be of the essence hereof. If no satisfactory survey is then available or if all applicable municipal approvals have not then been obtained in final, binding and non-appealable form, the date for Closing shall be extended in Transferee's sole discretion to a date not exceeding sixty (60) days from the said One Hundred and Twentieth (120th) day and this purchase transaction shall then be completed on such extended date for Closing.

4. If the Transferee accepts the Offer herein: (a) the Transferee shall not grant or transfer an easement or permission, or create any encumbrance over or in respect of the Easement Lands prior to registration of the Transfer of Easement, and (b) the Transferee has permission to approach prior encumbrancers to obtain all necessary consents, postponements or subordinations (in registerable form) from all current and future prior encumbrancers, consenting to this Transfer of Easement, and/or postponing their respective rights, title and interest so as to place such Rights and Transfer of Easement in first priority on title to the Easement Lands.

5. Title to the Easement Lands shall at Closing be good and free from all registered restrictions, charges, liens, easements and encumbrances of any kind whatsoever except for those title matters disclosed in Schedule "C".

6. The Transfer of Easement and all ancillary documents necessary to register same on title shall be prepared by and at the expense of the Transferee and shall be substantially in the form as the annexed Schedule "A". The Transferor hereby covenants and agrees that the Transferee may, at its option; register this Agreement or Notice thereof, and the Transfer of Easement on title to the Lands, and the Transferor hereby covenants and agrees to execute, at no further cost or condition to the Transferee, such other instruments, plans and documents as may reasonably be required by the Transferee to effect registration of this Agreement or Notice thereof prior to Closing and the Transfer of Easement at any time thereafter.

7. The Transferor covenants and agrees with Transferee that it has the right to convey the Rights without restriction and that Transferee will quietly possess and enjoy the Rights and that Transferor will execute upon request such further assurances of the Rights as may be requisite to give effect to the provisions of this Agreement.

8. As of the date of the Transferee's acceptance of the Offer, the Transferor grants to the Transferee for a period not to exceed twenty-one years (less one day), in consideration of the Offer Consideration, free from all encumbrances and restrictions the following temporary rights, easements, rights of way, covenants, agreements and privileges in, through, under, over, across, along and upon the Easement Lands:

   (a) to erect, maintain, operate, repair, replace, relocate, upgrade, reconstruct, and remove at any time and from time to time, an electrical transmission line or lines and communication line or lines consisting of all necessary pole structures and steel towers, poles and anchors with all guys, braces, wires, cables and associated material and equipment (all or any of which works are herein called "**the line**");

   (b) to erect, maintain and use such gates in all fences which are now or may hereafter be on the Easement Lands as the Transferee may from time to time consider necessary;

(c) to mark the location of the line under the Easement Lands by suitable markers, but said markers when set in the ground shall be placed in fences or other locations which will not interfere with any reasonable use the Transferor shall make of the Easement Lands;

(d) (i) to cut selectively trees and shrubs on the Easement Lands and to keep it clear of all trees, shrubs and brush which may interfere with the safe operation and maintenance of the line;

(ii) to cut prune, and remove if necessary trees located outside the Easement Lands whose condition renders them liable to interfere with the safe operation and maintenance of the line;

(e) To conduct engineering and legal surveys in, on and over the Easement Lands;

(f) To clear the Easement Lands and keep it clear of all buildings, structures and other obstructions of any nature whatever including removal of any materials which in the opinion of the Transferee are hazardous to the line. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in all cases where in the sole discretion of the Transferee the safe operation and maintenance of the line is not endangered or interfered with, the Transferor from time to time or the person or persons entitled thereto, may with prior written approval of Transferee, at his or her own expense [construct and maintain roads, lanes, walks, drains, sewers, water pipes, oil and gas pipelines, and fences on or under the Easement Lands or any portion thereof, provided that prior to commencing any such installation, the Transferor shall give the Transferee 30 days notice in writing so as to enable Transferee to have a representative inspect the site and be present during the performance of the work and that the Transferor complies with any instructions which may be given by such representative in order that such work may be carried out in such a manner as not to endanger, damage or interfere with the line.

(g) To enter on, and exit from, and to pass and repass at any and all times in, over, along, upon, across, through and under the Easement Lands and so much of the Lands as may be reasonably necessary, at all reasonable times, for the Transferee and its respective officers, employees, workers, permitees, servants, agents, contractors and subcontractors, with or without vehicles, supplies, machinery, plant, material and equipment for all purposes necessary or convenient to the exercise and enjoyment of the said rights and easement; and

(h) To remove, relocate and reconstruct the line on or under the Easement Lands, subject to payment by the Transferee of additional compensation for any damage caused thereby.

9. The Transferor consents to the Transferee, its respective officers, employees, agents, contractors, sub-contractors, workers and permitees or any of them entering on, exiting and passing and repassing in, on, over, along, upon, across, through and under the Easement Lands and so much of the Lands as may be reasonably necessary, at all reasonable times after the date of this Agreement until such time as this Offer is accepted and the purchase is completed with or without all plant, machinery, material, supplies, vehicles, and equipment, for all purposes necessary or convenient to the exercise and enjoyment of the Rights.

10. This Agreement and Transfer and Grant of Easement Rights shall both be subject to the condition that the provisions of *The Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 18, as amended, have, in the opinion of Transferee, been satisfactorily complied with. The Transferor agrees to execute such consents and authorizations as may be necessary for the Transferee to obtain any necessary consents from the local land division committee, if required, and agrees to co-operate with any such applications for consent.

11. Any documents or money payable hereunder may be tendered upon the parties hereto or their respective solicitors and money may be tendered by negotiable uncertified cheque or cash.

12. Any acceptance of this Offer, demand, notice or other communication to be given in connection with this Agreement shall be given in writing and shall be given by personal delivery, by registered mail postage prepaid, or by facsimile transmission, addressed to the recipient as follows:

To Transferee:

Detour Gold Corporation
<*>

Facsimile No: 416-304-0800
Phone: 416-304-0184
Attention: Derek Teevan

To Transferor:

<*>
<*>
<*>

Facsimile No: <*>
Phone: <*>

Attention: <*>

or to such other address, facsimile number or individual as may be designated by notice given by either party to the other. Any acceptance of this offer, demand, notice or other communication shall be conclusively deemed to have been given when actually received by the addressee or upon the second day after the day of mailing.

13. The Transferor represents that he is not now and at the time of Closing shall not be a spouse within the meaning of the *Family Law Act*, R.S.O 1990, c. F. 3, as amended, failing which, the Transferor shall cause this Agreement and all related documents to be accepted and consented to in writing by the spouse of the Transferor to the satisfaction of the Transferee and at no further cost or condition.

14. In the event of and upon acceptance of this Offer by the Transferee in manner aforesaid this Agreement and the letter accepting such Offer shall then become a binding contract of sale and purchase between the parties, and the same shall be completed upon the terms herein provided for.

15. The Transferee will covenant and agree with the Transferor to indemnify and save harmless the Transferor, his tenants, or other lawful occupiers of the Easement Lands for any loss, damage and injury caused by the acceptance of the Offer and the granting and transfer of Rights or anything done pursuant thereto or arising from any accident (not excluding any Act of God) that would not have happened but for the presence of its line on the Easement Lands, provided, however, that the Transferee shall not be liable to the extent to which such loss, damage, or injury is caused or contributed to by the neglect or default of the Transferor, his tenants guests, invitees or other lawful occupiers of the Easement Lands or their servants, agents, or workmen.

16. The Transferor covenants and agrees that if and before the Transferor sells, transfers, assigns, disposes (or otherwise parts with possession) of all or part of the Lands to a third party (the **"Third Party"**) the Transferor shall ensure that the third party assumes the burden and benefit of this Agreement, and agrees to be bound by it. Accordingly the Transferor covenants and agrees to obtain from the Third Party a written acknowledgement and agreement that the Third Party is aware of this Agreement and will continue to be bound by the terms, conditions and stipulations of this Agreement.

17. All covenants herein contained shall be construed to be several as well as joint, and wherever the singular and the masculine are used in this Agreement, the same shall be construed as meaning the plural or the feminine or neuter, where the context or the identity of the Transferor/Transferee so requires.

18. The burden and benefit of this Agreement shall run with the Easement Lands and the works and undertaking of the Transferee and shall be binding upon and enure to the

benefit of the parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Transferor has hereunto set their hands and seals to this Agreement, this <*> day of <*>, 2011.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED in the presence of:	)	
_____	)	_____
Witness	)	**Transferor's Name**
_____	)	_____
Witness	)	**Transferor's Name**
SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED in the presence of:	)	**Consent Signature & Release of Transferor's Spouse, if non-owner**
_____	)	_____
Witness		

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Schedule "A"

The Transferor is the owner in fee simple and in possession of <*>

(the **"Lands**")

Detour Gold Corporation (the **"Transferee"**) has erected, or is about to erect, certain Works [as more particularly described in paragraph l(a)] in, through, under, over, across, along and upon the Lands.

1. The Transferor hereby grants and conveys to the Transferee, its successors and assigns the rights and easement, free from all encumbrances and restrictions, the following unobstructed and exclusive rights, easements, rights-of-way, covenants, agreements and privileges in perpetuity (the **"Rights"**) in, through, under, over across, along and upon that portion of the Lands of the Transferor described herein as <*> described as Part <*> of Reference Plan <*> hereto annexed (the **"Easement Lands"**) for the following purposes:

   (a) To enter and lay down, install, construct, erect, maintain, open, inspect, add to, enlarge, alter, repair and keep in good condition, move, remove, replace, reinstall, reconstruct, relocate, supplement and operate and maintain at all times in, through, under, over, across, along and upon the Easement Lands and electrical transmission system and telecommunications system consisting in both instances of pole structures, steel towers, anchors, guys and braces and all such aboveground or underground lines, wires, cables, telecommunications cables, grounding electrodes, conductors, apparatus, works, accessories, associated material and equipment, and appurtenances pertaining to or required by either such system (all or any of which are herein individually or collectively called the (**"Works"**) as in the opinion of the Transferee are necessary or convenient thereto for use as required by Transferee in its undertaking from time to time, or a related business venture.

   (b) To enter on and selectively cut or prune, and to clear and keep clear, and remove all trees, branches, bush and shrubs and. other obstructions and materials, over or upon the Easement Lands, and without limitation, to cut and remove all leaning or decayed trees located on the Lands whose proximity to the Works renders them liable to fall and come in contact with the Works or which may in any way interfere with the safe, efficient or serviceable operation of the Works or this easement by the Transferee.

(c) To conduct all engineering, legal surveys, and make soil tests, soil compaction and environmental studies and audits in, under, on and over the Easement Lands as the Transferee in its discretion considers requisite.

(d) To erect, install, construct, maintain, repair and keep in good condition, move, remove, replace and use bridges and such gates in all fences which are now or may hereafter be on the Easement Lands as the Transferee may from time to time consider necessary.

(e) Except for fences and permitted paragraph 2(a) installations, to clear the Easement Lands and keep it clear of all buildings, structures, erections, installations, or other obstructions of any nature (hereinafter collectively called the **"obstruction"**) whether above or below ground, including removal of any materials and equipment or plants and natural growth, which in the opinion of the Transferee, endanger its Works or any person or property or which may be likely to become a hazard to any Works of the Transferee or to any person or property or which do or may in any way interfere with the safe, efficient or serviceable operation of the Works or this easement by the Transferee.

(f) To enter on and exit by the Transferor's access routes and to pass and repass at all times in, over, along, upon and across the Easement Lands and so much of the Lands as is reasonably required, for Transferee, its respective officers, employees, agents, servants, contractors, subcontractors, workmen and permitees with or without all plant machinery, material, supplies, vehicles and equipment for all purposes necessary or convenient to the exercise and enjoyment of this easement subject to compensation afterwards for any crop or other physical damage only to the Lands or permitted structures sustained by the Transferor caused by the exercise of this right of entry and passageway.

2. The Transferor agrees that:

(a) It will not interfere with any Works established on or in the Easement Lands and shall not, without the Transferee's consent in writing, erect or cause to be erected or permit in, under or upon the Easement Lands any obstruction or plant or permit any trees, bush, shrubs, plants or natural growth which does or may interfere with the Rights granted herein. The Transferor agrees it shall not, without the Transferee's consent in writing, change or permit the existing configuration, grade or elevation of the Easement Lands to be changed, and the Transferor further agrees that no excavation or opening or work which may disturb or interfere with the existing surface of the Easement Lands shall be done or made unless consent therefore in writing has been obtained from Transferee, provided however, that the Transferor shall not be required to obtain such permission in case of emergency. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in cases where in the reasonable

discretion of the Transferee, there is no danger or likelihood of danger to the Works of the Transferee or to any persons or property and the safe or serviceable operation of this easement by the Transferee is not interfered with, the Transferor may at its expense and with the prior written approval of the Transferee, construct and maintain roads, lanes walks, drains, sewers water pipes, oil and gas pipelines, fences (not to exceed 2 metres in height) and service cables on or under the Easement Lands (the **"Installation"**) or any portion thereof; provided that prior to commencing such Installation, the Transferor shall give to the Transferee thirty (30) days' notice in writing thereof to enable the Transferee to have a representative present to inspect the proposed Installation during the performance of such work, and provided further that Transferor comply with all instructions given by such representative and that all such work shall be done to the reasonable satisfaction of such representative. In the event of any unauthorized interference aforesaid or contravention of this paragraph, or if any authorized interference, obstruction or Installation is not maintained in accordance with the Transferee's instructions or in the Transferee's reasonable opinion, may subsequently interfere with the Rights granted herein, the Transferee may at the Transferor's expense, forthwith remove, relocate, clear or correct the offending interference, obstruction, installation or contravention complained of from the Easement Lands, without being liable for any damages cause thereby.

(b) Notwithstanding any rule of law or equity, the Works installed by the Transferee shall at all times remain the property of the Transferee, notwithstanding that such Works are or may become annexed or affixed to the Easement Lands, and shall at anytime and from time to time be removable in whole or in part by Transferee.

(c) No other easement or permission will be transferred or granted and no encumbrances will be created over or in respect to the Easement Lands, prior to the registration of a Transfer of this grant of Rights.

(d) The Transferor will execute such further assurances of the Rights in respect of this grant of easement as may be requisite.

(e) The Rights hereby granted:

(i) shall be of the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as a covenant running with the Easement Lands; and

(ii) are declared hereby to be appurtenant to and for the benefit of the Works and undertaking of the Transferee described in paragraph l(a).

3. The Transferee covenants and agrees to obtain at its sole cost and expense all necessary postponements and subordinations (in registerable form) from all current and future prior

encumbrancers, postponing their respective rights, title and interest to the transfer of easement herein so as to place such Rights and easement in first priority on title to the Lands.

4. The Transferor represents and warrants that the Easement Lands have not been used for the storage of and do not contain any toxic, hazardous, dangerous, noxious or waste substances or contaminants (collectively the "Hazardous Substances"). If the Transferee encounters any Hazardous Substances in undertaking any work on the Easement Lands, it shall give notice to the Transferor. At the expense of the Transferor, the Transferee (or, at the Transferee's option, the Transferor) shall effect the removal of such Hazardous Substances in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations of all applicable public authorities. The Transferee shall not bring any Hazardous Substances on the Easement Lands. In acquiring its interests in the Easement Lands pursuant to this Easement, the Transferee shall be deemed not to acquire the care or control of the Easement Lands or any component thereof.

5. There are no representations, covenants agreements, warranties and conditions in any way relating to the subject matter of this grant of Rights whether expressed or implied, collateral or otherwise except those set forth herein.

6. No waiver of a breach or any of the covenants of this grant of Rights shall be construed to be a waiver of any succeeding breach of the same or any other covenant.

7. The burden and benefit of this transfer of Rights shall run with the Easement Lands; and the Works and undertaking of the Transferee and shall extend to, be binding upon and enure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

SCHEDULE "B"

EASEMENT LANDS

SCHEDULE "C"

PERMITTED ENCUMBRANCES

7760179.1

Affidavit of Title Search

To be completed after Letter of Direction

8926893.1