# Appendix V3-1A

## Record of Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

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## Appendix V3-1A. Record of Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| **Cambridge Bay** | | |
| February 14, 2012 | Brenda Sitatak<br>HTO Manager | Introductions and information sharing |
| February 14, 2012 | Renee Krucas<br>Executive Director, Kitikmeot Heritage Society | Introductions and information sharing |
| February 14, 2012 | Connie Kapolak<br>High School Principal | Introductions and information sharing |
| March 27, 2012 | Brenda Sitatak<br>HTO Manager | Introductions and update |
| March 27, 2012 | Stephen King, Senior Administrative Officer<br>Jim McEchrean, Economic Development Officer<br>Hamlet of Cambridge Bay | Project introduction |
| April 5, 2012 | Renee Krucas<br>Executive Director, Kitikmeot Heritage Society | Letter / invitation to nominate representatives to the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| April 5, 2012 | Stephen King, Senior Administrative Officer<br>Hamlet of Cambridge Bay | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| April 5, 2012 | Brenda Sitatak<br>HTO Manager | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| June 14, 2012 | General public | Call-in radio show |
| June 14, 2012 | Jessie Lyall, HTO Board Member<br>Brenda Sitatak, HTO Manager | Project introduction |
| June 14, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview |
| June 14, 2012 | Hamlet council and administration | Project introduction |
| June 15, 2012 | Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group | Project introduction |
| September 11-12, 2012 | Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group | Sabina hosted a dinner and meeting for the Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) in Cambridge Bay on September 11, 2012. The CAGs also visited the Back River Project site on September 12, 2012. |
| September 27-29, 2012 | Interviews conducted with a number of individuals representing a variety of interests in the community including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; safety and protection services; business and economic development; and education and training | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| November 19, 2012 | General public | Call-in radio show |

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| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| November 19, 2012 | High school students and staff | Mining and geology presentation |
| November 19, 2012 | General public | Public open house |
| November 19, 2012 | Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group | Project update |
| November 30 - December 1, 2012 | Local hunters from Cambridge Bay | Land use focus group |
| February 5-6, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meetings for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| February 5, 2013 | Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group | Project update |
| April 23, 2013 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| April 23, 2013 | Cambridge Bay HTO | Project overview/update |
| August 20, 2013 | General public | Sabina provided an overview of the Back River Project and its traditional knowledge study |
| August 20, 2013 | General public | The Kitikmeot Inuit Association provided an overview of the Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) report completed for the Back River Project and additional traditional knowledge workshops being conducted |
| August 21-23, 2013 | Selected elders and knowledge holders | A series of traditional knowledge workshops were held with selected elders and local knowledge holders for Sabina's traditional knowledge study. These workshops focused on the topics of 'heritage and land use', 'terrestrial environment' and 'marine environment'. |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)*[1] | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Cambridge Bay HTO* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Cambridge Bay Hamlet council* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Cambridge Bay High School students* | *Project overview and discussion of future employment opportunities* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Radio update* |

[1] November 2013 meetings are scheduled to occur, but after the DEIS has been finalized. The results of these and other future meetings will be incorporated into Sabina's FEIS submission.

## Appendix V3-1A. Record of Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| **Kugluktuk** | | |
| April 11, 2012 | Barbara Adjun<br>HTO Manager | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group |
| April 26, 2013 | Donald LeBlanc, Senior Administrative Officer<br>Hamlet of Kugluktuk | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group |
| June 12, 2012 | Kugluktuk HTO | Project introduction |
| June 12, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview |
| June 13, 2012 | Donald LeBlanc<br>Senior Administrative Officer<br>Hamlet of Kugluktuk | Project introduction |
| June 13, 2012 | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group | Project introduction |
| September 11-12, 2012 | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group | Sabina hosted a dinner and meeting for the Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) in Cambridge Bay on September 11, 2012. The CAGs also visited the Back River Project site on September 12, 2012. |
| October 1-3, 2012 | Interviews conducted with a number of individuals representing a variety of interests in the community including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; safety and protection services; business and economic development; and education and training | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| November 21, 2012 | High school students and staff | Mining and geology presentation |
| November 21, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| November 21, 2012 | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group | Project update |
| November 27, 2012 | Local hunters from Kugluktuk | Land use focus group |
| February 7-8, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meetings for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| February 8, 2013 | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group | Project update |
| April 22, 2013 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| April 22, 2013 | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group | Project update |
| August 12, 2013 | General public | Sabina provided an overview of the Back River Project and its traditional knowledge study |

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| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| August 13, 2013 | General public | The Kitikmeot Inuit Association provided an overview of the Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) report completed for the Back River Project and additional traditional knowledge workshops being conducted |
| August 14-16, 2013 | Selected elders and knowledge holders | A series of traditional knowledge workshops were held with selected elders and local knowledge holders for Sabina's traditional knowledge study. These workshops focused on the topics of 'heritage and land use', 'terrestrial environment' and 'marine environment'. |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugluktuk HTO* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugluktuk Hamlet council* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugluktuk High School students* | *Project overview and discussion of future employment opportunities* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Radio update* |
| **Kingaok** | | |
| April 5, 2012 | Sam Kapolak, Chairperson<br>Bathurst Inlet HTO | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| November 18, 2012 | Various residents of Kingaok | Sabina hosted a Project information meeting in Cambridge Bay specifically for residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok |
| November 30 - December 1, 2012 | Local hunters from the Bathurst Inlet area | Land use focus group |
| Fall 2012 | Interviews conducted with selected individuals from the community for Sabina's socio-economic study | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| January 1, 2013 | Boyd Warner<br>President, Bathurst Inlet Lodge | Project discussion (via phone) |
| August 14-16, 2013 (in Kugluktuk)<br>August 21-23 (in Cambridge Bay) | Selected elders and knowledge holders from or familiar with the Bathurst Inlet area | A series of traditional knowledge workshops were held with selected elders and local knowledge holders for Sabina's traditional knowledge study. These workshops focused on the topics of 'heritage and land use', 'terrestrial environment' and 'marine environment'. |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Various residents of Kingaok* | *Project update in Cambridge Bay specifically for residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok* |

## Appendix V3-1A. Record of Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| **Omingmaktok** | | |
| April 5, 2012 | Peter Kapolak, Chairperson Omingmaktok HTO | Letter / invitation to nominate representative to the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| November 18, 2013 | Various residents of Omingmaktok | Sabina hosted a Project information meeting in Cambridge Bay specifically for residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok |
| November 30 - December 1, 2012 | Local hunters from the Bathurst Inlet area | Land use focus group |
| Fall 2012 | Interview conducted with individual from the community for Sabina's socio-economic study | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| August 14-16, 2013 (in Kugluktuk)<br>August 21-23 (in Cambridge Bay) | Selected elders and knowledge holders from or familiar with the Bathurst Inlet area | A series of traditional knowledge workshops were held with selected elders and local knowledge holders for Sabina's traditional knowledge study. These workshops focused on the topics of 'heritage and land use', 'terrestrial environment' and 'marine environment'. |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Various residents of Omingmaktok* | *Project update in Cambridge Bay specifically for residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok* |
| **Gjoa Haven** | | |
| June 20, 2012 | Hamlet council members and staff | Project introduction |
| June 20, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview |
| September 17-19, 2012 | Interviews conducted with a number of individuals representing a variety of interests in the community including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; business and economic development; and education and training | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| February 12, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meeting for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| February 13, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update and notice of upcoming Actua educational program for Kitikmeot youth |
| April 24, 2013 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| April 24, 2013 | Gjoa Haven HTO | Project overview/update |
| April 24, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Gjoa Haven HTO* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Gjoa Haven Hamlet council* | *Project update* |

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| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Gjoa Haven High School students* | *Project overview and discussion of future employment opportunities* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Radio update* |
| **Taloyoak** | | |
| June 19, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview |
| June 19, 2012 | Taloyoak HTO | Project overview |
| June 19, 2012 | Tommy Aiyout, Mayor of Taloyoak<br>David Irqquit, Assistant SAO<br>Hamlet of Taloyoak | Project overview |
| September 25-26, 2012 | Interviews conducted with a number of individuals representing a variety of interests in the community including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; safety and protection services; business and economic development; and education and training | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |
| February 13, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meeting for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| February 14, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update and notice of upcoming Actua educational program for Kitikmeot youth |
| April 25, 2013 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| April 25, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Taloyoak HTO* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Taloyoak Hamlet council* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Taloyoak High School students* | *Project overview and discussion of future employment opportunities* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Radio update* |
| **Kugaaruk** | | |
| June 18, 2012 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview |
| September 20-21, 2012 | Interviews conducted with a number of individuals representing a variety of interests in the community including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; safety and protection services; business and economic development; and education and training | Socio-economic baseline data collection; documentation of expected Project benefits, Project concerns, and suggested mitigation measures |

## Appendix V3-1A. Record of Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| February 11, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meeting for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| February 11, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update and notice of upcoming Actua educational program for Kitikmeot youth |
| April 26, 2013 | General public | Public meeting - Project overview/update |
| April 26, 2013 | General public | Radio Show - Project update |
| April 26, 2013 | Kugaaruk Hamlet council | Project overview/update |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugaaruk HTO* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugaaruk Hamlet council* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Kugaaruk High School students* | *Project overview and discussion of future employment opportunities* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Radio update* |
| **Yellowknife / Other Locations in the Northwest Territories** | | |
| November 15, 2012 | Yellowknives Dene First Nation representatives | Project overview |
| November 16, 2012 | General public | Public meeting – Project overview |
| February 20, 2013 | General public | Sabina representatives participated in NIRB's scoping meeting for the Project and were available to the public for questions and information sharing |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *General public* | *Public meeting - Project overview/update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Yellowknives Dene First Nation representatives* | *Project update* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Tlicho Government representatives* | *Project overview* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *North Slave Métis Alliance representatives* | *Project overview* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Lutselk'e Dene First Nation representatives* | *Project overview* |
| *November 2013 (scheduled)* | *Deninu Kue First Nation representatives* | *Project overview* |
| **Other** | | |
| February 13-15, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Kitikmeot Trade Show in Cambridge Bay |
| March 28, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee meeting in Cambridge Bay |
| April 16-19, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Nunavut Mining Symposium in Iqaluit |

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| Date | Individual(s) / Organization | Type of Activity |
|---|---|---|
| September 25-27, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Nunavut Trade Show in Iqaluit |
| October 30-31, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Kitikmeot Stakeholders Meeting in Cambridge Bay to discuss training and labour market needs in the Kitikmeot Region |
| November 13-15, 2012 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Yellowknife Geoscience Forum |
| February 11-13, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Kitikmeot Trade Show in Cambridge Bay |
| April 8-11, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Nunavut Mining Symposium in Iqaluit |
| September 12, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in a meeting on Community Readiness in the Kitikmeot Region, hosted by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, in Cambridge Bay |
| September 24-26, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Nunavut Trade Show in Iqaluit |
| November 19-21, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Yellowknife Geoscience Forum |
| November 20-21, 2013 | Various community, government, and industry stakeholders participated | Sabina participated in the Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee meeting in Cambridge Bay |

# Appendix V3-1B

## Record of Attempted Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

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## Appendix V3-1B. Record of Attempted Meetings with Community and Stakeholder Groups

| Attempted Meetings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Date** | **Community** | **Individual(s) / Organization** | **Details** |
| June 2012 | Kugaaruk | Kugaaruk Hamlet Council | Invitations for in-person meeting on June 18 made in May and June 2012; Hamlet Council informed Sabina they were unavailable. |
| June 2012 | Kugaaruk | Kugaaruk HTO | Invitations for in-person meeting on June 18 made in May and June 2012; HTO informed Sabina they were unavailable. |
| June 2012 | Gjoa Haven | Gjoa Haven HTO | Invitations for in-person meeting on June 20 made in May and June 2012; HTO informed Sabina they were unavailable. |
| June 2012 | Taloyoak | Taloyoak Hamlet Council | Invitations for in-person meeting on June 19 made in May and June 2012; Hamlet Council informed Sabina they were unavailable. |
| August 2012 | Kingaok | General public | Sabina attempted to organize an August 2012 public meeting in Kingaok in June/July 2012. Sabina was informed by local residents that the proposed time period was unworkable as community members would not be present. |
| August 2012 | Omingmaktok | General public | Sabina attempted to organize an August 2012 public meeting in Omingmaktok in June/July 2012. Sabina was informed by local residents that the proposed time period was unworkable as community members would not be present. |
| April 23, 2013 | Cambridge Bay | Cambridge Bay CAG | Only one CAG representative was available so the meeting was cancelled. Other CAG members were out of town or otherwise did not show up for the meeting. |
| April 26, 2013 | Kugaaruk | Kugaaruk HTO | A meeting with the Kugaaruk HTO was arranged prior to Sabina's arrival in the community, but Sabina was informed the day of the meeting that HTO members were no longer available to meet. |
| August 2013 | Omingmaktok | General public | Sabina attempted to organize a visit to Omingmaktok in August 2013 and host a public meeting to discuss the Project, but was informed that no community members would be present during the proposed time period. |
| August 2013 | Kingaok | General public | Sabina attempted to organize a visit to Kingaok in August 2013 and host a public meeting to discuss the Project, but was informed that no community members would be present during the proposed time period. |

# Appendix V3-1C

## Community and Stakeholder Group Meeting Minutes and Public Comment Forms

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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 12, 2012 (3pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Project Introduction - Kugluktuk HTO |
| **LOCATION** | HTO office<br>Kugluktuk, Nunavut |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Barbara Adjun (HTO Manager)<br>Kevin Klengenberg (HTO Board Member)<br>Stanley Carpenter (HTO Board Member)<br>Floyd Kaitak (HTO Member)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Meeting notes taken by Jason Prno |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 3pm

Introductions

MTP provided a Project introduction presentation

Q – Will shipping only take place in the summer?

MTP – Yes. There won't be any icebreaking taking place.

Q – We don't have many questions now, but we'll likely have them next time you visit.

Q – If animals start to travel by the Project, what are your plans to protect them? Will you stop vehicles?

MTP – We want to protect the animals. Most mines will stop their road operations when animals are passing by. We will look into implementing something similar.

Q – Are you going to be using the same type of barge we use here in the community?

MTP – The plan is to use a very similar set-up. We will also look into the possibility of building a temporary dock or jetty structure. We're unsure of our exact plans at this moment.

Q – Will there be winter or all-season roads?

MTP – We're looking at multiple options, but our current plans are for winter roads, with permanent roads in and around Goose and George.

Q – Will you use the winter road from the south, from Yellowknife?

MTP – No we're not looking at using that road. Using the southern ice road is risky, as the road has been melting early.

JP – Is there anything we should know about local employment preferences? What types of shifts do people from Kugluktuk like to work? Is rotational work an issue?

Q – 2 and 2's seem to work.

Q – Rotational work shouldn't be a problem for you.

Q – There are a lot of people in the community who were laid off from Hope Bay and are now looking for work.

Q – People who were laid off will probably be happy to have work.

JP – Are there certain ways you'd prefer us to share information with you in the future?

Q – Quarterly newsletters and face-to-face meetings are useful.

Q – [Comment on sharing infrastructure at Contwoyto; response from MTP unrecorded].

Q – Are you sampling the waste rock? How will the waste rock be managed?

MTP – We're doing geochemistry and ARD/ML studies to look at this. The studies so far seem to indicate there will be some contaminants, mainly small amounts of metals, that come off the waste rock. It is not perfectly clean. Most of the waste rock will be frozen in permafrost. We still need to develop our waste rock management plan. The waste rock will need to be managed.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 12, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting - Kugluktuk |
| **LOCATION** | Kugluktuk Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Various members of the public (see sign-in sheet) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 7:15pm.

Opening prayer by Alice Ayalik.

MTP delivered a Project overview presentation.

Q – Can you describe a bit more about your environmental monitoring programs that are currently in place and will be in place in the future?

MTP – Various baseline studies are currently being completed [describes types of studies being conducted]. In the future, a number of environmental management plans will be prepared. These plans must be prepared for the permitting process. The company, communities, and government of Nunavut are the primary groups which will work together to develop these plans.

Q – You're close to a river. It will be probably be a sensitive area with fish that can be affected.

MTP – We know that minor changes or contamination can have an impact in pristine areas like the Arctic. We want to avoid this. This year we are collecting baseline information to understand the

environmental conditions around the Project. Currently, we incinerate our sewage and treat grey water. We also treat our drill water.

Break and door prize draw.

MTP continued delivering the Project overview presentation.

Q – Our elders and grandparents told us years ago the environment needs to stay clean and we need to look after it. We were told not to put animal bones in the water. We make tea from that water and there are fish in the water. Our grandfathers told us to look after the quality of the water in the lakes. We couldn't leave bits and pieces of caribou meat on the land. If the land became too dirty, the caribou would no longer roam in that area. There are liquids at your mine that could be harmful to the land and wildlife. It's good to hear that you want to keep the environment clean. Our grandparents told us not to even put dead fish into the water, because the live fish would no longer live there. We need to look after our water and make sure it is clean. We can't even leave the skins of animals on the land. The land needs to be kept clean. Our future generations need to have healthy and clean food from the land.

MTP – Mines have to meet a number of regulatory requirements to operate now; it is different than the past. A mine also needs to meet the expectations of many groups like shareholders, government and communities. Please keep sharing your thoughts, comments and concerns with us.

Break and door prize draw.

Q – Gold mining is more toxic than diamond mining. It is a different type of mining.

MTP – Gold mining is certainly different that diamond mining. [Describes gold processing process]. Gold is heavier than water and some gold will be collected after it sinks to the bottom of the water. Other bits of gold need to be removed using flocculants and cyanide. Flocculants bind the gold to other materials and aren't really an environmental concern. Cyanide is an environmental concern. Before the tailings are disposed we will need to go through a cyanide destruction process. Meadowbank and other mines around the world use this same process. This process helps to extract more gold, but it also destroys cyanide. There are guidelines that exist for mining companies to follow when using cyanide, such as the cyanide code. This will not be like old mines in the north, like the Giant Mine.

Q – Why would you even use cyanide? How do you remove it?

MTP – It would be oxidized and heated up.

Q – What do you do with it afterwards?

MTP – We would ship it off site.

Q – What are you going to do with your tailings? Some places oppose tailings disposal.

MTP – We will have to have tailings for this project. There is no way around it. There are different methods for disposing of tailings. Exactly how this will occur will continue to be developed as we advance the Project.

Q – You can use lime to remove the cyanide.

MTP – You're correct, there are processes we can use to remove metals and cyanide. Our water discharges would also have to meet government standards.

Q – Are these Canadian standards? Does Sabina have other standards they follow?

MTP – There are Metal Mine Effluent Standards that Canadian metal mining companies must follow. However, included inside of a mine's permits there may be additional project-specific standards. Sometimes these can be stronger that the existing government standards. The KIA and communities will have the ability to review our plans and permits. The KIA will have their own scientists review and comment on these.

Q – What are Sabina's plans for training and apprenticeships, as the Project advances?

MTP – It's still early for us to comment on the specifics of this. By this time next year we will need to have a preliminary plan in place for training. We will need to assess the skills that exist in the Kitikmeot communities. There will be opportunities for training, but we still need to work on our plans for this. We will talk about human resources issues more specifically during future visits we make to the communities. We take this issue seriously.

Q – Who is getting the royalties from the Project?

MTP – The Back River Project is not on subsurface Inuit Owned Lands. Royalties will go to the federal government. IIBA monies would go to the KIA however.

Q – You're near a bird sanctuary too. How will you protect them from the tailings ponds?

MTP – There are some strict regulations in place to protect birds. We are protecting birds during our new airstrip construction. For example, every morning we need to walk the land and make sure there are no birds present prior to starting work. We will need to look into how to manage birds and tailings ponds in the future. We will also monitor marine birds.

Q – Why can't we get the royalties? This is our land and we live here.

MTP – We don't control the royalty rate. It was established back in the land claim.

Q – Is it possible for us to change that?

MTP – We've seen indications that it may be possible to change this. IIBA monies will be delivered to the KIA.

Q – Where will you be shopping for your supplies?

MTP – Everything currently comes out of Yellowknife. We will look at options to source materials elsewhere in the future. There may be opportunities for sourcing from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay.

Q – You don't have direct flights from the communities? They go through Yellowknife? There are some people who abuse drugs and alcohol when they pass through Yellowknife.

MTP – That is a good point. I'll be very honest with you - we've had issues with community members traveling through Yellowknife. 12 northern workers have been let go so far this year because of getting into trouble in Yellowknife. This is one of the reasons we're now building a year-round airstrip. We will soon be looking into direct flights from the communities into site. The site itself is dry; there are no drugs or alcohol permitted. We will search people's bags if we have to.

Q – You could supply your food from the Co-op here.

Door prize draw.

Meeting adjourned at 9pm.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: June 12, 2012

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gordon Aiyaruna | |
| 2 | Junior Kuneluk | |
| 3 | Dawn Ayaluk | |
| 4 | Aimee McWilliam | |
| 5 | Erik Ayalik | |
| 6 | Angela Elatrah | |
| 7 | Bobby Kabvolak | |
| 8 | Fred Bob | |
| 9 | BARNY TOPIAK | |
| 10 | Julia Tegoseak | |
| 11 | Allen Kellogok | |
| 12 | Veronica Himeak | |
| 13 | Marlene Hake | |
| 14 | Mary Ann Kaitak | |
| 15 | Elvera Elatkak | |
| 16 | Mona Aviak | |
| 17 | Chad Hayohok | |
| 18 | Maura Mudgeon | |
| 19 | JOANNE KOPAK | |
| 20 | Alexander Kuliktana | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: June 12/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | David John Kuneluk | |
| 2 | Agnus C Akulak | |
| 3 | Jackie NOVOLIGAK | |
| 4 | Margaret Hanak | |
| 5 | Lena Akeeagok | |
| 6 | Jason Ittinuar | Hamlet of Kugluktuk |
| 7 | Johnny Oniak | |
| 8 | Drew Novoligak | |
| 9 | JOHN AVILINGAK | |
| 10 | Joy Ogilvie | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Donald Hivuyak | |
| 13 | Pius | |
| 14 | Sam Angnaluak | |
| 15 | ALICE H AYALIK | |
| 16 | Colin Kuneluk | |
| 17 | Richard Kaisoyaoo | |
| 18 | Jean Kaisoyaoo | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | Edna Akeeagok | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: June 12/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cliff Koplomik | |
| 2 | Andy Ohokak | |
| 3 | Lucie Niyakpaloluk | |
| 4 | Wilma Pogalak | |
| 5 | [illegible] | |
| 6 | Willie Pigalak | |
| 7 | Louie KAKOLAK | |
| 8 | Sadie Hanak | |
| 9 | [illegible] | |
| 10 | Hugh Maclean | GOV NV EDT MPR |
| 11 | Barbara Adjun | HTO. |
| 12 | Molly Hikhaitok | |
| 13 | Roy Kokak | |
| 14 | MARY KELLOGOK | |
| 15 | Ellen Nadlikpak | |
| 16 | S. KELLOGOK | |
| 17 | GORDON KOKAK | FIRST AIR |
| 18 | Ken Mulgrew | Elavut-GN |
| 19 | A.D.A. EGINA | |
| 20 | MARIE ONIAK | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: June 12/12

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | GARY KELLOGOK | |
| 2 | Jason Taptuna | |
| 3 | Johnny Ikeadjuk | |
| 4 | Dana Hikkdok | |
| 5 | Eric Kailyoganq | |
| 6 | Wanda Avakana | |
| 7 | Bruce Hikkaitok | |
| 8 | Emalie Evaglok | |
| 9 | David Evaglok | |
| 10 | Rose Evaglok | |
| 11 | Brenda Angulrak | |
| 12 | Helen Whittaker. | |
| 13 | Carson Oniak | |
| 14 | Jonathon Kavilyana | |
| 15 | Gavin Ikkanak | |
| 16 | Vincent Klengenberg | |
| 17 | F Tatkiss | |
| 18 | MARTHA KATHINA | |
| 19 | LAURA. KOHOKTAK | |
| 20 | Doris Klakak | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: June 12/17

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Robert. Havioyak | Nav C |
| 2 | John Ohokak | |
| 3 | Lucy Maniyogena | none |
| 4 | Tommy Pigalak | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 13, 2012 (9:30 am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Meeting with Donald LeBlanc, Hamlet of Kugluktuk Senior Administrative Officer |
| **LOCATION** | Kugluktuk Hamlet Office |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Donald LeBlanc (SAO, Hamlet of Kugluktuk) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

MTP – Provided a Project overview.

Donald LeBlanc had a number of comments and questions:

- Can the Hamlet help Sabina out with their employment needs? MMG and Newmont have been to the community also. There are lots of employment opportunities out there - We shouldn't have high unemployment rates.
- What are Sabina's employment needs?
- The mayor is very set on developing a program in the community to pre-train individuals for mining. A small mock mine site could potentially be established in the community.
- If 10 people from Kugluktuk were working at the mine, even that would be substantial.
-There will be a number of developers coming in to the community in coming years who will all desperately be looking for employees
-Kugluktuk's relationship with BHP has been very good. They brought in a simulator last year and focussed on youth training. There were 9 individuals on the course.

-One training need will be to teach families/couples about mining work and the rotation lifestyle. There is also a need to teach financial management skills. The Hamlet of Kugluktuk would be interested in getting involved in this type of training, but they need funding.
-The Hamlet's goal is to try and get the various mining companies together and figure out human resources issues and strategies together.
-Donald recalled the example of a trained individual from the community having issues at a remote job site because his wife was lonely and wanted him to come home. She would call him during the nights and he didn't sleep. He had an accident at work and eventually left the job.
-The north has its own unique employment challenges; Sabina needs to be aware of this.
-People drinking alcohol excessively after their rotation can be an issue.
-Mining employment provides a number of opportunities and money that can be great for improving family livelihoods.
-Training could be conducted in Kugluktuk.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 13, 2012 (1:30pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Kugluktuk Hamlet Office |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Alice Ayalik (Working Group Member)<br>Tommy Pigalak (Working Group Member)<br>Ryan Nivingalok (Working Group Member) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Introductions

Overview of purpose of community advisory groups

MTP delivered a project overview presentation

Q – You have enough money to keep operating until 2014. What are your plans for after that?

MTP – We would need to raise more money to keep operating. The Hackett River royalty could be sold to provide money to raise cash to build the mine. We could also raise money elsewhere on the market, or take out a bank loan.

Q – I hope the project goes well and hires Inuit. That would benefit the communities.

Q – Lots of mines have closed down. There are lots of people waiting to get hired.

Q – The terms of reference for the advisory group will need to be translated.

Q – How will the tailings be stored?

MTP – When selecting the proposed tailings site we looked at 20 different locations before making a decision. The selected site will have dry tailings; they would not be covered in water. They would originally be discharged as a slurry, but eventually be dewatered. The tailings location has natural rock outcrop on 3 sides; a dam would be built to contain the tailings on other side.

Q – Would this be similar to Lupin?

MTP – [Response not recorded].

Q – What would happen if there were leaks from the tailings ponds? There are fish in those lakes that could be affected.

MTP – Our environmental baseline programs are looking at these types of things. All our tailings water discharge would be treated. At closure all our dams must be deemed stable and all the runoff water must be clean. We would likely put a cap of clean material on top of the tailings material. There will be years of monitoring afterwards. Closure bonds will also be in place; these may amount to approximately $20-30 million. These will be held by the KIA or government.

Q – It is good to see these types of advisory groups formed. It is a good idea to get community feedback. I've only seen this done at one other mine. I'm glad to see it.

MTP – We are hoping to take the advisory groups down to visit the Back River site in September for a day trip. We would also like to take them to the Meadowbank mine for a visit.

Q – Where would the site tour go?

MTP – [Discussed potential locations for the visit].

Meeting adjourned.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 14, 2012 (1pm – 2pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Radio show |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay radio station |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard<br>Two members of the public called in to the radio show to ask questions |
| **COMMENTS** | Matthew Pickard hosted a radio show on the Back River Project. Jason Prno was present and took notes. Joe Otokiak was present and interpreted. John Kaiyogana and Angele Kuliktana were also present. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

MTP provided a Project overview in English.

Q – Is Sabina going to be making any contributions to the community's sporting organizations?

MTP – Yes. Sabina has developed a donations policy to help guide the future donations we make. However, we have been making donations to the Kitikmeot communities for the past few years. Our current donations policy focuses on supporting traditional pursuits and youth. We haven't yet made many donations in regards to community sports. However, we will take requests for donations. You can see me tonight at the public meeting for more information.

Joe Otokiak provided a Project overview in Inuinnaqtun.

Q – How will you screen your employees? There are a number of people that have criminal records but want to work. It seems the only way you can work is if you have a clean record. Will people with criminal records be turned away? How will the wildlife be managed and monitored? Will there be impacts?

MTP – We will be doing criminal records checks on potential employees. Everyone at Sabina has these done, including myself. However, minor offences may be overlooked. We will need to determine what

types of past offences could be overlooked. Some types of criminal records may preclude you from working at Sabina. Regarding wildlife, we are still assessing whether the operation will have an impact on wildlife, through our environmental studies. We know the project is not in a caribou calving ground. We also know there are many terrestrial, avian, and marine wildlife species present in the project area. We will be developing monitoring and mitigation plans; these are required by NIRB. There are many types of mitigation options available to us, but these will need to be developed as we move forward. We are happy to hear suggestions from the community as to how we can best protect the environment. The community advisory groups we have established will be one sounding board for these matters.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 14, 2012 (3pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Project Introduction – Cambridge Bay HTO |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay HTO office |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Brenda Sitatak (HTO Manager)<br>Jessie Lyall (HTO Board Member) |
| **COMMENTS** | Meeting notes taken by Jason Prno |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 3pm

Introductions

MTP provided a Project introduction presentation

Q – Will the camps be used differently in the different seasons?

MTP – It will be a year round operation, but Bathurst Inlet would only be used seasonally. Some of the exploration work will still be seasonal.

Q – Will there be training made available to people?

MTP – Yes, training opportunities will be made available. Sabina still needs to develop our training plans and programs, but it will be available.

Q – I asked that because there are people on social assistance that want to go to work. They can't find work in the community.

MTP – [Discussed the various employment, promotion and training opportunities that may be available].

Q – Do you take newcomers/inexperienced employees?

MTP – Yes. But we require a grade 10 education and a criminal record check.

Q – Do you ever have trouble hiring enough Inuit?

MTP – [Discussed current Inuit employment numbers; opportunities to improve Inuit employment numbers].

Q – I worry about the work atmosphere and issues with working with one another. Is there orientation available for workers?

AK – Currently, there is a brief orientation provided. It is focussed on site safety.

JK – Attima Hadlari will be doing our cross-cultural training in the future.

MTP – Cross-cultural training is something new for us at Sabina, but will be set-up soon.

Q – I've sometimes heard of people going away to work and coming back right away because of issues at the mine they are working at.

MTP – We have some mechanisms in place now to deal with issues that may arise for individuals.

AK – I also meet with Inuit to let them know I am available to talk to about issues they may have. Some Inuit on site feel intimidated by their lack of education and don't want to raise issues.

Q – Communication is very important. We need to work together.

Q – Will the advisory groups visit the mine site? It would be good if they could see the mine.

MTP – Yes.

Q – Are there Inuit names for the places you will be working in?

MTP – Part of the traditional knowledge study will find Inuit names for these locations.

Q – It would be good to get those names soon, because we are losing elders.

Q – People like to know why mining projects and deposits are named the way they are.

Meeting adjourned.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 14, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Various members of the public (see sign-in sheet) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 7:15pm.

MTP delivered a Project introduction presentation.

Q – How far is the project from the Bathurst Inlet laydown area?

MTP / JP – We don't have those exact numbers on hand, but from the community of Bathurst Inlet it is 103 km to George Camp and 160 km to Goose Camp.

Door prize and break.

MTP continued to deliver the Project introduction presentation.

Door prize and break.

Q – Regarding criminal record checks - Is there a way to get around those? What if you committed a crime in the 1980s?

MTP – Jobs at the mine will require some sort of criminal record check. I understand KIA is looking at options for supporting the pardon process for individuals in the Kitikmeot. Sabina will look at this issue moving forward. We don't want to exclude potential employees based on minor past offences, or offences that may have taken place long ago. We need to look at this more closely as we move forward. We are happy to hear that KIA is looking at ways to deal with these challenges.

Q – When people have a criminal record that may date back years ago, they should be allowed to personally disclose/verify their record and recent non-criminal status to a company. They should be able to get over it and move on. It shouldn't prevent people from getting jobs.

MTP – Absolutely. Even if you don't have a pardon you shouldn't feel like you shouldn't apply with us. We're willing to work with you. It may take time to work with these types of individuals, but this is something we're willing to do.

MTP – I have a question for the meeting participants. When we speak about a potential laydown area at Bathurst Inlet, what concerns do you have?

Q – Its effects on marine life.

Q – Will there be winter shipping?

MTP – No.

MTP – What about when we speak of the proposed mining activities – What concerns do you have?

Q – Effects on caribou migration patterns.

Q – Effects on muskox habitat.

Q – Effects on caribou calving grounds.

Q - How long will it take to construct the road?

MTP – This hasn't been determined yet. Likely 8 months to a year, however.

MTP – Do safety issues regarding ships coming into Bathurst Inlet concern people?

[Some people in the audience nodded yes].

Door prizes.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15pm.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay Public Meeting

Date: June 14/2012

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Helen Larocque | KIA |
| 2 | Martha AKoluk | |
| 3 | Robert AKoluk | |
| 4 | [illegible] | |
| 5 | Bill Napier | |
| 6 | ERIK MADSEN | |
| 7 | [illegible] | |
| 8 | [illegible] | |
| 9 | Martina Kapolak | |
| 10 | Peter Kapolak | |
| 11 | [illegible] | |
| 12 | Brian Langille | Qillaq Innovation |
| 13 | Dana Langille | Qillaq Innovation |
| 14 | Doyle Kavanagh | |
| 15 | Quentin Crockatt | |
| 16 | Michelle Buchan | KIA |
| 17 | Chris Aitchek | |
| 18 | Ann Klengenberg | KIA |
| 19 | Jared Fraser | GN EDS |
| 20 | | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay Public Meeting

Date: June 14/2012

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rosie Kaugyak | |
| 2 | Donny Angulalek | |
| 3 | Ateetak Evaloakjuk | |
| 4 | Rosalyn Akhok | |
| 5 | Joanasie Avalak | |
| 6 | Amy Ekpakohak | |
| 7 | Lew Snowball | |
| 8 | Helen Ekpakohalok | |
| 9 | BELLA AKHOK | |
| 10 | JASON AKAUK | |
| 11 | Gerald Ohokak | |
| 12 | Carson Maniyogina | |
| 13 | Tamim Tuootoak | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 15, 2012 (11:00 am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Project Introduction – Cambridge Bay Hamlet Council |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay Hamlet Chamber |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Jim McEchrean (Economic Development Officer)<br>Keith Lear Sr. (Deputy Mayor)<br>Sarah Jancke (Councillor)<br>Sterling (Hamlet of Cambridge Bay)<br>Harry Maksagak (Councillor)<br>Andre Otokiak (Councillor)<br>Jessie Lyall (Councillor)<br>Samantha (Hamlet employee)<br>Meghan (Hamlet employee) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 11:10 am.

Opening prayer by Jesse Lyall.

MTP provided a Project introduction presentation.

Q – Will there be a tailings pond?

MTP – There will be a tailings area. Our current plans are for a natural rock-rimmed disposal area, with a dam on one side. The tailings would likely not be wet, where there would be water on top. They will probably be dry tailings that are frozen in place.

Q – What is left over after cyanide destruction?

MTP – In essence, sand. This sand will be composed of fragments of rock. This material will be placed in a closure pen and clean fill will be placed on top of this. The tailings would then be frozen into place. The KIA has their own preferred tailings disposal methods. We at Sabina still need to evaluate tailings disposal options and locations. This will be worked on over the next year.

Q – Will it be 100% cyanide removal? Or will there be some amount of cyanide left over?

MTP – Any available cyanide will be removed. Not all cyanide in the rock will leach out, however; some of it would be inaccessible and locked in the rock. It wouldn't leave the rock. Years and years of monitoring will be necessary to assess the tailings impoundment and water quality. Sabina won't be permitted to walk away from the site until we know the water is clean. The KIA and Aboriginal Affairs will hold our closure bond until this time. There are different types of cyanide destruction methods available to be used; we still need to choose the most appropriate method.

Q – You mentioned the tailings will be frozen. What about climate change in the future? Would that release cyanide?

MTP – We will be assessing climate change implications in our planning.

Q – Dry tailings sounds like a better option than using a tailings pond. Monitoring also sounds like it will be important.

Q – Will there be training opportunities for young people? Will summer jobs be available?

MTP – There are limitations to what we can do with youth. Only individuals 18 and over are permitted to work at mine sites. We will be looking at training opportunities though. Hopefully we can collaborate with other companies in the region on training initiatives.

Q – I would suggest having people on your advisory groups from Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo. These people also live here in Cambridge Bay. This should be a priority for you.

MTP – It is a priority for us and we have taken steps to ensure these communities are represented.

Q – Will there be an employee assistance program in place? You will have new employees going away to work and coming home with large paychecks. Sometimes paychecks are not spent wisely by individuals. We had this type of program at Lupin. Has there been thought given to this?

MTP – This is something we've begun to consider. In the south this type of program is required and may include counselling, financial advice and assistance, etc. This standard southern model can't necessarily be transplanted to north, because the north is so different. Moving forward, we will need to look at options for implementing an employee assistance program. We're not quite sure how to do it yet.

Q – There have been examples of family breakdown with mine employees.

MTP – We are aware of this. We have also had some trouble with Sabina employees traveling through Yellowknife. We have had to dismiss a number of individuals because of poor behaviour in Yellowknife. We have a 3 strike process in place for worker misbehaviour, but sometimes if the infraction is severe it only takes 1 strike to be fired. However, we have a review process in place.

Q – Nunavut is fragile from an economic, social, and environmental point of view. It is nice to see you have people on staff to liaise with the community and to communicate with the community if issues arise. This is important.

Q – Are climate change studies being conducted with your baseline studies?

MTP – Climate change studies will be conducted as part of our baseline studies. We will also do an effects assessment, on how the Project will change over time. There will be an entire section on climate change in the EIS. We will look at both the effects of climate change on the project and the effects of the Project on climate change.

Q – In regards to your tailings being frozen in permafrost. Permafrost conditions can change with climate change. Are climate change effects on tailings and a priorty for you? Can you make it a priority?

MTP – Climate change is an important aspect. Environment Canada makes climate change a priority in their regulations for mines as well. Climate change will be considered in the Project planning and EIS.

Q – Are there opportunities for further studies on climate change?

MTP – There could be.

Q – We've spoke with other mining companies and representative from the High Arctic Research Station. Climate change studies are something we've agreed we can work together on.

MTP – Sabina can support larger scale research programs like this if it is appropriate.

Q – In regards to permitting, have the federal government's recent streamlining announcements affected you?

MTP – No, it should still take us 3 years to permit the mine. We spoke to NIRB about this and there shouldn't be any changes. But, these new federal plans and timelines are still unclear.

Q – Have you looked at alternative power sources for the mine yet? Other then fuel?

MTP – We haven't looked at this yet. All mines begin the planning process with using conventional power. This is because fuel provides a constant source of power, unlike some renewable sources which don't. We are proposing fuel as our primary source of energy, with alternative energy being considered as an improvement to this system. We will look into this further as Project planning moves forward.

Q – We would like to have you participate in the upcoming career fair we are hosting in Cambridge Bay.

Q – Your shipping route, will it be east-west or west-east?

MTP – Our Project Description says both routes will be considered. The exact routing hasn't yet been determined. How many ships came into Cambridge Bay last year?

Q – 4 supply ships/sea lifts, 2 Coast Guard ships, 3 research vessels, 5 cruise ships, and about 12 small craft.

Q – Providing youth with opportunities and information about your operations is important and a good idea.

Meeting adjourned.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 15, 2012 (1:00 pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Meeting with Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay Hamlet Chamber |
| **ATTENDEES** | John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Angele Kuliktana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Keith Lear Sr. (CAG member)<br>Martina Kapolak (CAG member)<br>Peter Kapolak (CAG member - alternate)<br>Mary Kilaodluk (CAG member)<br>Anna Nahogaloak (CAG member) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 1:30 pm.

Introductions

A CAG member questioned whether or not they would be in a position of conflict sitting on the CAG, as they were also a KIA board member. JP responded that this is something the member would need to determine on their own; Sabina saw no issue with having them participate on the CAG.

JP reviewed the purpose of the community advisory group and the draft terms of reference for the group.

JP provided a Project introduction presentation.

Q – You mentioned the mine will operate for 10-15 years. Could this change? Other mines, like Newmont, have come in to the community and made promises like this previously. Newmont then closed.

JP – Based on our preliminary studies and investigations, we feel confident the Project is economic to develop. [Describes these studies]. However, things can always change in the future. [Describes some of the assumptions included in the Preliminary Economic Assessment].

Q – I'm assuming mining is different today than it was in the past? Where contaminated mine sites were left behind by mining companies?

JP – [Describes some of the advances in mining regulation that have been made].

Q – You mention a number of specific sites, like the tailings area and the different mining areas. You will be looking the potential impacts at these individual areas, but will you also look at the effects you may have on the region?

JP – Yes, our baseline and other environmental investigations will look at potential effects on the region.

Q – How do you determine where the gold is? Hope Bay told us they had enough gold to build a mine too, but they recently closed.

JP – [Describes gold exploration process]. Exploration is also an ongoing process; more information is learned the longer you do it. Sometimes, your initial assessments change when more information is learned. Sometimes, new information may show that it is no longer economic to develop the mine.

Q – What are the blue and red areas shown on the mining figure you showed?

JP – Different areas of ore to be mined.

Q – Will workers be stationed at both camps?

JP – Workers will be stationed at Goose, George and the Bathurst Inlet laydown area camps, in varying numbers. The number of workers at each camp will vary depending on the stage of construction and operations.

Q – How old do you have to be to work at the mine?

JP – 18 years old.

Q – For the benefit of the elders, you should use non-metric measurements (i.e. imperial measurements). You should also be careful when you say 'Bathurst Inlet'. If you are referring to the port, say 'Bathurst Inlet Port'. Otherwise, the elders will think you are talking about the community of Bathurst Inlet.

JP – Those are great suggestions, thank you.

Q – I was talking with the KIA CLO for that area and she was getting confused with some of the place names you used.

JP – One thing we are currently working on is to have traditional place names identified for the area around our Project. These names will from the traditional knowledge study we are working on with the KIA.

Q – When will the barge start running? The caribou are calving in June.

JP – We are expecting to have about 3 supply ships come in every summer.

Q – There are a lot of caribou around the Project area. Will you stop operations when caribou migrate through?

JP – We still need to look at how we will deal with wildlife passing through site. Other mines have stopped traffic on their roads when caribou are migrating through. We will probably look at something similar. We would not drive trucks and equipment through migrating herds of caribou.

Q – What if I'm in Bay Chimo for our next advisory group meeting? Will you send a plane to come and get me?

JP – Unfortunately, we probably wouldn't. We recognize that group members may not be able to make every meeting. However, we will have meetings throughout the year; if you miss one you could always come to another one. We will also produce meeting minutes, so you will have a record of all the meetings that occurred.

JP – How would the group preferred to be paid for their time?

The group answered that cash, cheque, or bank direct deposit would be preferred.

Meeting adjourned at 3pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 18, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting - Kugaaruk |
| **LOCATION** | Kugaaruk Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Various members of the public (see sign-in sheet) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 7:15pm.

Opening prayer by Maria.

MTP delivered a Project overview presentation.

Q – You said you will need 900 people to work at the mine. Will these be Inuit from the Kitikmeot or white people?

MTP – Both, but we will aim to hire as many skilled Inuit as we can.

Q – Do you use any chemicals when you drill?

MTP – Yes, we use a salt and water mixture when drilling deep holes.

Q – How many Inuit will work at the mine?

MTP – This is still to be determined but we will aim to hire large numbers. However, there will be three other projects in the area advancing at the same time as us which will also draw down on the northern workforce.

Q – Will you pick employees from the Kitikmeot up and fly them directly to the mine?

MTP – We don't currently do this; northern employees are routed through Yellowknife first. We are building a permanent airstrip now, which will allow us to have direct flights to the communities. Our current plans are to have direct flights from Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk only. But, if employee numbers are high enough from the other Kitikmeot communities we would look at having direct flights from those locations as well.

Q – We have problems sometimes if there aren't direct flights. Problems can arise if our workers have to overnight in Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay.

MTP – We acknowledge this is a problem. We have had to fire 15 people this year, 12 of which were northern workers, because of misbehaviour in Yellowknife.

Q – What do you have for health care on site?

MTP – We have a company called '1984' providing nurses on site. As the project advances, we will likely have physician assistants present on site.

Q – Young people are surviving on money and wages today. In the past we lived off the land. It will be fine if this project goes ahead as long as the environment is protected. That is where my livelihood is.

MTP – [Describes various environmental and socio-economic studies being conducted for the Project].

Q – What will happen to the waste water, waste rock, and garbage?

MTP – Waste water will be collected and treated/cleaned before it is discharged. There are government regulations in place dictating how clean the water has to be when we discharge it. Waste rock and tailings will be left on the surface. The tailings would then be capped/sealed with clean rock. Tailings from the mine will be pumped with water in a slurry mixture to where they are deposited. In regards to garbage, all hazardous waste will be shipped off site, down south. Kitchen scraps and wood would be incinerated. Some open burning may occur for larger pieces of wood. There will be also be a landfill on site for things like metals. We will additionally have a landfarm where soil contaminated by fuel spills would be cleaned.

Q – Will your tailings be regularly monitored and inspected? Who will do this?

MTP – During operations, inspections will be done by the company every day. Aboriginal Affairs, Environment Canada, and the KIA would also inspect the tailings facility. When the mine closes, the same parties will conduct inspections until the tailings are closed completely. Final closure would only occur when there is no more water coming off the tailings and no more contaminants coming out of the tailings.

Door prizes and break.

Q – How many employees are you looking for right now?

MTP – Our site is currently operational and there are around 150 people working at any one time. Approximately 38 of these individuals are from Nunavut. If people are looking for opportunities and have experience they can give us a resume. Or, feel free to pick up one of our business cards. We have most of the people we need for the year already, but not everyone yet. There are always opportunities.

Q – Do you have any job training available?

MTP – No, not yet. Next year we would start to roll out training programs. We've had discussions with the KIA about this and hope to work together with the other mineral developers in the region as well.

Q – How much of the area is cleaned up after you use it for mining?

MTP – We would remove all buildings and roads. The waste rock piles and tailings would be left on site. Other areas would likely be heavily graded. Perhaps a re-vegetation program would be implemented. The site would also eventually start to re-vegetate on its own.

Q – Has clean-up been done before on your site?

MTP – Each drill hole is cleaned up after we're done. We inspect it afterwards, as does the KIA.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15pm

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public Meeting

Date: June 18/2014

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Eli Qayutinnuaq | |
| 2 | Mary M. Qayaqsaq | |
| 3 | Paul Illuitok | |
| 4 | Fabien Qirngnuq | |
| 5 | Bonnie Kaukitok | |
| 6 | Brandon Nartok | |
| 7 | Judas J.R KAROO | |
| 8 | Victor Kataluk | |
| 9 | Sam Inaksajak | |
| 10 | Adele Siggut | |
| 11 | Jocelino Siggut | |
| 12 | Christina I. | |
| 13 | Rachel I. | |
| 14 | Guido Tigvareark | |
| 15 | Angeline Tigvareark | |
| 16 | Gladys Kakkianiun | |
| 17 | Blandina Kakkianiun | |
| 18 | Gyta Inuksaq | |
| 19 | ISABELLA INUKSAQ | |
| 20 | LEVI INUITOK | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public Meeting

Date: June 18/ 2012

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vincent Ningyard | Hamlet of Kugaaruk |
| 2 | Maria. Inutviaq | |
| 3 | Lila Nalungiaq. | |
| 4 | Elizabeth Kayaksak | |
| 5 | Mary Kayaoark | |
| 6 | MARIA-NIPTAyok | |
| 7 | Raymond Kayarark | |
| 8 | MATTHEW K. | |
| 9 | Derek Ittimangnaiq | |
| 10 | Janina Pijuardjok | |
| 11 | Columban Pijuardjok | |
| 12 | Lucy Qeekatalik | |
| 13 | Jacqueline Kayasark | |
| 14 | Alan Saunders | Health Centre |
| 15 | John Kayasark | H + T |
| 16 | Caitlin Tuturialik | |
| 17 | Rolupa Uyarqaluk. | |
| 18 | Sabrina Curley | |
| 19 | Jacob SiKKuark | |
| 20 | | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public Meeting

Date: June 18/2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Joanne Ruben | |
| 2 | William Ruben | |
| 3 | Irene Kostuk | |
| 4 | Guy Kringoan | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | Pelagie Okpakotat | |
| 7 | Victor Sikkuark | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | Lisaann Inuksuq | |
| 11 | Stuart SR Aleekee | |
| 12 | Stuart JR Aleeke | |
| 13 | Kyle Tootiaq | |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | Agatha Nptaque | |
| 16 | Shannon Kayaitok | |
| 17 | Jenny Oogark | |
| 18 | Britney Ruben | |
| 19 | Shantel Qirngnuq | |
| 20 | Bernice Inaksajak | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public meeting

Date: June 18 / 2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Colin Inuksaq | |
| 2 | Carol Inuksaq | |
| 3 | Colin JR Inuksaq | |
| 4 | Carla Inuksaq | |
| 5 | Royden Curley | |
| 6 | Mary Tingaskiu | |
| 7 | COLIN JR NaRTOK | |
| 8 | Emiliano Qirngnuq | |
| 9 | Howard Inuksaq | |
| 10 | Christine Immingark | |
| 11 | Barnaby Immingark | |
| 12 | Ulikatalik Illuitok | |
| 13 | Martha Mandy Illuitok | |
| 14 | HELEN IMMINGARK | |
| 15 | Alice Inuksaq | |
| 16 | Dorothy Inuksaq | |
| 17 | Michael Illuitok | |
| 18 | Shannon Kayaitok | |
| 19 | Terance Sicknok | |
| 20 | | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public Meeting

Date: June 18/2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | JAKE Qirngnuq | |
| 2 | Dolorosa Nartok | Kugaaruk Housing Authority |
| 3 | Makabe Nartok | IBC, KC |
| 4 | Anita Nimiqlaqtuq | Darcy Kringorn |
| 5 | James Anguti | |
| 6 | Yvo Anguti | |
| 7 | James Jr Anguti | |
| 8 | Dom. I. | |
| 9 | Jennifer. Anguti | |
| 10 | Hayden Rose. T | |
| 11 | Doreen Nanook | |
| 12 | Jeannie Illuitok | |
| 13 | Alina. Tungilik | |
| 14 | Ellie Tungilik | |
| 15 | Erica. Kukkuvak | |
| 16 | Olivia Anguti | |
| 17 | Jessie Sigglek | |
| 18 | Corey QAVVIK | |
| 19 | RYAN | |
| 20 | Rodey Siggyk | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk Public meeting

Date: June 18/2017

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Roger Angutiq | |
| 2 | Suzanne. Kresunark | |
| 3 | Simona Alakannuark | |
| 4 | Heather Nanorak | |
| 5 | Katherena Qingnaq | |
| 6 | Rick Angutiq | |
| 7 | Manique Immingark | |
| 8 | Wilfred Immingark | |
| 9 | Nathan Nartok | |
| 10 | Parrin Angotidluk | |
| 11 | huenQanaqsaaq | |
| 12 | Gilbert Nayachekadlak | |
| 13 | Doni Angutiq | |
| 14 | Ethan Qaggutaq | |
| 15 | MaryAbbygail Kakkianiorq | |
| 16 | Tad William Ruben | |
| 17 | Ian Lee Illuitok | |
| 18 | Madison Ruben | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 19, 2012 (11 am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Meeting with Taloyoak Mayor Tommy Aiyout and Assistant SAO David Irqquit |
| **LOCATION** | Taloyoak Hamlet Office |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Tommy Aiyout (Mayor)<br>David Irqquit (Assistant SAO) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 11 am.

Q – Have your IIBA negotiations commenced yet?

MTP – No, not yet, but we hope to start them soon. We have asked the KIA to start this process.

Q – We're all worried about negotiations breaking down because of Hope Bay closing down. I really hope it goes forward. Is the project on Inuit Owned Land?

MTP – The project is not on subsurface IOL, but portions of it are on surface IOL. That means the royalties from the mine will go to the federal government and then transferred to NTI. The decision by Newmont to close Hope Bay wouldn't have been made easily.

Q- These decisions affect the communities. When companies like Newmont walk away after a $1.5 billion dollar investment, communities start wondering if other companies will walk away too. We need some sort of reassurance. Should we support the mine?

MTP – Our project has similar grades as Hope Bay, but the ore is easier to mine. Our project makes use of a number of open pits, which are less expensive to mine. Our grades are twice those of the Meadowbank Mine. Sabina is also very well-funded. There is always uncertainty in mining and you never know if projects will go ahead. Gold prices can change, for example. We also need land tenure assurances and other types of assurances in order to move forward. We need to have our agreements with the KIA in place, like our leases, licences, and IIBA.

Q – How much infrastructure do you currently have?

MTP – [Describes current infrastructure on site].

Q – There are people from Taloyoak that worked at Hope Bay and are now looking for work. Will they be hired?

MTP – We're taking resumes now and assessing the existing skill base in the Kitikmeot. We currently have 38 northern hires, and more opportunities will be provided next year.

Q – You should announce your public meeting on the radio.

MTP – We will, thank you.

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 19, 2012 (1pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Taloyoak HTO – Project Introduction |
| **LOCATION** | Taloyoak HTO |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Peter Qayutinuaq (HTO Chairperson)<br>Tommy Aiyout (HTO member)<br>David Irqquit (HTO member)<br>Abel Aqqaq(HTO member)<br>Lucasie Nakoolak (HTO member)<br>Sam Tulurialak (HTO member)<br>Elizabeth Aleekee (HTO manager) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Meeting commenced at 1:15pm.

Q – The best time to get feedback from the community is in the fall. This is when people are back in town.

[MTP delivered a Project overview presentation].

Q – Have you looked at utilizing BIPAR? Most of the communities in the Kitikmeot would like to see a road from Yellowknife built. Have you talked with the other mining companies about using this?

MTP – Sabina owns BIPAR and is working with Xstrata to assess if using BIPAR will be appropriate. MMG has decided not to use it.

Q – It may not be in your best interest, but the people of the Kitikmeot would like to have a road to Yellowknife. It would benefit all the Kitikmeot people. Could you consider it?

MTP – Xstrata and Sabina aren't looking at linking the BIPAR road to the south. BIPAR is already a very expensive project; it will cost as much to build BIPAR as it will to build our own project. If people in the region were interested in having a road to Yellowknife built, you could potentially channel IIBA monies towards this. If communities were interested in doing this, they would need to approach the KIA.

Q – It will be a hot political issue that KIA should bring up. We should look at building the road.

MTP – This could be considered. KIA has never brought it up before.

Q – Sabina could leave like Newmont did. Sabina is a junior company. Are you going to leave when you get what you want? Will you sell out to a bigger company? You will affect the wildlife. I'm getting frustrated with mining companies. We have a lot of these meetings. Hope Bay closing down angered me. I'm hoping something tangible will come out of the project you are proposing.

MTP – It is always possible that Sabina gets bought out, but this is not our objective. The jobs that were lost at Hope Bay are going to be hard to recover in the short term.

Q – Do you require the blessing of the HTOs in the region to build the project?

MTP – No, we don't. We need KIA's support, however, which represents Inuit in the region.

Q – In the NLCA it states that HTOs have a role to preserve wildlife. I will start to push and preserve wildlife.

Q – Your 3 ships a year will disturb the sea mammals. Money isn't an issue for us. The health of sea mammals comes first for us. You will have more ships after the 3 you propose. There will also be contaminants. $500 million sounds like a big amount, but the sea mammals are our priority. You should look at building the road to avoid these impacts.

MTP – BIPAR as proposed will not bring goods north from Yellowknife, it is only designed to move materials south. I think I'm hearing two main concerns from you. The first is 'what is left when Sabina leaves?' It sounds like there is a desire for benefits and infrastructure. The second is 'what impacts from shipping will occur?'

Q – If all the mining companies worked together on building a road we would support it. With all these companies proposing different shipping and ships, the Kitikmeot communities won't support it. I'm just warning you.

MTP – Thanks for your comments. We're here to learn about these concerns. If Xstrata built BIPAR we would almost certainly tie into their road system.

Q – Do you operate throughout the year?

MTP – Right now we are only seasonal. During operations we would operate year-round.

Q – You're only proposing a winter road?

MTP – Currently, yes. But our permitting documents say we will look at both winter road and permanent road options. The details of our project are not currently nailed down. We're not here to tell you what exactly the project will be. We're here to present our ideas and gather input.

Q – Why conduct another TK study and duplicate what the KIA has already one?

MTP – We're not. We have signed a TK agreement with the KIA to access their existing TK database. The KIA will lead our TK study.

Q – Your hiring preference for communities closest to the mine should be removed when you go into IIBA negotiations. The KIA board is composed of members from different parts of the Kitikmeot and they will want jobs as well. Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk should get jobs because they are closest to your project, but hiring preference should be made equal throughout the Kitikmeot. We're really pressed for jobs here.

MTP – Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk will be points of hire, with direct flights. The remaining Kitikmeot communities will become points of hire with direct flights if sufficient employees exist. There should be ample opportunity for people in the Kitikmeot to work at the mine.

Q – Does your project timeline depend on gold prices?

MTP – To a degree. Our preliminary economic assessment used conservative gold price numbers. These indicate that the mine would be economic down to $700 or $800/oz gold. However, if gold prices were to plummet we would have to close.

Q – We don't believe in your project timeline estimates. We've seen many mining companies close or shorten their lifespan.

MTP – Those types of things can sometimes happen.

Q – Will you hire summer students?

MTP – Everyone working on our site has to be 18. It is a rule set by the Government of Nunavut.

Q – I apologize for being critical but I am getting frustrated. My people get into a bind when they lose their jobs. It's hard to believe what mining companies say any more.

MTP – We're here to learn about your issues and suggestions. Feel free to get in touch with us if you have any more questions.

Q – This time of year is really bad for hosting meetings. The CLO should contact us later in the year. There are a lot of people looking for work and they need to know who to talk to. It's a really big issue in

this community because people don't know who to talk to. It's not as bad in other communities. We have a lot of people here that have graduated from school but are doing labour work. It is a waste.

Meeting adjourned at 2:05 pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 19, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting - Taloyoak |
| **LOCATION** | Taloyoak Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Various members of the public (see sign-in sheet) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

[Meeting commenced at 7:15pm]

[Opening prayer]

[MTP delivered a Project overview presentation]

Q – When you talk about ore are you talking about iron ore?

MTP – No, gold ore.

Q – Do you do employee hair sampling, for drug testing?

MTP – Currently, no. But during construction and operations there will be drug testing that occurs.

Q – In regards to local contracts - Are you going to hire people from the communities?

MTP – Yes. We will have both Kitikmeot contractors and people from the region that work directly for Sabina. Our focus will be to hire as many northerners as we can.

Q – When were the buildings erected on your mine site?

MTP – Some were built in the 1980s, but most are three years old or less.

Q – I understand this will be a good project, but it will impact the wildlife and environment in that area. I worked underground at Nanisivik years ago. There were big ships that came in to transport the ore. I heard the seals were affected later on because of this. Are you conducting studies on the wildlife in the area?

MTP – There can be impacts from mining. Nanisivik had impacts on seals in the port area during their winter shipping. Through our baselines studies, we are currently building our understanding of all the animals in the Project area. [Described types of baseline studies being conducted]. We will also be adding traditional knowledge to this. All this is being done to make sure we don't have an impact on traditional pursuits.

Q – Are you accepting applications right now?

MTP – Yes we are.

[Break and door prizes]

Q – I worked at George and Goose Lakes before. Goose Lake has caribou migrate through there. Have there been any changes to the caribou in this area?

MTP – My understanding is that the caribou will migrate on different paths every year. Sometimes they come very close to the site. In other years they are farther away. I'm not sure if changes to population numbers have occurred; our baselines studies will provide more information here. We are not conducting aerial caribou surveys.

Q – There are wolves and wolverines in that area as well. Are their number increasing or decreasing around the camps?

MTP – That area has a fair number of wolves right now. We're also seeing a lot of small animals like hares, which is probably why the wolf numbers are high. I don't know many more details than that.

Q – Because you don't have much information on this, maybe you can do more studies?

Q – You have environmental technicians working for you. There are Inuit who are aware of the environment – Have you consulted with these people prior to developing these two areas?

MTP – All our current activities have permits that have been issued by the KIA. To date, there hasn't been much engagement with the communities about our early permitting process. Moving forward, our community consultation and traditional knowledge studies will now begin to ramp up. We have an Inuk environmental coordinator on site and various Inuit assistants participating in the environmental programs we are conducting.

Q – If gold mining begins, how many people will you be hiring from the Kitikmeot and other areas? Some of the people here have experience working in mines.

MTP – We would look to hire as many skilled northerners as we can. Moving forward, we will first look in the communities for employees, before looking elsewhere. We won't get all our employees from the north, but we can get a lot. We will have 900 people employed at the peak of operations. Half to two-thirds of these individuals would be on-site at any one time. MMG and Xstrata are also advancing their projects at the same time as us; they will require many employees as well. If all these mines went ahead the Kitikmeot could need 5000-6000 jobs. If we prepare people properly we will have more people working.

Q – I am an elder now and no longer work. Youth do well in employment, but drugs and alcohol bring about a number of issues for them. Once they go through Yellowknife they run into problems. This is not a good situation. They can work well and make good wages, but there are issues. I support you because I want jobs and opportunities for our younger generation. I would like the elders to be consulted because they know about the land and wildlife. Thank you for your answers.

MTP – We realize that flying workers through Yellowknife is an issue. We are now constructing a year-round airstrip at Goose Camp which will allow us to have direct flights to the communities. 15 people terminated have been terminated already this year due to misbehaviour in Yellowknife; 12 of these people have been from the north. We are losing people to Yellowknife, but we are trying to address this problem with the new airstrip. Mining can provide a number of opportunities, but people need to be prepared. The mine will be dry; no drugs or alcohol will be permitted. If you break those rules you will be kicked off site. If people have drug and alcohol issues they need to deal with them before working with us. The KIA pardon process could be helpful for individuals with criminal records.

Q – Employment opportunities are being talked about in the community. Work is hard to find. We thank you for making these opportunities available to our young people. In Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Kugaaruk jobs are hard to come by. I don't speak English, but I have seen mining operations on TV. Mining is dangerous work. Safety should be taken into consideration. Spills flowing towards the ocean are worrisome. When caribou and other wildlife hear noises their movements change. They tend to run away. Caribou meat is affected when the caribou are scared away and chased. Safety should be your first priority when you are going underground. It will be noisy when you are blasting; this will affect the wildlife in some way. Thank you for the opportunities you are providing for the young people and for letting me say a few words.

MTP – There are impacts with mining. Some of these impacts are good, like new jobs, and some impacts may be undesirable. If there is an unacceptable impact, a project would be very difficult if not impossible to permit. Things like blasting are allowed at mines. At some mines you could have one blast per day, but at others you could have six per day. Things like noise at the mine can have an impact. The key is to mitigate and minimize impacts that do occur. These are the types of comments we want to hear from the communities. We could potentially have wildlife monitors on site during the caribou migrations.

Q – Are there any resource deposits which have been found close to Taloyoak?

MTP – To my knowledge, there are no major resource development projects in the area.

Q – Will the environmental technicians be there prior to the project going ahead?

MTP – There will be observers present throughout the mine life. There will always be a significant number of environmental staff on site. During construction you may have 10-12 people just looking after environmental matters.

Q – How many mines does Sabina operate in the north?

MTP – None currently.

Q – How long have you been in the north?

MTP – Sabina has been pursuing Back River for nearly 4 years. Our management team has northern experience and has been involved in Miramar and Hope Bay. I have been involved in the Snap Lake and Mary River projects.

Q – Are you going to be hiring more people from the eastern Kitikmeot region? 10 or 12 of us took the camp cook course but none of us have been hired. Have you hired Kitikmeot Caterers?

MTP – We don't currently have Kitikmeot Caterers as a contractor. We use 1984 instead. We will look into this moving forward. The KIA board suggested that we use Kitikmeot Caterers.

Q – Will you only hire from the western Kitikmeot?

MTP – No we will hire from the entire Kitikmeot. Currently, our largest number of northern hires actually come from Gjoa Haven.

Q – Will you be making direct flights or will you be going through Yellowknife?

MTP – [Describes current flight arrangements and proposed direct flight arrangements in the Kitikmeot].

Q – There are a whole bunch of guys here that went through heavy equipment training. Other organizations like MMG and Nuna Logistics come through here and say they want resumes. Sometimes there is only one job and a family member is hired. You should give these trained individuals a chance.

MTP – Part of the problem for us is we don't have an HR person in our company. We are working to address this. We are hoping to come back to the communities to describe what type of employment we need and answer questions.

[Door prizes]

Q – When the mining companies come to our communities they say they can do things. In the Kitikmeot, there are two companies that just closed. They were doing well, but then there were layoffs. I wonder if the KIA will help those who were laid off. In Toronto, it might take you 2 hours to fix a

broken piece of equipment at a mine site. In the north, it will take you much longer and it will be much more expensive. Once mines get too expensive to operate, they are shut down. What route will your ships take in that region? In the Kitikmeot we eat a lot of country food. A lot of people have gone to the southern hospitals because of ailments they have had. You need to be aware of the effects of exhaust and smoke coming off your mine site. The fish and caribou will be affected by this pollution. This needs to be looked at very carefully. The BIPAR route has concerned some people, because it will affect the caribou migration route. A lot of Inuit don't make good wages because they don't have certificates / education. We are more or less laborers because of this. People from down south make good wages. Inuit work very hard, but their wages are very minimal. The different races should be treated equal. We need to get the skills to move into positions with more responsibility. Inuit seem to be left behind in mining. We will need to train people. Once mining comes in, we are left behind. Workers need to come from even the lesser populated areas. If the mine is to go ahead, I support it, but we will need to assess what is going on.

MTP – When a mine becomes non-economic it will close. A mine will not last forever even in the best circumstances. There are opportunities for Inuit in all our positions as long as they are qualified. How many people in the room are trained in something? And how many are not currently working in their field?

[Approximately 13 people raised their hands. Nearly everyone kept their hands raised when asked if they were not currently working in their field].

Q – I was at Hackett River at the end of March and I was the only one from the eastern Kitikmeot working there. The others were all from Kugluktuk or Cambridge Bay. We keep applying for jobs but don't hear anything back. It's so frustrating. There are no jobs in this town. I need to feed my family. Me and my daughters apply for jobs but we don't hear anything back.

MTP – I can't comment on Hackett River, but it brings up an important point – We need to increase our Inuit employment numbers. We have collected about 50-60 resumes so far on this trip. The closing of Hope Bay has meant a lot of people are now unemployed.

Q – Where are your courses going to be held? Cambridge Bay?

MTP – We don't know yet. The KIA has suggested the use of a simulator that can be used in any community or a barge training facility that can move to different communities. It is unlikely that each community would have training programs; some people would need to travel to get trained.

Q – Who does the screening of your applications?

MTP – If you give your resume to me, it gets forwarded to site. Angele Kuliktana is on site and she manages all northern applications.

[Door prizes]

[Meeting adjourned]

(1)

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: TALOYOAK

Date: JUN 19/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Johnny Kootook | |
| 2 | LEVI PEETOOLOOT | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Josephe Kongatook | |
| 5 | Victor Ugyuk | |
| 6 | IDA NAPACHEE | |
| 7 | P. Totalik | |
| 8 | Mona Totalik | |
| 9 | Cloe tolalik | |
| 10 | DAX NAPACHEE | |
| 11 | George-Totalik Sr | |
| 12 | JOHN MANNILAQ | |
| 13 | Willie Manilaq | |
| 14 | Sarah Jayko | |
| 15 | Sandra Alookee | |
| 16 | Carmen Alookee | |
| 17 | J. JoBaituQ | |
| 18 | Allen Sattuq | |
| 19 | Jamber Jayko | |
| 20 | Jeannie | |

(2)

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: KAOJOAK

Date: JUNE 19/12

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | KalelEEetoodook | |
| 2 | Simin Tuekta | |
| 3 | [illegible] | |
| 4 | Robert [illegible] | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | [illegible] | Bernadette Uttaq |
| 7 | KKlyael | |
| 8 | [illegible] | Mona NahaKhoiK |
| 9 | [illegible] | mark NahaKlolik |
| 10 | [illegible] | OleeKatalik |
| 11 | VERA PANILOO | |
| 12 | Martina Nahaldik | |
| 13 | ANNIE PANILOO | |
| 14 | LINDSAY AWAIJA | |
| 15 | Kimberly Totalik | |
| 16 | [illegible] | DAVID NANOOK |
| 17 | [illegible] | |
| 18 | [illegible] | Nalugiaq Peetoolodt |
| 19 | a. alaka | |
| 20 | Mary Neveadleah | |

(3)

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: TALOYOAK

Date: June 19/12

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Edna Kingmiatook | |
| 2 | Simon Qingnaqtuq | Hunters & Trappers Organization |
| 3 | Mary Ugyuk | |
| 4 | Martha Ruggiq | |
| 5 | Lloyd Saittuq | |
| 6 | [illegible] | Mable Kootook |
| 7 | Jeannie Ugyuk | MLA for Nattilik |
| 8 | Elaine [illegible] | |
| 9 | MARTHA NappaCHEELDAK | |
| 10 | Mata Mahmoud | |
| 11 | PETER MANNILAQ GG | |
| 12 | Joseph Ouqqiaq JR | |
| 13 | Clara Siggut | |
| 14 | Willy INUKSAK | |
| 15 | Yolande Angalik | |
| 16 | NellieAnn Ugyuktuq | |
| 17 | Tony Ekho | |
| 18 | Rebecca Kanao | |
| 19 | Alvin Kootoo | |
| 20 | Rachel Tetulik | |

(4)

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: TALO JOAK

Date: JUNE 19/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mary Neveacheak | |
| 2 | ᓯᓂᓐ ᐊᐅᓗᑦ | MONA PAULOOSIE |
| 3 | LOUISA ALOOKEE | |
| 4 | Robin Peetooloot | |
| 5 | ᐱᑉᓱ ᐱᓂᒋᓚᔪᐊᒃ | |
| 6 | Wendy ᐊᓗᑭ | |
| 7 | Lester Alookee | |
| 8 | ChrisTalun Nanook | |
| 9 | LenaNahalolik | |
| 10 | Mary ᓚᐅᓴᓐᑌ | |
| 11 | Jimmy Tatolik | |
| 12 | Cindy Tucktoo | |
| 13 | ALLEN NANOOK | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 20, 2012 (10:45 am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Meeting with Members of the Gjoa Haven Hamlet Council |
| **LOCATION** | Gjoa Haven Hamlet Office |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Allen Aglukkaq (Mayor)<br>Teddy Carter (Councillor)<br>Andrea Carter (Councillor)<br>Enuk Pauloosie (SAO)<br>Sarah Ugak (Hamlet staff person) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

[Meeting commenced at 10:45 am]

[Matthew Pickard delivered a Project introduction presentation]

Q – When I hear Back River I think about the Chantry Inlet area close to Gjoa Haven. Are they the same thing?

MTP – They are two different things. Our project is in the west. The location you are referring to is in the east.

Q – You will need to differentiate the two in your public meeting.

Q – When you say 'gold' and 'ore' are you talking about the same thing?

MTP – Yes.

Q – How will you manage your tailings?

MTP – [Describes potential tailings disposal methods and management options]. We prefer to use a slurry line to carry the tailings to the deposition area and then dry the tailings. Tailings will be capped at closure.

Q – Will MMG's port be separate from yours?

MTP – Yes, they will be different. Previously, MMG looked at utilizing BIPAR. They are no longer proposing to use this, however.

MTP – Are you aware that people from Gjoa Haven are working at our site?

Q – Yes, we know there are quite a few working there. They're not quitting, which is a good thing.

Q – Do they have an all-weather road between George and Goose?

MTP – No, not right now. [Describes potential road options for operations].

Q – He have several groups in our community that look for funding. Do you have a funding application process?

MTP – We have a donations policy in place that is focussed on supporting youth and traditional pursuits. Applications are generally sent to me for evaluation. We are hoping to collaborate with other regional mining companies on donations.

[Meeting adjourned]

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | June 20, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting – Gjoa Haven |
| **LOCATION** | New Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter)<br>Various members of the public (see sign-in sheet) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

[Meeting commenced at 7:15pm]

[Opening prayer]

[MTP delivered a Project overview presentation]

Q – As Inuit and original occupiers of the land we use a lot of country food and try and protect it. This is especially true for caribou. Caribou migrate to different areas, to the areas you have spoken about and south. They migrate far distances. If caribou migrate through that area how will it be dealt with by the company? How many weeks will employees work on rotation?

MTP – Caribou do move into that area. In 2009 they moved right through our camp. There could be some shifting in migration that occurs due to our mine. Other mines have shown this shifting to be somewhat minor, however. When large herds will be in the area we wouldn't run large equipment and trucks. We would modify our operations. The area of Goose Camp is 2 or 3 times the size of this community; it has a relatively small footprint. We will need to have good plans in place for dealing with wildlife. We will also need to monitor to see if we have impacts. The northern workforce will have a 2 weeks in / 2 weeks out rotation.

Q – If the ships are going to navigate through that area in the winter, people should be notified when the shipping occurs. The hunters will travel to those areas as soon as the ice forms. Drilling occurs on the land and ice. There is wildlife that goes into those areas where the drilling occurs and feed. There are chemicals used for drilling. Fish are present there as well and could be affected. The water and drilling chemicals need to be monitored. I've noticed that chemicals can flow into the lakes and oceans. Helicopters and small aircraft tend to scare wildlife. They shouldn't chase or scare wildlife. I've worked at mine sites before and seen this.

MTP – Shipping will only be done in the open water season, there will be no winter shipping. There are no chemicals used for drilling, but salt is used for drilling deep holes to make sure the water doesn't freeze. Any water that flows out of the drill first flows into a containment area in order for sediment to settle out. The water then flows out over the land. Regulations stipulate we must be 31 meters away from water. We have a standing rule at our site for all helicopters - No chasing of wildlife is allowed and flying is not permitted near herds. At least once a year, if not more, the KIA board and other organizations will inspect our site. Most of the land our project will be built on is surface owned IOL. There are no subsurface owned parcels of land; thus, NTI will receive no direct royalties. Because we are on surface owned IOL, many of our permits must come from the KIA.

Q – I've worked at a mine site before, underground. A lot of mines have been closing. There are a lot of contaminants left behind at mine sites. The wildlife that eat the plants are affected; they're not aware they shouldn't go into those areas. I'm a hunter and fisherman; that's what I use for food. I've often tasted country food that doesn't taste quite right. In areas where there is development, the meat is different. I've noticed that. If there was fencing around your project, it might help prevent this. Contaminants are always spreading on the land. Those types of projects are detrimental to the wildlife.

MTP – There can be dust that comes from a mine. That is how most of the contaminants from a mine land on the plants. We are conducting baseline studies to learn about what the current conditions are. We will then monitor the site afterwards, to see if these conditions change. Previous mines have left messes behind, like the Giant Mine. Our closure process will require the company to provide a closure bond that will be held by the KIA or Aboriginal Affairs. A project like ours will require a closure bond of about $40 million. The bond amount will be the amount required to close the site. If we leave early, we forfeit this amount. We can look at fencing options. Caribou is obviously a priority in this community.

Q – Even if there is a clean up after the mine closes, it is hard to get the land back to its original state. People who have spent time on the land in those areas should inspect the project rather than people from offices.

MTP – KIA is allowed to bring whoever they would like with them on their inspections. The community working groups we have created will also be making site visits. [Describes structure of working groups]. You should feel free to suggest to the KIA the names of people who could help them with their inspections. Could I have a copy of your email address so I can send your suggestion to the KIA?

[Door prizes and break]

Q –If I worked at one of your camps, would I have the opportunity to work at the other camp on my two weeks off?

MTP – No. Government of Nunavut regulations state that employees must have a certain amount of time off between their rotations.

Q – There are a number of heavy equipment operators in the community. There are also carpenters from here and cooks that have been trained. People from here are also capable of doing administrative work.

MTP – When Sabina comes back to the community to discuss human resources matters, make sure you come and tell us who has training in the community and what types of training they have.

Q – When NIRB does their public hearings, will Sabina come with NIRB too?

MTP – [Described how NIRB process works].

Q – You mentioned one of the camps has no airstrip, only a helipad. How do people get in?

MTP – [Described how people currently rotate into Goose and George camps at different times of the year. Described airstrip construction process].

[Door prizes]

[Meeting adjourned at 8:50 pm]

(1)

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: GJOA HAVEN

Date: June 21/12

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | George Amerialik | |
| 2 | Jasper Ikameemalik | |
| 3 | Marvin Akpaliq | |
| 4 | Noah Siutinmaq | |
| 5 | Leslie Ullikataq | |
| 6 | Adam Hallaytalik | |
| 7 | Irene EKELIK | |
| 8 | Derek Qingnatcq | |
| 9 | AGNES EKELIN | |
| 10 | Roger EKekik | |
| 11 | Craig Kakolak | |
| 12 | DAVID SIKSIK | |
| 13 | ANTHONY ANGUTTITAURUQ | NEWMONT |
| 14 | Judas KAROO | |
| 15 | Celine Pauloosie | |
| 16 | Richard Dwyer | |
| 17 | Simona AKIAKLUNGNAQ | |
| 18 | [illegible] | |
| 19 | SAAK Q | |
| 20 | MARK Ullikataq | Newmont |

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## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: GJOA HAVEN

Date: JUNE 21/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jimmy Avqviq | |
| 2 | BEN-PUTUGUQ | |
| 3 | ENNIE PANIGOSIE | |
| 4 | JANE PUTUGUQ | |
| 5 | Gail Putuguq | |
| 6 | Alice Pootogo | |
| 7 | Tommy. Iseng | |
| 8 | MARKKUNUNAK | |
| 9 | Dominic Giraoux | |
| 10 | Kelly Putuguq | |
| 11 | Paul Aaluk | |
| 12 | Leonie Aaluk | |
| 13 | SHARON DWYER | |
| 14 | Ethelanne Dwyer | |
| 15 | NAL dbb$^{46}$ | |
| 16 | D Aaluk | |
| 17 | D. M | |
| 18 | Yvonne Nimiqtaqtus | |
| 19 | Allen Aglukkuq | |
| 20 | Billy Nimiqtaqtuq | |

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## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: GJOA HAVEN

Date: JUNE 21/12

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Molly Siutinnuaq | |
| 2 | Rhea Siutinnuaq | |
| 3 | Jonathan Puqiqnak | |
| 4 | Ida Porter | |
| 5 | HATKAITTUQ MABEL | |
| 6 | ᐊᓂᔪᒃ | |
| 7 | Veronica Aaluk | |
| 8 | Colin [illegible] | |
| 9 | Kenneth Kaloon | |
| 10 | Dena Cyprian | |
| 11 | [illegible] | |
| 12 | Terry Qaqutinnuaq | |
| 13 | Floyd Cummins | |
| 14 | Sherry Nimgaytuk | |
| 15 | Koehn Okpakok | |
| 16 | Tim Akoak | |
| 17 | Chuck Kikoak | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 15, 2012 (11am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Project introduction with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN) |
| **LOCATION** | YKDFN Offices, Ndilo |
| **ATTENDEES** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina)<br>Elizabeth Sherlock (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Edward Sangris (YKDFN Chief)<br>Shannon Gault (YKDFN Executive Assistant, Dettah Chief)<br>Todd Slack (YKDFN Research and Regulatory Specialist) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took notes |

**MEETING NOTES:**

MTP delivered a project overview presentation.

Q – Would Xstrata be the proponent of BIPAR?

MTP – We are looking to joint venture with them on BIPAR, although we own the project. However, they would take the lead in the development of that project.

Q – You're not even in the prefeasibility stage yet, and only have your preliminary economic assessment completed. Is it not premature to enter into the environmental assessment process now?

MTP – No, we're fairly certain the major project details won't change much from here on. However, the EA process also gives us an opportunity to make small adjustments to the project, before designs and plans are set in stone.

Q – Will all of the proposed infrastructure you mentioned be built at each site?

MTP – Much of it will be, but our Goose Camp will have a few more facilities than our George Camp.

Q - Did your preliminary economic assessment suggest only the use of winter roads?

MTP – Yes, but we have left the options for winter and all-season roads open in our Project Description.

Q – Who are your environmental consultants?

MTP – Rescan is our primary environmental consultant, although we also have third party reviewers.

Q – Has Rescan been directed by Sabina to look at environmental data in regards to the NWT diamond mines?

MTP – As much as possible, and where publically available, we will include this information in our assessment.

Q – We're telling you the same thing we told MMG. However, they're more of a concern to us because their project is found more within caribou calving grounds. From YKDFN's perspective, the burden is on the proponent to prove there won't be significant impacts that result from their project. Our current view is that your project is unprecedented and will have significant impacts. You need to prove otherwise to us first, before we can start to discuss how the project will move ahead. Even though your project is in a post-calving area doesn't mean caribou won't be sensitive to it; only less sensitive. Caribou is a big concern for us.

MTP – There is no doubt that caribou move around and through the project area. We see them on-site and through our observations. Mitigation and monitoring in regards to caribou will be accomplished under the EIS process and the NIRB guidelines that are issued for the project. That is where these issues will be worked out.

Q – Indirect effects of the project on caribou are our biggest concern, as there will be few direct effects on caribou from the mine's infrastructure. Your third party reviewers – How were they selected? This is important. I like Rescan's work, but they work for industry. Will this work be made available?

MTP – EDI will be used to review the caribou work.

Q – The proposed project is outside our Chief Drygeese Territory. But wildlife don't follow boundaries, they migrate. Since time immemorial YKDFN have relied on the caribou. Since 1995, YKDFN have been impacted the most in regards to changes in the caribou herds. There has been a significant drop in caribou numbers, due to cumulative activities in their range. We have always depended on Bathurst caribou for subsistence. There is no use beating around the bush here - Our members will not support this project if it has further effects on caribou. I know that for a fact. Elders have said the caribou are our identity. If impacts are going to happen, we are not in favour of the project. Who is to say the caribou won't bounce back though? We have had to limit our hunting of the caribou. The diamond mines are in the heart of caribou calving grounds. We don't believe the mines when they say they have no impact. They have a zone of influence. If your proposed development is in the heart of caribou calving grounds it will have significant impacts and will reduce the caribou numbers further. It's pretty hard to support something that will have future effects on our future generations. We're talking about effects that could last hundreds of years. I don't want to go to a zoo to look at a caribou. We leaders

have to walk a fine line between creating economic prosperity and protecting the environment. But, we cannot accept this project if it affects the caribou.

MTP – Thank you. We will need to assess trans-boundary effects like this in our EIS.

Q – The board established to oversee the Bathurst caribou is not working very well/not functioning well. At the GN, are you working with Mathieu Dumond?

MTP – Yes, and a combination of other people.

Q – We don't have a settled land claim. Until this occurs, exact wildlife and environmental management arrangements won't be finalized. It has been a long process. It would be a benefit to industry in the Akaitcho territory if this was finalized; it would provide them with certainty. We realize this project is in Nunavut's territory, but we need to recognize that effects can be felt in other peoples' territories. We had this issue with IZOK and wrote to the Nunavut government about our concerns on caribou. The bottom line is that it's hard for us to look at this project if there are going to be effects.

MTP – Thanks for your comments. This is all good for us to know. We should have more knowledge about our planned infrastructure and road configurations sometime mid-next year. I would be happy to come in around that time to meet with you again. The issuance of NIRB guidelines for the project assessment is a next major step and will cover some of these matters.

Q – Thank you for coming in. It is good that we are communicating clearly.

**Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.**
**Back River Gold Project**
**Meeting Notes**

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 16, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public Meeting - Project introduction |
| **LOCATION** | Explorer Hotel (Janvier Room) - Yellowknife |
| **ATTENDEES** | Public:<br>See sign-in sheet<br><br>Sabina:<br>Matthew Pickard<br>Elizabeth Sherlock<br>Jason Prno<br>Cheryl Wray<br>Andy Orr |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took notes<br>1 public comment form received |

**MEETING NOTES:**

MTP delivered a project overview presentation.

Q – I'm a newspaper reporter focusing on business matters. We've been hearing a lot of bad news about resource development projects recently. This sounds like good news. We're hearing that it is hard to permit projects in NWT – Can you comment on that?

MTP – I can't comment on the NWT, as our project is Nunavut based. Our impression is that Nunavut is a good place to work. It has a good, rigid permitting process run by NIRB.

Q – What about the strength of current markets? Can you comment on that? Aren't the markets in trouble right now?

MTP – You're right; it has been tough for junior mining companies to raise funds recently.

Q – Does that affect you?

MTP – Not really. We are very well funded and thus able to continue our work.

Q – Can you review the caribou information you presented again and information on the other proposed mineral developments in the region?

MTP – [Reviewed this information again].

Q – Does island caribou migrate through your project?

MTP – No, our current data shows they only come as far south as southern Bathurst Inlet.

Q – They come down a lot further than that – You might want to look at that issue closer.

MTP – Our baseline work will look at that matter.

Q – Who are your major contractors and service providers?

MTP – Northern Air Support, Air Tindi, Major Drilling, 1984, and Nuna Logistics are our major service providers.

Q – How much of the company is Canadian?

MTP – 100%. There may be small amounts of non-Canadian shareholding, but we don't have access to that information.

Meeting adjourned at 8pm.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: FRIDAY NOV 16, 2012

Date: Yellowknife, NWT OPEN HOUSE

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| 2 | Kevin Vickers | DMS |
| 3 | Norm Case | DMS |
| 4 | Andy McMullen | BEARWISE |
| 5 | KELLY CUMMING | n/a. |
| 6 | Robin Sattler | Mining |
| 7 | CARRIE VANDERLINDE | KBL ENVIRONMENTAL |
| 8 | JOHN MAIN | Kitikmeot Inuit Assoc. |
| 9 | Thandi Vela | NNSL |
| 10 | Tom Hoefer | Chamber of Mines |
| 11 | Liz Kingston | Chamber of Mines |
| 12 | BRAD RYDER | Xstrata Zinc Canada |
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Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Concerns about caribou ~~in~~ during migration esp. effects of roads (both all-season and winter roads)

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone number: _____

Email: _____

**Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.**
**Back River Gold Project**
**Meeting Notes**

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 18, 2012 (3pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Project introduction with residents of Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo |
| **LOCATION** | Sabina board room, Cambridge Bay |
| **ATTENDEES** | Sabina:<br>Jason Prno<br>Andrew Orr<br>Robert Maksagak<br><br>Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo Residents:<br>See sign-in sheet |
| **COMMENTS** | Andrew Orr took notes.<br>Connie Kapolak provided interpretation services. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

JP delivered a project introduction presentation. Both JP and AO answered questions.

Q: What is the pond in the picture of Goose Camp?
A: Grey water discharge area.

Q: Will there be arsenic in the tailings?
A: Yes. Disposal methods for arsenic and cyanide from the tailings have yet to be determined. Cyanide could be destroyed by using certain processes, and arsenic can be paste backfilled in underground workings.

Q: Will you be building bridges to cross rivers?
A: Yes, we will likely need to make some water crossings, but no major river crossings will be made. Some small streams will likely be crossed, but stringent regulations will be followed in building and maintaining these crossings.

Q: What will happen to the pit when you are finished mining?
A: The pit could be backfilled with waste rock, or could be allowed to be naturally filled in with water.

Q: Would it benefit Bay Chimo/Bathurst Inlet to have a mine site?
A: Employment is the biggest benefit Sabina can provide to the area. However, we are here to listen to additional suggestions on what benefits people from Bay Chimo/Bathurst Inlet would like to realize. I encourage the group to think of potential benefits from the mine that Bay Chimo/Bathurst Inlet would like to see.

Q: At Hope Bay, in order for people to work at site from Bay Chimo/Bathurst Inlet, they needed to move to Cambridge Bay to catch their flights. We would like to see rotation flight pickups/drop offs at Bathurst Inlet. We would like to have our children be able to work in the future, but still be able to live in Bathurst Inlet.
A: Thank you. We can look into this.

Q: Do you stop operations during calving season?
A: No, not currently. Some mine sites in the north modify or stop their operations at certain times to help protect the caribou. We will look into these options as we move forward.

Q: Be aware that where there are bridges, caribou may try and cross in these areas. If you have bridges, you should stop vehicle traffic when caribou are crossing the river.

Q: Long ago before white people were in the north, Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet people used to live in the Back River area.

Q: When you are doing training for the mine site, will it be through Arctic College?
A: We are currently in discussions with the KIA in regards to developing training programs. We are also discussing this issue with Xstrata and MMG; the three companies have agreed to cooperate on training initiatives. Arctic College may be used for some training programs and some training may be done outside of Nunavut.

# Sign-In Sheet

Robert Maksagak
Robert AKOLUK
Martha Akoluk
Lucy HANILIAK
John Haniliak
Nancy Haniliak
Rena Kamoayok
Jessie Kapolak
Connie Kapolak
Peter Kapolak
Martina Kapolak
Allen KAPOLAK
EMMA. Klengenberg
CLARENCE Klengenberg

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 19, 2012 (12pm – 12:45pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Radio show |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay radio station |
| **ATTENDEES** | Jason Prno<br>Various members of the public called in to the radio show to ask questions |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took notes |

**MEETING NOTES:**

JP provided a Project overview and then opened the phone lines for questions from the community. Questions included:

Q – Will employees require a criminal record check before getting hired?
A – Yes, but we are willing to work with individuals that are interested in going through the pardoning process.

Q – Will you build an ice road from Cambridge Bay to your site?
A – No. Our roads will be built between the two camps and the marine laydown area.

Q – What percentage of Inuit will be working at the mine?
A – We do not have a specific target set. We are aiming to hire as many Inuit as possible.

Q – Will there be administrative jobs in Cambridge Bay made available?
A – There will likely be some jobs made available in Kitikmeot communities. We already have an office here in Cambridge Bay, managed by our community liaison officer John Kaiyogana.

Q – What will be the rotational schedule for cleaning women?
A – Likely 2 weeks in / 2 weeks out.

Q – There shouldn't be any favouritism when you hire. Family members of existing employees shouldn't be favoured over other people. I also think there shouldn't be any discrimination between Nunavut beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The best person for the job should get hired, regardless of them being a beneficiary.
A – Thank you for your comment. Favoritism will not be granted to family members of employees. However, NLCA beneficiaries from the Kitikmeot Region will be granted preferential employment at the mine. As Back River will be located in the Kitikmeot Region, we feel that as many benefits as possible should stay in the region.

Q – What will your rotations be?
A – Likely 2 weeks in / 2 weeks out for most employees from the Kitikmeot.

Q – What types of worker benefits will you provide? Will you provide hearing aid equipment and health, dental, and disability benefits?
A – The exact details haven't been determined yet, but all full-time workers at the mine will receive some sort of health benefits package.

Q – Will there be a community liaison officer in Cambridge Bay?
A – Yes, we already have a community liaison officer here in Cambridge Bay, John Kaiyogana. Sabina now has office space in the same building where Newmont has its office.

Q – Some social problems have arisen from 2 week in / 2 week out rotations. Workshops on budgeting and financial management would be useful. Will you make these workshops available?
A – We have heard similar suggestions from elsewhere in the Kitikmeot. We will look into this.

Q – Where is Back River? Will you be hiring camp maintainers?
A – It is about 370 km south of Cambridge Bay and 100 km south of Bathurst Inlet. Yes, we will need many different types of employees, including camp hands and maintainers.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 19, 2012 (130pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Community advisory group meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Sabina board room, Cambridge Bay |
| **ATTENDEES** | Sabina:<br>Jason Prno<br>Andrew Orr<br><br>Community advisory group members:<br>Martina Kapolak<br>Mary Kilaodluk<br>Anna Nahogaloak<br>Johnny Lyall Sr.<br>Keith Lear Sr. |
| **COMMENTS** | Andrew Orr took meeting notes.<br>Emily Anglualik provided interpretation services. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno provided a brief project update and asked the group if they had any questions or follow-up items from their September 2012 site visits.

Q – It was good to see the Back River site and operations during our visit.

Q – It was very muddy at Goose Lake. Can you put down gavel there?
AO – There are no sources of gravel nearby, which is why this hasn't been done yet. However, there are plans to put gravel down in the future.

Q – What's the difference between geology and mineral exploration now and 50 years ago?
AO – [Described some of the major advancements].

Q – I'm assuming that no two mines are the same in terms of how you explore for gold? Or of the indicators for gold? Do you ever find fool's gold?

AO – That's correct. And yes, we often find fool's gold.

Q – Why was there a helicopter hovering over George Lake when we were there?
JP – I'm not exactly sure as I wasn't there, but it could have been taking pictures or conducting some sort of survey.

Q – I was impressed with how safe the site was and with the environmental management procedures that were in place.

Jason Prno presented and reviewed the following list of 'Important Areas of Study for the Back River Project' for the group to comment on:

Physical Environment

- Air Quality ($SO_2$, $NO_2$, $O_3$, TSP, $PM_{10}$, $PM_{2.5}$)
- Noise
- Freshwater Quality
- Surface Water Quantity
- Marine Water Quality
- Eskers

Biological Environment

- Caribou
- Grizzly Bear
- Wolverine
- Upland Breeding Birds
- Waterfowl
- Raptors
- Seabirds/Seaducks
- Arctic Grayling
- Lake Trout
- Freshwater Fish Habitat
- Marine Fish Habitat

Socio-Economic Environment

- Archaeological resources
- Health Care Services
- Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services
- Public Safety and Protection Services
- Employment
- The Economy
- Education and Training
- Business Opportunities
- Human Health/Country Foods

Q – What about wastewater, sewage and tailings? Will those be looked at?

JP – Yes they will. For example, these would likely be assessed under areas like 'freshwater quality' and 'surface water quality'.

Q – What are eskers? Why are they important?
JP – [Described what an esker is and their importance to wildlife].

Q – Why is studying noise important?
JP – It is something that is often looked at, especially when a new industrial development is being proposed in an Arctic environment that would not otherwise have such noise.

Q – Are you looking at global warming? Animals are coming further north now. Birds, like ptarmigan have also been changing over the last 20 years. Other birds have changed the way they sing.
JP – Yes, we will assess the potential effects of global warming in our EIS. We will also assess our contributions to global warming, through things like emissions from the mine.

Q – [Asking the question to elders in the room] Will putting a mine site in the middle of a caribou migration corridor affect the migration? Disrupt it? Destroy it?
A – There used to be big caribou migrations in this area, but not anymore. I'm not sure if mining caused this.
A – The migration has scattered and we haven't seen an abundance of caribou in this whole area, in the project area, for a long time.
A – Noise and helicopters can disperse caribou, as can vibrations. Mining uses a lot of helicopters.

Q – Have you had many bear problems at site? Grizzlies are moving further north now.
JP & AO – We haven't heard of any major issues.

Q – There are lots of wolves in that area now.

Q – Inuinnaqtun place names are needed on your maps. These places you list in English all have Inuinnaqtun names.
JP – We are in the process of working on this. We actually just received a draft traditional knowledge report from the KIA that includes traditional place names for the area.

Jason Prno reviewed the community advisory group's 'terms of reference'. Martina Kapolak, Mary Kilaodluk, Anna Nahogaloak, and Keith Lear Sr. approved and signed English and Inuinnaqtun copies of the terms of reference (Johnny Lyall Sr. had already left for work).

The advisory group members that were present agreed to wait to decide on an Inuinnaqtun name for the group.

The advisory group members that were present suggested that a youth member of the group be solicited on the local radio station. The existing advisory group members would then decide from the list of potential candidates.

Andrew Orr made an introductory geology presentation to Keith Lear and Emily Anglualik (the rest of the group members left at this point).

**Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.**
**Back River Gold Project**
**Meeting Notes**

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 19, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Open house |
| **LOCATION** | Community Hall, Cambridge Bay |
| **ATTENDEES** | Sabina:<br>Jason Prno<br>Andrew Orr<br>Robert Maksagak<br>Charlene Kaiyogana<br><br>Cambridge Bay Residents:<br>See sign-in sheet |
| **COMMENTS** | Emily Anglualik provided interpretation services.<br>28 public comment forms were received. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Sabina hosted an 'open house' which included use of:
-One project introduction presentation slide show (on a continuous loop).
-One slideshow of project photos (on a continuous loop).
-A total of 10 project information posters (5 English/5 Inuinnaqtun) on topics pertaining to 'Employment Opportunities', 'Baseline Environmental and Socio-Economic Studies', 'Working with Kitikmeot Communities', 'The Back River Project', and 'Back River Project Timeline'.
-One Sabina display booth
-Presentation handouts
-Public comment forms
-Three Sabina employees available to answer questions and provide project-related information to the public.

No notes were taken during the open house, although 28 public comment forms were received (see attached).

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay Open House

Date: NOVEMBER 19, 2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lance | |
| 2 | Mary Avalak | |
| 3 | Gibson Kaomayi | |
| 4 | GEORGE OKHINA | |
| 5 | Danny Malo | Kitaurq |
| 6 | MARK HAONGAK | |
| 7 | KITTY TAIPAGAK | |
| 8 | Paul TAIPAGAK | |
| 9 | Brenda Sutter | |
| 10 | Jay Jay CUALIK | |
| 11 | Michelle Buchan | KIA |
| 12 | MARY KILADLUK | |
| 13 | Richard Dwyer | Arktis |
| 14 | M. ETEGAK | |
| 15 | Annie Agliggeotok | |
| 16 | Rose Doris Kaniak | |
| 17 | Rodney Jaeteno | R. Jaeteno |
| 18 | Lucy Deadjuk | L Deadjuk |
| 19 | Richard | |
| 20 | Terry McCallum. | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay open House

Date: NOVEMBER 19, 2012

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | J. MANIYOGINA | |
| 2 | Tom Guyette | |
| 3 | S. MANIYOGINA | |
| 4 | ANNA Atighioyak | |
| 5 | SAMKULIKTANA | |
| 6 | [illegible] | |
| 7 | NORM JACKSON | KITIKMEOT CORP. |
| 8 | Allen Kanayok | |
| 9 | ANNIE AIGKYIOYAK | |
| 10 | MARY KANAK | |
| 11 | Sandi Gillis | Qiliq Innovations |
| 12 | BettyAnn Maniyogens | |
| 13 | John MacIsaac | Gov NU Minerals |
| 14 | Mary Rose Maksagak | GN Employment |
| 15 | ANNA. NAHOGALOAK | KHS |
| 16 | JeanAn Haniliah | Housing |
| 17 | WALTER HANILIAK | HAMLET |
| 18 | Myste Kamingoak | GN Employment |
| 19 | Roberte Martha Akduk. | |
| 20 | Dillon | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay Open House

Date: November 19, 2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nancy Kuna | |
| 2 | Ida Hanok | |
| 3 | Anthony Otokiak | |
| 4 | Ashley Otokiak | |
| 5 | Crystal Kongayona | |
| 6 | Clothilda Totalik | |
| 7 | Gwen Kitigon | |
| 8 | Bruce Peterson | Invekmark Ent. Ltd. |
| 9 | David Anablk | |
| 10 | Nikita Hikok | |
| 11 | Ivor Maksagak | |
| 12 | | |
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| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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## KIYALIKA OKAGUMAYUM TITIGAKVIKHA

**Okaohigiyavatin okaohikhatin, ihomalutigiyatilunen, atukuyatilunen uvuna Utkohikhalikmi Kulmik Havaakun:**

If you can protect and manage the wildlife when you operate the mine, I'm my condem

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa ilitokgivaaligumayaknik?**

If you can provide information to public & inform of its operation would be beneficial

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa havaagilaktaptiknik ihoatkiyamik?**

If you follow proper procedures and rules would be great & Thank you for helping people

**Okakatikhamik hivonikhiyun (atulaktok):**

**Atik:** Anna Nahogaloak

**Togaaktakvea:** P.O. Box 61 Cambridge Bay

**Hivayaotata napaa:** 983 2365.

**Kagitaoyakun:** _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

What are there gonna do about fuel, because at Summer there are alot of gaming around there,

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Would like More information on How the land is,

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

When having Meeting's, would be nice to have no children, because Can't hear when Kid's are Screaming, or Runing around,

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Mary Kiladluk

Address: Box 71 Cam-Bay, NU, X0b 0C0

Phone number: (867) 983- ~~0~~

Email: ~~0~~

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

[redacted] Be involved in youth programs in the community

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Can't think of anything right now.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Make sure drugs & booze do not get in to site.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone number: _____

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** David Anaak

**Address:** 8 Aungak St

**Phone number:** 867-983-7315

**Email:** davanaak@hotmail.com

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# KIYALIKA OKAGUMAYUM TITIGAKVIKHA

**Okaohigiyavatin okaohikhatin, ihomalutigiyatilunen, atukuyatilunen uvuna Utkohikhalikmi Kulmik Havaakun:**

- more concern with animal + land.
- to be looked after before starting up mine

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa ilitokgivaaligumayaknik?**

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa havaagilaktaptiknik ihoatkiyamik?**

**Okakatikhamik hivonikhiyun (atulaktok):**

**Atik:** Mary Avalak

**Togaaktakvea:** Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0

**Hivayaotata napaa:** 867-983-2034

**Kagitaoyakun:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

HOW LONG WILL BE GOING FOR.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

WILL THEY BE TRAINING WHILE WORKING ON SITE.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

IT ~~COULD~~ WILL IF ~~WORKERS~~ GOOD FOR ~~INUIT~~ INUIT PEOPLE IN KITIKMEOT.

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** MACK ITHONGAK

**Address:** CAMBRIDGE BAY

**Phone number:** (867) 983-2685 HOME OR WORK 867 983 2818

**Email:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Is the job only going to be seasonal?

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Are there going to be any good operating dish washer

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Could you add any VTA - vacation travel assistance available?

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Mary-Ann OKhiua

Address: Box 1060 Cambridge Bay, NU.

Phone number: 867-983-3371

Email:

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

I am in agreement with the project.

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

If public can be informed with the project, and learn more about the project

Is there anything we could be doing better?

If you can follow the procedures of Inuit organizations would be beneficial.

Contact information (optional):

Name: Gwen Kitigon

Address: PO Box 2475 Cambridge Bay,

Phone number: 867 983 3294

Email:

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

Now are the Benefit Package

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

Is there anything we could be doing better?

Contact information (optional):

Name: Rodney Tantona

Address: Cambridge Bay

Phone number: 867-983-3054

Email: Rodney_Tantona Hotmail.com

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

~~NO~~ hire more local people

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

NO

Is there anything we could be doing better?

none at the moment

Contact information (optional):

Name: Danny Mala

Address: P.O. Box 1180 Cambridge Bay

Phone number: 867-983-2241

Email:

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

How do you dewater ponds and how long does it takes.
How many workers are their when dewatering?
what is Acid rock?

Is there anything we could be doing better?

Contact information (optional):

Name: Allen Kanayok

Address: Box 1088 Cambridge Bay N.U.

Phone number: 867-983-4962

Email: aKanayoK@hotmail.com

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

I don't have any comments, Thank-you

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

Is there anything we could be doing better?

Contact information (optional):

Name: Paul Taipazak

Address: P.O. Box-2308

Phone number: 867-983-3105

Email: K.Taipazak@Netkaster.ca

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

How would you keep the tailings pond from entering the water system? Before hiring any person they need to go though a drug test

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Would you be hiring senior positions in the mine?

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Keep us informed

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Richard Ekpakohak

Address: Cambridge Bay NU. X0B 0C0

Phone number: _____

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Is there going to be any pension plan or rrsp

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

* need more safety orientations weekly + fire drill
* need bear monitors daily for safety

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Check all buildings especially heating

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: GEORGE OKTHNA

Address: P.O. Box 1060 Cambridge Bay, NU. X0B 0C0

Phone number: 867-983-3371

Email:

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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## KIYALIKA OKAGUMAYUM TITIGAKVIKHA

**Okaohigiyavatin okaohikhatin, ihomalutigiyatilunen, atukuyatilunen uvuna Utkohikhalikmi Kulmik Havaakun:**

I am in agreement with the project, as long as you follow the rules & procedures of Inuit Org.

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa ilitokgivaaligumayaknik?**

If the community can be informed regarding this project will be beneficial & informative.

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa havaagilaktaptiknik ihoatkiyamik?**

Will there be ways to prevent disturbing of animals migrating when mine is in place?

**Okakatikhamik hivonikhiyun (atulaktok):**

**Atik:** Jimmy Manigogina

**Togaaktakvea:** Box 1072 Cambridge Bay

**Hivayaotata napaa:** 8679832016

**Kagitaoyakun:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

I am in agreement with the project, as long as you follow the rules & procedures of Inuit Org

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

If Community can be informed regarding project - weekly newsletters, announ. etc.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Susie Maniyogina

Address: Box 1017 Cambridge Bay

Phone number: 983 2016

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

I am in agreement with the project as long as you follow rules + procedures followed by Inuit Orgs.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

If you can keep the public informed about what is happening with this project.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

If you follow rules + procedures of the Inuit Orgs., Communities then that is good.

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** Mabel Etegik

**Address:** Box 1014 Cambridge Bay, NU

**Phone number:** 867 983 3919

**Email:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Drug test should be mandatory, also training is essential for working at the mine companies. Our local agencies should be informed.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Learn how open pit works; we are used to presentation Learn how mining can affect the environment, how it is maintain to its natural form.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Better selection of employee - not only family members or Nunavut Beneficiaries - variety of people in the Kitikmeot regions. Be fair in hiring.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Ø

Address: Cambridge Bay

Phone number: _____

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

As long as they follow the rules & keep the animals & peoples safe & after close-up try to recover like as before. I support your project

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

none

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

you are doing a good job as to keeping us informed

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Robert Akoluk

Address: Tmitik - P.O. Box 1105 Cambridge Bay

Phone number: 867-983-3113

Email:

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

I support your project no concerns

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

maybe have the flight go straight to the work sight & back instead of going through YK

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Martha Aklolik

Address: P.O. Box 1105

Phone number: 867-983-3113

Email: m-aklolik@hotmail.com

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

When Students Graduate Give them changes to go See the Mine sites to look for work

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

If the Place is clean, or if they Clean any Spill's

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Better information for graduate's like Give information for Geoligist, Chopper Pilats

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: ~~K Taipagak~~ KITTY TAIPAGAK

Address: BOX 238

Phone number: (867) 983-3105

Email: KTaipagak netKaster.ca

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

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# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

I am in agreement with the project. As long as they follow rules + procedures.

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

- Will you be able to manage & try to preserve the caribou / animal migration around the area.

Is there anything we could be doing better?

IF you follow rules & procedures regarding project its all right. just to keep & maintain the migration of animals in place.

Contact information (optional):

Name: Mary Kaniak

Address: Cambridge Bay, NU

Phone number: 867 983-3089 (W)

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

## KIYALIKA OKAGUMAYUM TITIGAKVIKHA

**Okaohigiyavatin okaohikhatin, ihomalutigiyatilunen, atukuyatilunen uvuna Utkohikhalikmi Kulmik Havaakun:**

I am in agreement with the project as long as they follow rules & procedures with Inuit Org.

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa ilitokgivaaligumayaknik?**

I have no questions.

**Pikaka hunamiklikaa havaagilaktaptiknik ihoatkiyamik?**

Follow rules & procedures of what Inuit Organizations are saying.

**Okakatikhamik hivonikhiyun (atulaktok):**

**Atik:** Annie Atighioyak

**Togaaktakvea:** Box 1126 Cambridge Bay, NU

**Hivayaotata napaa:** 983-3057

**Kagitaoyakun:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

I think its a positive project
If will help to educate + employ.
It is an exciting development, is already.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

I do like community presentations.
The IIBA's will be interesting to see.
When the company does produce it would be
nice to offer gold from the mine for sale or see if anyone
is interested maybe offer through salary deduction

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Communication is good.
Engaging elders with translators is appreciated.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Hugh John MacIsaac
Address: 2448 - 29C Tatik St, Cam Bay NU, X0B0C0
Phone number: 867-983-4224
Email: hmacisaac@gov.nu.ca

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Plan, with all other stakeholders, to construct a all weather road from yellowknife to Bathurst All the proposed mines and Nunavut + federal govt would need to get on board. Make the road a toll road. NWT +

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Norm Jackson

Address: 10 Ovilok Rd

Phone number:

Email: njackson@kitikmeot.ca

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Would there be training?
When + where can anyone sign up to work?

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** DAVID HANILIAK, JEREMY HANILIAK

**Address:** CAMBRIDGE BAY

**Phone number:** (DAVID) 983-3509 - (JEREMY) 983-7325

**Email:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

As an engineering student, I was looking for more information about possible career options in the future.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** Thomas Guyette

**Address:** 36C Kilgavik St, Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0

**Phone number:** 867 983-4145

**Email:** ~~tguyett~~ guyette.thomas@gmail.com

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Do Nuna Logistics be involved with Open Pit mining in Back River Gold Project. Is it going long term project once it's in production

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

I have been working at ~~three~~ two mines here in Nunavut with Nuna Logistics. Also I have worked at Lupin Mine for pretty close to eight year That's why I like to learn more of another machinery.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

All you have to do is just take it one day a time to make it happen.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: SAM KULIKTANA

Address: P.O. BOX 1093 CAMBRIDGE BAY NU. X0B-0C0

Phone number: (867) 983-3327

Email: samkuliktana@hotmail.com

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 20, 2012 (7pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Public meeting – Project overview |
| **LOCATION** | Community Hall, Kugluktuk |
| **ATTENDEES** | Sabina:<br>Jason Prno<br>Andrew Orr<br>David Evalok<br><br>Kugluktuk Residents:<br>See sign-in sheet |
| **COMMENTS** | Andrew Orr took notes.<br>Mona Tiktalek provided interpretation services. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

JP delivered a project overview presentation.

Q: When will you start using haul trucks?
A: Operations are expected to commence in 2016 or 2017. This is the period where haul trucks would be used most often. However, there would still be a need for haul truck operators during the construction period as well.

Q: Will the mine site be 50% Inuit employees and 50% southern employees?
A: We currently do not have employment target numbers in place. It is our goal to hire as many qualified Inuit as possible. However, it could be a very busy time for the Kitikmeot Region in the coming years, as there are a number of different mines being proposed. If all these mines are built around the same time there will likely be more jobs available than can be filled by Kitikmeot Inuit.

Q: Are you planning to generate power in ways other than using diesel?
A: Currently, our plan is to run the mine only on diesel generators. However, we will explore other options as we move forward.

Q: Will fuel be shipped in to site? When?
A: Yes, fuel will be shipped in. This will occur during the open water season only.

Q: Is money put aside up front for reclamation?
A: Every mine in Nunavut must have an approved closure plan in place before construction begins, and a reclamation bond must be posted.

Q: What are the grades at Back River?
A: Average grades are about 5-8 grams of gold per tonne.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk Public Meeting

Date: Nov 20/2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Roy Kolcak | |
| 2 | Sophie Kolcak | |
| 3 | Tommy Pigalak | |
| 4 | M. Tiktalek | |
| 5 | D. Tiktalek | |
| 6 | Karimuson | |
| 7 | Willie Pigalak | |
| 8 | Joeren Bolt | |
| 9 | Laura. Kotholak | |
| 10 | Glen Tiktalek | |
| 11 | Shaye Miyok. | |
| 12 | Phil Evagbak | |
| 13 | Jason Taptuna | |
| 14 | PAT Algona | |
| 15 | Martin Anablak | |
| 16 | Mona Angulalik | |
| 17 | Donald Havioyak | |
| 18 | Matilda Algona | |
| 19 | Korrina Harvey | |
| 20 | Eric Kaiyogana | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk Public Meeting

Date: Nov. 20/2012

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andy Topilak | |
| 2 | GORDON HIKOMAK | |
| 3 | DAVID JR. TIKTALIK | |
| 4 | ALEX Kellogok | |
| 5 | Bob Alonak | |
| 6 | Dallas Ithkhaitok | |
| 7 | Maria Hikhaitok | |
| 8 | Michelle Hikhaitok | |
| 9 | Cynthia Ithkhaitok | |
| 10 | Faith Kokak | |
| 11 | Kenny Alonak | |
| 12 | Aggie. | |
| 13 | George Hala | |
| 14 | Ida Hala | |
| 15 | Peter Kuneq | |
| 16 | Brenda Angahak | |
| 17 | Robert L. | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:

Will there be More Jobs

Is there anything you would like to learn more about?

More Jobs

Is there anything we could be doing better?

Hire More Inuit

Contact information (optional):

Name: Matilde Algona

Address: Box 123

Phone number: 867 987 3208(C) 867 445 4714

Email: Matilda-Rose-algona@Hotmail.com

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Is open mine all year round? or just certain times it's open?

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

underground training do you guys have cook's housekeeping?

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Your doing the best for the ~~comp~~ company.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Kari Mayo

Address: P.O. Box 164

Phone number: (867) 446-5519

Email: Kari.Mayo@hotmail.ca

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Gold & silver

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Hiring more Inuit

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** Ida Hala

**Address:** Kakakjak St Kugluktuk. Nunavut

**Phone number:** 982-1828

**Email:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Thats Good. People wants Job.
on The roads.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

Wil

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Good Job.

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: Tommy Pigalak

Address: KuGluktuk NU

Phone number: 1 867 982 5423

Email: Wil.

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Thank you for comes to Kugluktuk
Come again

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: PAT Algoma

Address: Box # 252

Phone number: _____

Email: _____

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

MORE INUITS AT JOB SITE

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE INUIT PEOPLE GET TRAINED ON HEAVY EQUIPMENTS SUCH AS DOZERS - EXCAVATOR - PRODUCTION - LOADERS - GRADER.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

66% INUITS, 40% SOUTHENERS

**Contact information (optional):**

Name: DAVID SR. TIKTALIK

Address:

Phone number: 982-3466

Email: CHUCKIE773@HOTMAIL.COM

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | November 21, 2012 (9am) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Community advisory group meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Hamlet offices, Kugluktuk |
| **ATTENDEES** | Sabina:<br>Jason Prno<br>Andrew Orr<br><br>Community advisory group members:<br>Ryan Nivingalok<br>David Nivingalok<br>Alice Ayalik<br>Tommy Pigalak |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes<br>Mona Tiktalek provided interpretation services. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno provided a brief project update and asked the group if they had any questions or follow-up items from their September 2012 site visits.

Q – It would be nice to participate in a site visit when there are migratory animals like caribou moving through the site, to see the effects.

Q – Will operations at Back River be year round?
JP – Yes, once the mine is fully operational.

Q – Do you have wildlife monitors working on site? They work well at keeping animals away.
AO – Everyone working in the field is trained on how to deal with problem wildlife.

Q – We saw a helicopter chasing a wolf away while we were visiting a drill site at Back River. Do you always do this?

JP – We have a policy that wildlife should not be chased or pursued by aircraft unless it is an emergency and they are trying to get animals to move away from site personnel.

Q – I noticed you have a lot of employees from the eastern Kitikmeot working at site, rather than the western Kitikmeot. Will this change?
JP – We noticed that this year too. There is no particular reason why this has occurred; there is no favoritism being employed. Moving forward, we would like to hire as many Inuit as possible on site. Residents from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay will be given employment and contracting opportunity preference for the Project, and Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk will serve as key points of hire.

Q – There are lots of people in Kugluktuk that want jobs. There are many high school graduates here. People at the mine site shouldn't chase animals with helicopters. We used to use noise makers to keep animals away. It's ok to chase animals away if it is an emergency, though.

Q – When you try and find a youth representative for this group, you might want to approach Gary Kennedy at the high school, and have him nominate someone from the Community Technology Studies program.

Jason Prno presented and reviewed the following list of 'Important Areas of Study for the Back River Project' for the group to comment on:

<u>Physical Environment</u>

- Air Quality ($SO_2$, $NO_2$, $O_3$, TSP, $PM_{10}$, $PM_{2.5}$)
- Noise
- Freshwater Quality
- Surface Water Quantity
- Marine Water Quality
- Eskers

<u>Biological Environment</u>

- Caribou
- Grizzly Bear
- Wolverine
- Upland Breeding Birds
- Waterfowl
- Raptors
- Seabirds/Seaducks
- Arctic Grayling
- Lake Trout
- Freshwater Fish Habitat
- Marine Fish Habitat

<u>Socio-Economic Environment</u>

- Archaeological resources
- Health Care Services
- Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services

- Public Safety and Protection Services
- Employment
- The Economy
- Education and Training
- Business Opportunities
- Human Health/Country Foods

Q – Will the effects of dust be looked at?
JP – Yes.

Q – Foxes are constantly around your camp. They are a very important part of the ecosystem. Their numbers fluctuate with changes in the rodent populations. Owls and hawks eat rodents too. Rodents could be a good indicator species to study.

Q – Will you clear areas of squirrels before blasting?
JP – We will try and clear away as much wildlife as possible before commencing blasting in areas. However, squirrels are very numerous in some parts of the region and clearing them all away beforehand could be difficult.

Q – Will there be drilling training made available?
JP – That is something we would likely look into, yes. We are currently in discussions with the KIA about developing training programs in the Kitikmeot. We are also having similar discussions with MMG and Xstrata.

Q – Will you have a regional office in the north?
JP – We recently established an office in Cambridge Bay, which is managed by John Kaiyogana. Moving forward, we will assess if establishing offices elsewhere in the Kitikmeot will be needed. Our headquarters will remain Vancouver.

Q – I think you should add 'wolf' to your list. There could actually be a wolf den close by to Goose Camp.

Q – Will you have direct flights to your camp? Some employees get in trouble when flying through Yellowknife.
JP – Yes, we will have direct flights from at least some Kitikmeot communities. Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk will be points of hire. We are currently in the process of building an all-weather airstrip at Goose Camp to accommodate direct flights from the communities. We have had some issues with some of our employees flying through Yellowknife; some have had to be disciplined or fired.

Q – I agree that you should have direct flights. Some employees get stuck in Yellowknife. They party too much. Direct flights would be a good idea.

Q – I'm happy to participate in this group. We will need to help each other out as we move forward.

Q – I think we should leave naming this advisory group up to the elders.

The advisory group members that were present agreed to wait to decide on an Inuinnaqtun name for the group.

Q – I like that you use secondary containment for fuel at all your sites. That's really neat. The DEW line sites didn't do that.

Q – Does drilling cause earthquakes?
AO – No.

Q – You should use miles to describe distances when you are in Kugluktuk. People understand miles better than kilometers. Many of the islands off the coast of Kugluktuk have 'miles' in their names, like 'Three Mile Island'.

Jason Prno reviewed the community advisory group's 'terms of reference'. Ryan Nivingalok, Alice Ayalik and Tommy Pigalak approved and signed English and Inuinnaqtun copies of the terms of reference (David Nivingalok had already left for work).

# PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS SUMMARY REPORT

for the NIRB's Review of

**Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s "Back River" Project**

(NIRB file no. 12MN036)

**Photo 1: Kugaaruk Public Scoping Session**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) would like to thank all those who participated in the recent public scoping meetings held in various communities in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut as part of the NIRB's Review of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s "Back River" proposal. The meetings were successful owing to the participation and assistance of local organizations, community members, government and non-governmental agencies, and Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. The NIRB would especially like to thank the many Elders and community members who actively participated in the public meetings, sharing input about the proposed Project and knowledge about the region with the NIRB staff and other meeting participants.

The NIRB would also like to take this opportunity to thank all of the communities for the warm hospitality offered to the NIRB staff during their recent visits.

Sincerely,

Ryan Barry
Executive Director
Nunavut Impact Review Board

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB or Board) was established through Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) under which the Board is mandated to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and to protect the ecosystemic integrity of the Nunavut Settlement Area with respect to proposed development projects and activities. This is done through the NIRB's environmental impact assessment process. An important part of this process is to inform potentially affected communities regarding proposed development projects and activities, and to promote public awareness and participation throughout the NIRB's assessment processes.

### 1.1 Outline of the Back River Project

The Back River project (the Project) is a proposed gold mining and milling operation located approximately 150 kilometres south of the community of Bathurst Inlet within the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. The Project includes the use of open pit and underground mining techniques at eight deposits (Locale 1, Locale 2, Lone Cow, GH, Slave, Goose, Umwelt, and Llama). Sabina proposes to mill up to 7,000 tonnes of ore per day over a 10-18 year operation period, removing approximately 20-28 million tonnes of ore total, and producing 300,000-400,000 ounces of gold annually. The milling rate would involve up to 2 million tonnes of ore per year, with anticipated total waste rock and tailings production of 350 million tonnes and 25 million tonnes, respectively.

Sabina's proposal indicates that Project construction would take approximately two (2) years, followed by a ten to eighteen (10-18) year mine operation phase, and a five (5) year closure period. Ancillary infrastructure would include a marine access component which would support open-water shipping during the construction phase and annual resupply during operations, with the mine product, dore gold bars, to be flown to market directly from site.

The proposal submitted indicated that up to 1,600 employees would be required during the construction phase (in total), with an on-site labour requirement of up to 900 people on rotation during operations.

The proposed major project components and associated project activities include:

***i. Goose Property***

*Activities and Facilities*: development of open pit and/or underground mines to access three main deposits identified as Goose, Umwelt, and Llama; potential dewatering of Goose Lake, Llama Lake or other lake near mine pit boundaries or to gain access to the deposit; construction/mobilization of mill; tailings management facility; emulsion mixing plant and wash bay; lined bulk storage area for ammonium nitrate, reagents, and explosives magazines; ore stockpile; core logging facility; assay laboratory; warehousing facility; emergency facilities (fire and ambulance station); general maintenance building (site services); mine maintenance building; light vehicle maintenance workshop; heavy equipment maintenance workshop; diesel power plant; power utility buildings; brine mixing buildings; tailings storage area; waste management building; waste rock storage area; 600-person camp; modular potable water treatment system; fresh water sourced

from Goose Lake and other suitable lakes on property; modular sewage treatment system; fuel tank farm with capacity of 50 million litres for diesel storage; additional bulk fuel storage areas as required, with capacity of less than 100,000 litres each, at emergency shelters, airstrips, and machine shops; all-weather airstrip and associated navigation equipment including 1900-2500 metres long by 45 metres wide airstrips to accommodate Hercules C-130 aircraft and Boeing 737 Combi jet aircraft and possible helicopter landing facilities.

***ii. George Property***

*Activities and Facilities*: development of open pit and/or underground mines to access five main deposits identified as Locale 1, Locale 2, Lone Cow, GH, and Slave; construction/mobilization of lined bulk storage area for ammonium nitrate; emulsion mixing plant and wash bay; explosives magazines; reagent storage; ore stockpile, core logging facility; warehousing facility; emergency facilities (fire and ambulance station); general maintenance building (site services); mine maintenance building; waste management building; waste rock storage area; light vehicle maintenance workshop; heavy equipment maintenance workshop; diesel power plant; power utility buildings; brine mixing buildings; 350-person camp; modular potable water treatment system; fresh water sourced from George Lake and other suitable lakes on property; modular sewage treatment system; fuel tank farm with capacity of 18 million litres for diesel storage; additional bulk fuel storage areas as required, with capacity of less than 100,000 litres each, at emergency shelters, airstrips, and machine shops; all-weather airstrip and associated navigation equipment including 1900-2500 metres long by 45 metres wide airstrips to accommodate Hercules C-130 aircraft and Boeing 737 Combi jet aircraft and potential helicopter landing facilities.

**iii. Mobilization and Shipping**

*Activities and Facilities*: construction and operation of several all-weather and/or winter roads on and between the marine laydown area, Goose property, and George property used to access infrastructure and truck ore from mine sites to the mill on the Goose property. Marine access, activities, and associated infrastructure including: annual resupply and seasonal transport during the open-water season to move equipment, supplies and fuel to site on 5-10 ships per year (or equivalent via barge) during construction, and 3-5 ships per year (or equivalent via barge) during operations; ships to be routed north of Bathurst Inlet to the Coronation Gulf, and on through existing shipping corridors to the east or west; construction of laydown area situated in the southern portion of Bathurst Inlet; in-water loading and unloading facilities to include a dock, jetty, moorings and buoys; on-land infrastructure to include lined bulk storage area for ammonium nitrate; reagent storage; emergency and spill response facilities (to focus on ocean fuel spills); general maintenance building; waste management building; light vehicle maintenance workshop; additional bulk fuel storage areas of less than 100,000 litres each at emergency shelters, airstrips, and machine shops; fuel tank farm with 70-million litre capacity for diesel storage; 100-person camp; modular potable water treatment system; modular sewage treatment system; diesel power plant; fresh water sourced from lake close to marine laydown area; a small airstrip and associated navigation equipment capable of supporting Dash 7/8 aircraft. Project areas may be

accessed by fixed wing aircraft of varying sizes up to a Boeing 737 Combi (or similar) type aircraft. Flights would be anticipated at 5-10 per week with higher numbers during construction with helicopters continuing to be used for environmental monitoring, on-going exploration and other remote activities.

**iv. Abandonment, Decommissioning and Reclamation**

*Activities and Facilities*: removal of nearly all facilities and reclamation of disturbed areas at the end of the mine life excepting roads, airstrips, tailings storage areas, and waste rock areas to be returned to a condition which would be acceptable to regulators and communities.

All information received and pertaining to the Back River project proposal can be accessed from the NIRB's online public registry at the following link:

http://ftp.nirb.ca/02-REVIEWS/ACTIVE%20REVIEWS/12MN036-SABINA-BACK%20RIVER/.

## 1.2 File History

On June 15, 2012 the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB or Board) received the "Back River" project proposal (the Project) directly from Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (Sabina; the Proponent). On July 12, 2012 the NIRB received a referral from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) requesting that the Board screen the Back River project proposal.

The NIRB screened the Back River project proposal in accordance with Part 4 of Article 12 of the NLCA, and on September 25, 2012 issued a screening decision report to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (the Minister), recommending a review under Part 5 or 6 of Article 12 of the NLCA. On December 17, 2012, pursuant to Section 12.4.7 (b) of the NLCA, the Minister referred the Project to the NIRB for a public review pursuant to Part 5 of Article 12 of the NLCA. The Minister's referral also addressed issues as were identified in the NIRB's September 25, 2012 Screening Decision including the availability of participant funding for this Review, providing direction on transboundary impacts especially with regard to caribou, and outlining considerations regarding potential cumulative effects with other mine and transportation projects.

On December 17, 2012 the NIRB distributed the Minister's decision and commenced its Review of the Back River project.

## 1.3 Objectives of NIRB Scoping Process

Pursuant to Article 12 of the NLCA, the NIRB's Review process will:

- review the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the proposed Project;
- gauge and define the extent of impacts on regions and communities; and
- determine on the basis of its review, whether the Project should proceed, and if so, under what terms and conditions, and then report its determination to the Minister.

The first step in the NIRB's Review process is to scope the project proposal and the potential impacts which may be associated with the possible development of the Back River project. Scoping is a process that pinpoints significant issues requiring study and analysis. This process aims to identify those components of the biophysical and/or socio-economic environment that may be impacted by the Project and/or for which there is public concern. The NIRB solicits input from the Proponent and interested parties, including territorial and federal government departments, Inuit organizations, and members of the public, in order to determine:

- Which Project components and activities will be included in the Review;
- The temporal (time-related) and spatial (physical) boundaries of the Project;
- The issues and concerns to be considered in the review, including but not limited to the issues highlighted in the Minister's December 17, 2012 referral, including;
    - Availability of participant funding, and the confirmation that participant funding would not be made available for this review;
    - Direction regarding the Board's consideration of transboundary impacts due to the location of the proposed project in relation to calving grounds of the Bathurst caribou, and
    - Consideration of potential cumulative effects from other mine and transportation developments in the area.
- Any other requirements for the assessment of the Project.

On December 21, 2012 and January 9, 2013 the NIRB released a *Draft* Scope for the assessment of the Project for review and comment by interested parties. Following the commenting period and revisions, on February 8, 2013 the Revised *Draft* Scope and *Draft* Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines were issued for comment.

An important component of the NIRB scoping process requires the development of a public participation and awareness program which engages the public and encourages effective participation throughout the review process. Public scoping meetings held by the NIRB staff in the Kitikmeot region and in Yellowknife serve as an integral portion of this public participation and awareness program in terms of the NIRB's Review of the Back River project. Through the public scoping meetings held during the month of February, the NIRB collected and categorized comments as well as traditional and local knowledge related to the project proposal from members of the communities consulted. Issues raised at these public scoping meetings, combined with the input from other parties regarding the NIRB's scoping list have led to the NIRB's compilation of the Final Scope, which will be included within the NIRB's EIS Guidelines to be issued for the Proponents' preparation of an EIS for the Project.

## 2.0 NIRB PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

### 2.1 Overview of the Public Scoping Meetings

The NIRB held meetings in the five Kitikmeot communities (i.e. Kugaaruk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Cambridge Bay, and Kugluktuk) with special invitations provided to ensure residents of Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo were aware of the consultations and given particular opportunities to participate, as the Board identified both seasonal communities as being

potentially impacted by the proposed Back River project. The NIRB staff facilitated afternoon open house sessions and evening public scoping meetings in each community starting February 5 through February 13. An additional public scoping meeting was held in Yellowknife on the evening of February 20 to encourage participation by parties potentially affected by impacts that may be felt within the Northwest Territories.

## 2.2 Setup of NIRB Open House Sessions and Public Scoping Meetings

All members of the community were invited to attend both the open house sessions and public scoping meetings. Attendees were asked to enter their name in the attendance registry when they came in the door to show their presence at the meeting (see Appendix A).

Based on the results of past community meetings in the Kitikmeot region, consultation with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association prior to planning these meetings, and the time of year projected for the tour, it was determined that the most effective method of engaging residents of Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo (past or present) was to invite the residents/families to attend the meetings held in either Cambridge Bay or Kugluktuk. The NIRB issued invitations to 9 families which were at the time, residing in Cambridge Bay, and 8 families which at the time, were residing in Kugluktuk to advise about the upcoming meetings and invite them to attend as persons affiliated with either Bathurst Inlet or Bay Chimo. Invitations were either hand delivered or provided to Hamlet offices, with radio announcements and follow-up phone calls to individuals' homes to ensure that the invitations were received.

In addition, recognizing that mobility challenges can affect the participation rates for these types of meetings, the local taxi or Elder's bus was able to be in service for certain meetings in order to ensure that Elders were provided with transportation to attend the meeting.

Representatives of various organizations interested in the NIRB Review were also in attendance. The following representatives attended several or all of these meetings as observers:

- Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (the Proponent): Mr. Jason Prno and Mr. John Kaiyogana
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC): Ms. Erika Marteleira
- Nunavut Water Board (NWB): Mr. Karen Kharatyan

Open house sessions were conducted from 1-4 p.m. as an informal round-table discussion, facilitated by maps (on both walls and tables) and/or a PowerPoint presentation (non-project specific or project specific) as needed. Local interpreters were present to assist in facilitating discussions with attendees. The public scoping meetings opened at 7 p.m. with a non-project specific PowerPoint being projected as people gathered for the meeting which highlighted the NIRB's mandate and introduced concepts of the environmental assessment process. Once attendees were settled, the public scoping meetings began with the project specific PowerPoint presentation to provide an overview of the NIRB's environmental assessment process, the proposed Project, and the Valued Ecosystem Components and Valued Socio-Economic Components being considered (Appendix B). Throughout the meetings, attendees were encouraged to raise any questions, comments or concerns about the proposed Project and its potential impacts. Both written and verbal comments were accepted throughout the meetings,

with verbal comments being recorded by the NIRB staff as well as representatives of the Proponent, NWB, and AANDC.

All presentations were delivered in either English/Inuktitut or English/Inuinnaqtun as appropriate for the community, with simultaneous or consecutive translation as could be provided. All sessions had snacks and refreshments available as well as door prizes offered at the commencement of public scoping sessions.

### 2.3 Meeting Materials

At each public meeting, the following printed materials were made available and provided to interested attendees, including:

- The NIRB's presentation (in English, Inuktitut and/or Inuinnaqtun)
- The Minister's letter to NIRB regarding the Review of the Back River Project
- The NIRB's Revised *Draft* Scope of the Back River project (in English)
- Comment Forms (in English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun)
- NIRB Guides 1 through 9 (in English)
- Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (in English and Inuktitut)
- NIRB Environment Assessment Brochure (in English)
- Back River's Project Description and Plain Language Project Summary (in English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun)
- Sabina's Back River Project Proposal (in English)

### 2.4 Communities Consulted During Public Scoping Meetings

The NIRB staff scheduled the public meetings based on consultation with community organizations and travel requirements. The public meetings were held as follows:

| **Community** | **Date** |
|---|---|
| Cambridge Bay | February 5, 6 |
| Kugluktuk | February 7, 8 |
| Kugaaruk | February 11 |
| Gjoa Haven | February 12 |
| Taloyoak | February 13 |
| Yellowknife | February 20 |

### 2.5 Advertisements

Public notification is essential to effective public engagement and is a necessary pre-requisite of the NIRB's public scoping meetings. The NIRB utilized a number of notification methods to advertise the public scoping meetings held in the Kitikmeot Region. Please refer to Appendix C for a sample of all advertisements distributed by the NIRB.

***Radio***

The NIRB distributed community flyers with scripts to the radio station in each Kitikmeot community as part of the initial public notice campaign. Upon arrival to the Kitikmeot communities, NIRB staff spoke on the air (via telephone or by visiting the local radio station) to provide an in-person announcement of the event in English and where possible, in Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun. In Gjoa Haven, NIRB staff was unable to get on the air despite several attempts made during the 2 hours per day that the station is manned by an on-air host.

***Community Flyers***

Prior to the visits held in each Kitikmeot community, the NIRB enlisted the assistance of local community members for placement of the flyers around town. The flyers (see Appendix C) advertised the NIRB meetings in English/Inuktitut and English/Inuinnaqtun as appropriate for the community. When NIRB staff arrived in each community, flyer placements were verified and additional posters were placed in key business and community locations if they were not present (e.g. Co-op store, Northern store, Hamlet offices, etc.).

***Newspaper***

English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun advertisements were printed in the Nunatsiaq News and Nunavut/News North newspaper two weeks prior to the start of the NIRB scoping meetings. Notice of the meeting in Yellowknife also appeared in the Yellowknifer newspaper, covering the week prior to, and the week of the meeting.

***Community TV/Cable Ads***

Cable Ads were shown on the Co-op Cable Channel in each Kitikmeot community approximately seven days prior the NIRB meetings, and were shown in English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun.

## 3.0 MEETING NOTES FROM NIRB'S PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

The following is a list of numerous comments that were provided both verbally and in writing at the scoping meetings for the proposed Back River Project as held in the Kitikmeot region. These comments will help to identify items that need to be addressed or considered throughout the environmental review process, and have been be taken into account by the NIRB in creating the Final Scope for this Project.

Please note that all comments from each community have been grouped under general headings that correspond to topics that will be covered within the EIS Guidelines for this Project.

### 3.1 Cambridge Bay

#### 3.1.1 Meeting Details

| ***Date*** | ***Advertised Meeting Time*** | ***Session Attendance*** |
|---|---|---|
| February 5, 2013 | 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | 8 |
| February 5, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 23 |

February 6, 2013 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. 30

### 3.1.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions (sessions combined)

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- No comments

*Gold Mining*

- Are there approved methods for mining gold?
- When considering development, what is acceptable impact?
- How good is legislation protecting the environment? How does it compare to federal requirements? Is legislation adequate?
- During construction do you mean construction of road or construction of camp?
- Support so long as monitoring is occurring.
- So these people need to be listened to. Are there improved methods for gold mining, where they won't cause that damage?

***Ecosystem***

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- Concerned about caribou especially, trappers, and impacts to animals from fly-overs. Helicopters are driving the caribou farther away.
- What's more important; gold or having food on your plates?
- With trappers and that, we won't have animals there. There will be impact to animals from flyovers, helicopters, like in Bathurst, we hardly see caribou anymore.
- In Holman, they're saying the same thing. Because of mining companies doing explorations and flying over at low heights.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- No comments

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- No comments

*Air Quality*

- No comments

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- No comments

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- I think water may be an issue?
- A question about water; water is flowing into the gulf, into the Cambridge Bay, Coronation Island area. Concern that mine wastes in the water will spread.

*Vegetation*

- No comments

*Human Health*

- Concerns that drugs may be smuggled into the communities through the mine.
- Concerns that families being relocated to suit the companies charters to and from work.
- What about arsenic? I know in Yellowknife at Giant mine there is still arsenic.

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- Concerns of restoring the land after any development.
- Questions of past reclamation success at sites in Nunavut.

*Cumulative Impacts*

- Will there be an assessment of the 600 person camp and its impacts?

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- No comments

*Technological Innovations*

- No comments

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- Legislation concern - how good is legislation protecting the environment? How does it compare to federal requirements? Is legislation adequate?
- There will always be damage, everywhere. We need to put some conditions of how to mitigate our actions as human beings, we will always damage.

*Shipping and Transportation*

- I have shipping concerns from large number of ships and more ships from all seasons being in the area.
- Do they have to build a deep-sea port before they bring in the ships? If so there are concerns about having 5-10 ships in such a short season.
- How many ships, what type and what size ships will be going there?
- Maps show the roads/routes linking Goose Property to George Property linking to the proposed BIPR road; does Sabina have an alternate route if the BIPR does not become a reality?
- What time of year will the ships come through?
- During construction, there is going to be 5-10 ships a year going down to Baffin, and during the mine, there will be 3-5 per year. What time of the year will you ship? Will it only be in summertime?
- Open water shipping there are 5-10 ships per year during construction. Does that mean construction of the road or construction of the camp?
- It sounds to me you'll have to build a deep sea port before you start other construction. That is correct? I have shipping concerns. 5-10 ships per year, in a short shipping season, Only

July, August and September. People want to know what type of ships, what size and what kind?

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- No comments

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- I am concerned that Inuit will not get the benefits they deserve from projects.
- Because we're so close to the mine, the companies promised us so many things, and after they got what they wanted, we didn't see anything.
- And that's where it is all over the world, it's not just an Inuit thing.
- They always ask us what we want, and they never give us what we want.
- This new mine is coming up, and I think it's going to happen the same way. They may say that we can get priority jobs, but northerners will not get any benefits. If they want to have a mine, we should at least get benefits.

*Economics*

- Is there going to be royalties in the future?
- Does Sabina realize that spending so much money on the construction site, where they had to shut down the Hope Bay mine? Will Sabina be the same way? Do they realize they may be spending more money on construction and then have to shut down? Nunavummiut keep getting laid off but the southerners stay on with the closure of the mine. What if they shut the mine down or the site when they're doing construction. So, if Sabina realizes that they will be spending more on the construction will they shut it down?
- Concerns that too much money will be spent towards construction; because of that the mine will shut down. I was wondering if the locals can shut down camp and keep it in care and maintenance instead of southerners.

*Training and Employment*

- How many people will be employed?
- How many Inuit will be hired from Nunavut?
- Contractors are always hired from the south.
- Concerns that they predict a 10-15 year mine life and then shut down camp one year later; giving hope to locals who are then disappointed.
- Not fair to hire people from the south when we have trained qualified people here in the Kitikmeot region. I am predicting the same will happen this time regarding length of mine.
- I agree, they say that they are going to be open for this long but they end up closing down the camp right away.
- How old do you have to be to work at the mines?
- How or who do we send resumes to?
- Will there be a criminal records check during hiring? It stops people from getting jobs; there shouldn't be a criminal records check.
- I am in favour of the project to bring employment.

- What is the number of Inuit that the company would employ? Concerns that company may not hire locally, especially from communities within Kitikmeot.
- Concerns of losing jobs to people trained and living in the south.
- I have fears of being laid off once the mine opens.
- We need proper training in our communities.
- First they tell us we can have the job, then they hire from a different area. They tell us they'll hire us first, but then they don't.
- As long as the people are employed and have an income, and the mining company follows the legislation rules, I am in agreement of letting the mining go ahead.
- I think the question is how many Inuit from Nunavut will be hired. Because usually you bring people up from the south to get those jobs, and the Inuit in the communities will not get these jobs. This is like anywhere there is development.
- As long as they are trained and get the proper training, I am alright with that.
- I worked for a mine before. Once they open a mine, companies always hire people from the south. Some people from the north that are trained get hired, but mostly people from the south are more qualified for the jobs. When they open a mine they say they'll be here for 15 years, but what if they close in one year? It just tears me apart, crushes my spirit when they just give up. They give us lots of hope at first, but then one year later they lay off lots of people. After Tahera, I went to Hope Bay and started my mine career there. Some of us were trained, we were qualified, and the same thing happened there; they hired people from way down south. When I was at Hope Bay, you can't tell if the mine is going to last 10 to 15 years, or if they'll shut down after a year. From my past experience, I was at Sabina last year at George Camp, the same thing again, people from down south. It's not fair because Inuit can do it too. It's not fair that the mine hires contractors from down south; they hire a lot of people from down south. You hire people from the Kitikmeot region, Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk; you hire from there, not way down south.
- My husband worked for the mining company for so many years when Hope Bay first opened, when it was BHP, and today he is laid off too, and he has a hard time finding work. And his family is at Bathurst, but he has to stay here. And it's very hard. We move up here because they say they don't want to charter to Bathurst, so it's kind of hard.
- There are a lot of talented people in the room. Will Sabina also be doing criminal record checks, or will they be hiring people who have a criminal record? There are plenty of people who have a criminal record but can do a good job. I protect my daughter, I can interpret, but I have a criminal record. I hope they hire people with criminal records.

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- I have concerns about the impact of 600 people coming into a remote location and the impacts that may happen. That is the same amount of people as a small community, and there may be health implications, environment impacts from tailings, human waste. Thorough the company's assessment, have they considered how they are going to avoid or help the situation of so many people and the capacity required for water, recreation, and health. These effects should be considered with the whole effects of mining.
- The project can benefit the community.
- Goose Lake is tiny as a camp, with so many people working there. They need to expand the kitchen and dining room; that's what I see there.

- The most important things in a community are health and food. It doesn't matter about how much money that the community gets in the end, because it gets siphoned out. It's the land, the food, the animals, the people. I think that the consultations are just a screen. I've been through so many consultations for everything. With the arts, and it doesn't do anything. The legislation is already there, so nobody listens.

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- No comments

*Culture and Heritage*

- No comments

***Back River Proposal***

- I am in support of the project plans that are going to go forward as long as the rules or legislation are followed, and that the land, animals, and environment is monitored.
- As long as the people are employed and have an income, and the mining company abides by the legislation and follow the rules, I am in agreement of letting the mining go ahead. I cannot do it alone; I need someone to help... I'm thinking of the community wise. (*Duplicate comment*)

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- How long does a screening take place?
- I have concern that more Elders and more people from Bathurst Inlet aren't present at the afternoon session to comment.
- I am unclear on NIRB process and mandate. Maybe tell more about what is going on in Article 12 so the people know.
- Concerned that community comments will not be considered in decision making.
- We should hear more comments from Elder's and youth. It would be better if the whole family came, because I can't speak for them, especially the elders, since they should be making the decisions.
- Concerns that people from a broader area should be involved in this process.
- How long is the time until a decision will be made?
- We should get the elders down from Bathurst, maybe get a charter? Have you looked for funding?
- But what if we say no, will the Board listen to us? They're talking about shipping in the winter. That's scary.
- Should be more education in the community about Article 12, because people don't know enough about it.
- Will any other Canadians be consulted? Because this affects them.

***Other Issues***

- Mining companies promised so many things; say they will give this and that. And once they get what they want they don't come back.
- Express fears that company will abruptly close down mine, or change projected timeframe of operations.

- Frustrated with past mining projects making unfulfilled promises and commitments.
- Concern that Land Claim isn't being enforced.
- Maybe for clarification. The Inuit had no say before the NTI, before NIRB, so maybe they don't know, that they have a say.
- What about the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, has it been reinforced? Does the community know that it's there to protect the land itself or the people? Do they have a copy?

## 3.2 Kugluktuk

### 3.2.1 Meeting Details

| ***Date*** | ***Advertised Meeting Time*** | ***Session Attendance*** |
|---|---|---|
| February 7, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 16 |
| February 8, 2013 | 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | 13 |
| February 8, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 52 |

### 3.2.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions (sessions combined)

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- No comments

*Gold Mining*

- With the closure of Doris North, there is apathy in discussing development in the area.
- Once this is open how long will it be open and when it closes what would happen with early closing?
- I feel like a blind person or am invisible. I don't care for this, about what is being discussed. It's good that you are here to tell us about it but I don't feel good about the ideas on this map.
- Concerns of current exploration, and amount of aircraft traffic.
- How can they keep planning a gold mine when they couldn't keep mining when gold was at its highest price in the global market?

***Ecosystem***

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- How would wildlife be affected?
- What is going to happen to the caribou around the area? We still go there by boat or ski doo. I think our food is more important than minerals.
- Concerned about wildlife, water, the lakes and spills into the river. It can't be cleaned up and it is going to affect the wildlife. For the calving grounds its different now, most of them are here no longer; they are moving farther away. After we are gone, we have to look at the future for our younger generation. If they start a mine it's going to affect our hunting. If there is a spill, how is it going to be cleaned up? Vegetation that the animals eat could be contaminated.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- Do they have someone to check the fish and monitoring between years and are you or another company or the Sabina to do the monitoring?
- What will happen to the fish in lakes proposed to be dewatered- transferred to a different lake, or harvested for the HTO?

**Photo 2: Public comments discussed in Kugluktuk for the Back River proposal**

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- No comments

*Air Quality*

- No comments

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- No comments

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- Would be nice if they did some testing of the waters for us and our children because our lands are vast and have large water bodies and need to be preserved.
- Concerned about wildlife, water, the lakes and spills into the river. It can't be cleaned up and it is going to affect the wildlife. For the calving grounds its different now, most of them are here no longer. They are moving farther away. After we are gone we have to look at the future for our younger generation. If they start a mine it's going to affect our hunting. If there is a spill how is it going to be cleaned up? The vegetation that the animals eat could be contaminated. (*Duplicate comment*)
- On dewatering of lakes, what will they be doing and after closure would they put it back and the fish too it might be hard for the fish to be moved.
- Concerns of water monitoring.
- Will you be testing the waters; a lot of ponds and rivers are connected to the communities.

*Vegetation*

- Concerned about wildlife, water, the lakes and spills into the river. It can't be cleaned up and it is going to affect the wildlife. For the calving grounds its different now, most of them are here no longer. They are moving farther away. After we are gone we have to look at the future for our younger generation. If they start a mine it's going to affect our hunting. If there is a spill how is it going to be cleaned up? The vegetation that the animals eat could be contaminated.

*Human Health*

- Bay Chimo people still go to Bathurst Inlet to hunt and to visit. We were out boating and found some old dynamite and I am concerned about what might be left behind, the condition

and monitoring of explosives. They are old chemicals and more dangerous. Do they travel by skidoo?

- Do they always do medical check-ups before they go to mine sites and how would that affect community centers?
- It's dangerous, the chemicals that they have. Now they are more careful with the stuff they use, more regulated.

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- It won't be the same after they do the development. Will the area be cleaned up after? I am not into this but we have to think about our kid's future.
- Will there be a guarantee of site clean up after the mine has shut down?
- Will closure and reclamation be properly completed? I am concerned that it will not.

*Cumulative Impacts*

- Long time ago they would start mines without going to communities or elders. Like diamonds are more important than wildlife. We are not interested in diamonds. Some hunters wondering what's going on there and what are they doing and why did they not ask? Even Echo Bay area with the BIPAR project, they took people out in helicopters to show them where they were talking about developing. It is where the caribou go to their calving area. The lakes and where they may drain them; it destroys wildlife! We took 3 or more elders and went to BIPAR then a week later to Tahera. I don't care for this thing and development. When elders were asked many years ago they said that this will hurt our land and wildlife and our people don't get benefits. Around the Tahikataloak Lake where there are cabins and there was some dynamite found, I should have reported it, but didn't.
- Concerns of high traffic, large size of roads.
- A lot of people, including myself, are getting tired of this. I moved here 60 years ago, and it's all the same. And this is also about cumulative effects; we're all getting tired of this.

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- No comments

*Technological Innovations*

- No comments

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- No comments

*Shipping and Transportation*

- Will the shipping be year round?

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- No comments

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- No comments

*Economics*

- How will price of gold change the development?
- Do they look at the cost of progress?

*Training and Employment*

- Hopes everything will work out so we have jobs, my daughter took a cooking course but never hear back from the companies.
- Once it opens do you contact Nunavut and NWT to work? Do people come from cities to work?
- As long as the people can get training. Do they get local training?
- It would be nice if they had northerners only onsite so most of Inuit onsite and have more women hired. Right now there are only men being hired.
- I have been to meetings where they said they would hire someone and not someone else. I would like to get training for camp jobs as well.
- Elders want to see this project go ahead to provide training and jobs for the community.
- How many people from the Kitikmeot will be hired?
- Concern that people from Eastern Kitikmeot communities will not be hired.
- People want on-the-job training options.
- A lot of people could be turned down; even people who have no training could do these jobs.
- When does it open for jobs?

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- Even if family gets jobs, the money will just be used for drugs and alcohol and not go to family. Maybe they need to learn how to use money.
- Direct flight to and from camp should instead of going through Yellowknife. People get stuck in Yellowknife due to alcohol. As we all know Lupin was successful due to direct flight to and from home communities.

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- There are concerns about road locations, shoreline locations and barging activity. It is a beautiful location with lots of wildlife, is an area where caribou move. It is a caribou migration route. There are a lot of families using the area all year round.
- Lots of people from Contwoyto area and during Christmas they go there and have events.
- Bathurst area is very beautiful, we go there to hunt/camp, and they should put aside some land where there should be no development. I am not against development I would just like to see some land be put aside where we can for the future be used by our young people.
- They have to be very careful with the land.
- Engineers should provide caribou crossings on the proposed all weather road.
- Are they starting it now?

- What about the winter road, will it be bringing in equipment, or coming in to shore? Where will it be?
- It makes me shake just looking at this, disturbing the land.
- It will never be the same again, eh?
- I've been right to the end of Bathurst; it's beautiful. We've got to think of our kid's future. My kids need to see these too so they know what's going on, and the fishing in the lakes.
- Bay Chimo people still travel to Bathurst to go hunting there.
- If you guys do this, you have to look after the land.
- BIPR has had little community support from day one. It only benefits the company, a road to a lake to a barge and then out? We say here, they're all promoters, not producers. Do you look at what other organizations in the past have done? Do you look at studies from before the Land Claims? These were comprehensive studies in the seventies with Elders, who have now died off.

*Culture and Heritage*

- In that area there are ancestral sites and how will it be if they disturb them, if you lose a part of your body it is like losing a part of you. Our ancestors say that it should not be disturbed, and if it is moved it will ruin everything.
- They should access all of the traditional knowledge and studies that were done for the land claim.
- If they start the project, would they bring back the elders to see what is happening and tell them what they will do?
- There are lots of burial sites around the area. Are they going to avoid those areas?
- What do they do if they find stuff? Who do they call?

***Back River Proposal***

- No comments

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- Board should take in to consideration the elders interviews about the area.
- Getting tired about over consultation and BIPR had very little support from day 1. New same projects but the same project.
- Is there an Elder on the Board? There should be at least one Elder board member. They have more wisdom to make decisions than the younger board members.
- A community member should run their own community's consultation.
- Elder's cannot leave their houses to attend consultations.
- Who is on the Board? Do they represent Nunavut?
- People see the posters up, but they don't attend.

***Other Issues***

- No comments

### 3.3 Kugaaruk

#### 3.3.1 Meeting Details

| ***Date*** | ***Advertised Meeting Time*** | ***Session Attendance*** |
|---|---|---|
| February 11, 2013 | 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | 16 |
| February 11, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 96 |

#### 3.3.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions (sessions combined)

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- What kind of work are they going to be doing and what type?

*Gold Mining*

- How long is the project?

*Ecosystem*

- No comments

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- There are concerns of caribou herd population declining in the area.
- There are a few grizzlies here, but not many.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- Concerns of damming streams, of blocking fish or food for fish.

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- I am concerned about drilling in frozen lakes.
- What about the health of wildlife in surrounding area? We need to maintain traditional food source for future generations.
- Will there be a lot of low flying aircraft over wildlife?

*Air Quality*

- No comments

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- No comments

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- If the project would go ahead, they will need ships. Will the vessels be used in open water season only? Or in the winter time as well?

*Vegetation*

- No comments

*Human Health*

- No comments

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- No comments

*Cumulative Impacts*

- No comments

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- No comments

*Technological Innovations*

- No comments

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- No comments

*Shipping and Transportation*

- If the project would go ahead, they will need ships. Will the vessels be used in open water season only? Or in the winter time as well?

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- I have concerns about the tailings ponds in permafrost; often cracks will appear in the ground and the tailings could leak into water.
- There are concerns about arsenic.

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- No comments

*Economics*

- No comments

*Training and Employment*

- If they were to hire from the Kitikmeot, how many people do they intend to employ?
- Inuit are not being hired for jobs; they are always rejected from companies.
- What about not being hired due to criminal record. People should be able to still find work, because they can't support their family.
- Would company have apprenticeship programs and hire from that, instead of hiring already certified people. They should have training on the job.
- Youth who dropped out of high school should have training provided to work in the mines.
- Concern that Inuit don't know about the chemicals being used and the mining process.
- Are there applications here?
- With a certificate for food safety, can you get a camp cooking job?

- I know there were a number people hired for the other mines, and I want to know how many they expect to employ?
- I just want to ask a question about employment. The people that would be employed from our region. I think that they should be taken better care of, especially the people that are from Kugluktuk, Cambridge, Kugaaruk, because there people that were employed were not from the east. The people employed from our community were few. There should be more employment opportunities from smaller communities. I think that should be, I think the focus should be on hiring from the Kitikmeot eastern communities.
- We're getting lots of graduates from our communities; will there be training on the job?

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- No comments

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- Land should be preserved because many people were born there, or are from there.
- Will the road be all season or a winter road?
- The biggest use for that road will be for hunting caribou, just like the diamond mine road.
- Hunting has been really good this year.
- This is the place of abandoned tents, where they get their soapstone.

*Culture and Heritage*

- Inuktitut doesn't have words to adequately describe chemicals and processes used in mining. Direct translation is 'poison', which is often misinterpreted.
- Tailings ponds, which in Inuktitut are described as 'over burden of rocks' but I have concerns that this misleads the communities into thinking it is safe.
- We tried to get an after hour culture and arts, to try it at the camps.

***Back River Proposal***

- Is the mine going to be directly on the Back River? Where are the tailings ponds going to be?

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- Why does the board feel this project needs a review? Does every project go under a review?
- Are the board members from across Nunavut?

***Other Issues***

- No comments

### 3.4 Gjoa Haven

#### 3.4.1 Meeting Details

| ***Date*** | ***Advertised Meeting Time*** | ***Session Attendance*** |
|---|---|---|
| February 12, 2013 | 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | 7 |
| February 12, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 31 |

### 3.4.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions (sessions combined)

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- Concerned about mines but interested in jobs.
- There are some things that I saw that I did not like about the drilling. The salt that they used, the plants did not regrow from it. They also drill on lakes when they are frozen and those additives are not good for the lakes.

*Gold Mining*

- I'm really excited about the gold mine.
- How are they going to process the ore? Are they going to truck it or ship it out?
- Want the Inuit educated on the mine process. They don't know what it can do. We say it's 'poison', and they think it's only an immediate danger, but they don't know that it could take a long time. There's no word for it in Inuktitut.
- We're lucky here, to not have so many developments.

*Ecosystem*

- So far, the KIA watches over who gets what, but the HTO watches over the environment and fish.
- We're one of the few places with clean water. We can take care of ourselves, but animals cannot be controlled. They will go where they want. We can control people, so we need to make sure we don't ruin things. There are a lot of animals coming from the south, maybe because of global warming.

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- Bathurst Inlet and Caribou Herd Management committee and Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife herd should develop plan to manage the herds.
- Elders say we can't control our animals but can control our people so if we give boundaries to people the animals will take care of themselves.
- Dealing with Peary, Qamanarjuaq, Bathurst and Victoria, first 32,000 caribou and government saying that 80,000 caribou missing but would a have mess if they were dead so they must have shifted, moved calving grounds.
- Will have Bathurst caribou management to make sure that the communities have participation.
- The mining does research on caribou, everything on the land including lemmings, good idea to continue monitoring for potential impacts, there should be regular monitoring. Today younger people eat traditional and modern food. I eat traditional food but I am getting accustomed to modern food too. We have to preserve and conserve for the generations to come.
- If wildlife is not dangerous they shouldn't be disturbed with exceptions of bears, we don't want helicopters, planes or snow machines chasing away any game or wildlife. There are some spills and garbage and they have to ensure that these types of accidents don't happen.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- Try to protect the land as much as possible, especially fishing spots. We need to protect our clean water and animals.
- Even if there are no fish living in a stream but it may be the life source/line for other fish in other bodies and we don't say that there are fish here or not but that it will be growing or giving something to a good food source.
- I collected samples of fish in the beginning there was nothing wrong with them, but lately they have not migrated in their natural way. When the berms are in place, they freeze and crack, the fish feed on algae and plankton and we're starting to notice the wildlife and species are getting sick due to drilling and mining activities.
- Once the company is given the go ahead, I'd like to see the fish monitored and research done with the fish.

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- No comments

*Air Quality*

- There were dust issues at other mines when we worked there but when we brought our concerns to the managers, nothing was ever done. The managers said that we can grow things in the kimberlite like carrots, but we don't grow things in this dust.
- Concern of dust at mine site.

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- Animals are afraid of noise and pollution and they are coming north.

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- There are 2 rivers, one is west, near to Sabina mine, another one here 150 miles from Gjoa Haven. When they talk about Back River, they concentrate on the south of here. I think they should notify us of those rivers west and east. The people have to be aware of the two different names being used for Back River. It's not the same name that is used here.
- Back River is one of the biggest rivers in Nunavut, and I am worried about materials going down river and end up near Gjoa Haven. Monitor what is happening on the ground and send reports to NIRB.
- The Back River is one of the most important traditional watersheds used by Gjoa Haven residents. We must ensure downstream effects are monitored in detail and any potential downstream effects mitigated and if not, known and consulted in transparent way to community members.
- Concerns that water quality will degrade.

*Vegetation*

- Disturbing the vegetation with over burden will result in caribou not having this food to eat.

*Human Health*

- No comment

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- So what happens to the vegetation after the mine closes? I mean, the gravel that they dig up, they will have to put back on the ground, so the vegetation there and on the mine are gone, what will the caribou eat? Will it be replanted?

*Cumulative Impacts*

- No comments

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- No comments

*Technological Innovations*

- No comments

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- No comments

*Shipping and Transportation*

- No comments

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- So the arsenic and waste they dump on the land, what happens to that?

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- No comments

*Economics*

- No comments

*Training and Employment*

- Many people in Kugaaruk, Gjoa Haven and Taloyoak are looking for training and/or apprenticeships. I see that Sabina is working towards that, I was wondering if apprenticeships are available for the Kitikmeot such as heavy equipment.
- How would we apply? Sometimes we send out resumes and sometimes we get rejected. I was lucky to be employed but nowadays there is a lot of competition for the jobs.
- There are many people that are going through poverty. Because of high cost of living, many people are trying to seek employment and training. People stop trying to find jobs due to their past and having a criminal record. There should be a way around it. Some people carry it on their shoulders for many years; they are trying to better their lives but it is stopping them from trying.
- There are people that are still in high school, 18, 19 year olds that drop out to look for work. Wondering if they can try to be employed at mine sites.
- With regard to youth who have criminal records who are willing and able to seek employment but because of their criminal record they aren't able to move on with their career options. There is a way to deal with it but unsure how to explain it.

- I want to point out that the education and training opportunities, they also need to take into account the other social issues that result from the mining industry. Back River is the biggest river in Nunavut. And any fluids in the river will go right down in the communities. They should do that at the end of the river.
- I have a question in regards to how would people apply? As Inuit, sometimes we send off our resumes, and sometimes there are some of us that are continually being rejected even though we keep applying for jobs. I've worked for mining companies, so I was lucky that time I was able to be requested to come to work. Today it is more competitive; I truly believe that we can train on the job.

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- If there were to be employment from the eastern communities it would be better to fly to another small community rather than Yellowknife to go to work. There is much concern and worries from the families of those going to work. We would like to see direct flights to and from camp to home communities.

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- For a lot of people, if they block off an area, they could cut off a stream – even if there are no fish. But that stream could feed other fish, and birds eat the fish. It's the blood of the land.

*Culture and Heritage*

- There are archeological sites in the area and they should not be disturbed. Need to look at migration routes and how the site will impact it.
- I would put forward as a concern is the integrity of that area. A lot of our descendants, that's their original place, and I would like to see that preserved. And in terms of the wildlife, I would also like to see them take into account the migration routes.

***Back River Proposal***

- No comments

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- No comments.

***Other Issues***

- No comments.

## 3.5 Taloyoak

### 3.5.1 Meeting Details

| *Date* | *Advertised Meeting Time* | *Session Attendance* |
|---|---|---|
| February 13, 2013 | 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. | 21 |
| February 13, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. | 72 |

### 3.5.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions (sessions combined)

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- Similar to what has been done, the guys from Jericho, Lupin, Doris North. What's different about Sabina from Jericho? They did this, the consultations. They made promises, but look at them now.
- Jericho, any more word on the abandoned mine? Oh well, maybe it'll be like the DEW line. Dirty, dirty, dirty. I'm an Inuk and I can't even walk on the land.

*Gold Mining*

- No mines should be done in Nunavut. It is not worth the risk of losing our animals. I'd rather teach traditional knowledge on hunting than digging for gold.
- The mines don't care about what they do wrong. NIRB consults the people and that's good, but we in the Kitikmeot are left out of the consultations. Sometimes we feel they forget that we exist.

***Ecosystem***

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- Is this area around the development for migration or calving grounds of caribou or musk ox?
- The wildlife look for lichen to eat and fish eat algae and plankton, there could be runoffs and tailings could be a problem, it can ooze out of there, I would like to see safety training in place such as spill response, employees should be trained properly.
- This impacts the wildlife, humans are able to adapt but not the animals. We know what is in the land, the animals don't, and we need to take care of them.
- The animals-caribou, musk ox, and birds, their way of living will be affected.
- My concern is about wildlife because we care about our nature. We never get tired of eating our country food. We are Inuit, we live off the land. The land claims sometimes are not enforced. If they give the go ahead they want to build roads and there are lots of animals in the area. It would be nice if we had more employment for our youth, it's difficult to see our youth unemployed and the cost of living up here in the north is really high. We want to see the youth trained for good jobs.
- I was born in the area and grew up there. There is an abundance of fish, for many centuries. The area was always populated by the Inuit. The mines will extract what they want and make millions. They will damage the land and there won't be any benefits. If there are no more caribou we won't be compensated for it. The river goes for hundreds of miles and ends up in the oceans. That could impact us too because we live off the land. When they are gone how will we benefit from it because we don't know the impacts that will be done? It's nice to see employment for Inuit but its only 5-10% of Inuit.
- Sometimes animals unable to quickly adapt to environmental changes and that is a concern.
- The cumulative effects of the mines in the same area can impact wildlife.
- One year there was a helicopter all summer, and we had no caribou that summer.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- The proposed mine, is there spawning fish in the area?

- Back River has a lot of fish. It's been a fishing area for centuries, it's beautiful there, it's further than I originally thought.
- Fish eat algae and plankton, there could be runoffs and tailings could be a problem, it can ooze out of there, I would like to see safety training in place such as spill response, employees should be trained properly.
- Concerns of fish health and populations.
- In the spring, we go fishing in holes, or in natural made holes. It's like when we fish here, where we go from hole to hole, until we find fish. It's the same with the mines. But we know from before, that there were fish here yesterday, maybe not now, they moved. How much is in there? Will Yellowknife benefit? Will Australia benefit?

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- No comments

*Air Quality*

- No comments

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- No comments

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- No comments

*Vegetation*

- I am an elder now; my parents took care of the land. My parents taught me not to step on any of the flowers. Our land is beautiful and I don't like to see the land disturbed. I don't like to see my land blasted out of the ground like they did just outside of town.
- Concerns of rare plants.

*Human Health*

- I used to work at Goose Lake. I was the first woman to cut core, but got sick in my gallbladder.

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- I think it is important that the company put money aside for reclamation. Mines only care about money; they don't care about poverty only the gold. They need to train our people to do reclaim the land. We never know what is going to happen like an oil spill and we need to be trained to handle an oil spill. When they leave we want money to be able to clean up the land after they are gone.
- Will there be money put aside in case of an oil spill? Then it affects our life, sure we want jobs but do our animals pay for it?
- Inuit people need to be trained to monitor and reclaim the land because they have a vested interest in it; mining company is only concerned with resource extraction, and the community can't rely on them.

*Cumulative Impacts*

- No comments

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- The proposed sites, something has to happen out of the ordinary. I have a relative that died at one of the mines and we have not found his body yet. He was my cousin, we are sorry that he is gone and feel better today but we know the pain will come back again. And I know that you will do what you can to not let that happen.
- We need Inuit there to monitor the activities to ensure they can detect it right away and stop it from spreading.

*Technological Innovations*

- We have better communications now, if it is not approved than we will know about it. It is known we need work; this mine is close to where we live. Because we are better informed today I'm sure they won't risk our lives, it looks like this will be around for a while and because of that I support it.

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- No comments

*Shipping and Transportation*

- Once you get the gold out of the ground where will the gold go?
- Shipping routes through the Northwest Passage. Is NIRB looking at ship and ship routes? The impacts to Inuit people. It will be used more.

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- Concerns of tailings run off or leakage.
- Several concerns that any water contamination will be far reaching.

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- You are operating or going to be, do you provide any Inuit impact benefits? Are you going to donate money to our community? We want to see benefits; we do not want to see our land raped. It is our land we hint and live on the land.
- Inuit will not benefit from the mine; instead the land will be damaged and social issues brought into communities.
- If you were serious about it, you'd give us some big ticket items like boats, snowmobiles. Then we'd know you're serious. A toque? One hundred and fifty dollars in groceries? That's nothing. No one would part with a snowmobile unless they're serious. Donate something to the HTO, something for the land. Give us a stake in your business, let us put our finger in the pot, and see how hot it is. For as long as we've had mining, they've been mining and making promises. They're just here for their dollar, they're not serious. When it starts affecting our trade, our food, then it's serious. This is something we see a lot; we have no say in anything. We may think we do, but we have no voice.
- This is to Sabina. We are serious about the company, and we are serious people too. You take something from our land, you wreck our wildlife too, you take the yellow stuff, turn it into

cash. We want something too, from you Sabina. Taloyoak wants skidoo, boat, something concrete from Sabina. Taloyoak wants alcohol education, mining, clean up education. Taloyoak wants lots, because, Sabina wants lots. We only see stuff like this, small things, you know "I don't care about you, you're a drunk you're an Inuk, and we don't care about you". Don't just take from us. Next time someone comes here, I want them to win a skidoo to show you are serious. Because Inuit, we are hunters, we travel with the seals, the caribou. They travelled with the season. We need skidoos, boats. People are hungry; someone needs to provide for them. Will it be you? Will it be Sabina?

- Benefits for our community, or Nunavut, or the community. I don't think mining should be brought into the community, because we will only get a very minimal proportion. I don't think we would get any benefit from that.

*Economics*

- My impression is the company does not have enough information to go forward – HBML spent a lot of money and then shut down? Why?
- Where will the money go from the gold?
- They always say that they are open for many years; I want NIRB to ask them how long they predict to work. They say 5 years but might be only 2 years. Where will the money go from the remaining 3 years if they shut down early? They need to be more accurate when they tell us the length of the project.
- If they make millions will the employees make only minimum?
- Sabina will proceed like the other mines that promised jobs but didn't follow through.
- What is different with Sabina vs. HBML or Tahera? Show the community that they are serious about development and invest in the community. Invest in communities with snowmobiles, job opportunities, infrastructure, and training.

*Training and Employment*

- Employment is getting difficult, opportunities aren't there as much.
- Many people want jobs. That is well known in the North. One mine is opening and one is closing, we don't want to see any closing.
- I would like to see safety training in place such as spill response, employees should be trained properly.
- The youth that gets jobs they spend it on drugs and alcohol. What could go to big ticket items is being wasted on drugs and alcohol. The mining companies have to consider training on how to manage your money. They should provide a course on how to manage your money and not to blow it all at once.
- It would be nice if we had more employment for our youth, it's difficult to see our youth unemployed and the cost of living up here in the north is really high. We want to see the youth trained for good jobs.
- For us Kitikmeotmiut I suppose there are some of us are in support to see our youth being employed. There will be other companies locally that will benefit. DFO will help us protect our environment. The fact that they will be shipping the ore, it will benefit us because of the high unemployment rate. And other local businesses will benefit as well.
- Support of jobs created from project.
- Youth need employment to afford living in the north.

- Would like safety training for employees to properly handle oil spills or other accidents.
- First they tell us we can have the job, then they hire from a different area. They tell us they'll hire us first, but then they don't tell us.
- With regards to the proposal, if they were going to get into development, we want to be kept informed and employment opportunities for our youth.
- They were promised good jobs, but they got nothing. They said twenty something years, but now no jobs. But that's part of growing pains, when we start letting people into our land. Maybe we should say "no" sometimes.

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- There are more workers from the south and only like 2 from the north. We have too many families living on social assistance. We have lots of people asking for food, especially the grandchildren.
- Drugs and alcohol may cause social problems; the money being made from the mines would go to drugs and alcohol. How will the mines deal with social problems?
- Benefits for our community? Or Inuit? I don't think mining should be allowed in Nunavut. We will only see the minimum.
- I have concerns about safety for workers at mine.

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- I wonder if there are going to be any negative impacts to the environment or wildlife; would you be informing us if there are any negative impacts to the wildlife or environment?
- I know the permafrost is moving. I grew up here, I know a little bit of hunting. There were no caribou, and the Elder's used to tell us that they would come back. In the summer time, we would take about three to four weeks. There were lots of them, mostly up on the peninsula. For muskox, we never had them, we used to have to go up to Prince of Wales Island, but we have plenty now. Sometimes polar bears come, but not often. We get about fifteen or twenty tags. They say there are not enough.
- People in the community get upset by the BIPR road, because of the animals, the land, and the environment. I think they would be upset by these roads too.

*Culture and Heritage*

- They put my brother's ashes near Back River, near Gjoa Haven. It's a very special place, lots of memories there. I used to go with my dad, we went hunting. There's caribou, fish, birds. It takes 6 or 7 hours by dog team. We used to go all the time in spring and summer. My sister would tell stories. My brother was born there; my niece and nephews were born there too. I miss it a lot. I used to want to come back to the community when I was younger, but now I miss it. It was so dark there; the only light was the fire outside. People hardly get out there anymore though, it's too hard.
- There are ancient burial grounds, tent rings and archeological sites that should be protected, I want to see employment for our youth but there may be malfunctions and we want to see plans in place to take care of it.

***Back River Proposal***

- Want to know how long the mine will be open; concerns that it will close prematurely.

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- The people who come to the scoping meetings aren't the ones who know the land or are at work. Maybe they should be consulted also.
- Community must be more informed of the time and date of meetings. Did you ask various bodies in the communities to attend?
- I need some clarification, the people in Gjoa Haven is much closer to the mine site, if the project gets the go ahead what did they say or what was their concerns?

***Other Issues***

- Want stronger voices to come forward and identify concerns. Need western arctic coordinator for comments, concerns logistic support and community presence.
- Get Inuit involved higher up in project management.
- Are you going to the Kivalliq region? There are lots of people in Baker Lake that go to the Back River area. Families go there to fish and hunt and camp. Do they know about this proposal?
- Are there houses still at Back River? There were four or five houses, and boats.

## 3.6 Yellowknife

### 3.6.1 Meeting Details

| *Date* | *Advertised Meeting Time* | *Session Attendance* |
|---|---|---|
| February 20, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. | 8 |

### 3.6.2 Meeting Notes, Comments and Questions

***Issues regarding Gold Mining and Milling***

*Mining Legacy*

- No comments

*Gold Mining*

- If project proceeds, how and who will regulate the project? If license is issued, how long will it be for? What will be sought for security and how would the NIRB make sure that issues of past developments don't happen with this and future proposals?

***Ecosystem***

*Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat including Caribou*

- How would the Board assess the potential of caribou cumulative effect of all these projects? How is climate change considered in the process as I am concerned about the fragile tundra and continuous permafrost which may also lead to unstable roads or structures?
- Concerns about Izok Lake, winter road going through calving grounds, road going to Kugluktuk. Why not use winter road to Yellowknife?

- Caribou people we are very concerned that if you have full time road (winter road) through calving grounds and Bathurst Caribou herd has their caribou grounds and you build a road (permafrost, semi-permafrost) we know from experience living in diamond area, caribou do get affected. Very concerned going through calving grounds there will be no caribou in near future (same concerns with caribou in Alaska).
- I had previously made mention of caribou, but a whole number of other species and food products we have always taken from that area, including fish, and we will need some advice to provide you more information on this so that we can help you with this issue. Can we be assisted in putting that information together, and can we get financial assistance to participate in the process? I am not sure if that's available, or if proponent or government provides this.
- Sabina should be required to assess impacts, including socio-economic, to caribou.

*Fish and Fish Habitat*

- No comments

*Marine Wildlife and Marine Habitat*

- No comments

*Air Quality*

- No comments

*Impacts from Noise and Vibrations*

- No comments

*Marine Water and Freshwater Quality*

- The Dene First Nations would like to present a map of the territorial watersheds (see PHOTO 4) to illustrate our concern for the transboundary considerations of water resources.
- Does the Nunavut Water Board look at fresh and marine water?

*Vegetation*

- No comments

*Human Health*

- No comments

*Project Closure and Reclamation*

- No comments

*Cumulative Impacts*

- Number of developments in the area, impacts on caribou, impacts to physical and human environments.

*Accidents and Malfunctions*

- Having just had an example of a trucking accident in the news, what would the company's requirements be to transport hazardous substances and dynamite on truck, including accident planning.

*Technological Innovations*

- No comments

*Regulations and Mitigation Measures*

- No comments

*Shipping and Transportation*

- As Nunavut does not have many roads do you have guidelines to follow for transportation or explosives?
- If the project were allowed to proceed, why not use the same winter road and come down towards Yellowknife? Would they be going through calving grounds and setting up a port? Is there a bigger plan we aren't aware of which would help us to determine what the future would look like.
- If the company has to move hazardous substances, will transportation within Nunavut follow the NWT transportation guidelines?
- There is little information on the marine laydown area and potential moving of ore. Please give details on how long open water is there, the number of ships that would come in during construction and then during operations fewer ships. Would that be assuming that there will be a stockpile in Kugluktuk? This may impact a treaty area especially if they are going west.
- How big is the airstrip?
- Can you talk about licensing for ships bringing in supplies; are they coming in from Canada the US, or around Alaska?

*Tailings Facility and Waste Management*

- No comments

***Socio-Economic Environment***

*Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA)*

- No comments

*Economics*

- No comments

*Training and Employment*

- Clarification about the workers that would be hired; are they all from Nunavut? Are they skilled workers?

*Community and Individual Well-being*

- Project might also affect communities further north in the Sahtu and Gwit'chen areas.
- Impacts to Yellowknife with potential of workers flying through Yellowknife to site.

*Land Use and Inuit Harvesting*

- There is an overlap between Dene and Inuit land use near and around area where project is being proposed. There are several historical judgments that implicate the Dene ongoing

interests in that area based on historical occupancy (Re Paulette and Registrar of Land Titles [No.2], 1973; Attorney-general of Canada v. Morrow J., 1973) and maps showing proof of occupancy (see PHOTO 3) from Alaska to the Coppermine River and land use of hunting, trapping, and fishing.

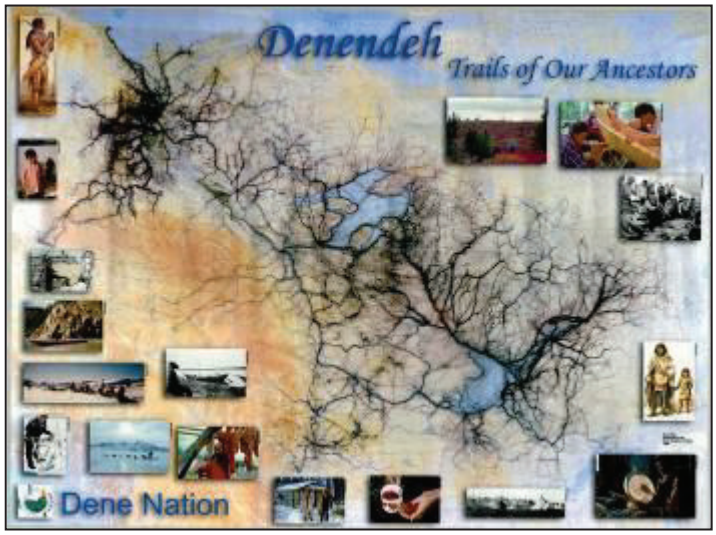



**Photo 3: Dene Trails of Our Ancestors, 1988**

- Would like to enter in a new relationship with the Crown regarding land use.
- Suggest a buffer zone where Inuit and Dene would work together. Propose that land uses and proposals such as this be considered by both aboriginal and Inuit together; consider developing a northern land use plan.
- What is the assurance that the underground mine won't end up under Dene lands?
- Traditional lands of Metis extended into Nunavut (see PHOTO 6). Materials provided indicate that the descendants of those people historically using the area include the Metis, and continue to use that land. Cultural and heritage sites that exist in the indicated areas require consultation of the Metis, and should include as many people as possible in these discussions.

*Culture and Heritage*

- I was born and raised in Yellowknife and always interacted with the Inuit and supported their petition to become Nunavut in earlier days and they also supported us to have our own type of government that we will eventually have here. We have always worked with them and we have been told that they are relatives and we know that us Athabasca people (Alaska, Northwest Territories, Northern B.C., Alberta, Navajo, and Apaches) including intermarrying, and fishing. Our people have been connected.
- The Dene First Nations have a long history of working with the Inuit as they share hunting grounds.
- We are hunters and trappers and in transition from Dene economy to market economy and if we didn't give up our lands and resources we need to have a discussion if we didn't give up the rights to this land.
- When people talk about our land and we show you the map where we have been, there is a concept of places where they don't go are still regarded as their land. They regard caribou calving and want to protect that land even if they may not go there, per se even though current laws say that if you don't occupy then it is not yours.
- Who will be involved in Sabina's Traditional Knowledge assessment? Their previous report didn't involve anyone in Northwest Territories, but NIRB needs to make sure that they involve first nation's people in the Northwest Territories.

- Concerns about cultural and heritage resources, especially Metis sites, as these might not be included in the understanding of archeological sites, but are no less important and therefore these areas that needs to be looked into as well.

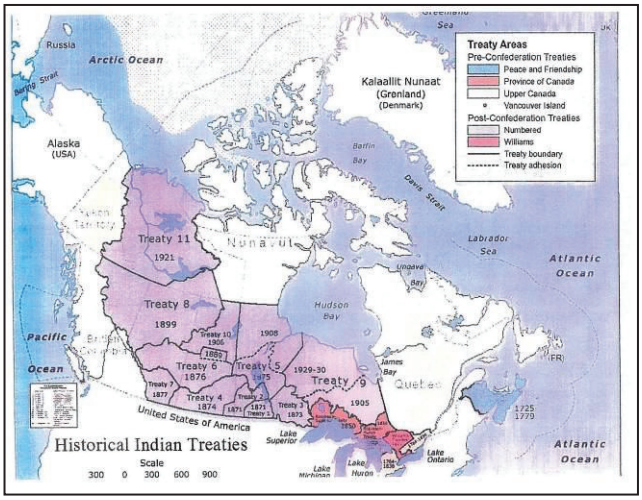


**Photo 4: Map of Historic Treaties 1-11**

*Transboundary*

- Discussion of map *Dene Trails of Our Ancestors* (Photo 3) which was produced by the Dene Nation in 1988, as proof of occupancy map for Inuit and Dene in the early 70s. A booklet was published to prove in court their rights to area based on historic occupancy and provide record of discussion with elders and catalogued 560 individuals to show where land used on individual basis for hunting, trapping, fishing, and collecting berries. Would like to provide to the NIRB this map that was compiled at the University of Alberta as evidence.
- Watersheds are important because waters used in the North flows east and north, and there is an overlap of water usage.
- Watersheds of NWT and map that shows the huge water basin part of Mackenzie Watershed and water flows north and where proposed mine site is the water goes south. The Dene entered into a treaty with Great Britain in 1900 and 1922 for the southern part of NWT and a big part of this watershed. Treaty 11 also follows the watershed and goes into Nunavut to the Coppermine River into Kugluktuk and follows coast to Yukon. Kugluktuk is in Treaty 11 and as such we have rights into the ocean. The map of historic treaties 1 to 11 presented to the NIRB illustrates the historic agreements with the Indigenous people up the last one in 1921 which was developed following discovery of oil in Norman Wells. In 1899-1900 Treaty 8 was established for the gold rush and had to be negotiated due to The Royal Proclamation Oct 7, 1763 by King James as part of the Canada Act. This treaty acknowledges that we are nations of people and recognizes anyone wanting to come into our territory needs to make a treaty with us, and further that if there are no agreements; people don't have access rights and can be reprimanded if they enter the territory. Our people have prior rights as we were using the land as hunter/gatherers for the past 13-15,000 years as shown by archaeological indicators. Case history (Re Paulette and

**Photo 5: Watersheds of Northwest Territories**

Registrar of Land Titles [No.2], 1973; Attorney-general of Canada v. Morrow J., 1973) proceeded under the assumption that we didn't have prior rights, but we had to contest this and challenged Canada/the Crown, and we would put a caveat over our lands proposing to freeze on development including this proposal. In the case history, the Attorney General challenged judgement in higher court, and the final decision is that we still have an interest in the land which was not surrendered, and also ruled that we were still the landowners and title remained in our hands based on proof of land use/occupancy. Therefore we challenged the Gwit'chen and other agreements built on Treaty 11 which gives rights to parts of the land and ocean currently mentioned in an ongoing court case (450m square miles).

- We didn't necessarily agree with the line of the border with Nunavut; it was determined based on a review by Bill Wonders of Dene and Inuit land use which suggested a line which then became fact. Contwoyto area was shared land. Inuit chose land on Dene side and we chose land on Nunavut side, but there are outstanding matters we still need to be discussed such as a buffer zone where overlapping land uses exist. This could be an area of shared decision-making on decisions of all matters that need to be discussed accordingly.
- Metis recognized as 1 of 3 aboriginal peoples in Canada by the Constitution Act which further recognizes firms and rights of metis people. The Metis are a distinct aboriginal group fighting up-hill battle for recognition. Recent court cases on aboriginal rights need to be defined and are engaged in this process; department of justice Canada study on ethno genesis of metis of great slave area (Jones report) to define North Slave Metis Alliance from historic metis groups which developed from early contact between Europeans and Dene people of area. Ethnicity and aboriginal status needs to be recognized (Paulette v. Dene, 1973) and North Slave Metis Alliance is in same position few decades behind. We don't have a land claim presently accepted for negotiation, but the traditional lands of the North Slave Metis extends throughout the Northwest Territories, into Nunavut, where the people traditionally occupied and traveled. This traditional land use extends up to Kugluktuk and down to Bathurst Inlet and is defined in the map presented to the NIRB, based on present land use studies and work with elders.
- Our real interest in the proposal is because of where proponent wants to do the work. The Crown plays a role because of legal and moral duty. Can you talk more about what is transboundry and implications of that and in Nunavut? What is expected if the workers coming in especially from Nunavut, Northwest Territories or other parts of country, including skilled labour, number of full time vs. part time, etc.?

**Photo 6: Map of North Slave Metis land occupancy**

*Back River Proposal*

- Very concerned regarding this project.
- The Goose and George properties, are they two separate projects? Are there two different owners?

***NIRB Process and Consultation***

- It was stated that the Project Certificate has no end date and that it may contain long-term requirements for life of project. Can you clarify this?

- What process is in place that ensures the proponents to discuss the project?
- How is climate change and permafrost considered by the Board in the process?
- Can you provide clarification regarding jurisdiction and mandate of the NIRB?
- Suggest that scope includes potentially affected communities in the NWT and request that proponent consult with these communities.
- It is important to include as many people as possible in these discussions. Potential impact to the future of the people.
- How would the work done by the NIRB be affected when the Land Use Plan comes into place? How will mining development be affected?
- We have not been involved in large amount in these discussions partly because we weren't on the mailing list and they are assuming that there is very little influence from our side in Nunavut. With the evidence we provide tonight, we hope you see that we have interest in the process. Can we get assurance tonight that we will be involved in process as other entities? In Avalon proceedings, parties had opportunity to come forward such as Environment Canada, Transport Canada, and communities; would the Dene Nations and communities be included as parties within this process? There are approximately 33 communities in Dene Nation and individual communities may come forward with input.
- In reference to the draft scope list, impacts on the Dene-Metis community needs to be taken into account, should clearly include caribou and potential impacts on herds, and transboundary effects need to be addressed. Others concerns to North Slave Metis Alliance especially cultural and heritage resources such as trails and cultural activities in the area or close to project area. Archaeology and ethno genesis may be less clear as Metis sites aren't recognized as archaeological because they aren't pre-contact. Sites may be misidentified as being more recent, non-aboriginal sites or Dene sites, but contain distinct elements that are traceable to metis culture and practices and concern those might be overlooked, destroyed, or buried in process of resource development.

***Other Issues***

- The Nunavut-wide land use plan is only being developed now, but will affect the Kitikmeot region which currently does not have a plan. What kind of changes to development in this area would result from the new plan, and would development going through the process now be grandfathered?
- What does BIPR stand for?
- The presentation mentioned consideration of transboundary effects, but I am not clear on definition or meaning. Please provide more detail.
- What are the expectations for the company to come forward and consult with people like ourselves, do we have to prove we have an interest there for them to come and talk to us?

## 4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

During the NIRB's public scoping meetings, community members provided comments and questions on a variety of topics relating to gold mining, potential impacts to human health and workers, impacts to wildlife (including caribou) and marine wildlife, impacts from shipping, accidents and malfunctions, as well as transboundary and cumulative effects.

The comments and questions raised during these public scoping meetings were used to finalize the Scoping List and will be incorporated into the NIRB's EIS Guidelines for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s preparation of an EIS for the Back River project. The EIS Guidelines have been circulated publicly, providing interested parties with an opportunity to submit comments on the Guidelines. Once finalized, these Guidelines for the Back River project will be available on the NIRB's online public registry for the information of any interested member of the public or agency.

# APPENDIX A: MEETING SIGN-IN SHEETS, WRITTEN COMMENTS AND SUBMISSIONS

The meeting attendance/sign-in sheets for all NIRB Public Scoping Meetings conducted during its Review of the Back River project are available on the NIRB's online public registry at the following link:

http://ftp.nirb.ca/02-REVIEWS/ACTIVE%20REVIEWS/12MN036-SABINA-BACK%20RIVER/02-REVIEW/04-SCOPING%20%26%20GUIDELINES/01-SCOPING/04-SCOPING%20REPORT/

## APPENDIX B: NIRB'S POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

The complete NIRB PowerPoint presentation (in English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun) as delivered during the Public Scoping Meetings for Sabina's Back River project is available on the NIRB's FTP site at the following link:

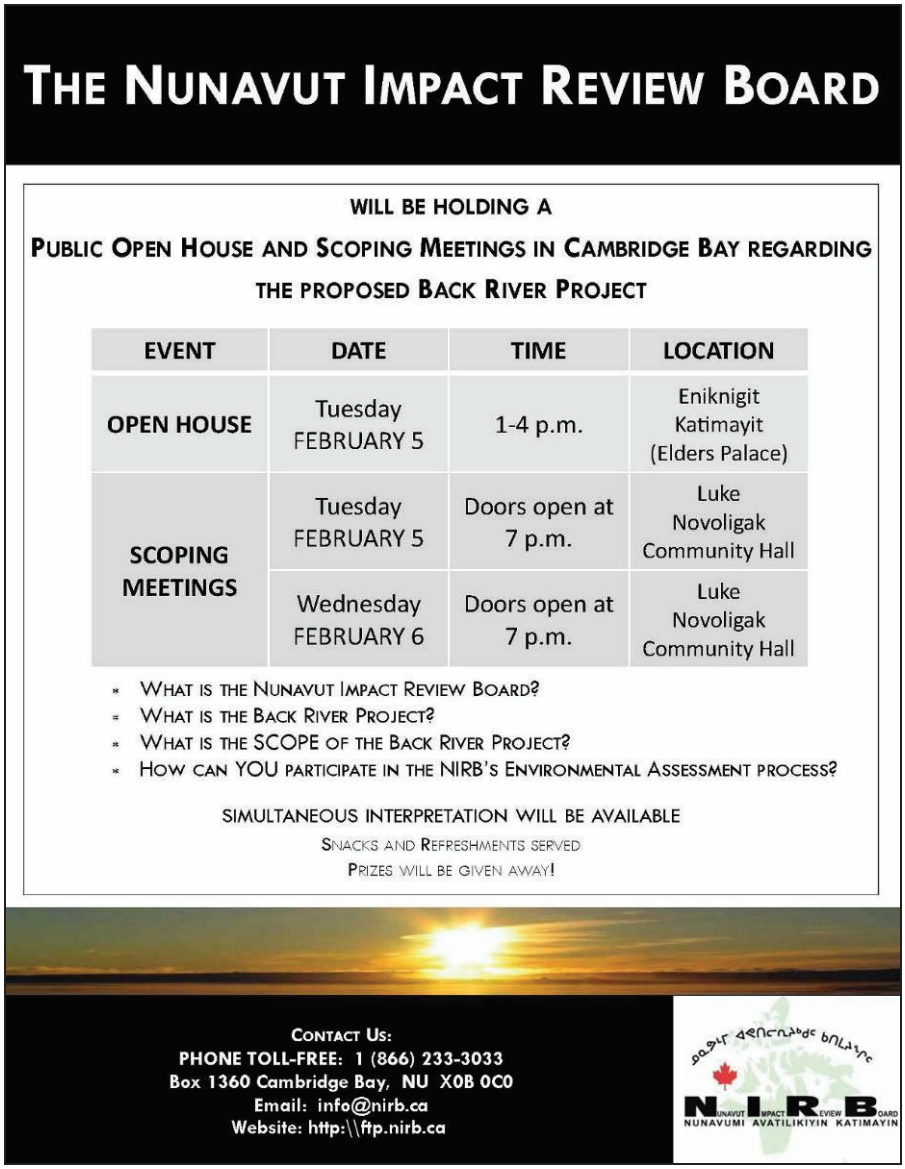
http://ftp.nirb.ca/02-REVIEWS/ACTIVE%20REVIEWS/12MN036-SABINA-BACK%20RIVER/02-REVIEW/04-SCOPING%20%26%20GUIDELINES/01-SCOPING/04-SCOPING%20REPORT/.

## APPENDIX C: PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE MATERIALS

**Appendix C-1 Public Meeting Flyer Samples (*English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun*)**

The following samples are the posters circulated for the Cambridge Bay events. The complete set of community posters for each community can be accessed on the NIRB public registry site through the following link:

http://ftp.nirb.ca/02-REVIEWS/ACTIVE%20REVIEWS/12MN036-SABINA-BACK%20RIVER/02-REVIEW/04-SCOPING%20%26%20GUIDELINES/01-SCOPING/04-SCOPING%20REPORT/.



THE NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD

WILL BE HOLDING A

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE AND SCOPING MEETINGS IN CAMBRIDGE BAY REGARDING THE PROPOSED BACK RIVER PROJECT

| EVENT | DATE | TIME | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPEN HOUSE | Tuesday FEBRUARY 5 | 1-4 p.m. | Eniknigit Katimayit (Elders Palace) |
| SCOPING MEETINGS | Tuesday FEBRUARY 5 | Doors open at 7 p.m. | Luke Novoligak Community Hall |
| | Wednesday FEBRUARY 6 | Doors open at 7 p.m. | Luke Novoligak Community Hall |

- WHAT IS THE NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD?
- WHAT IS THE BACK RIVER PROJECT?
- WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE BACK RIVER PROJECT?
- HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE NIRB'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS?

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION WILL BE AVAILABLE

SNACKS AND REFRESHMENTS SERVED

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY!

CONTACT US:
PHONE TOLL-FREE: 1 (866) 233-3033
Box 1360 Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
Email: info@nirb.ca
Website: http:\\ftp.nirb.ca

NUNAVUMI AVATILIKIYIN KATIMAYIN

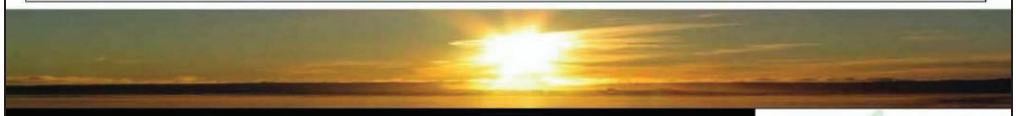
# NUNAVUNMI AVATILIRINIRMUT KATIMAYIT

**KATIMANAHUARTUT**
**KITKUTUINNARNUT QAITQUIYUT UNALU HIVUNIKHALIUTIKHAT KATIMALUTIK HAFFUMINNGAT**
**TUKHIUTAUHIMAYUQ UTKUHIKHALIUM KUGAA HAVAARIYAKHANUT**

| HULIDJUHIAT | UBLUAT | HUMUNNGARTUMI | NAYUGAKHAA |
|---|---|---|---|
| QAITQUIYUT | AIPPIUNMI, FAVYUALI 5 | 1-4 p.m. | INIRNIGIT KATIMAVIANI |
| HIVUNIKHA-LIUTIKHAT KATIMAYUT | AIPPIUNMI, FAVYUALI 5 | Angmaumalutik 7 – mukpat unnungmi | LUKE NOVOLIGAK NUNALINGNI KATIMAVIANI |
| | PINGATTIUNMI, FAVYUALI 6 | Angmaumalutik 7 – mukpat unnungmi | LUKE NOVOLIGAK NUNALINGNI KATIMAVIANI |

* HUNAUYUQ NUNAVUNMI AVATILIRINIRMUT KATIMAYIT?
* HUNAUYUQ HAMNA UTKUHIKHALIUM KUGAA HAVAARIYAKHAK?
* HUNAUYUQ HAMNA HIVUNIKHAUTIKHAMUT HAFFUMINNGAT HAVAARIYAKHANMUT?
* QANURMI ILAUQATAUGIAQAQQIT UKUNINNGAT NIRB-KKUT AVATINUT IHIVGIURTAKHAN PILIRIYAKHAT?

UQAQTIUYUKHAT ILAUQATAUNIAQQUT
NIRIYAKHANNUAMIK TIITULUKAARLUTIK NIRINNARTUMIK
AMUGAKHANUT AITTURTAULUTIK



**HIVAYAINNARIALIK UVAPTINGNUT :**
**HIVAYAUTIK AKIQANNGITTUQ : 1 (866) 233-3033**
**TITIRAQARVIKKUT 1360 Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0**
**Qaritauyakkut Turaarutata : info@nirb.ca**
**Hilaryuartigut Turaarutata : http:\\ftp.nirb.ca**

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## Appendix C-2 Newspaper Advertisement Samples (*English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun*)

NUNAVUMI AVATILIKIYIN KATIMAYIN

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS**

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) is an Institution of Public Government with responsibilities for the environmental assessment of proposed projects in Nunavut as described in Article 12 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA).

**Back River Project Scoping & Open House Meetings**

The NIRB is holding Public Meetings to discuss its Review of Sabina Gold & Silver Corporation's proposed "Back River" project.

The NIRB invites the public to attend these meetings to learn more about:

- The scope of the proposed Back River project
- The NIRB's review process
- How YOU can participate in this public review

This will be a good opportunity to ask questions and provide input into the NIRB's assessment!

**Cambridge Bay, Elder's Palace**
February 5
Open House

**Cambridge Bay, Community Hall**
February 5 and 6
Scoping Meeting

**Kugluktuk, Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik**
February 7
Scoping Meeting

**Kugluktuk, Community Complex**
February 7 and 8
Open House and Scoping Meeting

**Kugaaruk, Community Hall**
February 11
Open House and Scoping Meeting

**Gjoa Haven, Gideon Qitsualik Memorial Center**
February 12
Open House and Scoping Meeting

**Taloyoak, E.W. Lyall Recreation Complex**
February 13
Open House and Scoping Meeting

**Yellowknife, Northern United Place**
February 20
Scoping Meeting

Meeting times to be announced on local radio stations, cable channels, and posted flyer advertisements

Snacks and refreshments will be served

Simultaneous interpretation will be provided


Contact us!
Nunavut Impact Review Board
PO Box 1360, Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
Phone Toll-Free: 1-866-233-3033
Email: info@nirb.ca
Fax: 1-867-983-2594

NUNAVUMI AVATILIKIYIN KATIMAYIN

**ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑎᓂᕆᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᓂᖅ**

ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᔭᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ (NIRB) ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑲᓪᓚᒪᐅᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᓄᓇᑦᓂᒪᒻᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᒥᒃ (NLCA).

**ᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᒥ (Back River) ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ**

ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᔭᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᓄ ᐃᓚᓗᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ "ᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᒥ" ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᔭᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᔪᓚᑦᓱᑎᑎᐅᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᓂᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ:

- ᖃᓄᐃ ᐊᕐᓂᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᔭᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᒥᒃ
- ᖃᓄᐃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᕐᒪᑕ

ᐅᓇ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᓚᕐᓱᑐᓂᕐᒪᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓴᓂᑎᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᓂᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻ ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓵᓂᔭᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻ?

**ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦᑐᐊᕆᒃ, ᐃᓚᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓚᖓᑦ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 5
ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓕᒃ ᑭᓄᑐᐃᓚᓂᑦ

**ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦᑐᐊᕆᒃ, ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑦᓴᐃᓕᓐ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 5 ᐊᒪᓗ 6
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᖁᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ, ᔦᒥ ᐄᐃᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓴᐃᓕᓐ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 7
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᖁᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ, ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑦᓴᐃᓕᓐ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 7 ᐊᒪᓗ 8
ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓕᒃ ᑭᓂᑐᐃᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᓂᓪᓚᒃ, ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑦᓴᐃᓕᓐ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 11
ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓕᒃ ᑭᓂᑐᐃᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ, ᑎᑎᕋᐅ ᑭᓯᐊᓕᓵᕐᓄ ᐃᓚᓐᓂ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 12
ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓕᒃ ᑭᓂᑐᐃᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᑕᔪᓐᓇᒃ, ᐃ ᑕᕐᕋ ᒪᐃᐅᓚ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑦᓴᐃᓕᓐ**
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ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓕᒃ ᑭᓂᑐᐃᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

**ᐅᔪᓂᐃᑦ, ᓄᐊᑕᓚ ᓴᓂᐃᑕᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂ**
ᐃᐅᐊᓕ 20
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᒃ

ᖁᓛᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᓂᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦᑎᓂᕐᒪᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓚᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂ

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᐃᑕᑦ

ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᖁᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ


Nunavut Impact Review Board
PO Box 1360, Cambridge Bay, NU X0B 0C0
ᐅᖁᓕᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ: 1-866-233-3033
ᖁᓇᑕᓴᐃᓂᒃ: info@nirb.ca
ᕿᑎᖅᓴᓂᒃ: 1-867-983-2594

NUNAVUMI AVATILIKIYIN KATIMAYIN

# TUHAKTAKHAT INUIT KATIMANIAKTUT

Nunavumi Avatiligiyit Katimayiit (NIRB) Havakviuyuk Inuit Kavamaligiyinut munagiyut avatiligiyinut ihivgiugutainik uktugumayunit hanayakhat Nunavumi, titigakhimayut Ilangani 12 Nunavumi Nunataagutit Angigutaanut (NLCA).

## Haningayuk Ihivgiuktakhait ovalo Katimaniagutait Katimayut

NIRBkut katimapkainiaktut Inunik ukagiaganik ihivgiukhimayainik Sabina Koliliit ovalo Kiplaaktut Kuapuristkut uktugumayainik "Haningayuk" hanayakhat.

NIRBkut kaitkuyut Inunik iluakataulutik hapkoa katimaniaktut ayoigiaganik hapkoninga:

- Ihivgiugutikhait uktuktakhainik Haningayuk hanayakhat
- NIRBkut ihivgiugutait atugutikhainik
- Kanuk ilaukatalaaktutit hamani ihivgiugutainik

Hamna nakuuyuk pilaaktatit apigilutit apitkutinik ovalo ikayugutikhanik ilanganu NIRBkut ihivgiuktainik!

**Ikaluktutiak, Inikniit Katimaviit**
**February 5mi**
**Angmaumayut Katimayut**

**Ikaluktutiak, Olapkivikmi**
**February 5mi ovalo 6mi**
**Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Kugluktuk, Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik**
**February 7mi**
**Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Kugluktuk, Olapkivikmi**
**February 7mi ovalo 8mi**
**Angmaumayut Katimayut ovalo Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Kugaaruk, Olapkivikmi**
**February 11mi**
**Angmaumayut ovalo Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Ukhuktuuq, Gideon Qitsualik Memorial Olapkivikmi**
**February 12mi**
**Angmaumayut ovalo Ihivgiuktu Katimayut**

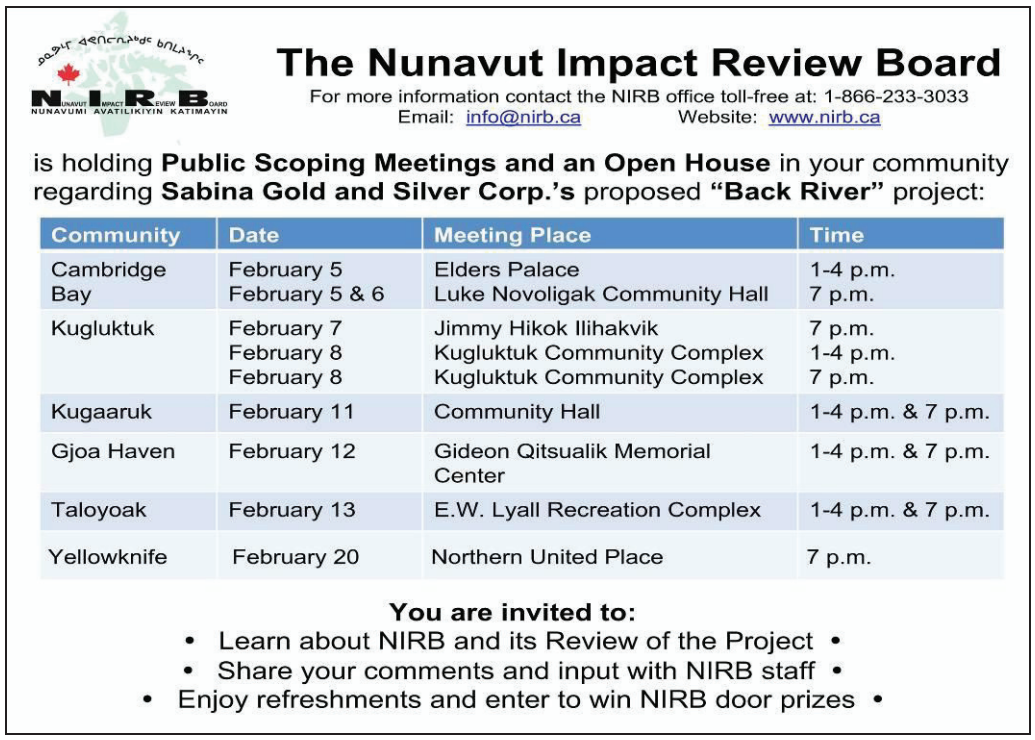
**Taloyoak, E.W. Lyall Olapkivikmi**
**February 13mi**
**Angmaumayut ovalo Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Yellowknifemi, Northern United Place**
**February 20mi**
**Ihivgiuktut Katimayut**

**Katimaniaktut ublukhiutait ukaktauniaktut naalautikut, talavisitkut ovalo taigualaaktut takuyakhat**
**Nigipkainiaktut, teetuklutik ovalo kapituklutik**
**Ukaktikaniaktut**

**Takuluta!**
**Nunavut Avatiligiyit Katimayit**
**Titigakvia: PO Box 1360, Ikaluktutiak, NU X0B 0C0**
**Foninga Akiituk: 1-866-233-3033**
**Kagitauyakut: info@nirb.ca**
**Sukatukut: 1-867-983-2594**

## Appendix C-3 Cable/TV Advertisement Samples (*English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun*)



# The Nunavut Impact Review Board

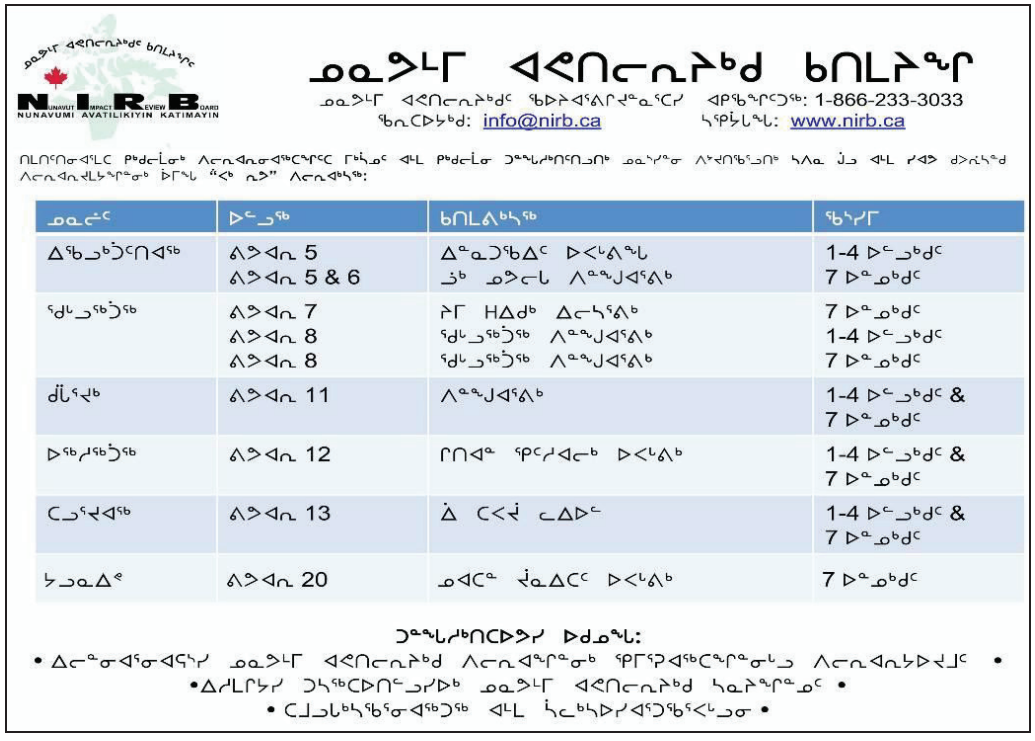
For more information contact the NIRB office toll-free at: 1-866-233-3033
Email: info@nirb.ca Website: www.nirb.ca

is holding **Public Scoping Meetings and an Open House** in your community regarding **Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.'s** proposed **"Back River"** project:

| Community | Date | Meeting Place | Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge Bay | February 5<br>February 5 & 6 | Elders Palace<br>Luke Novoligak Community Hall | 1-4 p.m.<br>7 p.m. |
| Kugluktuk | February 7<br>February 8<br>February 8 | Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik<br>Kugluktuk Community Complex<br>Kugluktuk Community Complex | 7 p.m.<br>1-4 p.m.<br>7 p.m. |
| Kugaaruk | February 11 | Community Hall | 1-4 p.m. & 7 p.m. |
| Gjoa Haven | February 12 | Gideon Qitsualik Memorial Center | 1-4 p.m. & 7 p.m. |
| Taloyoak | February 13 | E.W. Lyall Recreation Complex | 1-4 p.m. & 7 p.m. |
| Yellowknife | February 20 | Northern United Place | 7 p.m. |

**You are invited to:**

- Learn about NIRB and its Review of the Project
- Share your comments and input with NIRB staff
- Enjoy refreshments and enter to win NIRB door prizes



# ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᖃᐅᔨᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᖏᑦᑐᖅ: 1-866-233-3033
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦ: info@nirb.ca ᓴᖅᑭᒧᓐᖓᖅ: www.nirb.ca

ᑎᒪᑎᑐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᑭᓲᑯᓕᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᒥᑦᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓲᑯᓕᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓐ ᔫᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᐊᐅ ᐁᑉᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᓴᒃ "ᓴᓐ ᓇᑐ" ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ:

| ᓄᓇᕗᑦ | ᐅᑉᓗᖅ | ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅ | ᖃᓄᐃᑦ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦᑎᑎᐊᖅ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 5<br>ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 5 & 6 | ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᓴᐃᓐᓄ<br>ᔫᑦ ᓄᓕᒋᓴ ᐱᓐᓄᔪᐊᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᑦ | 1-4 ᐅᑉᓗᒃᑯᑦ<br>7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |
| ᖃᐅᔨᓗᖅᑐᖅ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 7<br>ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 8<br>ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 8 | ᔪᑎ ᐄᐃᑯᒃ ᐃᒋᓴᖃᓐᓇᒃ<br>ᖃᐅᔨᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓐᓄᔪᐊᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ<br>ᖃᐅᔨᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓐᓄᔪᐊᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ | 7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ<br>1-4 ᐅᑉᓗᒃᑯᑦ<br>7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |
| ᑯᐱᖃᓕᒃ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 11 | ᐱᓐᓄᔪᐊᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ | 1-4 ᐅᑉᓗᒃᑯᑦ &<br>7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |
| ᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᖅ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 12 | ᑎᑎᐊᓐ ᖃᑭᓯᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ | 1-4 ᐅᑉᓗᒃᑯᑦ &<br>7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |
| ᑕᓗᖃᔪᐊᖅ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 13 | ᐋ ᑕᑦᓯ ᓪᐃᐅᑦ | 1-4 ᐅᑉᓗᒃᑯᑦ &<br>7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |
| ᓴᓗᓀᐃᓐ | ᐃᓕᐊᓗ 20 | ᓄᐊᑕᓐ ᔨᓀᐃᑕᑦ ᐅᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᒃ | 7 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ |

ᑐᓐᖓᓴᓂᑎᑕᐅᓕᓴᓂ ᐅᑯᓄᖅᓴ:

• ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᓴᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᓂᓂᒃ ᖃᑭᕐᑭᐊᖅᑯᑦᖏᑦᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ •
•ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓴᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓕᓂᓱᐅᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᖏᑦᓂᓕᑦ •
• ᑕᒧᓗᑎᓴᖅᖃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅᓴᓕᓂᓂᒃ •

# Tapkuat Nunavut Avatiligiyit Katimayit

Tuhaqpaligumakpan tugaqvigilugit tapkuat NIRB-kut aapisia akkiittumik talvani : 1-866-233-3033

Qagitauyakkut: info@nirb.ca Qagitauyakkuvia: www.nirb.ca

Atuqtitniaqtat **Inungnik Naunaiyainiqmun Katimaniq Takuyaqtuipkailutiklu** nunaphikni piplugu **Sabina Guulit Silverlu Kuapurisan** uuktuta **"Haningayuq Kuugaq"** havanga:

| Nunaliuyuq | Uplua | Katimavikhaq | Upluqhiuta |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ikaluktutiak | Fibruari 5<br>Fibruari 5 & 6 | Inutquqaqvik<br>Luke Novoligak Kamiuniti Haa | 1-4 uplukkut<br>7 unnukhaq |
| Kugluktuk | Fibruari 7<br>Fibruari 8<br>Fibruari 8 | Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik<br>Kugluktuk Ulapqivikyuaq<br>Kugluktuk Ulapqivikyuaq | 7 unnukhaq<br>1-4 uplukkut<br>7 unnukhaq |
| Kugaaruk | Fibruari 11 | Kamiuniti Haa | 1-4 uplukkut<br>7 unnukhaqlu |
| Uqhuqtuuq | Fibruari 12 | Gideon Qitsualik Ulapqivik | 1-4 uplukkut<br>7 unnukhaqlu |
| Taloyoak | Fibruari 13 | E.W. Lyall Ulapqivik | 1-4 p.m. &<br>7 unnukhaqlu |
| Yellowknife | Fibruari 20 | Northern United Place | 7 unnukhaq |

**Qaitquyauyutit tapkununga:**

- Ilitninut hunauyangi NIRB-kut Naunaiyaqnilu tapkuat Havanguyuq •
- Atuqatigikni uqauhiuyut ilagiaqnilu NIRB-kut havaktiit •
- Aliagilugit niuqagakhat ilauniqlu qkinahuagiangi NIRB-kut itiqpaliayunut akiyakhai •

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Tuesday, February 5, 2013 (3pm – 4pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Sabina Board Room, Cambridge Bay |
| **ATTENDEES** | John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Keith Lear Sr. (CAG member)<br>Johnny Lyall Sr. (CAG member)<br>Martina Kapolak (CAG member) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno and John Kaiyogana provided a Project update and described the NIRB scoping process for the Back River Project (NIRB's scoping meeting was occurring in Cambridge Bay at the time) to the advisory group members. The possibility of a new youth representative for the advisory group was also discussed. A name for the Cambridge Bay Advisory Group was agreed upon: Kiilinakmiut. This refers to people from the part of Victoria Island where Cambridge Bay is located.

Q – After you complete your exploration of the Project site, will you sell out to another mining company?

JP – It is Sabina's intention to develop and operate a mine the Back River site. However, we want to be completely honest - It is always possible that the company could be bought out by another firm.

Q – Why won't you have as many employees this year as last year?

JP – The type of work being done at the Goose and George Camps is changing this year. This year the focus will be more on engineering and environmental studies, as well as some drilling; these tasks will require fewer employees than last year. This change in focus is necessary for us to understand how best to build the mine and complete the EIS process.

Q – Does each mining project need an environmental assessment? Isn't there enough information known by now so that a lengthy environmental assessment doesn't need to be conducted every time?

JP – The rules in Nunavut state that an environmental assessment needs to be conducted for all mining projects that meet certain criteria. There is some existing information available for the Project area that is being used by the Company in the EIS. However, there are also a number of data gaps and the Company needs to collect information to fill these.

Q – Why are the scientists you use all from the south?

JP – We would love to hire Inuit scientists for our Project. However, they simply don't exist in large numbers and we have to hire from the south. If they did exist, they would be in very high demand in the north. Training is a very important need for the Kitikmeot Region. We need to make sure local residents have the training they need in order to work for mining companies. Training needs to occur for work-ready individuals, but we also need to start educating our youth about future opportunities. Sabina recently signed a partnership agreement with Xstrata and MMG to sponsor a youth educational initiative this summer through a group called Actua. Actua instructors will visit the 5 Kitikmeot communities to instruct youth about science, engineering and math topics during one week camps.

Q – You should post advertisements in the communities in the spring to make sure the youth know about this opportunity.

Q – No children should be allowed at public meetings for the mine. They are too distracting for the adults.

Q – The Cambridge Bay advisory group should meet with the Kugluktuk advisory group, so we can know what each other is doing and thinking.

Meeting adjourned at 4pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Friday, February 8, 2013 (3pm – 4pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Hamlet Offices, Kugluktuk |
| **ATTENDEES** | John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Alice Ayalik (CAG member)<br>Tommy Pigalak (CAG member)<br>Ryan Nivingalok (CAG member)<br>David Nivingalok (CAG member)<br>Mona Tiktalek (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno and John Kaiyogana provided a Project update and described the NIRB scoping process for the Back River Project (a NIRB scoping meeting for the Project was occurring in Kugluktuk at the time) to the advisory group members. The possibility of a new youth representative for the advisory group was also discussed. A name for the Kugluktuk Advisory Group was agreed upon: Kugluktumi Sabinakut Katimayiit. This means 'Sabina's Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group'.

Q – Caribou will be the biggest issue raised during your public meetings. That is the issue you will hear most about. The HTO is organizing a muskox aerial survey for this summer. It will focus on determining the numbers of muskox in the area east of the Coppermine River all the way to the Bathurst Inlet area. There are muskox in your area. Would Sabina be interested in supporting this survey?

JP – We could be. What type of support are you looking for?

Q – We would like to use your runways to refuel. Having a place to stay overnight would also be helpful. We may need assistance with fuel, but we may also have that covered. The HTO would be willing to share the information we learn with Sabina if they were willing to help us out.

JP – We'll look into this. Thanks.

Q – Will you be hiring this year from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay? Last year when we visited the Back River Project it was mainly people from the east, like Gjoa Haven, that were working there. The ratio was about 8-1 of easterners vs. westerners working there.

JK – We're looking into this and want to change that. We would also like to have more northerners, in general, working at site, and less southerners.

Q – Will you hire a community liaison officer in Kugluktuk?

JP – We may. Right now we only have John working out of our Cambridge Bay office. We have talked about where we might expand our presence in the north next. I can't promise that we actually will expand our presence, but if we did, Kugluktuk would be our next choice for a CLO office.

Q – Will you have more than two camps this year?

JK – No, just the Goose and George Camps will be operational.

JP – We would also have a camp for the proposed Marine Laydown Area, but only if the Project is approved.

Q – So, are people working at the three camps right now?

JK – No, there will only be people working at the Goose and George Camps this year.

Q – Will Sabina be training past graduates of the drilling program that was held?

JK – We have begun stressing to our contractors that they need to hire more northerners. Right now, they are not hiring enough northerners.

JP – Training is an important issue, even for youth; the youth need to be educated and made aware about what's out there. Sabina, MMG and Xstrata recently agreed to support a series of one week science camps for youth in the Kitikmeot Region, through an organization called Actua. These camps will occur this summer in each Kitikmeot community. Sabina, MMG, and Xstrata each contributed $55,000.00 to this initiative. Sabina and the other mineral developers have also begun discussions with the KIA about training needs for the region. We are hoping to develop a long term training plan for the region.

Q – Do you always work with the KIA? Would you consider working with the Hamlets? We held an introduction to mining course here. I think it was a six week course. The Economic Development Officer would play a key role in this.

JP – No, we are not committed to only working with the KIA. In this case, the KIA invited us to the table and we felt it was a good idea to participate. The KIA also has access to significant funds for this type of endeavour. We would certainly consider working with the Hamlets if there were good opportunities to pursue.

Q – The HTO has also helped mining companies find employees before. For example, we have supplied bear monitors for exploration camps before. The HTO would be another useful contact for you.

Q – Will you be hiring core splitters this summer?

JK – Yes, people can send me their resumes.

Q – Are you meeting with the Deh Cho about your Project? To discuss caribou?

JP – We have met with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation about the Project. They are primarily concerned about the effects of the Project on caribou. We also hosted a public meeting in Yellowknife. We will continue to host public meetings in Yellowknife when necessary.

JK – This summer, we will start flying employees directly from the communities. They won't be flying through Yellowknife anymore. We have had to fire a number of employees because of their actions in Yellowknife. Flying employees through Yellowknife was a mistake we made.

Q – Yes it is. It will benefit you to fly employees directly from the communities. No one will be left behind in Yellowknife. No one will go out partying and not show up for work.

Q – Past exploration projects in the area have also had problems with their employees who fly through Yellowknife.

Q – When people from here go through Yellowknife it causes problems.

Q – You should fly directly from the communities to site.

Q – Diavik and Ekati put employees from Kugluktuk on scheduled flights to Yellowknife, where they then overnight. The employees catch the charter to the mine sites the following day. This is because they don't have enough employees from Kugluktuk to justify the costs of a charter. They may only have two employees from here.

Q - It will be good to get this mine running.

Q – Will the advisory groups be making a site visit this summer? If so, when?

JK/JP – No, the full groups will not be making a visit. However, we would like one representative from each of the Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay advisory groups to visit site this summer. They will accompany environmental scientists working for the project, to learn about what they do. We would like the advisory groups themselves to identify who will participate.

Meeting adjourned at 4pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Monday April 22, 2013 (3:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Hamlet of Kugluktuk Offices |
| **ATTENDEES** | Alice Ayalik (CAG member)<br>Tommy Pigalak (CAG member)<br>Ryan Nivingalok (CAG member)<br>David Nivingalok (CAG member)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

John Kaiyogana and Jason Prno provided a Project update. John Kaiyogana indicated the CAG is still looking for a youth representative. Three individuals have responded to Sabina's request for a youth CAG member. However, Allen Kudlak Jr. was also put forward by one member of the CAG during the meeting. It was noted that he is a proactive member of the community and would make a good CAG member. The CAG then voted and Allen became the CAG's youth representative. It was noted that Sabina will try and meet with Allen as soon as possible.

Jason Prno discussed issues that Kitikmeot residents have mentioned about the Project to-date, reviewed a list of proposed VECs and VSECs, and reviewed a proposed Inuit seasonal calendar to be used in the EIS.

The CAG members noted the list of issues Kitikmeot residents have mentioned about the Project to-date was generally reflective of Kugluktuk's concerns.

All CAG members agreed on the content of the Inuit seasonal calendar. However, a suggestion was put forward to include information on Inuit harvesting activities on the calendar.

Q – What is the ratio of employees that come from the eastern Kitikmeot versus the western Kitikmeot?

Q – Will the shipping and marine transportation of goods be contracted out? Or will Sabina look after this themselves?

Q – The community newsletter should include information on water quality management for the Project. Spills will need to be cleaned up.

Q – Is information on Arctic char captured in the traditional knowledge report that was prepared?

Q – Is community policing part of the community well-being VSEC?

Q – Can you provide major project updates to the CAG members via email or mail? Could an agenda also be provided to the CAG members before we meet?

Meeting adjourned at 4:30pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Monday April 22, 2013 (7:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugluktuk Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | JHI School Gymnasium |
| **ATTENDEES** | Approximately 43 members of the public attended (see sign-in sheets)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. A list of proposed VECs and VSECs for the Project were also reviewed. Both Jason Prno and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – Will migrating caribou be blocked by snow banks at the Project site?

A – As part of the caribou studies we are conducting, animal crossing issues will be investigated and mitigated where appropriate. We will also learn from other projects such as Ekati and Diavik.

Q – Will the mine generate wastewater?

A – Yes, there will be organic wastewater that will have to be dealt with. Organic wastewater will be treated to meet regulatory requirements. Non-organic wastewater will be sent to a lined tailings facility.

Q – Will the Project actually proceed as promised? Hope Bay was shut down and this created a big effect on the communities.

A – Our intention is to build the mine and operate the mine; however economic conditions can always affect this decision. Sabina has studied the price of gold, done our assessment on the costs to build the mine, and we feel the Project can be built to operate for 10- 15 years, still realize a profit, and provide a number of employment opportunities.

Q – How can our people get the skills that are needed to become employed? There are a lack of opportunities here and life can become very difficult for those without skills. What about training?

A – Training will be an important focus of our work. We will have a human resources person on site and in our head office. Training plans and programs will be developed. We also recognize that youth are a key part of this, as they are the future of the region. Currently, Sabina and other regional mineral developers are committed to funding the ACTUA program this summer ($165K contributed so far), which is a science training and education camp for kids in each Kitikmeot community.

Q – Drilling is noise pollution. It's good to hear that training is happening; it is good for the mining industry.

Q – When will the mine be built and when can we start work?

A – We are currently in the exploration and permitting phase. Permitting will take approximately two to three years. Construction will commence after that and the mine will take two years to build.

Q – How will you get people, especially youth involved in the Project?

A – We are committed to engaging youth in the community. Sabina has a community advisory group that will soon have a youth member. Sabina has also made presentations to high schools in the region and is open to making additional presentations to the high schools again, at a later date.

Q – Will the open pits be dewatered?

A – Yes, the pit water will be pumped to the tailings impoundment area, and will not be directly released to the natural environment. The pits will be allowed to refill upon completion of mining activities and the water will meet regulatory discharge criteria.

Q – How often are water samples taken?

A – We have our consultants studying the surrounding water bodies so we will know what the current conditions are like. Water quality sampling will be contingent on the results of the overall program and sensitivity of each sampling location. The frequency will be agreed upon according to permit conditions.

Q – Will you use bridges or culverts?

A – It depends on the nature of the crossing and if we are operating all-weather or winter roads. Some crossings could require bridges to accommodate high flows and avoid impacts to fish habitat. Others will use culverts, if acceptable. However, this all requires more engineering work before we have that information.

Q – Will you have your own dock facility?

A – We will either develop our own small facility or use the BIPR facility, if it is built.

Q – Will you have your own shipping vessels?

A – No, Sabina intends to charter vessels. These will be used in the open water period only.

Q – What type of caribou pass through the Project?

A – The Bathurst and Ahiak herds are the two main herds.

Meeting adjourned.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: Apr 22/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | GORDEN HIKOMAK | GN |
| 2 | ALLEN KAIYOGANA | |
| 3 | Grant Newman | Kikiak Contracting Ltd. |
| 4 | PAT Aisona | CO-OP Kugluktuk, |
| 5 | PRESTON KAITAK | |
| 6 | Mark Ailaneak | |
| 7 | Bessie SITATAK | Hamlet Centre |
| 8 | Fred Sitatak | |
| 9 | John Panioyak | |
| 10 | Thomas Panioyak | |
| 11 | Chelsea akana | |
| 12 | Johnny Niviyaktak | |
| 13 | George Kakulakak | |
| 14 | Cecil ATATAHAK | |
| 15 | Robert. Haviyak | |
| 16 | Anita Niptanatiak | |
| 17 | Ruth Tayagona | |
| 18 | David Ogalak | |
| 19 | Donald Haviyak | Kugluktuk |
| 20 | William Patch | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: Apr 22/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nicole Nivingalok | |
| 2 | Komek Niviŋalok | |
| 3 | Marion Niviŋalok | |
| 4 | RPC Board | |
| 5 | Elvera Elatiah | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | LAURA. KOLOKTAK | |
| 8 | Grant Taipana | |
| 9 | Lashonda Taipana | |
| 10 | Korrina Harvey | |
| 11 | Ryan Nivingalok | |
| 12 | Jane Taipana "JEAN" | |
| 13 | Edward Ehaivak | |
| 14 | Nellie Kayotana | |
| 15 | Karin Klengenberg | |
| 16 | Jonathan Niviŋalok | |
| 17 | Lalainie Enoogalook | |
| 18 | Johnny Katotana | |
| 19 | Jean Pigalak | |
| 20 | MARIE. ONIAK | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugluktuk

Date: Apr 22/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Carla Pokiak | |
| 2 | Kristina Kuodluak | |
| 3 | Helen Himiak | |
| 4 | Brennan Niptanatiak | |
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Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

Your Camp's look Nice.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

None Right Now.

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

Doing Good Job.

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** PAT Algona

**Address:** Box 252 Kugluktuk

**Phone number:** Work 867) 982-4522 4231

**Email:** None!

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

ppl. from Kugluktuk should go straight home instead of over night @ Cam-Bay etc. Spouse never returns home from Cam-Bay due to drinking.

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

How long is the catering position?

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** Unavailable

**Address:** Kugluktuk

**Phone number:**

**Email:**

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Tuesday April 23, 2013 (4:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Cambridge Bay HTO Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Cambridge Bay HTO Offices |
| **ATTENDEES** | James Panioyak (HTO board chairperson)<br>Howard Greenley (HTO board member)<br>Johnny Lyall Sr. (HTO board member)<br>Jessie Lyall (HTO board member)<br>George Angohiatok (HTO board member)<br>Brenda Sitatak (HTO manager)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. Both Jason Prno and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – Will you have permafrost issues?

A – We have wells and monitoring programs in place to characterize the surface water and groundwater and help understand any permafrost issues we may have.

Q – Have you considered wind power for the Project?

A – Yes, this will be discussed in the prefeasibility study's alternatives study.

Q – Are there Inuit names used in your presentations?

A – We will be using an Inuit seasonal calendar/terminology for some parts of the EIS. We will also be using Inuit place names in parts of the EIS.

Q – You need to be clear about the difference between the Back River Project and the Back River outlet near Gjoa Haven. This is confusing people about the location.

A – Thank you, your point is noted. We have heard this same comment from individuals in other communities and we are trying to be as clear as we can in each of our presentations.

Q – How deep will your underground mining occur?

A – The deepest we will go is approximately 650 m.

Q – Will there be training opportunities made available?

A – Sabina will be developing training programs. We are now participating in a training working group with the KIA to better understand training needs in the region. We have also been engaged in smaller initiatives such as donating funds so that youth educational camps can be delivered in each Kitikmeot community this summer. These camps will be delivered in concert with other mineral developers such as MMG and Xstrata; each company contributed $55K to the program.

Q – Will uneducated people be considered for management positions?

A – In some cases, perhaps. However, most management positions will require some sort of formal educational requirement.

Q – Will there be courses for workers at the mine to upgrade their knowledge and expand their horizons? People go to the mines and come back with experience, but no further education.

A – This is an idea we could consider. Thank you for the suggestion.

Meeting adjourned.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Tuesday April 23, 2013 (7:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Cambridge Bay Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Elders Palace |
| **ATTENDEES** | Approximately 28 members of the public attended (see sign-in sheets)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. A list of proposed VECs and VSECs for the Project were also reviewed. Jason Prno, John Kaiyogana, and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – Your list of local businesses, suppliers and contractors is not up-to-date and accurate.

A – Thank you, we will look into this.

Q – I worked at Goose Lake and there's lots of lake trout there. Are you doing a study on that?

A – The lakes in the surrounding areas have been investigated as part of our baseline studies. This information has helped us define which areas have fish and what the numbers and species are.

Q – What do you do with greywater?

A – The mine will abide by all its water permits that govern what it can discharge to the environment. The rules ensure the discharge will not have a significant impact on the environment. Sabina will follow those regulations.

Q – You mentioned that sediment quality will be investigated – What does sediment quality tell us? What will you do to the sediment?

A – This subject area provides us with a means of monitoring effects the Project may have on the environment. Metals tend to accumulate in the sediment, so these can be measured before and after mining has begun.

Q – When the mine is closed, like it was at Lupin, the employees didn't know about some of the benefits that were available to them. When they applied for those health benefits, like a hearing aid, they had difficulties. How would Sabina deal with that?

A – We will have staff and procedures in place dedicated to support employees with their health care packages.

Q – People have to fly through Yellowknife to go to work, and that is very stressful for family members at home. This needs to be looked at, so they don't fly through Yellowknife and go to the bar. Is there a plan for the people in Nunavut who will work at the mine? When I worked at Goose Camp, I was charged for Nunavut taxes and NWT taxes. The company needs to see that it's stressful for the families and creates worry when family members who are employed go to a southern area.

A – The social changes a mine can bring have been a big issue and concern for the communities we have met with. We realize that flying employees through Yellowknife is an issue. Sabina has had to discipline and even dismiss some employees because of their actions in Yellowknife. We are currently constructing a new permanent airstrip at our Goose Camp; this will allow us to avoid flying employees through Yellowknife. We intend to fly employees directly to/from Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk. These issues will also be looked at in the EIS in the health and community well-being effects assessment.

Q – What will the company do about keeping the mine open for longer? Companies have lied to us in the past and made promises about the time the mine will be open. You don't know how this will affect other people's lives. People lose their jobs and then walk around like bums. That's not right. The standard should be that the companies should live up to what they say. Who provides for the whole community besides the hunters and HTOs? The companies need to look at how they will affect people's lives. I'm also worried about the companies leaving a lot of mess. I want the land to be there for the kids. When I was working at the mine, I saw all the caribou move through Goose Camp. There are wolves around there and I want to know what you're doing with the pickets, are you going to pick them up? Inuit people are always cleaning up the mess. There's so much talk, but no action. I'd say 85% of Cambridge Bay has a criminal record, which is no benefit to anyone. How are you going to hire anyone if we have a criminal record? These people feel like they're watched every minute. You need to trust us. There are a lot of things that need to be looked at better, like the effects of taking the man out of the community in order to go to work. When you pull out the man, there is lots of work for the women at home, and no food being harvested by the man. [Comments not recorded]. We can live without money. We don't need mining. [Comments not recorded].

Q – One of the things that Lupin did in the last 3 years that I was there was introduce an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). When a community liaison person works in close partnership with the EAP program, a lot of what the previous speaker was talking about can be cleared up and dealt with. As long as all the partnerships are brought together and people are working together, we can look after the worker. As long as the community works together, it will work out. The most important thing at the

end of the day is the health and safety of the miner, and I believe that Sabina has that same attitude. We want the guys to come back home with all their limbs intact. So the partnership has to be strong. There is lots of work to be done, and we have to build that capacity with the workers. We do the environmental assessment, get permission of the government. We break any of those rules, we're out. The previous speaker makes a good point that the EAP must be looked at immediately. There needs to be partnership with the government, community representatives, and company representatives to put the program together to get the job done.

Q – When I was working with Shear Diamonds, we had to fly in to Yellowknife. It was hard. 10-12 people were fired because of drinking. It was exhausting to travel that far, and there were rotation problems if your co-worker or cross shift was fired.

A – Thank you all for your comments, and bringing these matters to our attention. These are all important things for us to consider. Please feel free to stop by John's office anytime if you would like to bring any additional items up. A number of things were mentioned by the past few speakers, but I think the suggestion for an EAP is especially important. We recognize that programs like this will need to be in place. We will continue to have a rule in place that we will not hire anyone with a criminal record. However, I believe the KIA may be willing to work with individuals with a criminal record and help them to get a pardon.

Q – Do you have any educational and training programs in place?

A – We currently don't have any formal programs in place, like apprenticeships. These programs will be developed in the future.

Q – Would you be open to working with Nunavut Arctic College on these matters?

A – Yes, that could be an option. We are currently trying to figure out what the training needs are in the region. Then we can start developing programs.

Q – You can hear grass roots concerns from us here in Cambridge Bay. I'm trying to go to a lot of meetings and I wish there were more elders to voice their concerns and tell you how much the land means to them. Lots of people are family orientated, but it's always the same people that get the jobs. I see how things are good for some but bad for lots of others. Inuit are learning too much about money, and not willing to recognize that the land is the most important thing. Companies leave lots of their stuff on the tundra.

Q – Will you be using open pits or underground mining?

A – Both methods will be used, in varying combinations. The choice depends partly on how the deposit is located and whether it is close to the surface, or deeper. Underground mining is much more expensive than open pit mining. We are currently conducting a prefeasibility study that will help us determine the best way for mining to occur.

Q – What guarantee do we have that you will leave the ground as it was and not leave a mess behind?

A – First, I think it is important to realize there will always be some sort of environmental impact resulting from mining. For example, we will be extracting rock and leaving open pits behind in some instances. The land will never be exactly the same as it was before, but we can return the land to as natural state as possible in closure. Upon closure, Sabina will have to meet a number of different environmental management requirements pertaining to reclamation, as laid out in the Project's permits. We will remove all infrastructure and buildings, and contour features such as waste rock piles to better match the natural topography. We will have federal government and KIA project bonding in place and regular inspections will occur to ensure that cleanup is done to an adequate standard.

Q – I was laid off and have applied for work but have not managed to get hired again.

A – Unfortunately, there is a lot of competition for positions with mining companies in the Kitikmeot Region right now. We encourage you to reapply. At this time, we only have a limited number of jobs available. However, we will be preferentially hiring from across the Kitikmeot Region once construction begins.

Q – Are you looking for more resumes?

A – John Kaiyogana is always accepting resumes. He uploads them to our HR database.

Meeting adjourned.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay

Date: April 23 2013

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Johnny Avalak | |
| 2 | Heather Kigjuna | |
| 3 | Mary AVALAK | |
| 4 | Michelle Buchan | KIA |
| 5 | Raymond Komak | Go Cargo |
| 6 | Jason Akoomak | |
| 7 | Ada Allukpik | |
| 8 | John Atigikyoak | |
| 9 | Harry Maksagak | Interested |
| 10 | Joe Paul Tapagak | |
| 11 | George Okhina | |
| 12 | Hugh Modson | GN Minerals |
| 13 | Derek Okhina | |
| 14 | Daphne Kaotak | Home Care |
| 15 | [illegible] | Arctic College Camp Rock |
| 16 | Richard Ekpakohak | Hunter |
| 17 | Betty Ann Maniyogena | |
| 18 | Helen Kavanna | |
| 19 | Mary Rose Maksagak | Dept. of Justice/GN |
| 20 | Richard Epelon | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cambridge Bay

Date: April 23, 2013

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Malaiya Kolola | |
| 2 | Marg Epp | |
| 3 | Bob Helak | |
| 4 | Noah Kudlak | |
| 5 | Susie Kemuktun | |
| 6 | Dennis Kaosoni | |
| 7 | Marjorie Kemuktun | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Wednesday April 24, 2013 (3:30pm – 4:30pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Gjoa Haven HTO Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Gjoa Haven HTO Offices |
| **ATTENDEES** | James Qitsualik (HTO chairperson)<br>David Krikort (HTO board member)<br>David Siksik (HTO board member)<br>Simon Komagak (HTO board member)<br>Jimmy Qiqut (HTO board member)<br>Unrecorded HTO board member<br>Willie Aglukkaq (HTO manager)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Max Brownhill delivered a Project overview presentation.

Q – It's beautiful country there around George Camp. You get wolves walk right through camp.

Q – Regarding berms and waste storage – Will the mine waste be stored in a berm?

Q – Will the mine waste in the berm already have been treated and not harmful to the environment?

Q – How do you prevent that material from leaving the tailings facility?

Q – The first few years of your mine won't have an impact on the environment. But, as the tailings pond fills up you might have spills. How will you deal with that?

Q – We are concerned about the waste rock, but we are more concerned about the tailings and chemicals that can possibly leach out to the environment. We're concerned about leaks. We don't want any animals accessing those ponds, like caribou, and drinking from them. There will also be high levels of dust in the summer. Dust suppression systems will be needed.

Q – Will you have water sampling stations? To see if the land is actually returned to as natural state as possible?

Q – Will all the jobs require an education? Should I even bother applying if I don't have an education?

Q – Will there be unilingual employees on site? They should be looked at as possible candidates when you are hiring.

Q – Even though some of us don't speak English, we can assist you. We want the young people to be employed. I'm in support of projects that will hire young people.

Q – I was part of the Hope Bay NIRB process with the HTO. Now I'm seeing it happen all over again with your project and it raises concerns. Contaminants from your mine and the chemicals you will use are our key concerns. We don't want them to get into the environment.

Q – Snow in the winter will cover the tailings pond and the snow will then blow off the tailings pond in the wind. This process will distribute the chemicals on the land. A snow fence could be helpful. Keep the animals out and the tailings in.

Q – Are there any plans to connect the mine to other roads, like BIPR?

Meeting adjourned at 4:30pm.

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Wednesday April 24, 2013 (7:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Gjoa Haven Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Gjoa Haven Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Approximately 38 members of the public attended (see sign-in sheets)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. A list of proposed VECs and VSECs for the Project were also reviewed. Both Jason Prno and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – How do you ensure that fish like Arctic char are surviving?

A – Sabina will have fish compensation measures in place and ongoing monitoring programs that let Sabina and DFO know about the health of fish populations.

Q – I see contaminants out on the land such as batteries. These can seep into the water. Fish can eat these contaminants and this is a concern. People are employed, yes, but they are not being treated well. This saddens employees and this situation needs to be looked at. These employees sometimes quit working at the site. People working with contaminants at the site need to do so in a more proficient way so that these mines do not become waste sites. This should be part of employee training.

A – Your question around contaminants in general is an important one. Hazardous materials like batteries will be removed offsite. We will also be monitoring around site to ensure that contaminants are not left onsite. Tailings will be prevented from seeping into the environment by using a lined tailings facility and use of seepage ponds to collect any tailings water that may escape. Sabina will be required to allow government inspectors on site. As an environmental representative on previous projects I can tell you that one of the topics taken very seriously on mine sites is waste management. Employees are

trained to follow waste management procedures. An example of this is placement of drip trays under trucks during refuelling. Sabina will educate employees to ensure they are following waste management procedures. We will have environmental employees on site consistently to ensure that these procedures are being followed. We will also need to ensure that employees feel comfortable talking to supervisors and reporting any waste management infractions they see.

Q – [Question not recorded].

A – Sabina will not discriminate based on age when hiring. However, all employees must meet the minimum requirements necessary to carry out the tasks of a given job. Minimum requirements include being at least 18 years of age in order to work at the Project.

Q – I come from near Back River and was raised there. There is lots of game in that area. The cost of living is high and there are no opportunities. If our young people are not hired, life will be hard for them. Some of these people could be good workers for your mine.

Q – You mentioned that you will have an environmental officer on site. How will you ensure people are doing the job right? Also, you talked about sponsorships. Do you have any sponsorship programs that you are limited to such as caribou science projects?

A – We have committed to supporting a number of different programs. For example, we have recently issued our support for a musk ox survey in the western Kitikmeot Region. We also have a community donations policy outlining priority areas for our donations. For example, we have recently helped sponsor youth science and education camps that will occur in each Kitikmeot community this summer. As far as having employees follow the environmental programs in place, it starts with talking about the environmental hazards during pre-activity and 'tailgate' meetings. During these meetings employees are told about what hazards and risks are associated with the job they are about to commence. Environmental employees typically have access to anywhere on site so that they can carry out random inspections (e.g. at refuelling areas) to ensure that environmental management plans are being followed. If something is found to be out of compliance, then steps are immediately taken to deal with the issue.

Q – Mining is becoming more permanent and it began in the 70's when we worked underground. If we're not treated well by the supervisors is there someone to go to and speak with? Many people were employed with no certificates in the past. I just want to see that my fellow community members are given an opportunity to do this work, but they may not have the skills.

A – Yes, there will be people other than your supervisor you can speak to, like human resources personnel. The development of training programs will be important. However, there will also be entry level positions available.

Q – You guys talk about youth. In the community we have low attendance in our schools. What will you do about this?

A – We don't have any current programs in place to motivate youth to stay in school, but we are open to hearing suggestions as to how we might be able to help out. For example, we could consider making presentations at the local high school to talk about mining careers with the youth.

Q – Your comments are good to hear. My husband has been with the KIA for 30 years and he has helped many people get jobs in the past. When I was young, people were living off the land, and years ago we used to see much wildlife. We enjoyed that. Eventually the wage economy made us buy things. Now there are areas where we go to on the tundra and we see tin cans everywhere. It's good to know that there are opportunities to get involved in.

A – Thank you. One additional thing I should mention is that all the comments that are made here will be documented and made part of our formal consultation record. This will be presented in our environmental assessment.

Q – I used to work for Xstrata. Will you be able to help encourage the youth to embrace employment opportunities? Maybe there are barriers for people that are not well educated that are stopping them from moving forward. Also, small criminal records can stop the youth from moving forward. We need the youth to feel better about themselves moving forward, and let them know that there are lots of opportunities out there. It would be good if Sabina could come visit our high schools and let the kids know what is out there.

A – Thank you for your suggestion about school visits. We have done these types of visits in the past, not in Gjoa Haven, but in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk. As for a criminal records check, the company's policy is that these will be conducted for each applicant. However, a pardons process does exist in Canada that interested individuals can apply for.

Meeting adjourned.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Cyoa Haven

Date: 04 Apr 24/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Josephine Kamookak | |
| 2 | Uriasa Elachetak | Bus Driver |
| 3 | Gord Dimmer | Hamlet |
| 4 | Betty Dimmer | ——— |
| 5 | TOMMY PORTER JR | |
| 6 | JOHN MAC LEAN | |
| 7 | David Okakok | Hamlet Garage |
| 8 | Jose Uyarraq | |
| 9 | Simon Okpakok | interpreter/Translator |
| 10 | Christopher Carlson | |
| 11 | M. Sutinmaq | |
| 12 | Noah Sutinmaq | |
| 13 | Emma Paloosie | |
| 14 | Salomie Qitsualik | |
| 15 | Martha Kownaak | |
| 16 | [signature] | Hamlet / HTO |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | PJ | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | BEN. PUTUGUQ | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: GJOA HAVEN

Date: APR 24/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Martha Pooyatak | |
| 2 | JOSEPH AKOAK. | |
| 3 | [illegible] AKOAK | |
| 4 | [signature] | |
| 5 | MARK Uviketaq | |
| 6 | Paul Q. OOGAK | |
| 7 | Leonard Kogvik | |
| 8 | DAVID SIKSIK | |
| 9 | MARY PORTER | |
| 10 | D.M | |
| 11 | Cassandra T | |
| 12 | HELEN TUNGILIK | KIA. |
| 13 | Jessie Oleshua | |
| 14 | Elizabeth Aujuq | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Roger Ekegik | |
| 17 | Alice Pootoso | |
| 18 | AGNES EKEGIK | |
| 19 | Peter Akkikungnaq | |
| 20 | [illegible] | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Good Hanlon

Date: Apr 24/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sammy Kogvik | |
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| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Thursday April 25, 2013 (7:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Taloyoak Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Taloyoak Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Approximately 35 members of the public attended (see sign-in sheets)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. A list of proposed VECs and VSECs for the Project were also reviewed. Both Jason Prno and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – Arctic char is a freshwater fish. This should be put in your VEC fresh water section.

A – Absolutely, it is a freshwater fish. However, no Arctic char have been documented in the freshwater lakes in the Project area. It is an anadromous fish that spends part of its life cycle in the marine environment; thus we have included it as a marine VEC.

Q – As Inuit, we hunt and fish. In the spring, we go into camp areas to make our preparations. I have been concerned about contaminants that go into the environment and the food that our wildlife eats. What do you do about contaminants?

A – There are different types of contaminants that can be found at mine sites. Monitoring at stations at different lakes and streams will occur around the site and water quality will need to meet various regulatory requirements. There will also be regular inspections conducted by government and KIA officials. As part of the EIS, we are conducting baseline studies to measure current conditions against potential changes brought on by mining in the future. These studies will help define our methodology for water and contaminants management at the mine site. A great resource for learning more about the studies we are conducting is the Back River Project website.

Q – Will you only be preferentially hiring from the communities closest to the mine?

A – We are committed to preferentially hiring people who come from the Kitikmeot Region.

Q – Where will the science camp be held for our youth?

A – These camps will be held in each Kitikmeot community this summer, but the exact dates and details have not been determined yet. Content will be tailored to each community, but they will be talking about topics related to science, engineering, math, and mining.

Q – What's the inducement for kids to go to this camp during the summer?

A – We can't force anyone to participate in these camps. But we feel the camps are a great opportunity and learning experience. There will only be 25 spaces available in each community. There is a lot potential mining in this region coming on-line in the near future and the youth really will be the future of mining in this region.

Q – If you put some certification to the programs, you may get more kids interested.

A – They may in fact get a certificate for completing the camp, but I would need to confirm this.

Q – How often would Sabina monitor the land, water and caribou against contaminated mining dust, and the effects on our rivers, creeks, and birds?

A – Monitoring is often species and environmental component specific. Currently, we keep a wildlife log on site and have aquatic and wildlife scientists conducting baseline studies to characterize existing conditions as part of our EIS. The level of monitoring is also activity-specific, such as that pertaining to vehicle traffic, and our baseline program includes air quality modelling which helps predict worst case scenarios for each proposed activity. During operations, for example, the mine will have mitigation measures in place to reduce dust at the plant site and water trucks will be used to reduce dust from mine traffic.

Meeting adjourned.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: TALOYOAK

Date: APR 25/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | DCC | |
| 2 | Allen Tatatik | |
| 3 | Simon Oopik | |
| 4 | Nelson Poodlat | |
| 5 | Dora Quayant | |
| 6 | Samantha N Qingnaton | |
| 7 | ALICE QUAYAUT | |
| 8 | SIMON OLEEKATALIK | |
| 9 | Mary ITTUNGA | |
| 10 | Melanie Ittunga | |
| 11 | Pauc de Groot | Queen's University |
| 12 | Rosie Tucktoo | |
| 13 | Pamela Mannilaq | |
| 14 | Peggy Ettungat | |
| 15 | Lena Nanuq | |
| 16 | Lucy Oleekatalik | |
| 17 | Christalyn Nanook | |
| 18 | Johnny Tulurialik | |
| 19 | ALOLAK. TAMOLIK | |
| 20 | Hattie ACQAQ | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: TALOYOAK

Date: APR 25/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | MICHAEL ALEEKEE | |
| 2 | DENNIS LYALL | |
| 3 | DAVID IGUTSAQ | |
| 4 | Lena Ochoktoonoak. | |
| 5 | PETER MANNILAQ SR. | |
| 6 | ᐊᑐ ᐸᑐᓂ | |
| 7 | Greg Sutherland | |
| 8 | Peter Aggaq | |
| 9 | Maggie Ugyuk | |
| 10 | Jeannie Ugyuk | MLA for Netsilik |
| 11 | ᐅᑎᓯᓕᐊᖅ | |
| 12 | GLORIA KOOTOOK | |
| 13 | Wesley Totalik | |
| 14 | ᓴᓇᑭ ᐸᑦᓯᓴᓐ | |
| 15 | I. PANIGAYAK | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Friday April 26, 2013 (3pm – 4pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugaaruk Hamlet Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Kugaaruk Hamlet Council Chambers |
| **ATTENDEES** | Stephan Inaksajak (Mayor)<br>Nick Amautinuar (Deputy Mayor)<br>Teddy Apsaktaun (Councillor)<br>Mary Kayaksark (Councillor)<br>Sam Kayaksark (Councillor)<br>Greg Holitzki (SAO)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Jason Prno took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Max Brownhill delivered a Project overview presentation.

Q – How long is the airstrip at George Camp?

Q – Is Sabina hiring any people from the region?

Q – Is your hiring preference only for residents in the communities located close to the mine? Or will it be Kitikmeot-wide?

Q – I was with the Inuit Heritage Trust and we had a meeting where CLOs from Baffinland were present. Baffinland had CLOs in each community. I thought that was a very good idea. It can assist people in the communities to get a job. Do you have plans to have CLOs in each Kitikmeot community?

Q – Facebook is very popular up here and may be useful for Sabina.

Q – Do you provide donations to each Kitikmeot community? Do you have a contact in each community we can speak to about donations? Who would we speak to about this?

Q – We are hosting the Inuit Summer Games this year, would you sponsor that?

Q – Would you sponsor our fishing derby?

Q – Youth is the one thing I'm glad you guys are focussing on. We're having issues with youth getting into and passing the apprenticeship programs. Getting youth interested in things beyond the sciences is even important; in the trades, for example.

Meeting adjourned at 4pm.

**Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.**
**Back River Gold Project**
**Meeting Notes**

| MEETING INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| **DATE** | Friday April 26, 2013 (7:00pm) |
| **TYPE OF MEETING** | Kugaaruk Public Meeting |
| **LOCATION** | Kugaaruk Community Hall |
| **ATTENDEES** | Approximately 40 members of the public attended (see sign-in sheets)<br>John Kaiyogana (Sabina)<br>Jason Prno (Sabina)<br>Max Brownhill (Sabina)<br>Joe Otokiak (Interpreter) |
| **COMMENTS** | Max Brownhill took meeting notes. |

**MEETING NOTES:**

Jason Prno delivered a Project update/overview presentation. A list of proposed VECs and VSECs for the Project were also reviewed. Both Jason Prno and Max Brownhill answered questions.

Q – When you are drilling, you create a lot of dust. Does this do any damage to the soil or the land?

A – As part of our environmental assessment, we are looking at air quality and the effects dust from the mine might have. Dust is produced at mine sites during blasting and from vehicle traffic. During construction and operations, stations will be set up around the mine, to monitor how much dust is falling and management plans will be in place to deal with any dust issues that arise.

Q – The project that you're talking about must not be the one that employed a lot of young people but closed down early and people lost their jobs?

A – No it is not. There have been some mines in this region that have closed down early. However, each project is unique and has its own individual economic limitations and other considerations to take into account. An example is Hope Bay, which was recently shut down but has since luckily been purchased by TMAC Resources. It looks as though they intend to revive the mine, which is good news for the Kitikmeot Region. However, market factors can still affect any mine's ability to operate. Sabina has conducted a positive preliminary economic assessment and believes the mine can be built economically.

Q – I'm witnessing ways of living that I've never seen before. Our young people have to learn so that they can be qualified to work in a mine. We need to make them employable and they're increasing in numbers. The other worry is that the mining companies can affect the environment, but there are a number of unemployed people.

A – Thank you for your comments.

Q – If your mine is shut down, will you be able to transfer employees to other mines?

A – One of our obligations in the EIS is to assess the potential impact on communities of a sudden closure. We have not completed that assessment yet, but we recognize that a shutdown would lead to layoffs. However, Sabina's goal is to stay operational as long as possible and run a profitable mine. Sabina has invested considerable funds in the Project so far and hopes to see return on this investment.

Meeting adjourned.

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: KINGARUK

Date: APR 26/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | George Kakkiaminik | |
| 2 | Jocelino Siosuk | |
| 3 | Blandina Kakkiaminik | |
| 4 | MATTEW [illegible] | |
| 5 | Alex Ningark | GLO |
| 6 | Martina Ningark | |
| 7 | Maria Kayasauk | |
| 8 | Sam. INaksayak | |
| 9 | MARY TINASHLU | |
| 10 | LEVI IlliTOK | |
| 11 | Billy Nalungiaq | |
| 12 | Vanessa | |
| 13 | Jeannie I | |
| 14 | Tomiki Kourlik | |
| 15 | Jonathan Ningark | |
| 16 | Joanne Ruben | |
| 17 | Nancy-Jean Crawford | |
| 18 | Adele Siggut | |
| 19 | Raymond KAYASUK | |
| 20 | Columban Puyuk-djuk | |

## Sign-in Sheet

Meeting: Kugaaruk

Date: Apr 26/13

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ISABELLA. INUKSUQ | |
| 2 | Mary Kayasuk | |
| 3 | Yanina-Pujualjuk | |
| 4 | MAURICE C | |
| 5 | 867-457-8 | |
| 6 | Madeleine Kakkianiun | |
| 7 | Wilfred Immingark | |
| 8 | MARY ABBY Kakkianiun | |
| 9 | Ernestine Kanik | |
| 10 | Mark Kanik jr. | |
| 11 | Edward Inuktuuk | |
| 12 | Christine Immingark | teaching. |
| 13 | Barnaby Immingark | Kugaaruk Housing Authority |
| 14 | Francis Anaittuq | |
| 15 | Linda Tinashly | |
| 16 | WILLIAM NALUNGIAQ | |
| 17 | Isaac, Saittuq | |
| 18 | Rosemary Apsaktaun | |
| 19 | Brandon Porter | |
| 20 | Caitlin Tuluriaqlik | |

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.
Back River Gold Project

Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

# PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

**Please share any comments, concerns, or suggestions you have regarding the Back River Gold Project:**

**Is there anything you would like to learn more about?**

**Is there anything we could be doing better?**

We would like get the phone # of there work for family's can call there if something happin to his or her family at home.

**Contact information (optional):**

**Name:** Adele Siggut

**Address:** Box 79 Kugaaruk xoB-1K0 2V0

**Phone number:** 867-769-7383

**Email:**

# Appendix V3-1D

## Terms of Reference for the Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk Community Advisory Groups

Rescan™
an ERM company

**Terms of Reference for the Back River Project's Community Advisory Groups**

**Introduction and Objectives**

The Back River Gold Project (the 'Project') is located in the western Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, Canada and is wholly owned by Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. ('Sabina'). The Project is made up of a series of seven claim blocks and exploration camps located near Goose Lake and George Lake. The resources for the Project are comprised of the Goose, Llama and Umwelt deposits all within a 5km corridor on the Goose claim block as well as the George deposits (a series of 5 deposits) 60km to the north on the George claim block. Sabina's primary camp (i.e. Goose Camp) is located approximately 160km south of Kingaok, or 400km south of Cambridge Bay.

Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) have been established in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk to advise Sabina on its Back River Gold Project. The CAGs will meet on a semi-regular basis with Sabina representatives to discuss Project plans, share information, identify potential community issues, and solicit suggestions. The overall objective of the CAGs is to ensure clear and open lines of communication are established between Sabina and the CAG representatives. The establishment of CAGs are part of Sabina's broader community engagement efforts being conducted for the Project.

**Membership**

Membership in the CAGs is intended to reflect a diverse cross-section of the community. Members of the CAGs will include local elders and youth, and representatives nominated by Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Hamlet Councils. Both male and female membership will be strongly encouraged. It is Sabina's intent to have all members of the CAGs nominated from within the community, rather than by the company.

CAG members are free to leave the group at any time, without repercussion. In the event that a replacement CAG member is needed, the existing CAG members will decide on the best process for nominating the new member.

Sabina will host and organize all CAG meetings; however, the CAGs will also be free to organize meetings on their own (i.e. without Sabina's presence) should the need arise. When Sabina is present, one or more of the following individuals will participate:

- Matthew Pickard (Director, Environment and Community Relations)
- John Kaiyogana (Community Liaison Officer)
- Jason Prno (Community Relations Advisor)
- Other Sabina representatives, as appropriate

**Roles and Responsibilities**

CAG meetings and discussions will be held in a spirit of openness, trust, honesty, and cordiality. Furthermore, CAG meetings and discussions will respect the culture and traditions of all participants. Translation of materials and interpretation of discussions will be provided by Sabina as necessary, and meetings will be scheduled around important community/individual events and responsibilities wherever possible.

The CAGs will serve primarily to advise Sabina on its activities and operations. The CAGs will meet on a semi-regular basis with Sabina representatives to discuss Project plans, share information, identify potential community issues, and solicit suggestions. The CAGs will not be decision-making bodies,

although information provided by the groups may influence decisions taken by Sabina or other organizations. The CAGs may also take on additional roles and responsibilities in the future, if appropriate.

Meetings will be structured in an informal manner although presentations, guest speakers, and site visits may be arranged as necessary. Most meetings will take place within the community. Unless directed otherwise, minutes will be taken by Sabina at all meetings; these minutes may form part of the public consultation record being developed for the Project. Sabina will provide all necessary funding, and technical and logistical support for CAG meetings and events.

CAG members should be aware their names and/or photographs may be used in Sabina reports, documents and presentations. Use of names and photographs by Sabina and membership in the CAGs in no way implies that CAG members support the Project or are advocating on its behalf.

**Remuneration**

Each CAG member will be remunerated at a rate of $35/hour ($280/day) for their time. Payment will be made by Sabina in a timely fashion and in a manner agreed to with CAG members.

**Maligoagakhaen Utkohikhalikmi Havaam Nunaliknin Ihomakhakheoktin Katimakatigen**

**Hivonikhiyotikhan Piyotaoyolo**

Utkohikhalikmi Havaak (Havaak) inikaktok oaliheani Kitikmeoni Nunavumi Kanatami nanminigiyaovlonilo Sabina-konin (Sabina-kon). Havaak saevanik nanminikagumayun nunanik nalvakheoktilo iglukpakahotik kanitoani Goose Lake, George Lake-lo. Ihoakotikhan Havaami itun Goose-mi, Llama-milo, Umwelt-milo oyagaktakvikhani tamakmiklo 5 kilamitamik ugahiknikaktun Goose-mi nanminigiyaoyomi George-milo oyagaktakvikhami (ataotimun taliman oyagakgaktakvikhan) 60 kilamitamik ugahiknikaktok tunungani George-mi oyagaktakvoeyomayomin. Sabina-kon iglukpakakviloagan (ila Goose-mi iglukpakakvik) inikaktok kanitoani 160-kilamitamik hivugaani Kigaom, 4-hanat kilamitamiklo hivugaani Ikaloktuteam.

Nunalikni Ihomakhakheoktin Katimakatigen (CAGs-goyun) hatkikhimaliktun Ikaloktuteami Kugluktumilo ihomakhakheogutikhaenik pivageagani Sabina-kon uvnuna Utkohikhalikmi Kulmik Oyagaktakvikhakun. GAG-goyun katimavakneakun malgoektoklotik kagugugaekpan Sabina-koniklo kivgaktoktin okaohigiyaagani Havaamik opalogaeyaon, hivonikhiyotikhaniklo okaohikaklotik avanmun, tikoakhilotiklo nunalikni ihomagiyaolaktonik, tukhiklotiklo atulaaktamiknik. Piyotaoloaktok CAGs-konik naonaetomik akmaomaenaktomiklo tohaomayotigegeamikni Sabina-kon CAG-milo kivgaktokteaoyun. Hatkiknigin CAG-kon ilagiyaen Sabina-kon nunalen ilaovaaligeagani piyaohimayok Havaami.

**Ilaoyukhan**

Ilaoyukhan CAG-mi ihoakhakhimayok takukhaoteageagani aalatken inoen nunaliknin. Ilaoyunn CAG-mi ilakakneakun nunalikni inikneoyonik inulgamikniklo, kivgaktoktilo tikoaktaohimayun Agonahoaktinin Nanigeaktoktinilo Timeoyonin Hamlitkonilo Katimayinin. Tamakmik agutin aknalo ilaoyukhan akhukhaktaoneaktun. Sabina-kon tamaeta ilaoyukhan CAG-mi tikoaktaotkoyaen nunaliknin, oyagakheoktineogitok.

CAG-koni ilaoyun taemalaktun ihomamiknik, hoakhiktaogilotiklo. Himaohigeakalikan CAG-mi ilaoyok, avalektun CAG-mi ilaoyun ihomaleokneakun nakunikhamik tikoakhiyotikhamik nutamik ilaoyukhamik.

Sabina-kon aolapkaeneakun ihoakhaklogilo tamaeta CAG-kon katimanigin; kiheani, CAG-kon ihomamiknik ihoakhaelaktun katimavikhamiknik (ila Sabina-kon talvanegitkalaoktilogin) piyageakakan. Sabina-kon talvanetpata, ataohik amigaetkiyalunen ukunanga inuknin ilaoyokakneakok:

- Matthew Pickard (Atangoyak, Avatilikiyini Nunalelo Havakatigeknigagun)
- John Kaiyogana (Nunalikni Kivgaktokteoyok Atangoyak)
- Jason Prno (Nunalen Havakatigiyagani Ihomakhakheokti)
- Ahelo Sabina-koni kivgaktokteoyun, ihoaknikan

**Ilaonigin Havaagilo**

CAG-kon katimanigin okaohigiyaelo akmaomateakneakun, ukpigohutilotik, okateakpaklotiklo, piteakpaklotiklo. Ilalo, CAG-kon katimanigin okaohigiyaelo ihomagiyotaoneakun ilitkohiknik pitkuheniklo tamaeta ilaoyun. Nuptiknigin makpigaan okatiliktoeyokageaganilo okaoheoyonik monagineakaen Sabina-kon piyageakakan, katimanigiyaelo ilaoneakun nunalen inoelo hulogaktilogin havaaginilo ayoknaetkagan.

CAG-kon ihomakhakheoktigiloakneakaen Sabina-kon havaagini aolaniginilo, CAG-kon katimavakneakun malgeoktoklotik kagugugaekpan Sabina-kolo kivgaktoktenin okaohigiyaagani Havaami opalogaeyaotin, okaohigiyaaganilo hivonikhiyotin, tikoaktoklogilo nunalikni ihomagiyaoyun, tohagumalotiklo atulaktonik.

CAG-kon ihomaleolimagitun, hivonikhiyotikhan okaohigiyaen katimakatigen aktoknikalakmata ihomaleogutaenik Sabina-konin ahenilo timoeyonin. CAG-kon ahenik havaakalaktun hivunikhami, ihoakan.

Katimanigiyaen ihoakhaktaoneakun maligoakakpalagilotik kiheani kivgaktoktin, okakhakaktulunen, havakvikmiklunen polageagani ihoakhaktaolaktun piyageakaligaagan. Amigaenikhan katimanigiyaen nunalikneneakun. Pikoyaokpata aheanik, katimayotin titigaknigin Sabina-konin monagiyaoneakun tamaeni katimanikni; ukoa katimayotin titigakhimayun kitulikaa okakatigiyaoyoni naonaepkotaoneakun tohaomayotigegutini ihoakhaktaohimaktilogo Havaami. Sabina-kon pineakun tamaenik manikhaakhanik, naonaeyaotiniklo ihoakhaeyotiniklo atoktakhaenik CAG-kon katimanigiyaeni hulilogagutaenilo.

CAG-koni ilaoyun kaoyimaneakun atigiyaen piksalo atoktaolaktun Sabina-kon unipkaagini, makpigaaginilo okaohigiyaenilo inuknun. Atoknigin atenik piksaniklo Sabina-konin ilaoyonilo CAG-koni kanoklikaa CAG-koni ilaoyun ikayoktokniginik Havaamik uvalunen inmigun piyotigiyamiknik ikayugeamikni.

**Manikhaakhaen**

Atuni CAG-koni ilaoyok manikhaktitaoneakun akitoniganik $35.00-mik ikakni ataohik ($280.00 uplok ataohik) havaktitaogumik. Akilikhineakun Sabina-kon pinagiknahaoklotik agikatigegutigiyaniklo CAG-koni ilaoyun atoklogin.

**Signatures – Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group**

| Name/Affiliation | Signature | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Mary Kilabuk / Kitikmeot Heritage Society | | 19/11/12 |
| Anna Nahoyalook KHS | Anna Nahoyalook | 19/11/12 |
| Omingmaktok Hunters + Trappers | Martina Kaplak | 19/11/12 |
| EHALOTOTAK OMAYLEGYET | | |
| KEITH Lear St. HAMLET | Keith Lear St. | NOV 19/12. |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |

**Signatures – Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group**

| Name/Affiliation | Signature | Date |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MARY AVALAK. | Mary Avalak | OCT 10/13 |
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**Signatures – Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group**

| Name/Affiliation | Signature | Date |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cassel Kapolak | Cassel Kapolak | Aug 26 '13 |
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**Signatures - Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group**

| Name/Affiliation | Signature | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Alice Ayalik | ALICE.AYALIK | Nov. 21/12 |
| Ryan Nivingalok | | Nov 21/12 |
| Tommy Pigalak | | Nov 21/12 |
| | | |
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| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |

**Signatures - Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group**

| Name/Affiliation | Signature | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Alex Kudlak Jr. - Youth Rep - Kugluktuk HS. | [signature] | May 31/13 |
| | | |
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# Appendix V3-1E

## Community Stakeholder Interviews for the Back River and Hackett River Projects: Participant Responses to Questions related to the Potential Development of the Projects

Rescan™
an ERM company

# Memorandum

| | |
|---|---|
| **DATE:** | October 23, 2012 |
| **TO:** | Matthew Pickard (Sabina) |
| **FROM:** | Heather Henley and Kent Gustavson |
| **CC:** | Elizabeth Sherlock (Sabina); Jason Prno (Sabina); John Kaiyogana (Sabina); Deborah Muggli (Rescan); Heather Henley (Rescan) |
| **SUBJECT:** | Community Stakeholder Interviews for the Back River and Hackett River Projects: Participant responses to questions related to the potential development of the projects |

This memo provides an overview of interviewee responses obtained during recent fieldwork in the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. Specially, the memo summarizes responses to questions related to the possible development of the proposed Back River and Hackett River Projects. A total of 60 interviews were completed. The list of responses does not indicate the number of times each remark was recorded; rather, each list reflects the variety of issues raised. This memo first provides an overview of the most common responses and then lists the responses to each question by community.

Overall, employment and training were the most commonly cited perceived benefits of the proposed projects. Funding for community projects, programs and infrastructure were the most commonly cited additional benefits of mining. The most commonly cited concerns were the environment (wildlife, land, water) and the potential increase in substance abuse as a result of high incomes associated with mine employment. Suggested mitigation measures varied and are described below.

## OVERVIEW OF RESPONSES

### Benefits of the Projects

Employment was cited as the number one benefit by virtually all interviewees. A variety of indirect positive impacts thought to be linked to employment, were also discussed. For example, social workers noted that increased employment may result in a reduction in social issues in the community as a result of employment and increased incomes; high school principals remarked that employment may increase student attendance, as when parents are in a work routine their children are more likely to go to school; and business people felt mine employment would increase the skilled labour based within the community. However, most respondents also noted that increased employment and, in turn, increased income would likely also lead to increased alcohol and drug abuse, which are linked to other community issues.

Training was also a commonly mentioned benefit. Comments related to training were often coupled with a caveat. For example, it was expressed that local employment should not be only for lower level positions (e.g., cook or general labourer), but that training should be provided so people will become skilled and have a trade. It was also noted that training should enable people to balance their family and work life prior to the employment commitment in order to promote retention.

Additional Benefits

Most respondents thought of additional benefits in terms of funding for community projects, programs, and infrastructure or donations to the community. Others noted that business opportunities and financial management courses for mine employees would be beneficial to both the mine companies and communities.

Concerns

Although many respondents reported concern for the environment (land, wildlife, fish, water), a number felt these concerns would be addressed, prior to the development of the mines. Second to the environment, the most commonly reported concern was that increased incomes would lead to increased drug and alcohol use that inevitably leads to other social issues (e.g., domestic violence).

One concern that was frequently mentioned in the eastern Kitikmeot communities of Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk, and Taloyoak was the notion that due to their geographic location and distance from the projects, benefits such as employment would not be realized. Other concerns noted include a decline in subsistence living as a result of mine employment, the loss of employees to mine work, an increase in the amount of drugs in the community, health risks associated with mine work, and the possibility of southern mine employees bringing drugs into the communities and to the mine camps.

Suggested Mitigation

The most commonly reported mitigation suggestions were: 1) a course that would teach mine employees how to budget and manage their money, and 2) a course or counselling to assist mine employees in managing their family relationships while away for work. Participants in Gjoa Haven did not directly respond to this question because they felt certain that their community would not experience any benefits or issues related to the proposed mine projects, as a result of their geographic location.

One notable strategy to reduce negative impacts on family relationships was providing the means for mine employees to communicate with their families on a regular basis (possibly by videoconference). Attention to maintaining regular family communications may enable people to feel more secure in their relationship and reduce the rate of worker turnover and of other family issues (e.g., family violence and dysfunction when workers return home).

Other mitigation strategies included support and resources to help mine employees deal with addictions, provision of recreation activities at the mine (to minimize gravitation to drug use), and airport screening to reduce the amount of drugs coming into the communities.

**LIST OF RESPONSES BY COMMUNITY**

**Gjoa Haven**

**Question 1:** Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of these projects to your sector?

- Overall sentiment there will be few if any benefits to the community as a result of their geographic location. This includes local employment and business opportunities.
- Local employment and training.
- Donations.

- Economic spin-offs.
- Employment will reduce poverty and, therefore, increase health.
- Employment will lead to less substance abuse and family violence.
- Some relief from overcrowding in homes as those who become employed in the mine will be away working for two weeks at a time.
- Improved diet as a result of mine employment and increased incomes.

**Question 2:** Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the project provide?

- Funding for community groups, events, facilities, and programs.
- Training.
- Coordination with school, re: programming related to future employment.

**Question 3:** Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the projects and your sector?

- Employment and related income will increase social problems.
- Wildlife, lands, and water.
- Subsistence lifestyle may be jeopardized if lands, animals and waters are impacted. Concern for future generations.

**Question 4:** Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated?

- People in Gjoa Haven were reluctant to answer this question as they thought the mines would not affect them due to their geographic location. Concerns stated are general or refer to other communities and places.

**Kugaaruk**

**Question 1:** Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of these projects to your sector?

- Local employment.
- Easier, less costly shipping.
- Opportunities/contracts for local businesses.
- More people will be able to pay their rent, and the housing authority will be able to complete more repairs.
- Community capacity will be increased as a result of training the mine companies will provide.

**Question 2:** Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the project provide?

- Funding for housing, scholarships, and community-based programs.
- Training.
- Donations for events.
- Help people prepare for involvement in trades work.

- Partnership with school to increase the number of high school graduates.

**Question 3:** Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the projects and your sector?

- Hiring requirements: many people do not have high school.
- Environment, wildlife, water, culture.
- Decline in subsistence living.
- Drug testing will be important.
- Keeping wealth in the local communities and in the North generally.
- Landfills and clean up when mine closes.
- Business will lose their best employee to the mines.
- People don't want to leave their families for work rotations.
- Increased use of drugs and alcohol as a result of increased incomes for mine employees.

**Question 4:** Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated?

- Mines should provide courses for their employees on financial management.

**Taloyoak**

**Question 1:** Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of these projects to your sector?

- Employment (and personal pride).
- Economic growth.
- Reduction of social issues.
- Training.

**Question 2:** Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the project provide?

- Financial contribution for: recreation opportunities, day care facilities (provided by the mine, as this may be needed for local people to accept employment), community programs.
- Employee education programs (such as budgeting).
- Mine companies should partner with hamlet and GN for capital infrastructure projects that address community needs (e.g., upgrade community arena).
- Sustainable long-term employment.
- Training that leads to employment.
- General funding for communities/community events.
- More opportunities for local businesses.

**Question 3:** Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the projects and your sector?

- Increased drug and alcohol addictions.

- Impacts on wildlife and the environment.
- Clean-up during operation and decommissioning.
- Possible availability of harder drugs in the community due to increased incomes.
- Environmental impacts and health, specifically cancer.
- Would like to see more local people employed (as opposed to southerners).
- Mine company should commit to hire a certain percentage from each community, rather than just those people in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk.
- Adverse health impacts related to mining generally.

**Question 4:** Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated?

- Support for workers dealing with addictions.
- Budgeting/financial management course for mine employees.
- Communication between the mine company and the housing authority in order to, for example, start an automatic payroll reduction system for rent. This is helpful to housing because once someone's status changes from unemployed to employed their rent will increase and this effects the amount of funding the housing authority receives from the GN.
- Strict mine company policies and enforcement of policies as related to substance abuse and addictions. Mine companies should establish a standard and be consistent.
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP) – including qualified counsellors available both in-person and by phone. This would deal with issues related to increase income such as budgeting and addictions.
- Commit to hiring local people.

**Cambridge Bay**

**Question 1:** Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of these projects to your sector?

- Local/Inuit employment and training.
- Rotation work is good for Inuit people because it's employment still allows them to go out on the land when off work.
- Funding for school programming and a partnership between the community schools and the mine company with the goal of engaging students in mining-related programming for future employment.
- Being in the camps will allow people to dry out (not use drugs and alcohol). It would be helpful if there was access to counselling the camps while this is taking place.
- There will be more money in the community.
- Capacity building for the community – the mines will train people and communities will reap the benefits once the employment ends.
- Mine companies will pay royalties to the federal government and the GN which will have a positive financial impact.

**Question 2:** Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the project provide?

- Tours of mines in the area to introduce mining careers and employment to local people and students.
- Donations for hockey, to expand the community hall, and generally to the community. Sponsorship for scholarships for post-secondary. Donations for a new hamlet building, recreation complex (including new pool, arena, and curling rink). Hamlet is currently fundraising for this.
- Counsellors in mine camps.
- Partnership with the health centre to help deliver health programs.
- Money for children to play hockey (via direct funding of the recreation program).
- Fund a summer camp for children.
- Opportunities for local businesses.
- Mine companies could develop housing.
- Stable income for people.
- A coordinated effort for the mine companies to support training programs that leads to employment through the Arctic College (mine companies are welcome into classroom to share information and help engage students).
- Mines should partner with community organizations to reduce shipping costs (for less expensive shipping of building materials and other supplies).
- Scholarship programs.

**Question 3:** Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the projects and your sector?

- Drugs in work camps.
- Increase in income may lead to increase in alcohol and drug use/abuse, which leads to increases in other social problems in the community.
- People will leave their jobs with the hamlet to go work in the mines.
- People from the South bring drugs and alcohol to the community. People will sell drugs in the mine camps.
- When mines close get an increase in the number of applications for public housing, and this is difficult to deal with.
- More southern companies may begin to bid on contracts while maintaining operations in the South (southern operations have lower overhead costs and it's difficult to compete with them if your business is based in the North).

**Question 4:** Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated?

- Recreation activities in the camp, social programs, counselling and other activities on site.
- Budgeting/financial management course for mine employees and increased wellness services.
- Airport screening for people coming from the South (for drugs and alcohol) – both coming to the community and the mine site.

- The workplace should be drug and alcohol free and should be family and health oriented.
- Support programs including drugs and alcohol treatment, EAP with counselling.

**Kugluktuk**

**Question 1:** Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of these projects to your sector?

- Local, sustainable employment and training.
- Increased incomes.
- Other mine companies have provided donation so we could have a youth centre with computers.
- Other mine companies are helping us to offer a pre-employment class that focuses on budgeting and family issues, as well as positive choices and decision making. This course teaches people how to go to work every day.
- More money in the community.
- Business opportunities.
- Funding for community facilities and programs, which will lead to decreased crime.

**Question 2:** Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the project provide?

- If the company is doing well maybe they could pave the roads in the community and provide street lights.
- Mines should makes trades people/ mine employees available to teach in the high school on a guest basis (e.g., for one week).
- Partnerships/ funding.
- Housing and additional social workers.
- Funding for youth programs.
- Training, either on the job or in schools. In the past, they took people away for work and those people had never been to a mine before – how were they supposed to know what to do/ what it was like? Difficulties adjusting lead to termination of employment.
- Long term employment.
- More information in schools – not brochures. Mine companies should provide video's so we can see what it's really like in a mine or at a mine camp. They should tell us about all the different jobs and let people know what careers will be available so they can become trained before the mine is open.
- More education and training – mine companies should focus on leaving a positive legacy here. They should train people and not just give money.
- Training for skilled positions/ help by providing apprenticeship opportunities.
- BHP Billiton did job camps in the communities: two week, hands on experience for locals interested in mine employment. Camps were very successful. Presentations and documents are not effective.

**Question 3:** Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the projects and your sector?

- Pollution.
- If the mine companies don't invest in people, if they just come in and scoop up employees without proper training and preparation, those people won't last in their jobs and the quick money will be spent on drugs and alcohol, which leads to domestic violence. This outcome is not an opportunity; it's an overall detriment to the people in this community. Don't set people up for failure.
- Increased drug and alcohol addictions, which creates problems within families.
- Shift work can causes issues within families.
- Lack of budgeting skills.
- Increased drinking and gambling, which will increase the number of absentee parents, having a negative effect on school attendance and leading to a continuation of the cycle of dependence.
- Mine needs to be developed in a way that doesn't affect our people, animals, and land.
- Fair treatment, transparency, and make sure people understand the project and that their concerns are addressed.
- Water, wildlife, subsistence lifestyles.
- Uncertainty of mine project development hinders economic development.
- No guarantee and short life span of mines.
- Boom-bust cycle of mining doesn't support long-term steady economic development.
- Avoid the Baker Lake experience (re: substantial increase in crime).

**Question 4:** Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated?

- Alcohol and drug use should not be allowed in mine camps
- Counselling and more education linked to budgeting and the wage economy generally. Support in the community and at the camp – support should be available to the spouses of mine employees as well.
- Relationship counselling so people understands that if their spouse goes away for work for two weeks it doesn't have to mean a breakdown of the family.
- Parenting and budgeting courses.
- Focus in the community on the development of a culture of employment.

# Appendix V3-1F

Record of Donations

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## Appendix V3-1F. Record of Donations

| Date | Organization | Community | Donation Amount | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 2011 | Illaliuvik Daycare Society | Kugaaruk | $1,500.00 | Daycare support |
| January 2012 | Kitikmeot Cup Planning Committee | Kugluktuk | In-kind | Sabina provided various prizes (e.g. Sabina promotional items) for the Kitikmeot Cup Hockey Tournament. |
| February 2012 | Nattiq Frolics / Hamlet of Kugluktuk Recreation Department | Kugluktuk | In-kind | Sabina provided various prizes (e.g. Sabina promotional items) for the 2012 Nattiq Frolics. |
| June 2012 | Omingmak Frolics | Cambridge Bay | In-kind | Sabina sponsored two barbeques for the Omingmak Frolics by providing food and personnel (i.e. John Kaiyogana). |
| August 2012 | Inuit Summer Games | Kugluktuk | In-kind | Sabina sponsored a barbeque for the Inuit Summer Games by providing food and personnel (i.e. John Kaiyogana). |
| September 2012 | David and Genieve Nivingalok | Kugluktuk | $250.00 | The house of community advisory group member David Nivingalok was destroyed by fire. A donation was made through the Kugluktuk Co-op. |
| August 2012 | Women Building Futures | Cambridge Bay | $5,000.00 and in-kind | Financial and in-kind (i.e. Sabina sponsored a dinner for the participants, trainers and organizers of the workshop) support for the Women Building Futures workshop. |
| November 2012 | Cambridge Bay food bank | Cambridge Bay | $500.00 | Food bank support |
| November 2012 | Kugluktuk food bank | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Food bank support |
| November 2012 | Gjoa Haven food bank | Gjoa Haven | $500.00 | Food bank support |
| November 2012 | Kugaaruk food bank | Kugaaruk | $500.00 | Food bank support |
| November 2012 | Taloyoak food bank | Taloyoak | $500.00 | Food bank support |
| November 2012 | Cambridge Bay Daycare Center | Cambridge Bay | $500.00 | Daycare support |
| November 2012 | Kakayak Daycare Society | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Daycare support |
| November 2012 | Nutarqanut Pairivik Society | Gjoa Haven | $500.00 | Daycare support |
| November 2012 | Illaliuvik Daycare Society | Kugaaruk | $500.00 | Daycare support |
| December 2012 | Kugluktuk Christmas Committee | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina helped sponsor Kugluktuk's 2012 Christmas celebrations. |
| February 2013 | Kugluktuk Hockey Association | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina provided jersey sponsorship for the Kugluktuk Recreation Complex Friday night hockey league. |

## Appendix V3-1F. Record of Donations

| Date | Organization | Community | Donation Amount | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 2013 | Nattiq Frolics / Hamlet of Kugluktuk Recreation Department | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina helped sponsor Kugluktuk's 2013 Nattiq Frolics. |
| March 2013 | Kitikmeot Cup 2013 | Taloyoak | $500.00 | Sabina provided financial support for the 2013 Kitikmeot Cup in Taloyoak. |
| 2013 | Nunavut Sivuniksavut | Ottawa | $2,000.00 | Sabina provided financial support for Nunavut Sivuniksavut student travel initiatives in 2013. |
| April 2013 | Nattiq Frolics | Kugluktuk | In-kind | Sabina sponsored a barbeque for the Nattiq Frolics by providing food and personnel (i.e. John Kaiyogana). |
| May 2013 | Hamlet of Taloyoak Fishing Derby | Taloyoak | $500.00 | Sabina helped sponsor Taloyoak's 2013 fishing derby. |
| May 2013 | Gjoa Haven Dog Sled Race Committee | Gjoa Haven | In-kind | Sabina donated 45 gallons of gasoline and two $50.00 Co-op gift certificates as prizes for the 2013 Gjoa Haven dog sled race. |
| May 2013 | Hamlet of Kugaaruk Fishing Derby | Kugaaruk | In-kind | Sabina donated 45 gallons of gasoline and one $50.00 Co-op gift certificate as prizes for the 2013 Kugaaruk Fishing Derby. |
| May 2013 | Omingmak Frolics | Cambridge Bay | In-kind | Sabina sponsored a barbeque for the Cambridge Bay Frolics by providing food and personnel (i.e. John Kaiyogana). |
| Summer 2013 | Actua | Cambridge Bay<br>Kugluktuk<br>Gjoa Haven<br>Taloyoak<br>Kugaaruk | $55,000.00 | Sabina (in addition to MMG Limited and Xstrata Zinc) helped fund a series of week-long science, technology, engineering and mathematics camps for youth in each Kitikmeot community during the summer of 2013. The camps were delivered by Actua, a registered Canadian charity. |
| July 2013 | Kugluktuk Fishing Derby | Kugluktuk | In-kind | Sabina donated 45 gallons of gasoline as a prize for the 2013 Kugluktuk Fishing Derby. |
| July 2013 | Hamlet of Kugluktuk Canoe Clinic | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina provided financial support for a canoe clinic offered in the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. |
| July 2013 | Hamlet of Kugluktuk Soccer Clinic | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina provided financial support for a soccer clinic offered in the Hamlet of Kugluktuk. |

## Appendix V3-1F. Record of Donations

| Date | Organization | Community | Donation Amount | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 2013 | Cambridge Bay Childcare Society | Cambridge Bay | $250.00 and in-kind | Sabina provided $250.00 and 45 gallons of gasoline towards the Cambridge Bay Childcare Society's dinner and auction fundraiser. |
| November 2013 | Hamlet of Kugluktuk Christmas Games | Kugluktuk | $500.00 | Sabina helped sponsor Kugluktuk's 2013 Christmas celebrations. |
| *November 2013 (Scheduled)* | *Kugluktuk Daycare* | *Kugluktuk* | *In-kind* | *Sabina visited the daycare and provided a gift of various daycare supplies and materials.* |
| *November 2013 (Scheduled)* | *Cambridge Bay Daycare* | *Cambridge Bay* | *In-kind* | *Sabina visited the daycare and provided a gift of various daycare supplies and materials.* |
| *November 2013 (Scheduled)* | *Gjoa Haven Daycare* | *Gjoa Haven* | *In-kind* | *Sabina visited the daycare and provided a gift of various daycare supplies and materials.* |
| *November 2013 (Scheduled)* | *Kugaaruk Daycare* | *Kugaaruk* | *In-kind* | *Sabina visited the daycare and provided a gift of various daycare supplies and materials.* |

# Appendix V3-1G

## Summary of Topics Raised during Public Consultation and Engagement

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| TOPIC | REFERENCES |
|---|---|
| **Community engagement and benefits** | |
| Community advisory groups | 15 |
| Community benefits | 25 |
| Community donations | 11 |
| Community engagement comments and suggestions | 60 |
| IIBA | 5 |
| Other | 2 |
| Royalties | 4 |
| Sabina offices in the north | 5 |
| **Employment, contracts, and training** | |
| Contracting and procurement | 10 |
| Inuit employment | |
| Age restrictions | 2 |
| Criminal records checks | 11 |
| Direct flights from communities | 4 |
| Discrimination and nepotism | 5 |
| Drug testing | 3 |
| Drugs and alcohol | 5 |
| Education and skill restrictions | 6 |
| Employee assistance program | 2 |
| Employee benefits | 6 |
| Employment effects on individual, community and family life | 11 |
| Female employees | 1 |
| Flights through Yellowknife and other locations | 17 |
| Inuit as managers | 2 |
| Inuit hiring preference | 43 |
| Medical checks | 1 |
| Need and desire for employment & Questions about employment opportunities | 61 |
| Orientation programs | 2 |
| Other employment questions and comments | 25 |
| Relocation of families to meet charters | 2 |
| Rotational work | 4 |
| Unilingual workers | 1 |
| Workplace challenges | 5 |
| Youth | 21 |
| Inuit training | |
| Need and desire for training & Questions about training opportunities | 19 |
| Other training questions and comments | 9 |
| Types of training needed | 17 |
| Youth | 13 |
| **Environment and wildlife** | |
| Air quality and dust | 8 |
| Aircraft | 10 |
| Assessing impacts | 1 |
| Berms | 1 |
| BIPR | 5 |
| Blasting | 3 |
| Blocking watercourses | 2 |
| Bridges | 1 |
| Camps | 3 |
| Climate change | 9 |
| Company's need to maintain a healthy environment | 5 |
| Cumulative effects of mineral development | 5 |
| Dewatering of lakes | 3 |
| Drilling | 6 |
| Environmental monitoring | 23 |
| Exploration | 1 |
| Explosives | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuel | 1 |
| Mine contaminants and waste | 23 |
| Noise | 5 |
| Other comments | 4 |
| Other Project issues and concerns | 25 |
| Permafrost | 6 |
| Plants and vegetation | 7 |
| Port | 2 |
| Protection of land | 2 |
| Reclamation and closure | 9 |
| Roads and vehicles | 11 |
| Sediment | 1 |
| Shipping | 7 |
| Snow machines | 1 |
| Spills and accidents | 12 |
| Tailings | 13 |
| Transboundary effects | 6 |
| Vibration | 1 |
| Waste rock | 2 |
| Water quality and quantity | 29 |
| Wildlife | |
| Birds | |
| Birds (general comments) | 5 |
| Hawks | 1 |
| Owls | 1 |
| Effects of Project on wildlife (general comments) | 43 |
| Fish | 27 |
| Marine wildlife | |
| Effects on marine wildlife (general comments) | 2 |
| Seals | 1 |
| Terrestrial wildlife | |
| Bears | 5 |
| Caribou | 54 |
| Foxes | 1 |
| Lemmings | 1 |
| Muskox | 5 |
| Rodents | 1 |
| Squirrels | 1 |
| Wolverines | 2 |
| Wolves | 7 |
| **Other** | |
| CHARS | 1 |
| Clarifying location of Project | 6 |
| Other comments, issues, and concerns | 26 |
| Other mines and companies | 54 |
| Previous mine closures | 22 |
| Supportive remarks | 27 |
| Unsupportive remarks | 4 |
| Use of non-metric measurements | 2 |
| Use of traditional place names | 5 |
| **Project lifecycle, operations, and infrastructure (technical focus)** | |
| Acid rock drainage | 1 |
| Aircraft and air access | 4 |
| Alternative power sources | 3 |
| BIPR | 7 |
| Bridges | 1 |
| Buildings | 1 |
| Camps | 5 |
| Challenges with working in the north | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Company finances and vaiability of Project | 9 |
| Company information | 3 |
| Construction | 1 |
| Dewatering | 1 |
| Drilling | 2 |
| Fuel | 2 |
| Future plans | 1 |
| Gold exploration | 4 |
| Health and safety (including training) | 15 |
| Infrastructure sharing | 1 |
| Location | 4 |
| Mine contaminants and waste | 10 |
| Mining methods and operations | 8 |
| Other questions and comments | 8 |
| Permitting, regulations, and oversight | 81 |
| Premature closure or early departure of Sabina | 20 |
| Processing | 1 |
| Project timing and lifespan | 14 |
| Reclamation and closure | 12 |
| Roads | 19 |
| Shipping | |
| Number of ships to be used | 2 |
| Other | 7 |
| Port | 5 |
| Routing | 3 |
| Timing | 10 |
| Types of ships to be used | 3 |
| Tailings | 20 |
| Transportation of ore | 1 |
| Waste rock | 1 |
| Water management | 2 |
| **Socio-economics** | |
| Archaeological and heritage sites | 8 |
| Carving stone | 1 |
| Country food | 12 |
| Drugs and alcohol | 1 |
| Drugs flowing from mine into communities | 1 |
| Existing socio-economic conditions | 10 |
| Harvesting and land use | 6 |
| Health | 3 |
| Historical changes in Inuit society | 4 |
| Importance of land | 3 |
| Other socio-economic comments, issues, and concerns | 8 |
| TK study | 4 |
| Traditional use of Project area and vicinity | 24 |
| Youth and future generations | 15 |

# Appendix V3-2A

## Record of Meetings with Government Officials

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## Appendix V3-2A. Record of Meetings with Government Officials

| Date | Organization | Location | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | | | |
| June | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Central and Arctic Region | Yellowknife | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| July | Northern Projects Management Office - Yellowknife | Yellowknife | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Central and Arctic Region | Sudbury | Introduction to the Back River Project and overview of fisheries issues |
| | Natural Resources Canada | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Environment Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project and discussion of MMER requirements |
| September | Fisheries and Oceans Canada; Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada; Transport Canada; Environment Canada; Government of Nunavut; Northern Projects Management Office | Site visit - Back River Project | Familiarization with the Project area and development plans |
| | Environment Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Yellowknife | Introduction to the Back River Project; follow-up to site visit |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Yellowknife | Project update; follow-up to site visit; discussion of next steps |
| | Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency | Ottawa | Overview of Sabina's plans for the Back River Project; discussion of opportunities for co-operation across the Kitikmeot Region |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Minister's Office | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Senator David Patterson | Ottawa | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Government of Nunavut | Iqaluit | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Iqaluit | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region (technical staff) | Iqaluit | Introduction to the Back River Project; discussion of next steps |
| | Nunavut Legislature | Iqaluit | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Approximately 25 representatives from various territorial and federal government departments | Iqaluit | General information session |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Iqaluit | Discussion of next steps |

## Appendix V3-2A. Record of Meetings with Government Officials

| Date | Organization | Location | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2012 (*cont'd*)** | | | |
| October | Broad cross-section of federal departments organized by the Northern Projects Management Office | Ottawa | General briefing on Kitikmeot Region projects with a presentation on the Back River Project |
| | Transport Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Winnipeg | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| November | Northern Projects Management Office | Yellowknife | Discussion of CanNor's Community Readiness Initiative |
| December | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Vancouver | Discussion of lands-related issues |
| **2013** | | | |
| January | Northern Projects Management Office | Yellowknife | Discussion of the Back River Project and its relationship to the Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Central and Arctic Region | Winnipeg | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Central and Arctic Region | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Transport Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Natural Resources Canada | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Environment Canada - Headquarters | Teleconference | Project update; MMER review |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Transport Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Teleconference | Project update; discussion on guidelines for overwintering |
| | Environment Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Government of Nunavut | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Vancouver | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Vancouver | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut Water Board | Vancouver | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Headquarters | Vancouver | Project update |
| | Senator David Patterson | Vancouver | Project update |
| | Environment Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Vancouver | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Government of Nunavut | Vancouver | Project update |
| February | Northern Projects Management Office | Yellowknife | Discussion of scoping and guidelines related to shipping |
| | Environment Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Yellowknife | Discussion of expectations for the analysis of migratory birds along length of shipping route |

## Appendix V3-2A. Record of Meetings with Government Officials

| Date | Organization | Location | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2013 (*cont'd*)** | | | |
| March | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Headquarters | Toronto | Introduction to the Back River Project |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Toronto | Project update |
| | Natural Resources Canada | Toronto | Project update |
| April | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Iqaluit | Project introduction |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of NPMO's co-ordination role |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Environment Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Government of Nunavut | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Project update; discussion of Fisheries Act changes |
| | Transport Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Project introduction |
| May | Transport Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Winnipeg | Project introduction; discussion of marine aspects and navigable waters |
| | Transport Canada – Prairie and Northern Region | Edmonton | Discussion of navigable waters issues |
| | Environment Canada - Prairie and Northern Region | Edmonton | Project introduction |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Teleconference | Project update |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Central and Arctic Region | Winnipeg | Project update; discussion of marine aspects and fisheries protection aspects |
| June | Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Project |
| | Natural Resources Canada | Ottawa | Introduction to the Project |
| | Senator David Patterson | Ottawa | Project update |
| July | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; Environment Canada; Natural Resources Canada; Northern Projects Management Office | Site visit - Back River Project | Familiarization with Project location and proposed Project plans |
| | Government of the Northwest Territories | Yellowknife | Project update and discussion of plans for caribou meetings |
| August | Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Introduction to the Project; discussion of Fisheries Act changes |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Minister's Office | Ottawa | Project update |

## Appendix V3-2A. Record of Meetings with Government Officials

| Date | Organization | Location | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2013 (*cont'd*)** | | | |
| September | Fisheries and Oceans Canada; Environment Canada; Transport Canada; Northern Projects Management Office; Government of Nunavut | Site visit - Back River Project | Discussion of freshwater issues; general familiarization with Project location and proposed plans |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Iqaluit | Introduction to the Project for new officials |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada – Nunavut Region | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps; discussion of specific technical issues |
| | Environment Canada | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Northern Projects Management Office | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Government of Nunavut | Iqaluit | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| October | Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Headquarters | Ottawa | Project introduction and discussion of the Fisheries Act |
| | Natural Resources Canada | Ottawa | Project introduction and discussion of ARD and permafrost issues |
| | Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency | Ottawa | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada | Ottawa | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| November | Northern Projects Management Office | Yellowknife | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Yellowknife | Project update and discussion of next steps |
| | Government of Nunavut; Government of the Northwest Territories | Yellowknife | Project introduction and discussion of caribou |

# Appendix V3-3A

## Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River (Hannigayok) Project

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# Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

## Back River (Hannigayok) Project

## Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)

**December 7 2012**

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## Disclaimer

Inuit consultants are the authors of this report. We hope that in this compilation we have edited and reported their words respectfully, accurately and completely. If there are cases where we have not, these errors were unintentional and we take complete responsibility for them. V. Banci and R. Spicker, Editors.

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Title Page Photo: Camp with caribou skin tent and igloo, Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) (Red Pedersen 1957)

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present regional-level Inuit Traditional Knowledge for Sabina Silver and Gold Corp's (Sabina) proposed project (Sabina Project). Sabina has recently submitted a Project Description for their Back River (referred to as Hannigayok by Kitikmiut) properties with the intent to develop mixed open-pit and underground gold mines at Goose Lake and George Lake. The Sabina Project is located approximately 75 km southwest of Bathurst Inlet, and the closest unincorporated communities are Kingaok (160 Km north) and Omingmaktok (250 Km northeast).

The source of Inuit oral knowledge in this report is the Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP). The NTKP is the foundation for recorded and geo-referenced Inuit Traditional Knowledge in the west Kitikmeot region. The NTKP covers Inuit land use, and fish and wildlife ecological data within a 750,000 $km^2$ study area, the Slave Geological Province. As well as being a repository of Kitikmeot Inuit TK, the NTKP is a land-use planning tool, designed to inform and improve the quality of environmental assessments (EA) for proposed developments in the Kitikmeot region.

## 1.1. Sources of Data

The NTKP oral data represents two sources; the first and major source is the data from the original NTKP interviews conducted in 1995 and 1996. The second source is the data from the Tuktu Nogait Project (TNP) which focused on Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and caribou. The TNP interviews were conducted between 1997 and 2000. Both of these studies are regional and reflect information that was collected at a 1:250,000 map scale. As of 2011, the TNP was fully integrated into the NTKP and is not treated as a separate project.

## 1.1. Consultants and Authors

The NTKP is the knowledge of 68 elders and land-users from a particular time period who were interviewed. Their birth year ranged from 1907 to 1971; most were born prior to 1940. Many more community members participated and provided information during placenames workshops and community meetings outside of these interviews.

The participants were asked questions designed to elicit information for a specific objective, the development of a land-use planning tool. This information is a reflection of their experiences, of what they thought was important, and what they were willing to convey. It is only one component of the knowledge of West Kitikmeot Inuit. There are other published and unpublished sources of Inuit TK.

The information holders of the NTKP are called consultants, to respectfully acknowledge the value of their contributions. Their identities are protected in this report, as per the original NTKP agreements.

## 1.2. Placenames and Geography

Placenames are the entryways into Inuit oral knowledge. Documenting the names of places on the land is the first step in sharing Inuit oral knowledge for an area.

***C20a*** *"… When people travelled a long time ago they would stop at certain places and name them. People from a long time ago named them. Inuit named the places so they would know where they are… It is for Inuit to know where they are. So people would know where they are, the places were named, for people travelling or flying…*

*People would remember the names as they were travelling. They would mention the names, because all lands have names, even places that are far away. For people to know where they are, even the white people, all places have names."*

Documentation of placenames in the NTKP has been a long and involved process. The placenames were compiled from the interviews held in 1995 and 1996. They are directly linked to the stories of Inuit land use. Many of the NTKP consultants were the only ones who knew the old names, thus it was critical to capture this knowledge. Unfortunately, an awareness of the need to accurately locate and spell placenames during the interviews was lacking, resulting in a major verification problem after transcription.

### 1.2.1. Verification Process

Since many of the consultants had passed away, the knowledge of other elders and land users was solicited to help verify placenames. In order to provide a consensus as to placename locations and spellings, elders requested joint meetings. During 2002 and 2003 two to three day workshops were held in Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay and Kingaok. An additional 60 experts participated in these workshops. At the end of this process, 512 unique Inuinnaktun placenames were verified; most of which had not been documented previously, as well as locally used English names. Some 40 placenames could not be verified.

During those workshops the placenames documented and verified by Beatrice Collignon were shared. Collignon undertook a major placenames study in 1990-1991 using documentation and verification process similar to the NTKP (Collignon 2006). The elders agreed that the Collignon work was reliable and that the placenames should be cross-referenced and added to the NTKP. That process has begun. Collignon has more placenames than in the NTKP, and is an important addition. Further, her study involved even older elders that had passed away by the time of the NTKP interviews.

The integration of the Tuktu Nogait Project brought new challenges. An unexpected consequence of the smaller workshops held to verify the TNP names was that people questioned some of the placenames in the NTKP that had already been verified and agreed as correct through consensus. These 'disagreements' were not necessarily errors, but a reflection of the evolution of placenames and of old names falling into disuse.

The NTKP team made the decision that the original verified NTKP placenames (including Collignon's work) were the 'baseline' for Inuit traditional knowledge. It is these original placenames that are used in reports and on report maps. Issues with placenames raised by community members will continue to be documented as will work towards a process to address them.

One particular place of concern occurs in this report. James River is a major area of use within the study area. Many consultants called James River 'Hanigayok'. However, this was disputed in subsequent workshops, but without resolving the elders' extensive use of the old name. As a result, until resolution is reached we use the English name exclusively on the

maps.

### 1.2.2.Placenames in the Report

Placenames were written using Roman orthography, in the spelling preferred by the Kitikmeot elders when the data was collected. If a consultant discussed a location but did not name it, the placename is included in brackets. If a placename mentioned by a consultant is outside of the study area, the NTS mapsheet number is provided for reference.

Unless a consultant specifically used an English placename, the Inuinnaktun placename is written first. The English name, if available, follows in brackets the first time it occurs in a report section; within a quote and within an English summary. In some cases, consultants used the English placename more than the Inuinnaktun name. Examples are Bay Chimo instead of Omingmaktok, and Bathurst Inlet for both Kiligiktokmik (the inlet) and Kingaok (the community). If a consultant used an English placename, it was not changed.

To minimize 'congestion' on the data maps, they contain only those placenames necessary to orient the reader on the landscape. The reader is asked to refer back to the placenames maps (Figures 3-5) to determine the location of particular places. Those placenames which occur rarely and those that are mentioned in quotes but are outside of the study area may not be present on any map.

### 1.2.3.Understanding Inuit Geography

Often the type of land feature is included as part of the Inuinnaktun placename. Thus one says Tahikyoak and not Tahikyoak Lake. Tahikyoak is also an example of a placename which occurs in more than one place. For example, a consultant could use Tahikyoak to refer to either Contwoyto Lake (mainland) or Ferguson Lake (Victoria Island). There are five lakes on Victoria Island named Tahikyoak. It is important to know either in which areas the consultant typically traveled, or to have a map to clearly understand where the consultant was oriented.

Some placenames are very similar in spelling; for example Piginganik (Manning Point) and Peginganik (island east of Manning Point). These are not spelling errors, and the reader is encouraged to refer to the placenames maps (Figures 3-5) to ascertain which land feature the consultant is referring to.

Just as is the case in English, a placename may physically describe a feature (Hingighalok meaning 'a big long point'), be an area rich in resources (Aimaokatalok meaning 'where you pull out lots of fish') or reflect an event that happened there (Emakatak meaning 'place where you keep almost drowning'). Hiukkittak means 'when a caribou reaches the shoreline of the river Inuit say "huikipok", go get the caribou'. Some NTS names are similar to Inuinnaktun names, but are spelled the way that an English speaking geographer spelled it. Thus on NTS mapsheets you find 'Hiukitak' and not 'Hiukkittak'.

An important orienteering point to understand is that Inuit place themselves on the land in a way that may be confusing to some readers. They refer to 'up' and 'down' not as north as south, but as to the direction that waters are flowing. Thus waters flow down to the ocean (north) and up to the interior (south). Thus, inland Inuit would say they are travelling 'down' to the ocean rather than 'up' to the ocean, as most southerners are accustomed to.

## 1.3. Scale of Information

It is necessary to understand the purpose of the NTKP and the conditions under which interviews were conducted in order to assess how well the NTKP describes Inuit Traditional Knowledge for Hiukkittak. The NTKP is a major regional traditional knowledge database of the west Kitikmeot. Site-specific data are mostly lacking since it was not the project's objective to collect such information. As a result, information within the NTKP for some themes may be sparse or lacking

As an example, if a 1:250,000 mapsheet had a lot of use by animals such as wolves, a consultant may have said this entire area is important and may not have marked any location, or may have drawn a box around the entire map. In the spatial (map) database it would appear as if information for wolves was missing, although there could be interview data that talks about the importance of the area for wolves. If a study was done at a larger map scale such as 1:50,000, specific kinds of data such as hunting locations or dens would have more likely been mapped.

There also are cases where both spatial and textual data are missing. The NTKP information was gathered in a long interview with 145 questions. The answers of many of the consultants become shorter towards the end of the interview, as consultants became tired, or because of the lack of experience of interviewers to recognize interviewee fatigue. For example, wolverine was the last species to be discussed. Less information may have been documented for wolverine because of where these questions occurred in the interview.

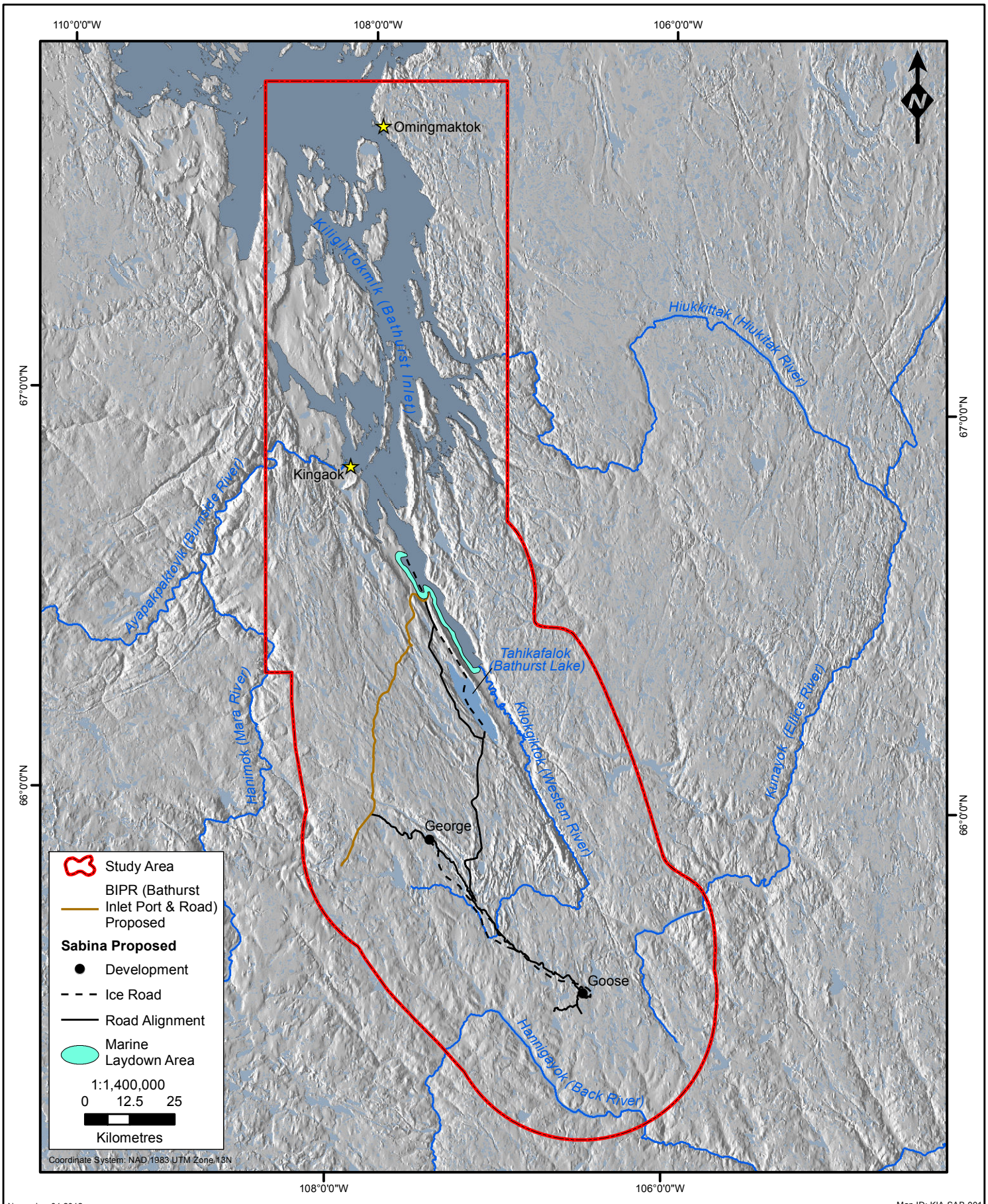
## 1.4. Study Area

The geographic scope of the study was developed in consultation with Sabina and Rescan Environmental Consultants Ltd. It includes a Local (LSA) and a Regional Study area (RSA). The LSA is defined as the area of land and water that encompasses the Project (Figure 1) and is consistent with the largest boundary of the wildlife, regional marine, and terrestrial study areas as defined by the baseline studies of those disciplines.

The Regional Study Area (RSA) is intended to encompass broad regional-scale information in the NTKP database that may be relevant to the Sabina Project (e.g., animal migration patterns, regional Inuit land use activities and travel routes). The RSA includes the hamlet communities closest to the proposed Project which are Kugluktuk, Ekaluktutiak (Cambridge Bay), Omingmaktok and Kingaok. The RSA essentially is the NTKP project area as it exists at present.

## 1.5. Structure of Report

This report begins with presenting information about Inuit, who they are as seen through their eyes. The Heritage and Lifeways section discusses where people were born, where their camps were located, their travel routes, and the locations of their important harvesting areas. The sections that follow are Caribou, Mammals, Birds, Fish and Fishing, and Water Quality. The Summary section describes how the proposed development interacts with Kitikmiut land-use, wildlife, fish and water based on Inuit Knowledge. Within this section data gaps are identified. At the end of report is a table comprised of the Inuinnaktun terms that were used in the report and their meanings, spelled using the old way of writing.




# Figure 1. Sabina Project - Inuit Traditional Knowledge Local Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

Regional and site-specific information are integrated in the report. Each report section begins by presenting the broad regional overview. Information from all of the NTKP for that topic has been summarized. Some regional maps are provided but in general, consultant quotes are not included as part of this overview. The overview is followed by a reporting of all available information with the Local Study Area from the transcripts. These data were compiled by extracting from the NTKP the text data that was linked to the map information within the study area.

The consultants' words are presented as they were spoken, edited for English and clarity but without interpretation. Explanatory notes are provided in coloured text. Consultant replies are encased in quotes. A series of dots '…' indicates where text has been omitted.

# 2. THE KITIKMIUT - AN OVERVIEW

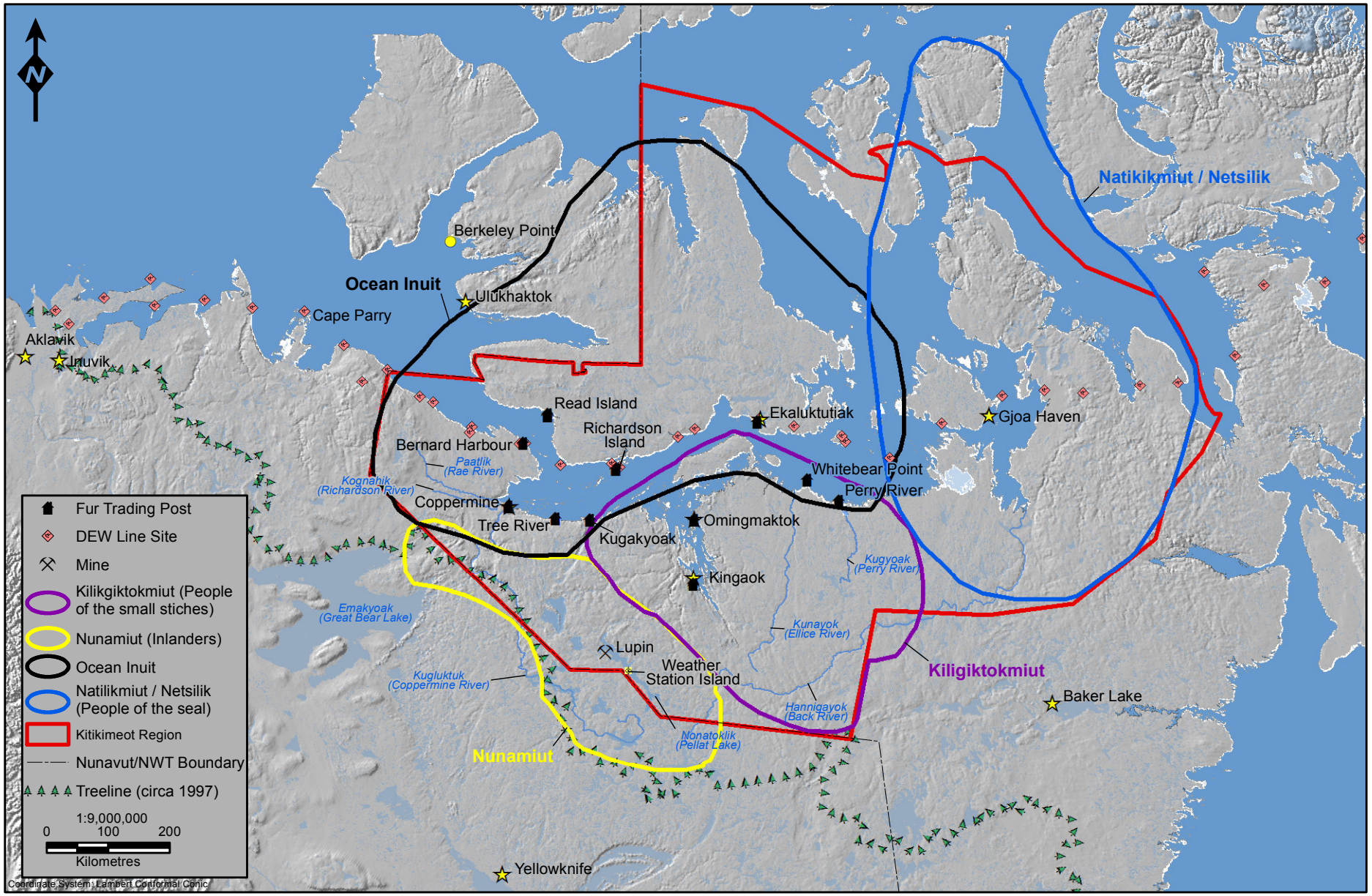
Inuit travelled extensive distances throughout the year, migrating seasonally among hunting, trapping and fishing grounds, but they had strong affinities to particular places. Consultants refer to Inuit from a specific area with the suffix 'miut'. For example, people from Kingaok are 'Kingaokmiut' and all Inuit from the central Arctic or Kitikmeot region are 'Kitikmiut'.

Kitikmiut were once known as Copper Inuit. In the 1950s and 1960s they lived in the principal settlements of Kugluktuk (Coppermine), Ekaluktutiak (Cambridge Bay), Ulukhaktok (Holman or Holman Island), Bathurst Inlet and Innaghakvik (Perry Island) (Abrahamson et al. 1964). Camps of one, two or more families were scattered throughout the region with the most northerly camp being at Berkeley Point and the most southerly camp at Nonatoklik (Pellatt Lake) (Abrahamson et al. 1964). The NTKP consultants had little to no knowledge of Ulukhaktok and the more northerly areas of Victoria Island.

The NTKP is the knowledge of Inuit from the West Kitikmeot who described themselves as belonging to one of three regional groups (Figure 2):

- Ocean Inuit – people of the sea. These Inuit lived on Killinik (Victoria Island), the Coronation Gulf coast, and on the sea ice in winter. They primarily depended on seals and obtained caribou pelts for clothing from trading with inlanders.
- Nunamiut (Inlanders) – 'people of the land'. These Inuit primarily lived inland near Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake) and Napaktolik. They travelled to the coast to trade with coastal and ocean people for marine products that were not available to them, and to trade their furs at the trading posts.
- Kiligiktokmiut – 'people of the small stitches'. These Inuit, known for their fine sewing skills, lived adjacent to Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) (Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5) and in the Kugyoak (Perry River) and Kunayok (Ellice River) drainages. They often traveled inland to hunt. Their hunting areas overlapped with Ocean Inuit who travelled to the Kugyoak and Kunayok areas to hunt caribou and to trap.

These group affinities changed if a person married someone from another area, if people moved due to changes in wildlife abundance, and when people started to live in coastal communities.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 25, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-002

# Figure 2. Kitikmeot Inuit Groups and Major Landmarks

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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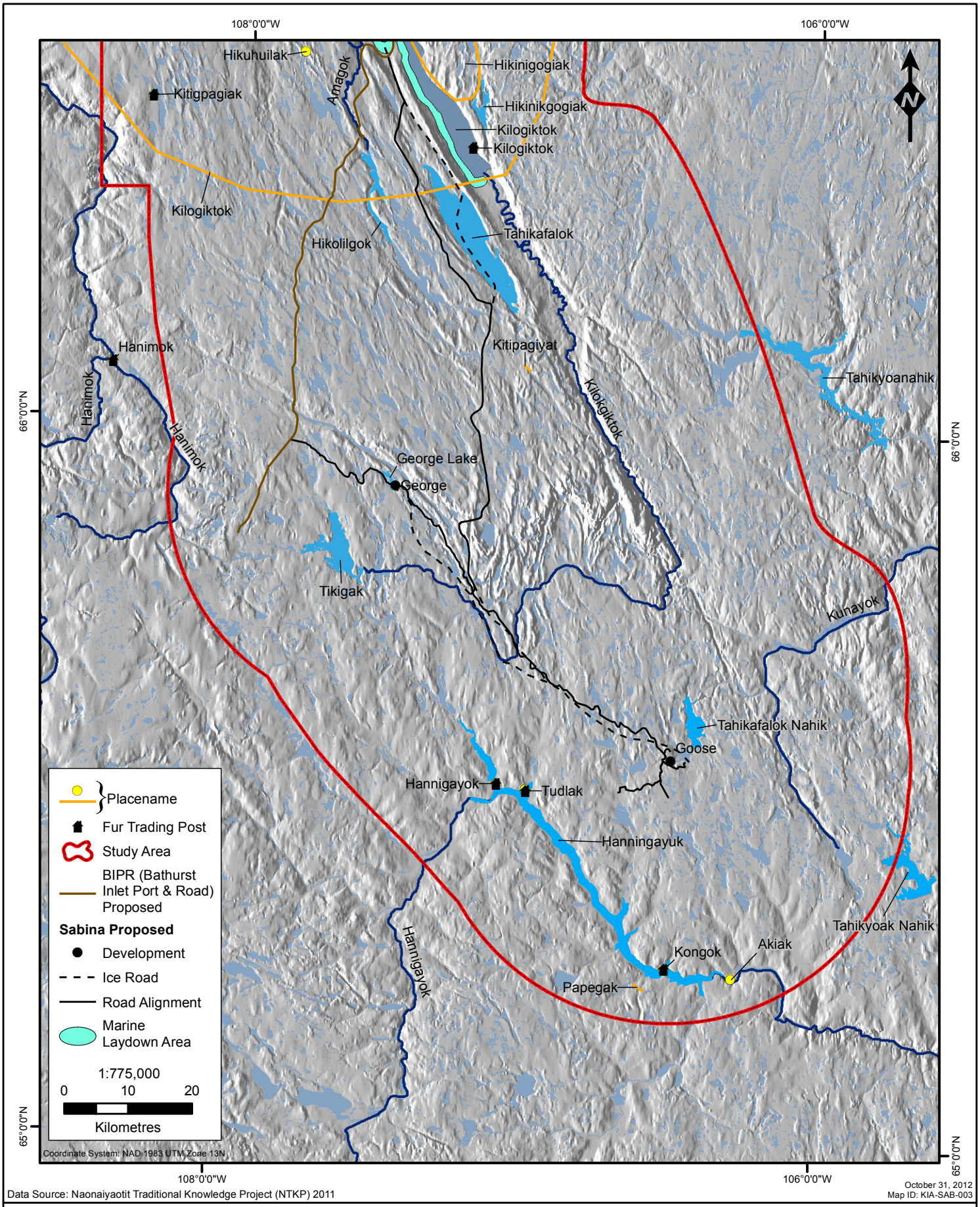


Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 31, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-003

# Figure 3. Inuinnaktun Placenames – Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) Region

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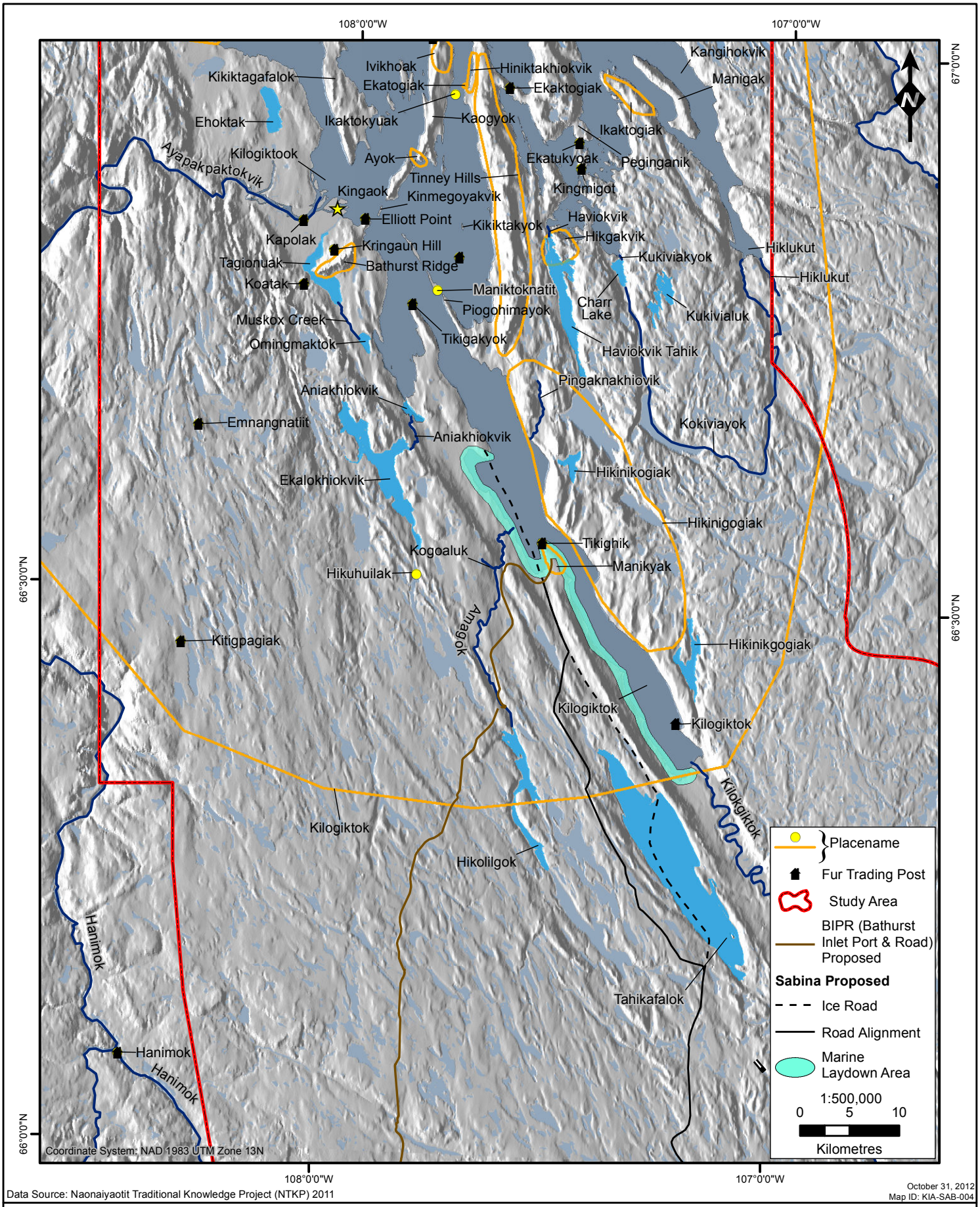


# Figure 4. Inuinnaktun Placenames – South Kilogiktok (Bathurst Inlet Region)

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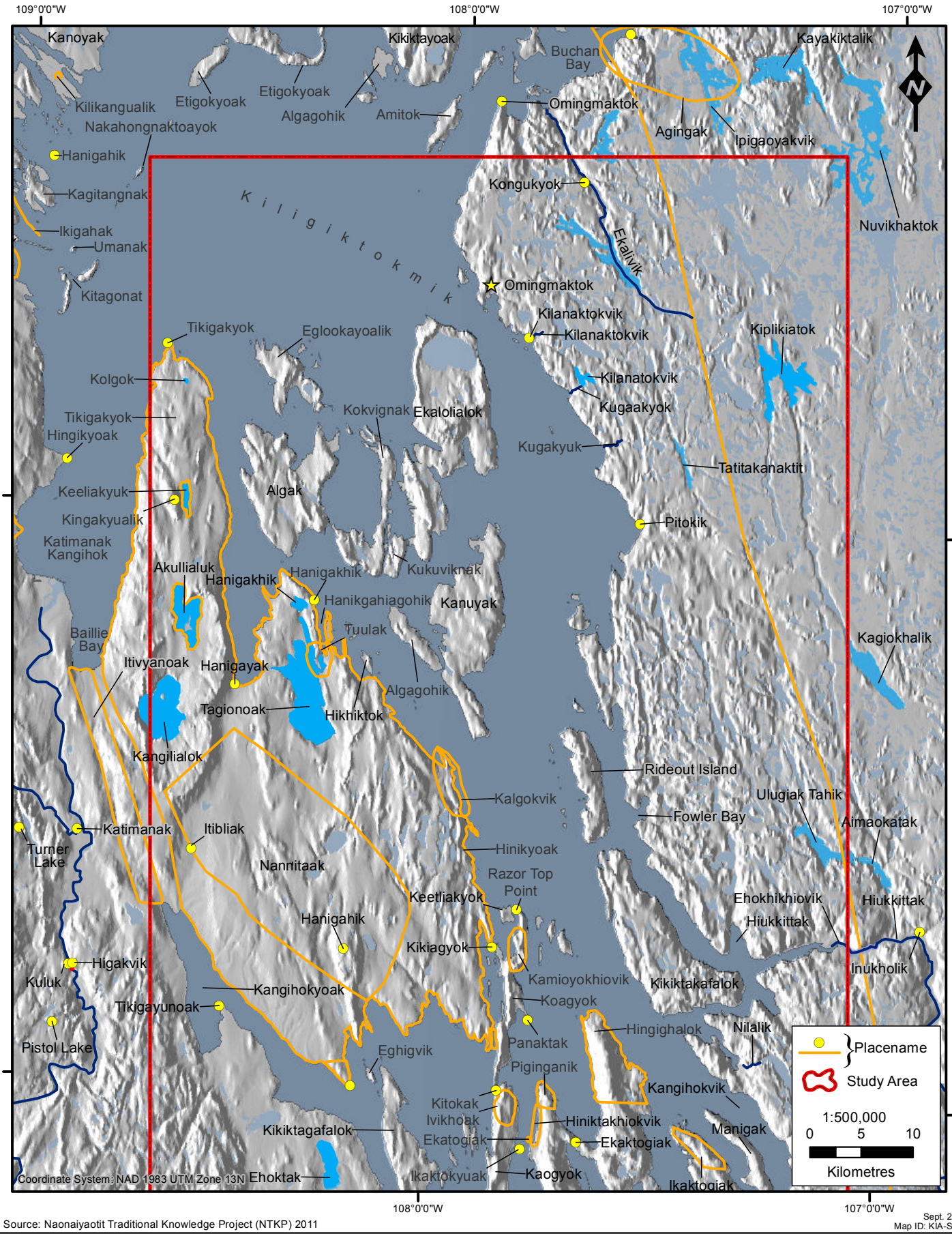


Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

Sept. 27, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-005

# Figure 5. Inuinnaktun Placenames – North Kilogiktok (Bathurst Inlet Region)

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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**C25** *"…When people met together at Tahikyoak there would be people greeting each other from Kugluktuk, Hanigayok (James River), Kunayok (Ellice River), and places near Kunayok further to the east. Inuit used to stay at Kunayok too long ago looking for food, close to Hanigayok (James River).*

*Inland, there would be people from Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Hanigayok. Those were the main groups of people greeting one another. They would go inland to hunt for food at Tahikaffaloknahik (Itchen Lake). On the way from Tahikyoak to Kingaok, people would stop at Kingalhoak (Nose Lake). Sometimes there would be people only from Kugluktuk. Sometimes there were people from Kugyoak (Perry River) but not often). I'm not too sure but I don't think there were very many people from Kugyoak who traveled inland.*

*Around 1951 my relatives started to gather along the coast. Once they reached the ocean they started to only stay along the coast. Now they remain at the ocean…"*

## 2.1. Time Frame of the NTKP

Kitikmiut did not always live in communities. Before the 1950s, Kugluktuk, Ekaluktutiak, Kingaok and Omingmaktok did not exist as permanent settlements. They were important seasonal harvesting places. At times of abundance such as caribou migration, seal concentrations and fish spawning runs, people would gather and live together for short periods. For most of the year small family groups traveled alone, hunting their traditional routes.

The fur trade was the most significant factor to alter the lives of Kitikmiut. The first posts were floating and mobile. Schooners anchored in places Inuit were known to frequent, and they moved frequently. These floating posts were common before 1920 but became less important and eventually prohibited by the late 1920s (Usher 1971).

Permanent posts were subsequently established by the CanAlaska Trading Company (CanAlaska) and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and their spread was rapid (Usher 1971). Virtually all protected harbours were used for winter trapping and trading sites. New posts were established every year, often to intercept Inuit traveling from their winter camps to more established posts. Posts opened and closed quickly, depending on where Inuit were located on the land. Eventually the other posts closed and HBC dominated the area.

There were four main administrative trading areas for Kitikmiut, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Bathurst Inlet and Perry River (Abrahamson et al. 1964). The HBC Cambridge Bay post built in 1921 serviced a large region bounded by Nagyoktok (Richardson Islands) in the west and Kikiktakyoak (Jenny Lind Island) in the east The Bernard Harbour post (Nolahokyok) operated from 1916 to 1932 and Read Island (Kikiktanayok) from 1931 to 1962 (Abrahamson et al. 1964).

The first post was established at Kugluktuk in 1916 by independent fur trader Charles (Christian) Klengenberg. The HBC post was built in 1927. The Coppermine trading area included Paatlik (Rae River), Kognahik (Richardson River), Emik (Basil Bay), Tuktutuk (Lady Franklin Point) and Kugluktoalok (Tree River) (Abrahamson et al. 1964). Smaller important post locations were at Tree River (1917-1928) and Kugakyoak (1928-1936).

The first posts in Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) were built in the 1920s and moved frequently until becoming established at Kingaok (1930-1964). In 1964 that post was moved to Omingmaktok (Bay Chimo) where it operated until 1968. The trading area for the Bathurst Inlet posts included Kangihokvik (Gordon Bay), Hanigakhik (Brown Sound), Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound) and Kangihoakyok (Daniel Moore Bay) (Abrahamson et al. 1964).

Perry River (Kugyoak) was the last area to be settled by fur traders. The HBC post was first located at Kugyoak (1926-1928), on Omanaahak (Flagstaff Island) (1937-1941) and then Innaghakvik (Perry Island) (1957-1967). Beginning in 1928 until 1957, independent Inuk trader (Stephen) Angulalik ran the Perry River trading post, later partnering with CanAlaska and then the HBC. The trading area for the Perry River posts included Kugyoak, Aoulativikyoak (Whitebear Point), Atkinson Point, Kangoyak (Ogden Bay), Johnson Point and Potolik (Hat Island) (Abrahamson et al. 1964).

The demand for fur influenced Inuit to modify their hunting patterns and seasonal travel. Their routines now included visits to the trading posts, to sell furs and buy provisions. The posts brought new types of food, tobacco and tools. They became places of support when people were having a hard time finding food. Later the stores supplied Inuit with firearms and snowmachines. These tools allowed Inuit to become more proficient at obtaining food and made their lives easier.

Soon after the fur traders the Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries arrived. Inuit were introduced to God and they wove religion into the fabric of their lives. It was the missionaries who gave Inuit the means to write their own language and they embraced the ability to express themselves in this way.

The Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project begins just before that time of contact. Some of the elder consultants remembered the first time they saw a kablunak, a white person. They remembered hunting with bows and arrows, and the first time they shot a rifle. They remembered the first time they saw a snow-machine, a ship and a plane.

## 2.1. Events in the Lives of Inuit

Some of the consultants talk about important events in their lives that outsiders brought to their land. These included the DEW Line, the Lupin Gold Mine (Lupin) and residential schools. For many, Lupin was their first experience with an operating mine.

The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line was designed and built during the 1950s as an air defence early warning of invasion of North America by Russia. Of the 63 radar sites that stretched from Alaska to Baffin Island, 16 were located in the west Kitikmeot. Many Inuit were involved in the construction of the stations and the dozens of camps and airstrips that were built and they remained employed during the 30 years of operation of the DEW line (Sperry 2001). One or two family groups were always camped at or near the various stations, fishing, hunting, and relying upon the radar stations for help at times of food scarcity (Abrahamson et al. 1964).

The Lupin Gold Mine was owned and operated by Echo Bay Mines Limited. It was located at the north end of Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), on the south shore. Construction began in 1980 and the mine operated from 1982 through to 2003. Some fifty Kitikmiut worked at the mine over its lifetime. Some Inuk workers moved their families with them and they lived in outpost camps adjacent to the mine site.

Many of the consultants had been sent away to residential mission schools. The elder consultants had been sent to Aklavik (1919-1959) and Inuvik (1959-1970) and younger people were sent to Yellowknife. In Kugluktuk, the Anglican Church ran a tent hostel school in the community from 1955 to 1959, allowing some Kitikmiut to attend school closer to home.

# 3. KITIKMIUT HERITAGE AND LIFEWAYS

Inuit use of the land is given the term 'lifeways'. A travel route was not only for travel, it was also a place to harvest caribou, fish, trap, camp and live. Inuit were ultimate multi-taskers; each location on the land had multiple uses and more than one reason why it was important.

Nunamiut depended on terrestrial wildlife species, particularly caribou. Ocean People depended on marine species, particularly seals, and Kiligiktokmiut had access to both. All the Kitikmiut groups lived in igloos during the winter and in skin tents during the summer. Except for a few areas with an abundance of caribou or seals, large winter camps were a rarity. In general, camps were seasonal, spread across the landscape, and only used for a few days at a time. Inuit had to travel because the resources they depended upon were widely distributed, in space and in time. However, this does not mean that Kitikmiut were nomadic wanderers. They understood the cycles of the animals and where and when they had to be at particular places to intercept them.

Gathering places and travel routes of Ocean Inuit and Nunamiut within the regional study area are summarized with representative quotes. Use of the Bathurst Inlet area and the Local Study Area is presented in detail following these sections.

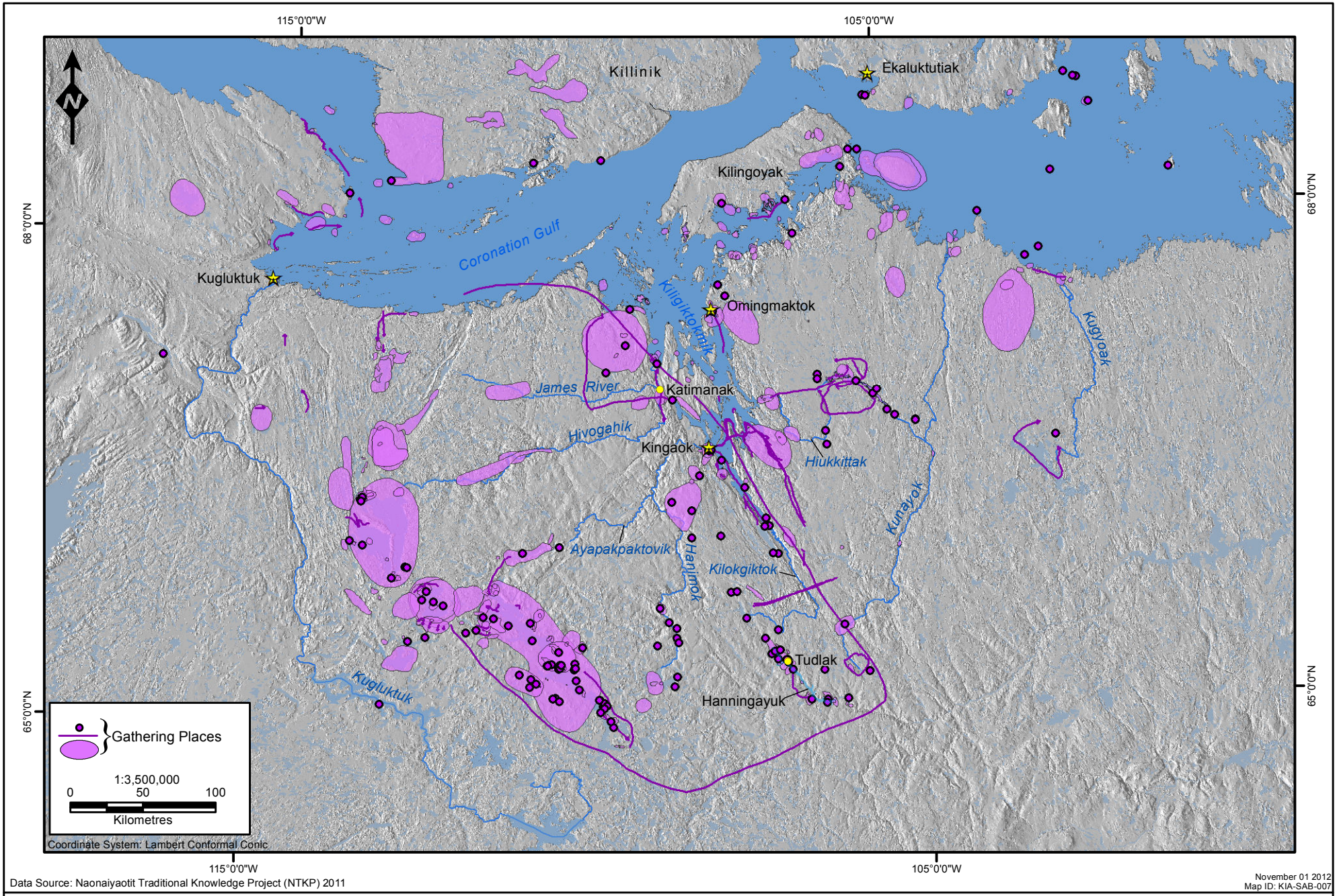
## 3.1. Gathering Places: Major Camps

### 3.1.1. Ocean Inuit

Ocean Inuit lived adjacent to the Coronation Gulf coast, on coastal islands where nattik (seals) were abundant, on Killinik (Victoria Island), and on the sea ice during the winter (Figure 6, Figure 7). Important centres on Victoria Island were Tahikyoak (Ferguson Lake) and Novok (Rymer Point). Kikiktanayok (Read Island) was a major centre for Inuit who lived and trapped at Kanikyoak (Prince Albert Sound) because the trading post was located there.

In winter Ocean Inuit lived on the sea ice in large igloo camps where they primarily hunted nattik through their breathing holes. These camps didn't stay in one place but moved once nattik became scarce. Prior to moving camp Inuit hunters scouted out new camping sites with many seal holes.

Ocean Inuit regularly traveled to the islands in winter and summer. They went to Gjoa Haven and beyond using kayait (plural of kayak), wooden boats and ultimately motor boats. Many of the islands in Coronation and Queen Maud Gulfs, especially the larger islands, were important seasonal living areas. There was frequent mention of Potolik (Hat Island), Kikiktakyoak (Jenny Lind Island), Kikiktakyoak (Melbourne Island), Egloovikan (meaning place with old sod houses, Edinburgh Island) and Ekaktolikyoak (Camping Island).




# Figure 6. West Kitikmiut Lifeways - Gathering Places

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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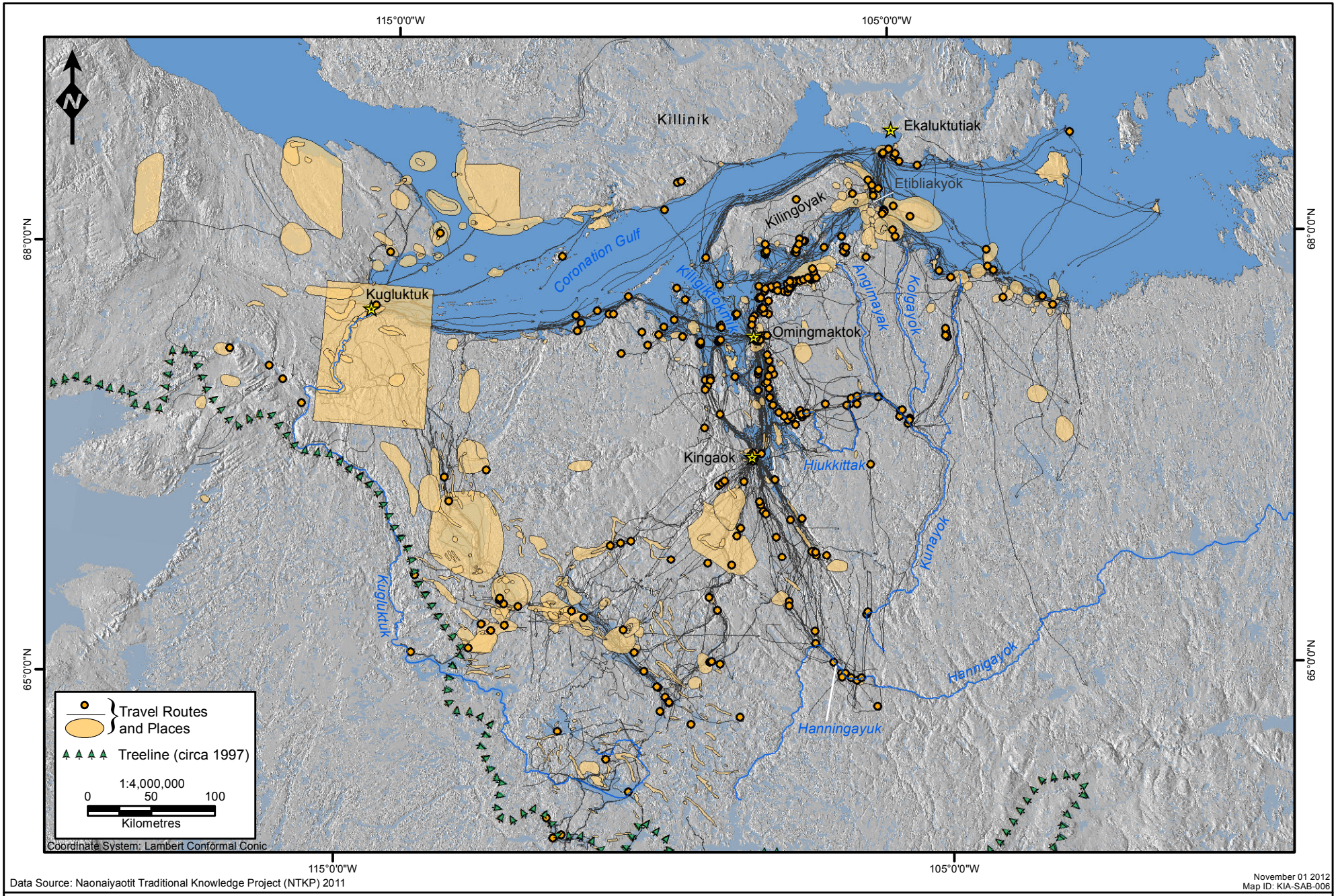


# Figure 7. West Kitikmiut Lifeways - Travel Routes

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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Mainland areas used by coastal people included Paatlik (Rae River), Kognahik (Richardson River), Kayotaktok (Cape Young), Tahikpak (Bluenose Lake) which is the calving area for Bluenose-East caribou, and Kugluktuk. To the east, the mouths of Kugakyoak (Kugaryuak River) and Kugluktoalok (Tree River) were sites of traditional camps. Inland, many coastal Inuit lived seasonally at Tahiapik (Dismal Lakes).

**C3** *"In the spring or winter Inuit would go to a camping area out on the ice east of here. They also went to another area a little further east where they would camp during the winter.*

These winter camping areas on the sea ice were located off the coast of Kugyoak (Perry River), Kikiktakyoak (Melbourne Island), Kikiktakyoak (Jenny Lind Island) and Killinik (Victoria Island).

*... They spent the winter in those areas. When it was time to leave their igloo they would head to the islands or the mainland. From those islands they would look for seals. They hunted seals and stored the seal fat..."*

**C19** *"... I've spent the summers... around the shorelines by Ekalivik (at Anderson Bay, Killink (Victoria Island)), Koyapik (Stromness Bay) and Kunayok (Ellice River)...*

*The ocean ice takes a lot longer to melt... although there still is water on top of the ice. This river channel that flows to Kingaok gets full of water right away. When we traveled through that area of the river it was like that and it's still like that today when we travel to Tahikyoak.*

*When Inuit traveled close to the coast they didn't rush because the ocean ice takes longer to melt. The Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik) is so easy to break up because it's wide and that is why when Inuit were returning inland they would rush. We would stay at these places on the coast when we finished staying inland. After I married Kaiyogana I never went back inland but only traveled to places close to Cambridge Bay.*

*When I stayed with Ohokak and Kimakton, I stayed with them for a very long time, from spring through summer... I spent a summer over here (east of Kingakyok (Cape Colborne). That time we traveled along the shoreline by dogteam to over here (bay at the mouth of Ekalivik and Koyapik). I spent summer and winter over there too..."*

**C20a** *"We hunt seals anywhere in this area at Nuvughiit (Jameson Islands)... When people hunted for seals that is where they would camp on the sea ice south of Nuvughiit."*

**C35** *"... We would stay at Enuinigit (Deadman Islands) and at Nanukton (Nanukton Island) when we were hunting seals. It used to be fun to travel back then. This is Kikiktakyoak (Chantry Island). We also stayed at Nagak (Cache Point) when we were hunting seals. We also hunted seals at Okaliit (Includes Liston, Sutton and Harkness*

*Islands)…*

*We stayed at those areas like Epiolik, Lady Franklin Point and Dickens Point when we were traveling along the coast. We hunted seals during the winter close to Harkness Island. When we returned to Kugluktuk, we would go by Nolahokyok (Bernard Harbour) to visit but we camped at Novok (Cape Krusenstern).*

*When we had no children, when we were hunting seals in the spring, we would go by Lady Franklin Point to Otekvik (Point) hunting ducks and gathering duck eggs. We also went to Black Berry Islands hunting seals. I know all those islands like Paongaton (Black Berry Islands), Nanukton, Otekvik, Haodlon, Kalviokvik, Kolikhat (one of Berens Islands), Kitokat (one of Berens Islands), Ekalioligayok, and Nunatonik (one of Lawford Islands). We stayed there and we know all those places.*

*Naoyat (Couper Islands), Kugakyoak and the island north of Kugakyoak; from all these places we hunted seals when my parents were still alive, even before I got married. Aptalok, Pigingayolik, Anagoiyakhakvik, Kikiktahokyok (Seven-Mile Island), Kugakyoaknahik (Asiak River), and Evonaakyok; I know these places from my father because he used to hunt seals from there in the spring…"*

### 3.1.2. Nunamiut

Nunamiut lived together in large camps during winter, spring and fall. They hunted caribou during spring and fall migrations. They trapped in the winter and travelled to the trading post stores in spring and fall to sell and trade their furs, obtain provisions, and to visit with other Inuit. For the rest of the year they traveled across the land fishing and hunting in the same places that their ancestors used.

One of the most important gathering places for Nunamiut was Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) (Figure 6, Figure 7).). Inuit more or less lived continuously in the Tahikyoak area since at least the late 1920s (Abrahamson et al. 1964), and prior to that, on a seasonal basis. Bathurst caribou have consistently migrated through Tahikyoak and despite annual fluctuations in numbers, people could rely on harvesting a lot of animals at traditional crossing points twice each year. Unlike much of Inuit land where in winter the majority of animals had already left for the south, caribou were present at Tahikyoak in winter, and frequently in large numbers. Year-round occupation of Tahikyoak by Inuit was made easier when firearms were introduced and food was easier to obtain (Abrahamson et al. 1964).

Other major wintering areas included Napaktolik, Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake), Kingalhoak (Nose Lake), Tahikaffaloknahik (Itchen Lake), Hanigakhik and James River (Figure 6). These gathering places were used for the past century and most likely for centuries before that. Inuit in the Tahikyoak area typically traded at Bathurst Inlet trading posts and Inuit in the Napaktolik area typically traded at Kugluktuk and Read Island posts. This trading pattern can be seen in their travel routes (Figure 7).

**C1** *"People like the Kudlak(s) mostly stayed around the lake narrows at Aimaokatalok (Kathawachaga Lake), during the summers hunting caribou. From there some of the people would go down to Kingaok in the spring after they finished trapping…*

*From anywhere around there inland Inuit would go see the white people at the Kingaok trading post, even from Aallik. They would also go to the Kugluktuk trading post…*

*This is also another area (central-east Tahikyoak) where Inuit used to stay. In the past there was a lot of caribou swimming there. All this area was just full of caribou when the caribou were heading south in the fall. The caribou went through here. Frank Kellogok and I were staying around here that time. Inuit would go see white people at the store from there too, and from Ahiak (on Tahikyoak) also. Nigak(s) used to stay around that area (Tahikyoak) too long ago…"*

**C1** *"… There used to be lots of Inuit at Kaomaogaktok. They used to go see white people at the stores from somewhere around there, even from Napaktolik. In 1970 there were still people staying at Napaktolik who used to travel to Kugluktuk to trade…"*

**C23** *"Long ago there used to be lots of people at the places where Inuit hunted, around Tahikyoak. Now there are no Inuit down there. Long ago there were lots of people at Tahikyoak …"*

*Inuit from Tahikyoak would come closer together during the fall. Because Kugluktuk is far they would go to Kingaok to purchase supplies, after the ice in the lakes was thick enough to travel on. Kingaok is closer to Tahikyoak then Kugluktuk is during the fall.*

*From near Tahikyoak and Napaktolik other Inuit would travel to Kugluktuk when the ice was thick enough to travel on. There would be lots of people traveling together to purchase supplies."*

**C31** *"… There were big families (staying) at the winter camps, at Kaomaogaktok and at the narrows of the lakes. I don't know the names of all the lakes where people stayed as Inuit used to be spread out. The main places were Napaktolik, Tahiapik Akolik (Dismal Lakes, middle section), Kaomaogaktok, Tahikafalok, Tahikyoak, Ahiak (Fairy Lake River) and Kugakyoak."*

### 3.1.3. Kiligiktokmiut

Kiligiktokmiut have used Kilogiktok on a continuous basis for thousands of years. Similar to Tahikyoak, Kiligiktokmik had an abundance of food, including caribou (tuktuk) in winter, large calving areas, and nattik (seals). Inuit not only lived at Kingaok, but along the many bays of the Inlet and near the many narrows. The settlements at Kingaok and Omingmaktok were not established until after the trading posts were erected there in the 1920s and 1964, respectively (Usher 1971).

Their major camps were located on Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kingaok, and a number of locations on both shores of Kiligiktokmik. Katimanak, at the junction of Hanimok (Mara River) and Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River), and the junction of James River and Hivogahik

(Hood River), were locations of major camps, as were several locations on Huikkittak and Kilokgiktok (Western River) (Figure 8).

Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake), the location of Bathurst caribou calving grounds, was an important camping area during the consultants' lifetimes, their parents and grandparents, and for Inuit before them. Tudlak, at the outflow into Hanningayuk, is an old traditional community. Further to the east, the mouths of Kugyoak (Perry River) and Kunayok (Ellice River) were major Inuit gathering areas (Figure 6, Figure 7).

#### 3.1.3.1. Omingmaktok and Kiligiktokmik East Coast

***C11*** *"There is Piginganik and Kingmigot… Kukiviakyok was named because it is a small river. This is where there would be deep snow. People would go down here, and here, lots. I will make it down this way, and mark this area with deep snow this way; this is where there is usually deep snow too; at Kalgilik…"*

C11 is describing travel from the east coast of Kiligiktokmik, traveling inland at Hiukkittak to Inukholik and then across the land to Kalgilik.

***C11*** *"This one here, traditional camping ground, this is a traditional camping ground (at the mouth of Hiukkittak)…"*

***C15*** *"Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay) is an important area for hunting… In the summer we hunted caribou and trapped in the winter (Kiligiktokmik area; camping area at Kilanaktokvik south of Omingmaktok)…"*

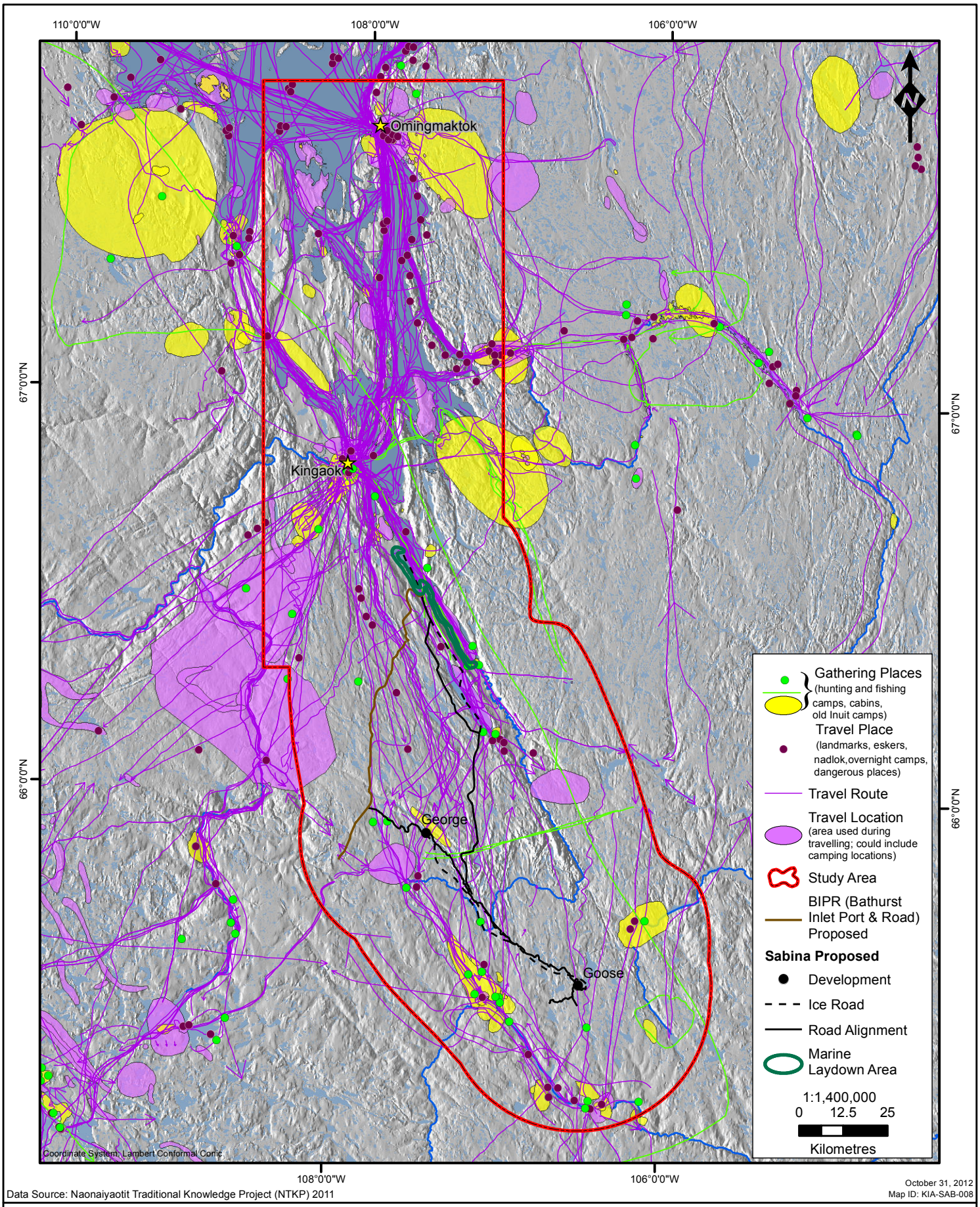
***C16b*** *"… During the summer we traveled by… Ekatukyoak (channel) and near there, also by the island (Bear Island)… There on Bear Island are the two kaihimayonik (high hills or eskers) you were talking about. Our travel routes were around here… They include the southern part of Gordon Bay… and to Ekatukyoak.*

*I used to catch lots of fish at the river (Kokiviayok), with Tigitkok. Niptanatiak's parents used to stay there… We went there (to Kingaok) to visit family, even from Ekatukyoak…"*

***C20a*** *"People still use that area. This river and lake have one name… They are really close to each other; the lake and the river are named Ekalivik… They have one name because they are one."*

***C20b*** *"… There are campsites from as far as I can remember, the whole map, right from here, because I went all over, the whole thing as I was growing up (all along Hiukkittak)… That is an old winter camp site (mouth of Hiukkittak, north shore)."*

***C203*** *"I was born in Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak) in 1963. I grew up in Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) for eight years, eight to nine years, right here…"*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 31, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-008

# Figure 8. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Gathering Places and Travel Routes

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C214** *"… There are willows there, and vegetation, there's a beautiful island there too, Manigak. I've been to Manigak before; it must be smooth land eh? The whole island is Manigak."*

**C214** *"… We've only spent summers at Kokiviayok. There is a river as well. It's small but there are a lot of fish… The ice is always there in the summer, even in the heat the ice won't go."*

### 3.1.3.1. Kiligiktokmik West Coast

**C11** *"In the past, people would spend spring and summer at Kangighoakyok (Daniel Moore Bay). That is where they would live during the summer, at the river during the spring."*

C11 mapped a line from Tagionoak (a lake at the mouth of Kangighoakyok) south to James River and due east to the north end of Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay).

**C11** *"… This was about the time the missionary first came. This whole area here is where people use to live and hunt (near Tikigakyok (Wollaston Point), Eglookayoalik (Igloriua Island)). The trading post was set up when I was growing up. This is where some houses were. There are houses here where CanAlaska had a trading post. It wasn't the Hudson's Bay, it was a trading post run by the government. The other post was CanAlaska."*

**C16a** *"… Kokiviayok (to the east of Tinney Hills) is the river where Panegyuk(s) and Agligoitok(s) used to stay. They used to say that there were lots of fish there. Kaniak(s) also used to stay there… They (his wife and her family) used to travel from Kokiviayok to Kingaok to visit their families."*

**C17** *"I camped at the south tip of Kanuyak (Kanuyak Island)…"*

**C17** *"… This is a camp I used to know, at Piginganik (Manning Point)…"*

**C17** *"… If it was a spring camp you would mostly see caribou bones at that time of the year. … Apighoak's camp was behind Tinney Hills (due west of the southern limit of the mountain range)… There are tent frames and caribou bones… We used to call it upper camp."*

**C17** *"I used to camp around here too, around the narrows (shoreline north of Kikiagyok - between Banks Peninsula and Goulburn Islands; and north shoreline of Hingighalok (island)…"*

**C25** *"… This is called Kitigpagiak, it is south of Kingaok. In this place there are lots of willows, and it is close to Tahikyoak. It is a very high area… That is why you can see it right away, because the Tahikyoak area has low hills… People used to stay there, at a place called Mayoateet (plural of Mayoatok.).*

*Taipana(s) and Hagialok(s)… camped at Mayoateet during the winter. They climbed the cliff and Taipana couldn't climb down afterwards. His wife helped him and they both climbed down…"*

*This area always used to have people but not very many because it was a place where people stopped en-route and did not camp for a season. People traveling through there stopped there. They called it Kitigpagiak because travelers used that route…*

*There is an old campsite in that area (Kitigpagiak). I've passed through there during the summer… The travelers would travel through the middle of the area. There are old campsites around there. Koihok's wife, Nahogaloak, knows that area. Koihok stayed there when he was a young man…*

*You can see these hills from far away in the distance, when you travel during the winter. It looks white and shiny…"*

**C210** *"I traveled with my parents mostly here (east shore of Banks Peninsula). They used to have a camp right there at Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound). Winter and summer both, and fall, small cabins. That was when I was small. They went all the way to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) to go shopping or to Bathurst (Kingaok). That's where they use to live there for a while."*

**C212** *"… We wintered at Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound) for five years. I was fourteen years old when we left (in 1957)…"*

### 3.1.3.2. Kingaok and Area

**C5** *"Our major camp, the one that we always went to in winter, spring and summer was at Kingaok (Bathurst inlet), because there also was a trading post, a Hudson's Bay Company post…"*

**C11** *"There is a store here that people used to go down to, that is where they met white people. This area is called Tikigakyok (Young Point). Tikigakyok. This little point here, Tikigakyok… This is another traditional camping area, it's called Aniakhiokvik."*

**C17** *"… This is Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek). Around here are old campsites. We used to camp there too…*

*We camped near town (Kingaok), at the cabins… We don't go camping much anymore. We mainly stay around Kingaok and Fishing Creek. We also used to go camp at Kikiktagafalok (Young Islands).*

*We mostly camp during the spring; April, May and the first week of June, if we can still get around. We go by skidoo but sometimes it's too slushy and there are many ice cracks. There we went for a couple of weeks or a few days, it depends."*

**C17** *"… There is an old camp here, on this island (a small island four-km north of Fishing Lake). We found this not too long ago, we never knew it was there before. We found it right on this island. The blinds are constructed with rocks, like little houses… They might have put their meat caches in there. I don't know how many there are, ten or less. I think they are mostly for caribou. We looked inside them and there were caribou bones. Yes, there is something to see if you are on that island..."*

**C25** *"… There is a high cliff called Mayoatok by Kingaok. You can see this hill from a long ways… You can see it right away from Kingaok. It's really hard to climb so sometimes only the men climbed it… It's close to the shore from Kingaok. It's a really high, rough area…"*

**C210** *"Right where they, at the trading post right in Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok), that's where they go camping (area immediately south of Kingaok)… Boy, lots of caribou around there."*

### 3.1.3.1. Kiligiktokmik South

***C4oming*** *"When I was a young boy maybe this on here, there used to be a trading post there (south end of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake). Long ago when I was a young boy."*

**C6** *"… We reached their camp by walking (from a small lake 20 km to the north to the south end of Tikigak). Etoktok had a boat then, he had passed us by because he had been travelling in the lower area. He must have come from our camp, where the food was… This is where we walked packing our belongings."*

**C11** *"… This place is Hikinikgogiak. People would spend time here during the spring, and travel this way, the caribou were here as well during the summer…"*

**C17** *"… We camped for a couple of weeks or few days, it depended on availability of game. We went over here camping once, a long time ago (south of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)), in the 1980s in the spring… There were no caribou there, but there were wolves and lots of other wildlife like muskox…"*

***C20b*** *"Here is another camp (on esker south of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake))."*

***C20b*** *"Here (north shore of Hannigayok (Back River), 18 km east of Kongok), this is where my parents used to winter."*

***C20b*** *"… I spent some time there when I was packing Etokana. When I had my first child, he was born here (on a widening of Kunayok (Ellice River), where the river changes direction from southwest to southeast)."*

**C28** *"This is Kilogiktok (mouth of Kilokgiktok (Western River)… This part of the river is as big as a lake; this is where we spent one summer…"*

**C28** *"… I have spent some summers here as well (southern Kilogiktok (Western River) about 20 km north of Hannigayok on Beechey Lake)."*

### 3.1.3.2. Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake)

***C4Oming*** *"During freeze up we walked here and spent the winter. This is where we spent the winter. Tudlak, that's Tudlak, and that's Beechey Lake close by. We spent one winter there (two-km northwest of Hannigayok)). When I was just about fifteen, in 1949."*

***C4oming*** *"I would spend winters here, (junction of Hanningayuk and Hannigayok (Back River) in the summer I always stayed here. I remember the first time the caribou used to stay on this side."*

**C6** *"… Over here this area is called Papegak…, by the outflow of Hanningayuk. Long ago at Papegak there was a topikavik (a place to put a tent) along the shore, which is where the people camped."*

**C6** *"… This is where we waited for freeze-up (place seven-km north of Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach)).*

**C6 "***People would gather here at Christmas. We would come here sometimes to this area after my husband and I got together (on south side of Hanningayuk seven-km west of Kongok). When my husband and I first got together this is where we camped. This is where I married when my father passed away in 1949. We got married when the priest was here…"*

**C6** *"1949, I was using this travel route in this direction, after I married Henry, 1951, 1950, 1949, and this area as well, where is it now. During the spring time in March we'd take this route to Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok) (south Kilogiktook (Burnside Bay)). We'd travel to this area as well from Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok), going this way.*

*The next year we travelled this way (from Kingaok south following Western River then overland to Hanningayuk). Here it is; this lake is called Tahikafalok. There were houses in this area as well (five-km south of Kilogiktok).*

*There had been houses here in the past, before we were born. This is a river. We travelled inland from this area here, to this area here (from Kingaok south following Western River then overland to Hanningayuk). This is what they call Ellice River (Kunayok). People called it Ellice River (Kunayok)… We went from here; we were taken here in the spring, and stayed there for the summer (point halfway between Hanningayuk and Kunayok). People called it Ellice River (Kunayok)."*

**C11** *"This crossing is a traditional camping ground (between Hanningayuk and Hannigayok (Back River))…"*

**C11** *"This area is a traditional camp (area on Kunayok (Ellice River) where it changes*

*direction from southeast to south). Fall. September. All of them. Along here. People too. There are stories that people used to live here shortly after rifles came around… Us, we'd travel down that way. Caribou would travel along the area, people would walk and hunt."*

**C11** *"This is where Ellice River (Kunayok) flows from. It is a traditional camping ground. We used this. This is another traditional hunting and camping area. We'd visit with others along here (a large area on south end of Kunayok where it empties into a small lake). Sometimes people would winter there after they've spent the summer."*

**C16a** *"… We wintered there (at Hanningayuk) for two years and then we returned to Kingaok. This was around spring after we finished trapping during the winter with Komak(s). We were the only ones there because a plane came and picked them up to go to Cambridge Bay. There were only three of us left there that time, because the children went to school.*

*… We camped for nine nights (when we walked from Hanningayuk to Kingaok). There were lots of mosquitoes. It was too hot so we would walk after it cooled down… It took a long time because of all the mosquitoes… We saw (caribou) calves and cows even grizzlies… Ducks, loons and geese would fly over us…"*

**C20b** *"I must have been about eleven (1940s). I must have been that age when I remember people travelling around. Camping here (tip of lake, eight-km north of Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach)…*

*When I was a little girl that is where my parents would wait for the caribou to cross (two camps: four-km south of Kongok on south side of Hanningayuk and upper-mid Hanningayuk )."*

*I remember we spent one fall near Hanningayuk without food (at the camp near Kongok). We were without food and moved down from Hanningayuk. It must've happened more than once, but I don't remember."*

**C28** *"…This lake is where we'd watch caribou calves. This is Beechey Lake (Hanningayuk). This is where Ekalut(s) would camp (east of Tudlak on Hanningayuk). This is called Tahialok (narrows at Hannigayik (Winter Water Reach), this is where we had a tent and that's where caribou would swim (at Tudlak). It was fun in the past; it was a lot of fun back then."*

## 3.2. Travel Routes

**C25** *"When I became an adult, long ago, I walked from Kingaok to Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake). It used to lots of fun when I was walking back then. I was never sad, just walking…"*

Before contact, the main mode of Inuit transportation was walking and dog-team. It was only in the early 1960s that the snowmachine replaced the dogteam as the main mode of transportation. Inuit used dogteams when hunting tuktuk (caribou) and nattik (seals), and for packing supplies. During winter sleds were used to pack and transport belongings, on sea ice and river ice. In the snow-free season backpacks were placed on the dogs.

When the ocean, lakes and rivers were ice-free, Inuit used kayait and flat-bottomed boats made of skins over a frame of willows. When lumber became available these were replaced by wooden boats with oars and then boats powered with outboard motors.

Kiligiktokmiut and Nunamiut traveled to the fur-trading posts from wherever they had wintered. Typically two major trips were made, before the trapping season in the fall to obtain supplies on credit, and in the spring to sell their furs and payback the advance. Inuit also traveled to the posts during special occasions such as Christmas, and if they found themselves short of supplies or food during the winter.

Except for travel to the fur trading posts where the destination was the goal, Inuit travel routes were also harvesting and camping routes. Even when they were travelling to the posts, they had to hunt and fish to provide food for themselves and their dogs.

> ***C3*** *"... I used to be backpacked by my father I remember but I also walked. When I got tired he would carry me on top of his backpack. They would go inland, camping as they traveled, heading to where there were more caribou. When they arrived where there were a lot of caribou they would stop. They hunted from that spot and they made day trips from their camping spot… They buried meat caches when they were hunting caribou. When it began to get colder they strapped the skins they caught onto their dogs or their backs and they left for the place where they had spent the spring. When they arrived back where they had left their sleds, or where they had spent the spring, they packed up the skins that would be used as bed mattresses and clothing onto their sleds.*
>
> *After they made their new clothing so that they could be warm during the winter they returned back to the ocean ice. I remember as a child doing this with my father. When the women were waiting for the men to return they sewed or did other chores. … Long ago Inuit never stayed still. … When their husbands returned with their catch the women were very happy. When their cooking pots were ready they would call others to come over and eat. They always helped one another, not just themselves. They would ask others to come and join them.*
>
> *When they were going to travel that day Inuit would get up really early in the morning. I remember my father used to say the stars are out so it was a good time to travel. When he was going to travel he would check the weather conditions before daylight. The people would be getting ready to travel. Sometimes I was too lazy to get up when I was told."*

Some areas on the land were especially dangerous for travel. These included areas of flowing water that never froze. Rivers were dangerous during spring break-up.

**C25** *"These rivers that we call flooded sometimes overflow before the land melts. The river is flowing under the snow and over top of the ice. That is what we call flooded. The ice and river would be flooded and the ice would be opening up when the river overflows. Once the rivers overflow it's hard on the people who are hunting because they get stuck in between the rivers. If they didn't have a boat they would have to wait for the water to subside.*

*If the river was really flowing and the ice was broken they would try to cross even if was deep but you must not try to cross when there is ice flowing down the river. If a person tries to cross, that person will not be alive very long. The river starts to empty within a few days so it's best to wait. You have to be careful when you're using the rivers because they do take lives year-round where there is a strong current and the ice is breaking. The ice tears up the ground as it's flowing down. (This happens) at all these rivers because the land is sloped towards the ocean. When the rivers start to flow it's hard to travel on these rivers (Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River)).*

*There would be ice cracks around the rivers that are way out but these rivers still overflow. Sometimes the water is falling off cliffs around here because there are a lot of cliffs. All those rivers are hard to cross once they start to flow. It's not only at those places but at most large rivers. Although these houses (at Kingaok) are far from the falls (Burnside Falls), when the ice starts to break up by this place it sounds like rifle shots being fired… Every spring every year the ice breaks up from the rivers."*

### 3.2.1.Ocean Inuit

The travel routes of Ocean Inuit incorporated ice, sea and land (Figure 7). They travelled within Killinik (Victoria Island), between Killinik and islands, between Killinik and the mainland, and between islands. Typically they followed the coasts on their water routes.

In spring Ocean Inuit hunted nattik (seals). During summer they were scattered throughout the land, on the ocean shore and near rivers and lakes, hunting caribou and fishing. During late fall, once the caribou had returned towards the boreal forest, they returned to the coast and the coastal islands to hunt nattik once again. In winter they lived in large camps of igloos on the sea ice hunting nattik.

**C3** *"… After I got married, but never as a child, I traveled close to Innaghakvik (Perry Island). I first came to Cambridge Bay from Kugyoak (Perry River) and Innaghakvik. I've traveled both sides of Kikiktakyoak (Melbourne Island), back and forth (from Cambridge to Kugyoak). I've also traveled by boat heading west from Cambridge Bay to Kugluktuk by the ocean and by the coast. We returned to Cambridge Bay and then to Kikiktanayok. Those are the places that I traveled by boat with my husband during the summer. Angulalik hauled the Hudson's Bay Company's supplies by boat from Kikiktanayok back to Cambridge Bay and even to Kingaok. I don't remember stopping at Omingmaktok because there was no one staying there then. We also*

*hauled supplies to Gjoa Haven from Cambridge Bay and then back to Cambridge Bay.*

*We traveled to Kugyoak to fish at our river. In the spring we traveled many times and I won't be able to remember all (the places we went). There are too many places for me to be able to record (them all). It's nice to travel in the spring when the weather is warmer. Every spring we would go around there (off the coast near Kugluktuk, off of Cambridge Bay (the bay, not community), the Victoria Island coast across from Kikiktakyoak (Jenny Lind Island), Aoulativikyoak (Whitebear Point) and off the coast near Haloakhiokvik) to hunt seals. In the summer Inuit traveled inland, letting their dogs backpack…*

*In the winter we always traveled but we stayed at our main camps, the seal hunting areas, for a long time. When it was spring and we could no longer stay in the igloo we headed for land. We hunted seals from the land, even from the islands. Inuit would stay in the same camp all winter hunting seals and then they finally moved. They had their main camps towards Gjoa Haven."*

**C21** *… Inuit traveled from Gjoa Haven to Cambridge Bay, through this area, along the ocean shoreline (heading east along the coast of Victoria Island) to purchase supplies from here (Cambridge Bay). When people from Gjoa Haven were in need of supplies they helped one another traveling…*

*I began living here (Cambridge Bay) when the airplanes and skidoos were introduced. I went to Cambridge Bay from Kingaok after I married Kaiyogana. After I was married I went to Cambridge Bay by the ocean from Kingaok. I traveled from Kingaok to Cambridge Bay through here, (north through Bathurst Inlet and Elu Inlet) passing by Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus)…*

*I remember growing up I traveled through that route… Those are also my adult travel routes. I traveled those routes after my stepparents died…*

**C26** *"When I was young (my parents) traveled from Potolik (Hat Island) to Perry River (Kugyoak)… We even went to Cambridge Bay… and from there to Etibliakyok… There are more travel routes around Ellice River (Kunayok)."*

**C26** *"… In the spring I go out hunting or I go visit (people) at Coppermine and Gjoa Haven. I take my family out across to the mainland (to MacAlpine Lake and Bathurst Inlet) for a vacation or to do some hunting. In the spring, I hunt a lot especially across the mainland around Perry or Ellice River areas. I go boating lots too… In the fall time I go hunting across the mainland and at same time take a vacation with the family, or I go to Perry or Ellice River to do some guiding. I travel down to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) by boat to visit my mother-in-law and do some fishing… if the waters are still open.*

*We do a lot of traveling in the winter. We cover more land in the winter by*

*snowmobile when we go hunting across to the mainland or to guide. We take a trip on snow machine down to Coppermine for the spring games or to visit my real parents. We even go further north to hunt polar bears by snowmobiles…"*

***C31*** *"… I was raised up around Prince Albert Sound (Kanikyoak). I learned how to hunt around these areas: west of Kugluktuk, Kikiktanayok, Prince Albert Sound (Kanikyoak), Holman Island (Ulukhaktok), Minto Inlet, Berkeley Point and east of Kugluktuk around Bathurst, Perry River, Cambridge Bay, Richardson Islands and many more."*

***C41*** *"I traveled with my parents to Locker Point, Victoria Island and Kikiktanayok. When my father was working at the DEW line sites we were at Hall Beach, Cape Dyer and little bit of Cambridge Bay and Pin 3 (Becher Point)."*

### 3.2.2. Nunamiut

Inuit from both east and west coasts travelled inland to Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake) and Napaktolik to visit and hunt, and during trips to the trading posts. The routes of Nunamiut covered a large area including Aimaokatalok (Kathawachaga Lake), Aallik (Concession Lake), Tahikaffaloknahik (Itchen Lake), Nonatoklik (Pellatt Lake), Yamba Lake and Tahikpak (Lac de Gras) (Figure 7).

***C25*** *"…This river is part of Hanimok (Mara River)…We would go through here (near Mara River and Kitigpagiak) when we were going to Tahikyoak because it's an old campsite. Inuit traveled overland during winter using the lakes...*

*They traveled through here when they were going to spend Christmas… (travel route from Tahikyoak to Kingaok)…Inuit traveled very far… This bay is part of the travel route, it's part of Tahikyoak. The people used to travel through here overland. They crossed Tahikyoak north of Nonatoklik and traveled up the west side of the lake and it would take a day to get there. Tahikyoak is very long, just like the ocean… I used it one time when I followed people that were going to hunt caribou during the fall.*

*They would take all their family when they went to the treeline to hunt caribou because there was always caribou in the trees in the winter. During the winter when the dogs were just about out of food they would go hunting…"*

***C28*** *"…This place is Hanigayok (James River). It is where people lived and they hunted foxes and caribou long ago. They lived and hunted like that. That place has been used by our ancestors since way back…*

*There is a place that when Inuit were going inland that they fished, along Kugakyoak, around this part of Kugakyoak (near the river mouth)… They would fish there when they were going inland to Hanigayok (James River).*

*While I was a young girl I remember people using fish spears to fish at Kugakyoak.*

*They reached that area from Hanigayok by walking. Both men and women helped their dogs pull their sleds. It was a long way to go but they would reach that area by walking. They walked from way up here to down there (Hanigayok to Kugakyoak). It was a long ways. They were smart back then. I remember, when I was a young girl, I walked there, being backpacked sometimes."*

***C51*** *"Spring time, couple times we went to visit Bathurst (Kingaok). Following Mara River and go down to Bathurst for visit, spring visit, can't trap anymore and caribou are still too far south so we go down to Bathurst and do our visiting. We go through Nose Lake, follow Mara River all the way, because travelling by land up here is really hard, really difficult, eh, hills, rocks, boulder fields, by snowmobile.*

*In the past they've used Tahikyoak, go through Tahikyoak and go down to Bathurst. This river (Mara River) to follow is smooth all the way down. Because it's shallow also, easier. It took us a day and a half, with the whole family to go down. First day we camped … down here (40 km north of Kingalhoak (Nose Lake)), then we went up Hanimok (Mara River), on east shore near the esker."*

*Travelling route through centre of Kaomaogaktok is a spring, fall and winter travel route. Year round. Used today and in the past. Hunting grounds again. Sometimes I'd spend up to a week in some of these camping grounds or sometimes a week or anywhere between three weeks. It's good hunting there."*

### 3.2.3. Kiligiktokmiut

The travel and harvesting routes of Kiligiktokmiut covered the length and breadth of Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) (Figure 8). Their overland routes started on the ocean from the mouths of the major rivers such as Hiukkittak, Angimayak, Kolgayok and Kunayok, and then headed inland. Further south, their travels took them to Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and Hannigayok (Back River).

***C1*** *"… When I was a child we wintered around here (north end of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)). Inuit traveled to there (Kingaok) walking, with their dogs to backpack their supplies. There were lots of caribou around there, yes lots of caribou when we going there. There were lots of newborn calves then."*

***C5*** *"In my preschool years we mostly traveled through all this area (the length of Kiligiktokmik, east and west; through Elu Inlet to Cambridge Bay; east along the coast to Kunayok and inland west to Kiligiktokmik). My parents moved from year to year; some places were further up and further east."*

***C5*** *"…When we went to trade at the Bathurst Inlet store we usually followed the same route that we followed going inland in the spring and winter… These are my travel routes when I was a young man. In summertime we stayed put.*

*When we were at Bathurst we used to go caribou hunting with a boat, in all that area*

*(Bathurst Inlet and islands). It was the same in the fall..."*

**C5** *"... During the spring we traveled hunting caribou. During the summer we traveled toward Killinik (to Cape Colborne) through Hakvaktok (south coast of Melville Sound), where we used to go fishing in the spring. During the winter we trapped inland. We more or less followed the same routes.*

*When we went to trade at the Kingaok store we usually followed the same route that we followed going inland in the spring and winter... These are my travel routes when I was a young man. In summertime we stayed put. When we were at Bathurst we used to go caribou hunting with a boat, in all that area (Kiligiktokmik and islands). It was the same in the fall..."*

**C6** *"... This travel route is how people would go through to the ocean. They'd take this route (from Hanningayuk inland across Tikigak, following a chain of lakes and small rivers to Koatak). This is the route they'd use...*

*This is the route that we would take from Contwoyto Lake (Tahikyoak) when heading north to Bathurst Inlet (from Kingalhoak (Nose Lake) following Mara River north then northeast to the ocean at Koatak (south of Kingaok)."*

**C6** *"... People usually camp around here all the way to Beechey Lake (Hanningayuk). And this area as well."*

C6 is describing a long travel route from Pingaknaktook (south of Kaomaogaktok), following Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) south, east to Hannigayok (Back River), northwest through Bathurst Inlet and west in Coronation Gulf to Kugluktoalok (Port Epworth).

**C8** *"I remember traveling through here (Kiligiktokmik area) by dogteam... When I was staying with Amilinik I traveled through here... I used to travel through here too... towards Kugluktuk (by snowmachine following the Killinik coast westward). I traveled by snowmachine towards Kugyoak (Perry River).*

*... I traveled from Cambridge Bay to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) using dogteam through here by the ocean (across the Kilingoyak isthmus and through Elu Inlet). Another area that I traveled through is from Kingaok through there (southwest towards Tahikyoak). I used to travel through here too (west side of Kiligiktokmik).... Another area is right through here (west along the coast to Kugluktoalok (Tree River)) and here (to Kimakton, north Hiukkittak)..."*

**C11** *"This is where we went hunting for caribou because there was caribou in the area (northwest shore of Kiligiktokmik). I travelled this area to Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak) in 1959 (route along north shore of Kilingoyak across mouth of Kiligiktokmik). It took nine days...*

*It is never the same location, around here (Nannitaak region) as well… This is where people would go to hunt from Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak). That is not the only spot to hunt caribou. There are other areas where you can hunt caribou during the year. There are always caribou in the area."*

***C11*** *"There is a store here that people used to go down to, that is where they met white people. This area is called Tikigakyok (Young Point)…"*

***C16a*** *"… I stayed around here with my parents, at Hanningayuk. I remember them being there… I never went away from Kingaok. When I was a young boy we used to travel to Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay), Hiukkittak… Kimakton (part of Hiukkittak) and Kingaok…"*

***C16a*** *"… We wintered there (at Beechey Lake) for two years and then we returned to Kingaok. This was around spring after we finished trapping during the winter with Komak(s). We were the only ones there because a plane came and picked them up to go to Cambridge Bay. There were only three of us left there that time, because the children went to school.*

*… We camped for nine nights when we walked from Beechey Lake to Kingaok. There were lots of mosquitoes. It was too hot so we would walk after it cooled down… It took a long time because of all the mosquitoes… We saw tuktuk calves and cows even grizzlies… Ducks, loons and geese would fly over us…"*

*We walked anywhere on this land. We walked from Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek) to Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay)…*

*We used to walk to Kingaok through here, and around here we used to see calves… My parents had no boat at the time. We walked from Kangihokyoak to go to Kingaok to visit. Around here (across from Kingaok) we would make a fire and someone from Kingaok would come across to pick us up.*

*They (my brothers) used to go to the store and I used to follow them… We would go shopping at Kingaok when the waters were calm, at the Hudson's Bay Company store. We paid with money and on credit…"*

***C17*** *"… In winter and summer we traveled to Fishing Creek (Aniakhiokvik)… past Kingaok and Kikiktakafalok (Rideout Island). Sometimes we went east of Kikiktakafalok to see if there were animals around, as far as Katimanak (junction of Hivogahik (Hood River) and James River)… It takes quite a while to travel through… We didn't travel much overland, but mostly along the coastline of Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound)…"*

***C19*** *"Inuit would travel from Cambridge Bay and further north, to the ocean. They went home to Kunayok (Ellice River) traveling on the ocean by Kikiktakyoak (Melbourne Island). They would go home to Kolgayok too because they trapped from*

*there, through Foggy Bay (near the mouth of Kolgayok).*

*If people were from here (Cambridge Bay) they traveled to Ohinggoyat (island in Elu Inlet) to the white people (trading post)… There used to be white people there so they would travel back and forth. When they needed supplies they would go to the white people.*

*Omingmaktok had white people later on because people from Kingaok moved there. When the snowmobiles were introduced they started going back and forth between those places. There was a retail store in the past, but now a Co-op is operating there. Kingaok people still travel back and forth to Omingmaktok now by snowmobiles, not with dogs anymore. They now use airplanes to travel from Cambridge Bay to Kingaok when people are sick."*

**C20a** *"…This is Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)… on top (south) of Kingaok. This is Hikinikgogiak (Kenyon Lake)… All those lakes are joined. When I was a child, I traveled through them all of them…"*

**C20a** *"They would travel anywhere around here on boats and hunt caribou (coastal region from Omingmaktok south to mouth of Hiukkittak).*

*Because it is Inuit's land, they always use it for hunting all over the land (large area which in the west follows the coast south from Buchan Bay to a point across from Kanuyak, and as far east as Kiplikiatok; large coastal area encompassing Hinikyoak (Banks Peninsula) northwest to Akiagokyoak (Detention Harbour)). They are always using it. We are always using this land (all of Kilingoyak)."*

**C21** *"… I traveled to Kingaok when I started traveling with my grandfather. We trapped along the ocean shoreline from Kingaok to over here, towards Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek)… From there we would return back to Kingaok. We also traveled to this area (Elliott Point near Kingaok to Kilogiktok (Western River)). This is where I learned to travel. We stayed at this place (Fishing Creek) for three summers; three years. We would go visit the white people (trading post at Kingaok) from there…*

*From Kingaok we went inland to Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) through this area (travel route heading southeast). Also from Kingaok (and Fishing Creek) we traveled to Hanningayuk and Koklok (south Beechey Lake)… From Kingaok we went to Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake)…"*

**C21** *"… Inuit traveled to those places during the spring and winter. I'm still using the old Inuit old travel routes today so I know their travel routes (Kingaok-Portage Bay-Hood River-Arctic Sound; Kingaok southeast to mouth of Kilokgiktok (Western River); Kingaok - south overland to Beechey Lake; Kingaok - southwest overland to Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) …*

*They never traveled far during the summer; they stayed around their camps… When*

*there was snow on the ground they would travel far…*

**C25** *"We used to travel along this river (Hanimok (Mara River)), through here during the winter (travel route from Kingaok to Nonatoklik (Nose Lake) and on to Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake). That is the main route of travel to take during the winter. They don't use this area (between Ayapakpaktokvik and Hanimok (Burnside and Mara Rivers) for traveling because there are too many high hills…*

*We traveled through here (Hanimok) and this place is called Katimanak (where the Mara and Burnside meet). From there (Kingaok) they have to leave the river (Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River)) and go around these cliffs (Emnangnatiit)… I never use that area because it's a really big bend (beginning of Ayapakpaktokvik). Part of the river doesn't freeze so I never used that area before… We would travel inside of the river (on the west side); the entire river is connected to Tahikyoak…"*

**C25** *"… Those lakes from Kingaok (south of Kingaok)… take a long time to cross. If we couldn't travel fast with skidoos it would take a long time. When we were hunting wolverine we used skidoos, me, Nanigoak and Avingana.*

*This lake (south arm of Kiligiktokmik) takes a long time to cross and this one too (southwest arm of Kiligiktokmik that leads to Ekalokhiokvik (Tahikafalok Lake))… I spent a day or a couple of days, making day trips (three places: south of Kingaok, northeast of Emnangnatiit and east of Hanimok (Mara River)) hunting wolverine. We used to travel through there from here (from Kingaok to the old trading post at Kilogiktok) using that lake (south arm of Kiligiktokmik)."*

**C25** *"When I started traveling alone (as an adult), I traveled… (from Kingaok south along Bathurst Inlet). All these places along the shore are hunting areas. I used to fish along these places long ago (Contwoyto, Kingalhoak) and also along this river (Kilogiktok (Western River))… When I started traveling those areas I would cross through here many times (Ekalokhiokvik), when I was hunting…"*

**C26** *"…In the spring we cross to the mainland or anywhere around here (from Cambridge Bay to Kilingoyak or Kugyoak areas)… In summer, we ago across to the mainland all along the coast here, right to Kunayok (Ellice River)… all the way down to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) and Hiukkittak…"*

**C29** *"These are the routes where Inuit used to travel (Bathurst Inlet north, east through Elu Inlet and across the peninsula, south and east following the coast to Kugyoak (Perry River)). Even today Inuit travel through here during the winter (Kugyoak and Kunayok (Ellice River) mouths and northwest Elu Inlet). They have traveled to all these places… There are some routes that are around here where they've traveled, even inland (between Kunayok and Kolgayok and west Kugyoak)…"*

**C30** *"... I went to Kingaok by boat when I was a child, (from Cambridge Bay). My father (Angulalik) would camp for a night when going there... He would camp at the islands or in bays... He must have anchored at a bay, maybe at this bay where it's deep. I was a child so I can't remember all those places... I didn't see Omingmaktok as a child, as my father never went there, only to Kingaok..."*

**C203** *"I've been to Omingmaktok lots, through this channel (Kongoayok in Melville Sound). When I was a kid, we used to always go to Ekalolialok (Island) and fish. I used to go across from Omingmaktok by dogteam. Lots of travelling, mostly through this area in the spring and summer. Right down to Bathurst (Kingaok). I have always gone through in the winter time; I have gone through here a couple of times in the winter (From Kongoayok in the north, through Buchan Bay down Bathurst Inlet to Kaogyok).*

*Yeah, near Banks Peninsula (Hinikyoak), they always say, "don't travel through here" (between Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula) and Koagyok (Goulburn Island), because, in the winter time it's not safe because of the currents, the ice is really thin through here.*

*This is always open right there; it's always open water in the winter (between Koagyok Goulburn Island) and Koagyok (Quadyuk Island))..."*

**C203**"*... In the fall they get caribou around Young Island (Kikiktagafalok), not too far from Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok). Along Burnside Bay (Kilogiktook), along the Burnside Inlet (north and south shores at the mouth of Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay) extending south along Bathurst Inlet to Kingaok), there are usually caribou there. You know you get caribou there in the fall. Bathurst caribou...*

*In the fall of 1983, I went down there by boat in September (east shore of Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay)). Sam and Susie Kapolak got their winter supply of caribou from there... At that time there was lots of fat on them, and I think they only got bulls at that time, but bulls had thick back fat on them."*

**C204** *" I go down here, this area (east Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula). Bear Creek Hill (east shore of Bathurst Inlet south of Tinney Hills to Bear Creek Hills). During the fall, when the bulls are going back south. This is where we go caribou hunting, during the fall (both shorelines of the narrow channel between Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula) and Koagyok (Goulburn Island)) (shore of Tinney Cove)."*

**C207** *"In the summer the best time to hunt caribou is usually on the islands in Bathurst Inlet (Rideout Island north and Kaogyok south). Somewhere around these islands right here (Kikiktakafalok) and up near these islands here near Hiukkittak (Koagyok north, south shore and mouth of Hiukkittak), Rideout Island*

*(Kikiktakafalok), from July to September.*

*It is good for bulls, mostly bulls though. Still get some cows. They get there early though around July. But later on it's mostly bulls. Some other places have more caribou. You get some caribou somewhere in there.*

*Around here (Tagionuak (Burnside Inlet), Kikiktagafalok (Young Islands)), and here (north shore of Portage Bay east to Banks Peninsula)… Some mainland caribou in the summer there. This (shoreline south of Kingaok from Elliot Point to Young Point) is a calving area… "*

**C207** *"When I was younger, I traveled here (from Kingaok following Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River) inland some 120 km). In winter I went up to the Mara River and up around Contwoyto (Tahikyoak) (central portion of Hanimok (Mara River)). And then I'd be travelling here and there and camped for weeks somewhere around there further (from Kingaok to Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay)) when I was about sixteen. Up to Nose Lake (Kingalhoak) and Pellatt Lake (Nonatoklik), but we didn't start going there until I was in my mid-20s.*

*Years before, when I was younger, used to go from Kingaok up to Portage Bay (Kangihokyoak) to Bay Chimo by dog team. Parry Bay and Kent Peninsula (Kilingoyak), right to Cambridge (Ekaluktutiak) (travel route from Kingaok to Melville Sound through Kongoakyok and travel route through Portage Bay to Baillie Bay; travel route from Kingaok to south end of Bathurst Lake).*

*This was when I was five or six. Yes, I used to go visit Cambridge and stop by Parry Bay. It used to be a three-day stop on the way to Cambridge. Took close to a week, probably, because we were stopping to hunt and fish. We used to hunt and look around."*

**C210** *"… Right about here (north shore of Portage Bay) or around here (western Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula)) are the best places for hunting caribou. People mostly go there in fall time…"*

**C212** *"In the winter I hunt caribou in Bathurst Inlet area (area surrounding lake north of Hanningayuk ) in the winter."*

## 3.3. Harvesting & Trapping

***C11*** *"People hunted and trapped all over the land."*

The harvesting activities of Inuit were tied to the cycles of animal movements, behaviour, and availability. Tuktuk (caribou) was the preferred prey for Nunamiut and for coastal Inuit when nattik (seals) were unavailable. Although seasonal harvesting areas could refer to any and all species, important harvesting areas inland were primarily for tuktuk and on the ocean for seals. The spring and fall migrations of tuktuk were times of wildlife abundance.

Inuit hunted omingmak (muskox) when tuktuk were not available, and for dog food. Small prey such as hikhik (ground squirrels) was hunted in conjunction with other activities and used as food when there was no fresh or cached meat available. For coastal Inuit, spring was an important time to hunt the large aggregations of migrating waterfowl. In the summer, they collected eggs and hunted moulting waterfowl.

Inuit fished primarily during the spring and fall, timed with caribou migration and spawning runs. Fishing was important to feed the dogteams. Due to the pulses of wildlife availability, a lot of effort was placed into drying and caching meat and fish so that it would be available during the winter season when animals were not available.

The maps of Inuit travel and gathering places (Figures 6-8) essentially are also maps of important harvesting areas. Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and its coastal river systems was an important harvesting region for Inuit because it was rich in wildlife resources, for caribou and large mammals, trapping furbearers and fishing.

### 3.3.1. Inokhok and Talo

The consultants talked about the importance of nadlok (lake and water narrows which funneled caribou on the landscape) for their gathering places because they were prime hunting areas. Nadlok were used when the land was not frozen, as tuktuk (caribou) took the easiest path instead of swimming across large lakes. However, nadlok were not needed when lakes were frozen, and Inuit needed to devise a means to hunt tuktuk at these times.

They built talo and inokhuit (more than one inokhok). A talo was a hunting blind which would hide a hunter. Talo were often constructed of rocks but could be as simple as a small hill; whatever was handy was used. Rows of inokhuit (stone piles) were built to funnel caribou towards the talo. Tuktuk thought these stone piles were people and avoided them. A series of inokhuit were placed in converging lines. A flag that moved in the wind could be placed on the inokhuit to aid in moving caribou towards the hunters.

Tuktuk were influenced by inokhuit even at a long distance, but the piles were not used alone. Women and children made noises behind the tuktuk to scare them towards the talo where the hunters in hiding killed them using their bows and arrows.

Talo and inokhok were found at traditional hunting spots, including at nadlok. They were mainly used for hunting during spring migration. Locations of inokhuit and talo indicate important harvesting areas for Inuit. These are areas that have a long period of use, hundreds and even thousands of years.

> **C5** *"… There are quite a few of these inokhok here, at the end of the lake; and here too (on the east and west shores of Tahikafalok, by Hiukkittak). They are found close to the caribou crossings and at the lake narrows… There are quite a few of them here too (mouth of Kolgayok (Tingmeak River)) and in this area (Naoyak (Parry Bay) on Kilingoyak) because these caribou keep crossing back and forth. Most of these small hills have talo."*

> **C23** *"During the summer when Inuit were going to make hunting blinds to use with their bows, they made inokhuit so that the caribou would be funneled towards the blinds. That is how we hunted caribou. These inokhuit that we built during the*

*summer were always higher than the rest of the ground so that the inokhok didn't get covered with snow.*

*If I were lost during the winter I would recognize the inokhok and know where I was. I would know that I was there last summer because my wintering area was close to there. When you are on the land and don't know where you are going, if you can recognize the land and where you traveled by in the past, you can find your way home."*

**C51 "***The people placed inokhok… at major hunting areas especially near the rivers and lakes. At places where they fished… they used rock inokhok (to mark the sites). Some people used these inokhok to point out the very spot that they had fished long ago.*

*They also marked major camping sites or tent sites built by old folks long ago, just like the one we got at home (at Nonatoklik). They used to use or make the biggest inokhok they could make on top of the highest hill around. When they came back home from far away after traveling they could go back to the same spot to go do their hunting and fishing again.*

*The inokhok rock formation is like a welcoming committee. Some of them look like they have open arms. The inokhok face the direction where you departed. They are erected if you will be absent from an area for a long time. You have said that you are going to come back to that same place so they greet you with open arms. They're like a welcoming committee for you and your family or for some other relative who you told where this area is…"*

### 3.3.2. Trapping

Trapping was an important activity for Inuit and part of many other winter harvesting activities. Inuit trapped and traded the pelts of many animals including caribou, white and red fox, arctic hares, ground squirrels, grizzly bears, wolverine, wolves and muskrat. However, the primary furbearer that was trapped was tigiganiak (Arctic or white fox). Wolves and wolverine were not important pelts for sale to the fur market until snowmachines were introduced and Inuit could hunt them effectively.

Money obtained from selling fox pelts allowed Inuit to buy items they could not obtain from the land such as kerosene, tea, sugar, tobacco, guns, ammunition and steel traps. Good trappers were seen as successful and wealthy by other Inuit. When pelt prices dropped, Inuit couldn't make enough money from trapping and times were difficult. The cyclic nature of fox populations also made it difficult for Inuit to have a consistent income only from trapping.

Trapping was a year-round activity. During the summer and fall Inuit prepared for trapping. They buried gut piles and dried meat, and used these areas for trapping in the winter. If they managed to kill tuktuk in the winter, they set their traps around the gut piles.

Much of the trapping for wolves, foxes and wolverine was concentrated along ocean shorelines and along river banks where the terrain was gentler and travel was easier. Inuit

trapped white fox in wetlands and along the coast, where foxes were most numerous. Inuit who lived near the treeline also set their traps in the boreal forest. Trapping and Inuit traplines are discussed in more detail in the fox report section.

## 3.4. Meetings with Dene

Even before they had seen a kablunak (white person) and were introduced to manufactured weapons and tools from the fur-traders, Inuit had traded such items with Dene. Although in the past the relationship between Inuit and some Dene was marked with confrontation, during the fur trade peaceful meetings were common. Dene came from the boreal forest onto the tundra in winter to trap white fox, and Inuit extended their traplines south to do the same. Sometimes they would spend the winter together. Visits were occasions for celebrations and for trading. Major items exchanged were dogs, harnesses, food, furs, and tools such as snow knives.

Only Nunamiut and Kiligiktokmiut talked of visits with Dene people. The elder consultants were children when these visits happened. Typically they met at the large Inuit winter camps, at Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake), Tahikpak (Lac de Gras), and Hannigayok (Back River), and wherever they encountered each other on the tundra while trapping or hunting. The furthest north that a meeting occurred was at Kugakyoak, east of Kugluktuk near the coast. Except for this occasion, mainland coastal Inuit did not recall seeing Dene when they were children.

> **C23** *"I've been told that Inuit traded their equipment or clothing with the Indians. When people were caribou hunting they would come across one another when walking. This was around Hannigayok, or south of it. When Inuit went south from Ahiak (near Kugyoak), they traveled to… Hannigayok. Sometimes they spent the spring around there on the coast but in the summer, they would go further inland.*
>
> *When the Indians and Inuit met one another they communicated using hand sign language. The Indians would dance their dances and then Inuit would do their dances; they shared their dances with each other. Inuit from around here didn't have matches at that time so they would trade for flint stones to use as fire starters. These small rocks that spark are called 'okhoyak'. The Indians would trade these during the summer. Some of the Indians had pity on Inuit and some had big hearts so they would give what Inuit needed.*
>
> *In the spring Inuit traveled north to the coast, back to their own lands after spending some time in the south. They returned home when the weather was warmer, around the month of April. The Indians returned back to where they usually spent the spring and summer, to the lakes that they knew."*

## 3.1.Graves

In general, consultants were reluctant to talk about death, although a few individuals shared about how deaths were handled in the past. Anywhere that Inuit lived and traveled, one can expect that people died and that their remains were left on the land. Since there were only a

few places where consultants marked locations of graves throughout the NTKP study area, maps are not provided.

**C7** *"… The gravesites get so pitiful because their graves are now empty. There are only boxes left. I know Alikamik is buried there (Nanitaak region, west Bathurst Inlet). Only his skull is left, no other bones because the grizzly bears are always eating (the dead people) and it's too bad."*

**C20a** *"That is where my Granny (Kitirut), our father's mom grave is. Yeah. Kitirut. She was called Kitirut, Nellie (at Kilikangualik; one of Chapman islands)."*

**C17** *"… There are some skeletons here from the olden days, at the point, or near the point (Elliott Point, at Kingaok). They've been there since the forties or the fifties. These are grave sites. People who died were put there.*

*There are grave sites at Elliott Point and there are some here (on the coast, southeast of Kingaok). There is one skeleton there right now. There is a grave at Fishing Creek, on top of the hill (near the mouth of Fishing Lake). He must have wanted to be buried there. He was buried there long ago. The grave sites at Fishing Creek belong to Ovilok, Robert's grandfather and Jessie Hagialok's father.*

*I don't know who is buried here, at Kingaok… There are old crosses there at the graveyard. It has been there since the 1930s or 1940s, when people started getting sick… There is some kind of monument here… at Bathurst Inlet, somewhere around here. There is a plaque there, up by the rocks. A white man put it there…"*

**C27** *"… A dead person would be wrapped in caribou skins facing north. That is how they buried their dead long ago. I've also seen this. They would wrap the person in caribou skins and place them on top of the ground. They buried their dead like that because the ground was always frozen so they just placed the dead on top of the ground. They considered this a burial.*

*… I remember where my mother was buried, right by a small point by a lake. Noayait was also buried there. There were four people buried there (Anialik area), my mother, Noayait, and Aivgak's mother.*

## 3.2. Special Resources

### 3.2.1. Wood

Wood was scarce above the treeline, but needed and very important. Inuit either lived near sources of wood or traveled long distances to obtain it. Wood was available as willows in productive riparian habitats, from spruce at the treeline and from driftwood in the rivers and at the coast. People gathered, backpacked and stored wood wherever they found it. It was the responsibility of the elders and children to gather wood in the summer and fall before snowfall.

All available wood was used. Long pieces of wood were formed into arrow shafts. Longer pieces of driftwood were fashioned into sleds. Willows were tied together with rope made of seal skin to form drying racks for meat and fish.

A major source of wood for western mainland coast people was the Coppermine River and the treeline. Nunamiut obtained wood from Napaktolik and Tahikaffaloknahik (Itchen Lake). Kiligiktokmiut relied mainly on shrubs for their source of wood.

> ***C16a*** *"We gathered wood from Hiukkittak for our wood stove; from Hiukkittak, Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay), and Hanningayuk …*
>
> *To make a fire Inuit used avalakiak (low growing plant like a willow) and eehoktin (also a small plant used for making fire)… Those are the only types (of plants) used for making campfires…"*

### 3.2.2. Carving Stone and Metal

Black soapstone called 'okohikhaat' was used to carve the large kudlik, and for making cooking pots. Inuit looked for this stone around riverbanks or the ocean shore. Stone for making oil lamps and pots was found at a variety of places

Ulu blades, arrowheads and knife blades were made from copper or silver. Copper had been abundant in the Coppermine River area in the past but during the consultant's lifetimes all readily available metal had been collected.

The major source of copper for Kiligiktokmiut was Kanuyak, which means copper. Copper was also obtained from Egloyoalik (Cockburn Islands).

> ***C5*** *"People in the old days used to go to that place (a coastal area north of Etipyak (Desbarats Inlet) to get material for making stone lamps or making pots, cooking pots."*
>
> ***C17*** *"… We collected carving stone by Kingaok. Whenever we went by there we always tried to get little pieces from there… Over here, on the north end of the island (on Koagyok, south of Razor Top Point)…*
>
> *Copper is found at Kanuyak. That is where copper is found, on that island. Kanuyak means copper…"*
>
> ***C30*** *"… I saw a small piece of copper along ago. Inuit would find copper for arrowheads long ago. There is some copper metal somewhere around Kanuyak (Kanuyak Island). Inuit would find small pieces of copper metal, but not very much."*
>
> ***C39*** *"We went to Egloyoalik (Cockburn Islands) to get carving stones and here…"*
>
> Three additional sources of carving stone were mapped: at Buchan Bay, two areas at Kilanaktokvik (near Omingmaktok) and northeast Ekalolialok (Ekalulia Island).

# 4. TUKTUK (CARIBOU)

Tuktuk (barren-ground caribou) were and continue to be the lifeblood of Kitikmiut. Without tuktuk, survival on the land was not possible. Tuktuk provided food, clothing, utensils, tools, and shelter. The life cycle of tuktuk was a major factor in where people travelled and where their seasonal camps were located, especially for Nunamiut.

Consultants did not distinguish among caribou herds as do western scientists. However, they did recognize different types of tuktuk. Island caribou were different from mainland (also called barrenland) caribou. These two types correspond to the Victoria Island herd, and mainland herds, respectively.

Using the names given to tuktuk by scientists, the NTKP consultants had experience with four herds: Bluenose-East herd, the Dolphin and Union herd, which Inuit call Victoria Island or Island caribou, Ahiak herd, and the Bathurst herd. There was some mention of Peary caribou but their high Arctic distribution was beyond the normal range of Inuit consultants.

Consultants did not separate Bathurst and Ahiak caribou although they recognized that some caribou calved at Kiligiktokmik and other caribou (Ahiak) calved in the Kunayok and Kugyoak areas. Typically they referred to "mainland caribou", "barrenground caribou" or "Bathurst caribou", and used the terms interchangeably. They used the term "Bathurst caribou" but not "Ahiak caribou".

The consultants discussed overlap between the herds. Overlap between Ahiak and Bathurst caribou was extensive. They over-wintered together and as a result migrated together. Island and mainland caribou frequently mixed in the fall, winter and spring.

We present the caribou data as was mapped by the consultants. However we recognize that the herd names are familiar to most people, Inuit and non-Inuit. Thus within the discussion we differentiate among the herds when possible.

## 4.1. Inuit Use of Tuktuk

> **C6** *"… When it was time for the caribou to arrive, caribou traveled all over this land, caribou were everywhere. Long ago Inuit hunted the caribou. There were still lots of caribou. They didn't seem to decrease in numbers back then…"*

Inuit hunted tuktuk for clothing and for meat during the spring migration (April and May), before it got hot and before insects became active. Most of the dry meat that would be consumed during the summer and following winter was made in the spring. Nunamiut were always traveling and hunting, except for the spring period, as it was the one time when tuktuk would come to them, to their camps on the migration routes.

Tuktuk generally arrived on the calving grounds in May and June but they could arrive as early as the end of April. Calving took place from late May to June; 'when the snow starts to melt', 'when the river ice is breaking up', 'as soon as there is less snow on the ground', and 'around late spring thaw, well after there is a lot of water, before it really thaws'.

Tuktuk either left the calving grounds immediately after giving birth, or waited until the calves were strong enough to travel. Some consultants thought departure took a long time, two weeks or more. Some tuktu nogait (calves) were born more helpless than others, and

they took longer to be ready to travel. Once the calves were strong enough the cows started heading south or towards the ocean. One consultant said tuktuk waited for spring waters to recede so that they could more easily cross the rivers.

In general, tuktuk were scarce during summer unless Inuit came upon a post-calving herd. Tuktuk were killed for meat during the summer only for immediate use because of the problem with spoilage and storage. Summer meat was also buried as bait for winter trapping. At this time tuktuk skins were thin and were used only for parka trim. When tuktuk were absent Inuit fished, ate hikhik (ground squirrels) and dry meat, and collected firewood, while waiting for tuktuk to return.

In late summer and fall Inuit gathered together to hunt and trap. They hunted tuktuk at traditional caribou crossings, particularly at the lake narrows (nadlok). If Inuit were in a place that had caribou they might remain there for an extended period, making dry meat. If it was an especially good place they could remain there for the winter.

Tuktuk were hunted for their skins in the fall, for clothing, sleeping robes, kayait and tents, when the fur was thick. Prior to the rutting season pungnik (bull caribou) were hunted for their fat to be used in the kudlik (stone stove) for heat and light. Tuktuk meat taken during the fall was either dried or cached with rocks and buried. This meat would provide the food for the winter.

Although Bathurst caribou wintered primarily in the trees, outside the range of Inuit, some tuktuk from all the herds wintered inland, although their distribution was, in general, unpredictable and sporadic. Areas such as Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Kugyoak (Perry River), Kunayok (Ellice River) and Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula) had a greater probability of having caribou during winter.

## 4.2. Important Habitats

Important habitats for tuktuk included nadlok, wetlands, eskers and other high land features which served as heat and insect relief areas. Nadlok are the water narrows where tuktuk crossed during the ice-free season. They were particularly important to tuktuk and as a result were important living and hunting locations for Inuit.

### 4.2.1. Nadlok

> **C22** *"Those lake narrows are used by caribou. The wildlife knows about the lake narrows (nadlok), the grizzlies and muskox know the narrows as they swim across. There are lots of campsites in that area. When the caribou are going through there, Inuit hunted them using bows."*

Nadlok were special places and could not sullied, so tuktuk were killed downstream of the crossings. Tuktuk were butchered away from where they were killed and camps were located adjacent to, but not on the nadlok.

During summer and fall Ocean Inuit and Nunamiut hunted caribou at nadlok using kayait. These kayait were long and thin, with a willow frame covered with caribou or seal hides. They were unsteady craft and required a skilled operator. When a large herd moved through during the summer and fall, there could be many caribou crossing. At these times Inuit were selective, killing those bulls with the most fat or the ones with the best pelts.

Important nadlok for Nunamiut were found at many places including much of Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Nalokvik at Hivogakhik Tahik (Fry Inlet), Napaktolik, Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake), Aallik (Concession Lake) and Lac de Gras.

Nadlok were important hunting areas also on the ocean. The narrows at Rideout Island was a major hunting location for Kiligiktokmiut, as were all the major nadlok in Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and narrows within major river systems such as Hiukkittak, Kilokgiktok (Western River) and Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River).

**C22** *"… The caribou first arrive at Tahikyoak from Kingaok area around July 12 to 15. There are no bulls at this time. When August is ending the bulls start to arrive. By September there are no cows only bulls. There are lots of bulls, all you can see is bulls. That was when Inuit harvested caribou for clothing and sleeping mats…*

*Inuit used to have guns back then that didn't have any shell casings (muskets)… They made their own shells when they ran out of bought ammunition. They also hunted using bows and arrows at the lake narrows.*

*They used kayait when there were lots of caribou arriving for the first time. They never shot many when the caribou first arrived, only later after the caribou settled in the area. They used bows and spears from their kayak. They hunted these caribou for their meat and collected skins to be made into clothing. Only when the caribou hair was just right did they harvest the caribou for their clothing. They used their kayait and speared the swimming caribou…*

*Almost all the lake narrows have kayait drying and storage racks. The campsites have lots of caribou antlers and meat burying sites. These were used all the time back then. Now there are lots of caribou because there are no more inlanders. Few Inuit trim the caribou herds now like the wolves presently do, except for Bobby Algona and other Inuit from Kingaok. Also the caribou still go down to the Indian territory. There are not very many people now and the caribou are increasing in herd size."*

**C51** *"Spring migration routes are still more (a number of migration lines heading northeast across Tahikyoak at a number of crossing locations.). Like I say again, these crossings, funneling the areas or something like that (Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach at Beechey Lake)). Late spring and fall crossings. And narrow. Also they tend to funnel around this way, east side of Beechey Lake. Any large lake, sort of a wide lake they funnel around, but I'm sure they use crossings like this too (Kongok on Beechey Lake). It would be a crossing (nadlok one-km east of Kongok).*

*These should be crossings also (Fidler Lake at Hanimok (Back River) and between Fidler Lake and Regan Lake). Any large lake like this one here, they'd go around. Okay, spring crossings. For late spring, they funnel around here, get around, funneling around south end of lakes. I've heard stories of traditional hunting grounds in this area; around Beechey Lake or the whole map area. There are some campsites there…"*

### 4.2.2. Wetlands

Wetlands are the habitat class that consultants reported as most important for tuktuk for grazing. Tuktuk got fat from eating the plants in the wetlands. Wetlands were a source of water for caribou during hot summer periods. Cows choose areas near wetlands for calving, and the wetlands subsequently provided a source of food for their calves.

> **C48** *"The caribou like the wetlands because of the plants that they eat there. That is why the caribou start to get fat right away after the plants get ripe. The caribou even eat the mushrooms. I saw a caribou eat another's antler tip when they were resting long ago."*

> **C50** *"Flat grassy areas filled with water are called 'natingnak'. Areas with lots of rocks are called 'kigok'. Caribou like to stay in the wetlands because they eat the grass there…"*

### 4.2.3. Heat and Insect Relief – Ocean Coast, Cliffs, Eskers and Hills

Heat and biting insects during summer made life difficult for tuktuk and the availability of water and high points of land were critical at this time. When there was little rain and the shallow tundra lakes dried up, tuktuk moved extensively, taking advantage of the wind relief and easy walking provided by eskers. They used lakes to cool off in hot summers, and hid in the shade provided by hills, cliffs and eskers.

> **C23** *"Where there are lots of willows and grass there are lots of mosquitoes and they can drive you crazy during the summer. When you hunt caribou during the summer there are lots of mosquitoes landing on them and wanting to suck blood. When the large caribou herds start to arrive some of the caribou run, trying to avoid the mosquitoes and find a windy area. That is why the caribou get skinny, because they are not grazing but just standing or running from mosquitoes or from the heat."*

#### 4.2.3.1. Coast and Islands

The ocean shoreline and islands provided tuktuk much needed relief from biting flies and heat.

> **C19** *"Aoulativikyoak (Whitebear Point) has been used for hunting caribou during the summer, even by boat… The caribou went to that point during the summer when it was hot out. They went to the coast when there was still ice on the shore. That's when there were mosquitoes. The caribou would go to the point to be away from the mosquitoes and also to keep cool…"*

> **C27** *"In those areas by the ice near the coast there will always be caribou in summer. When people camped on the coast, they would be away from mosquitoes and they would also keep cool. The caribou also went to these areas when the sun was really hot. That is where the people got caribou from and also made dry meat. They call these sites where the ice did not melt during the summer 'nuulak'. That is where*

*Inuit hunted the caribou."*

**C29** *"… There are bug free places around the ocean shores (east and north of Omingmaktok and on Hingikyoak or Banks Peninsula)…"*

#### 4.2.3.2. Cliffs, Eskers and Hills

Hills and cliffs provided tuktuk with windy areas to escape heat and insects. However, to the detriment of tuktuk, akhak (grizzly bears) walked the cliff ridges, in order to hunt tuktuk. Cliffs could also be a problem for tuktuk if they were too steep. Places where snow or ice persisted all summer were important escape habitats.

Tuktuk liked to walk on eskers but so did their predators. As a result, tuktuk made detours around the amagok (wolf), tigiganiak (white fox) and kayuktok (red fox) dens. Caribou were found on the eskers in winter because there was less snow there, and foraging for plants underneath the snow was easier.

**C3** *"…The caribou stay around the hill snow banks during the summer to keep cool when it gets really hot and when there are lots of mosquitoes….*

*When the caribou get into a swarm of mosquitoes they run to get away from them, trying to catch a breeze. They also stay around the tops of hills facing into the wind. They go to snow banks on the sides of hills that have persisted when it gets too hot out."*

**C6** *"We gathered together hunting caribou where there were lots of cliffs inland. The caribou find shade in and urinate in the shadow of the cliffs. These areas would get very stinky when there were lots of caribou cooling off in the shade. Caribou keep using the same areas for urinating causing these areas to get really smelly."*

**C25** *"… The caribou stay under these small cliffs to keep cool from the sun. The bears try and catch the scent of animals under the cliffs by walking on top. I got a grizzly bear that had jumped onto a caribou that had found shade under a cliff. That caribou was just starting to die when I got it…"*

**C25** *"…The caribou and muskox use the eskers sometimes. The caribou sometimes travel using the eskers... The wolves and foxes den at these eskers so the caribou make a wide circle around these dens…"*

**C51** *"Eskers are important for wolves. Eskers are used as denning areas and are major caribou migrations routes during the summer time. The wolves often work these migration routes in the summer time for food."*

## 4.3. Island Caribou

Island caribou were smaller than mainland caribou but larger than most Peary caribou. They had the characteristic pelt colour and patterns of Peary caribou but were slightly darker. These tuktuk migrated across the sea ice to winter on the mainland and returned to Killinik (Victoria Island) for calving, summer, and the rut.

The numbers of Island caribou were on the increase and their distribution was expanding. Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula) and Elu Inlet area did not have tuktuk or omingmak (muskox) in the past. During the time of the NTKP interviews (mid-1990s) consultants said that numbers of Island caribou were increasing and that their distribution was expanding.

> ***C16a*** *"… When we first started staying here (west edge of Elu Inlet, Kilingoyak) there were no caribou around…. Back then we used to go hunt caribou around here (on the mainland south of Melville Sound)… When we and Tighak(s) used to stay around there, there were no caribou… At that time there were only white foxes…*
>
> *We used to hunt caribou by boat and we used the ice cracks to cut across. We used ice cracks to cross (Melville Sound) when we really wanted caribou meat. During the spring we used a kayak to hunt caribou. There was nothing at Kilingoyak so we had to go to the mainland…"*
>
> ***C48*** *"… I remember there used to be none along the Island (Killinik). When I was young there was none. There was only a few caribou; it was harder to hunt caribou down there. There were only a few caribou on the Island and they'd come to our land once in a while. Every spring, what they call 'aatikton', would come down to the ocean. They probably came from the wooded areas, from far.*
>
> *A long time ago, people would travel to the Island and there was no caribou. The caribou would not come across… I'm getting old now and the caribou are showing again. My father in-law used to tell me, there used to be a lot of caribou on the island and they would hunt with a bow and arrow. They didn't have rifles then, when I was born, when I was a child."*

The increasing numbers and distribution of caribou was accompanied by more predators such as akhak (grizzly bears), amagok (wolves) and kalvik (wolverine), all of which were rarer in the past during the consultants' lifetimes. The consultants remembered stories from their grandparents that spoke of a greater abundance.

> ***C43.*** *"The distribution of wolverine has not changed much but they seem to be getting more at Victoria Island because Island caribou are migrating north. They follow the caribou.*
>
> *Those Island caribou migrate south. In the spring they go back down there north to Victoria Island and the wolves and wolverine follow them. Long ago there used to be hardly any wolves at Victoria Island where I used to live (Kikiktanayok area). Only at certain times would you see wolves down there but there were no caribou and no wolverine. Now they are getting caribou, wolverine and wolves down there."*

### 4.3.1. Migration

Island caribou spent the winter on the mainland and migrated back to Killinik (Victoria Island) in spring where they calved and spent the summer. They came back to the land of the Kiligiktokmiut in the fall, once the ice had formed in Dease Strait and they could cross easily.

Once on the mainland, Island caribou frequently mixed with the mainland caribou. In the fall Island caribou mixed with Ahiak caribou that were migrating south to the treeline.

The NTKP has little information on Island caribou calving areas on Killinik (Victoria Island) and more information on when these tuktuk were on the mainland. Calving areas were said to occur north of Kanikyoak (Prince Albert Sound) and near Cambridge Bay, both inland and on the coast.

***C7*** *"The caribou migrate or travel anywhere because they walk by just about anywhere. All that area (Hannigayok (Back River)) always has caribou."*

C7 mapped two migration corridors: one that followed the south coast of Killinik and one that followed the coast from Kugyoak (Perry River) up Etibliakyok (the isthmus) to the north coast of Kent Peninsula (Kilingoyak). The answer relates to potentially two herds. The migration corridors are of the Island herd and may also include the Ahiak herd on the mainland. Hannigayok is in the summer range of the Ahiak herd.

***C11.*** *"… There, down there, from Victoria Island, the caribou from this island would come here (around Akinngak (Koignuk River)) … That is how it goes. The caribou from Victoria Island would go down to the Kalgilik area, to the mainland."*

***C11.*** *"This is Kalgilik, where the caribou from Victoria Island would go, they are heading down there right now (fall time). To Kalgilik, and here to Bay Chimo as well…*

*It is hard to mark down exactly where the caribou go because they do not always walk to one area. They would go to Bay Chimo, down here to Kalgilik, and to Tahikafalok. They would scatter around that area. They would go in the Kalgilik area…"*

***C34.*** *"The caribou travel heading east from south of Kugyoak and around here (Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula)). The caribou seems to be one when they are heading north. In the spring and fall they start to cross Dease Strait heading back to Victoria Island…"*

***C212.*** *"Tahikafalok. Cows are there, in the fall… The bull caribou, right now (fall time), are usually on the cliffs. These are the white caribou, the Island caribou."*

***C215*** *"Around here (southeast of Omingmaktok) I've seen Island caribou, here in Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok). We would travel to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) in April from here, and we'd see them all the time here. This was in April.*

*That's Koagyok. Yeah, the island caribou are always coming around here… The island caribou have come to this area (point inland south of Hiukkitak)…"*

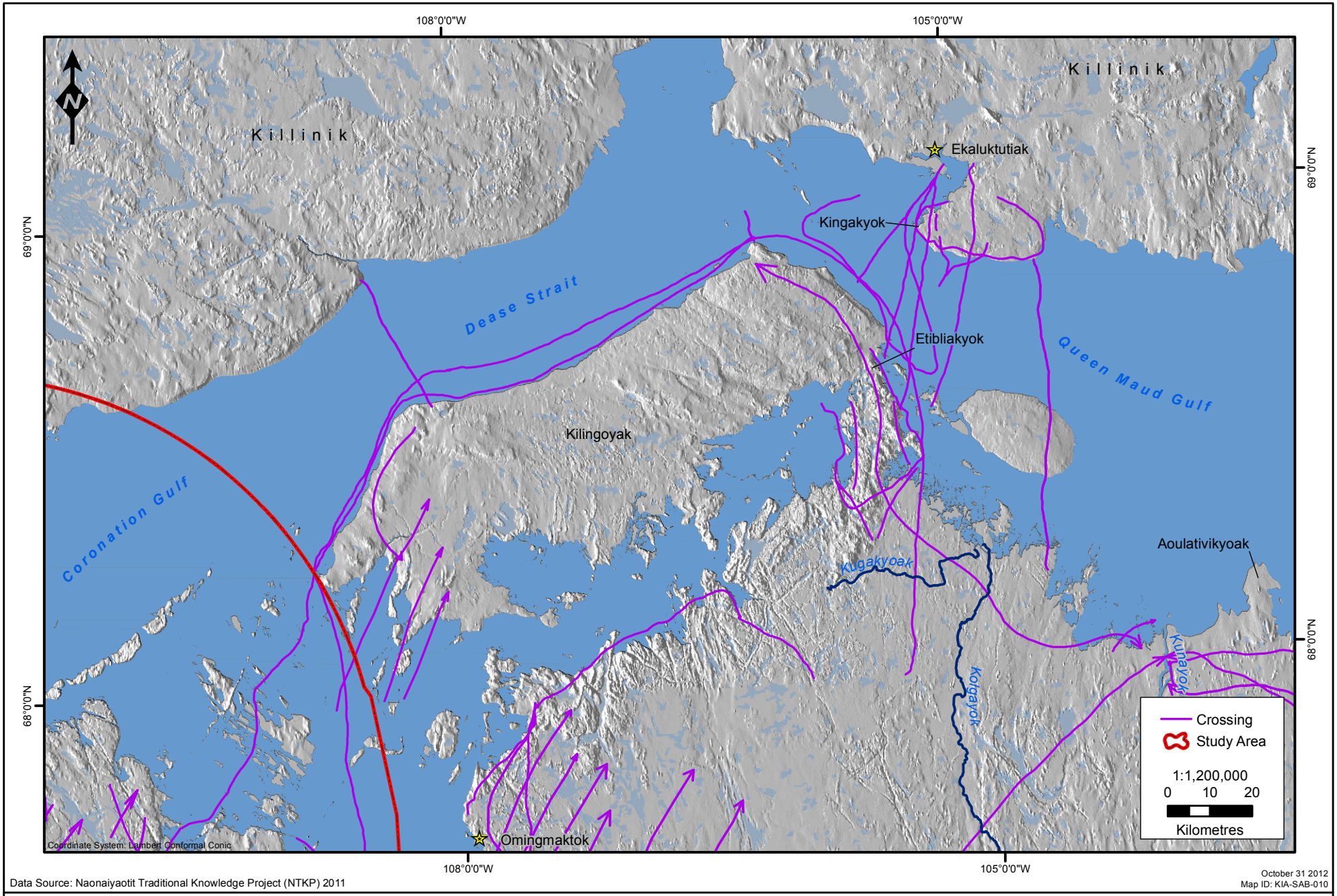
### 4.3.2. Crossing Locations

Once the ice formed in late November and December, Island caribou crossed over to the mainland where they over-wintered. The most important crossing area was at the west end of the Queen Maud Gulf at Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus) although there were also crossing locations across Dease Strait (Figure 9).

> **C19** *"That point (Aoulativikyoak (Whitebear Point)) is very shallow so the ice melts quickly… There are lots of caribou tracks during the summer because wildlife swim at that location. Sometimes Inuit would see the caribou there when there was hardly any water on the land. In the summer there are caribou tracks and they also swim there. Inuit would see caribou there during the summer."*
>
> **C26** *"Victoria Island caribou … come through Cambridge Bay area down to Kingakyok (to Cape Colborne across Dease Strait); they cut across to the mainland (to Kilingoyak, down the Etibliakyok portage and follow the coast east) down to Ellice River (Kunayok)."*
>
> *C26 "….In the fall we go as far as Kunayok (Ellice River), the same thing as summer. This is where we used to get our caribou from, across the inlet on the mainland because there are hardly any caribou here (near Cambridge Bay) unless it freezes up a bit. Then the caribou start to come to Victoria Island. By fall, all the caribou are usually way over here (south on Kunayok). That is how far we have to travel to. Once in a while you spot them around this area, along the coast on the mainland toward Ellice and Perry Rivers.*
>
> *In winter, the caribou mostly cross to the mainland anywhere along here (west Queen Maud Gulf)… In the winter I mostly travel around the mainland. All this area always has caribou in the winter time, from Cambridge Bay to here (from Kilingoyak to Kunayok)."*
>
> **C48** *"My parents and the people from the west around Nagyoktok (Richardson Islands) used to hunt caribou with bow and arrow when the caribou were headed inland before freeze up. They would gather at Nagyoktok in snow houses. They'd look for a path along the shore. It was difficult to travel far. They'd catch a lot of caribou without rifles by Nagyoktok and the surrounding area."*

### 4.3.3. Winter

In the late 1940s caribou had wintered in some numbers on Killinik (Victoria Island). However, in general, caribou were rare there during winter. When present during winter, tuktuk were mostly found near Cambridge Bay.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 31 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-010

# Figure 9. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Island Caribou Migration Corridors and Crossing Locations

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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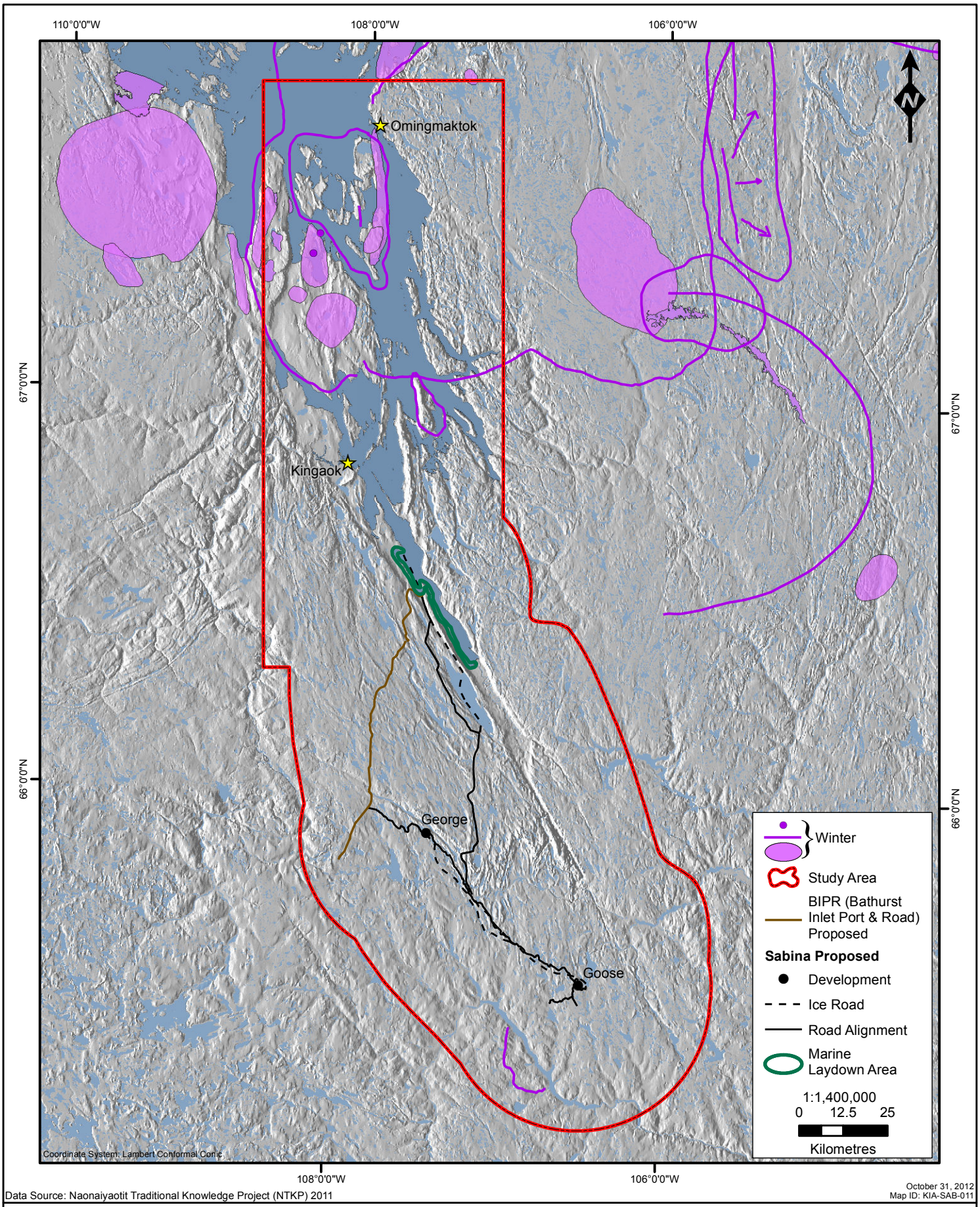
Island caribou wintered on the mainland because of better forage. They mixed with Ahiak caribou at this time. The majority were found in the Kugyoak and Kunayok areas (Perry and Ellice Rivers, Queen Maud Gulf). Other wintering areas were near Omingmaktok, Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus), Naoyak (Parry Bay), Katimanak (where Hivogahik (Hood River) and James River meet), and between Bathurst Inlet (Kiligiktokmik) and Ellice River. These areas were rocky with less snow and caribou could graze there.

A number of wintering areas for Island and Ahiak caribou were mapped in northern Bathurst Inlet (Figure 10). Hiukkittak also was an important wintering location. However, the majority of Island and Ahiak caribou in winter were found further east, in the Kugyoak and Kunayok areas (Perry and Ellice Rivers, Queen Maud Bird Sanctuary).

> ***C4Oming*** *"Now there are caribou that are wintering around Omingmaktok and Kunayok. In some years the caribou further north migrate to these areas in the fall."*
>
> ***C5*** *"There are lots of caribou around when they winter here (between Kunayok and Kolgayok). One time during the winter I saw lots of caribou around there. It was when I was trapping, maybe 1946 or 1947. There are some caribou during the winter now but not that many, but a few, even around this rough area… Even this area (Kolgayok headwaters) has caribou sometimes and in some years there are no caribou."*
>
> ***C11.*** *"… This is Kapihiliktok (Hope Bay) here… There are always caribou there during the winter, it's rough terrain...*
>
> *The Island caribou would winter close to Bay Chimo, around that area. There are a lot of caribou in this area, we used to hunt there. The Island caribou as well as the mainland caribou; they'd be in this area."*
>
> ***C11*** *"This area here is called Kanuyak. Caribou would cross to these islands. There are always caribou in these areas, during the winter... They would hunt for caribou along the shore. The caribou would go along here."*
>
> ***C11*** *"Caribou would winter around the lakes (three lakes on Banks Peninsula: Keeliakyuk, Akullialuk and Kangilialok). I remember this area where caribou would winter, this one too, there are always caribou in the area (Nannitaak region)."*
>
> ***C19*** *"There are caribou that winter around here (Kugyoak) and Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula)… These Island caribou mix with the mainland caribou that are from around Ahiak (west of Kugyoak)… The caribou are always staying close to Omingmaktok and Kilingoyak during the winter."*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 31, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-011

# Figure 10. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Tuktuk (Caribou) Winter Distribution

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C29** *"…. During the winter some caribou are in groups of 100 or more and some are in smaller groups of less than 100. Over here (Kent Peninsula and Perry and Ellice Rivers) is where I usually hunt caribou. There are always lots of caribou, near Kunayok (Ellice River) and around the top of (north of) Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus), and parts of this area (along the coast). Further north of Omingmaktok and near Naoyak (Parry Bay) and Katimanak by the bay (Tagionoak) (have caribou)…"*

## 4.4. Mainland Caribou (Bathurst & Ahiak Herds)

The Ahiak herd was recognized as separate from the Bathurst herd by biologists because these caribou did not calve in the same places as did Bathurst caribou. The name Ahiak was taken from their calving grounds, the Ahiak region west of Perry River (Kugyoak).

The Bathurst caribou herd was named for Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet), the area that the herd traditionally calved in. They have calved both west and east of Kiligiktokmik. Their vast post-calving and summer range is the barrens of the west Kitikmeot. They typically winter in the boreal forest although their winter range is variable, from southeast of Emakyoak (Great Bear Lake) towards northeast Great Slave Lake.

Consultants did not separate Bathurst and Ahiak caribou although they recognized that some tuktuk calved at Bathurst Inlet and other tuktuk calved in the Kunayok and Kugyoak areas. They did not use the term "Ahiak herd" but typically referred to mainland caribou or Bathurst caribou, and they used the two terms interchangeably.

Island and mainland caribou mixed in the fall, winter and spring. Ahiak caribou calving grounds overlapped with the Bathurst herd, and their winter ranges overlapped with those of the Beverly, Bathurst, and Victoria Island herds.

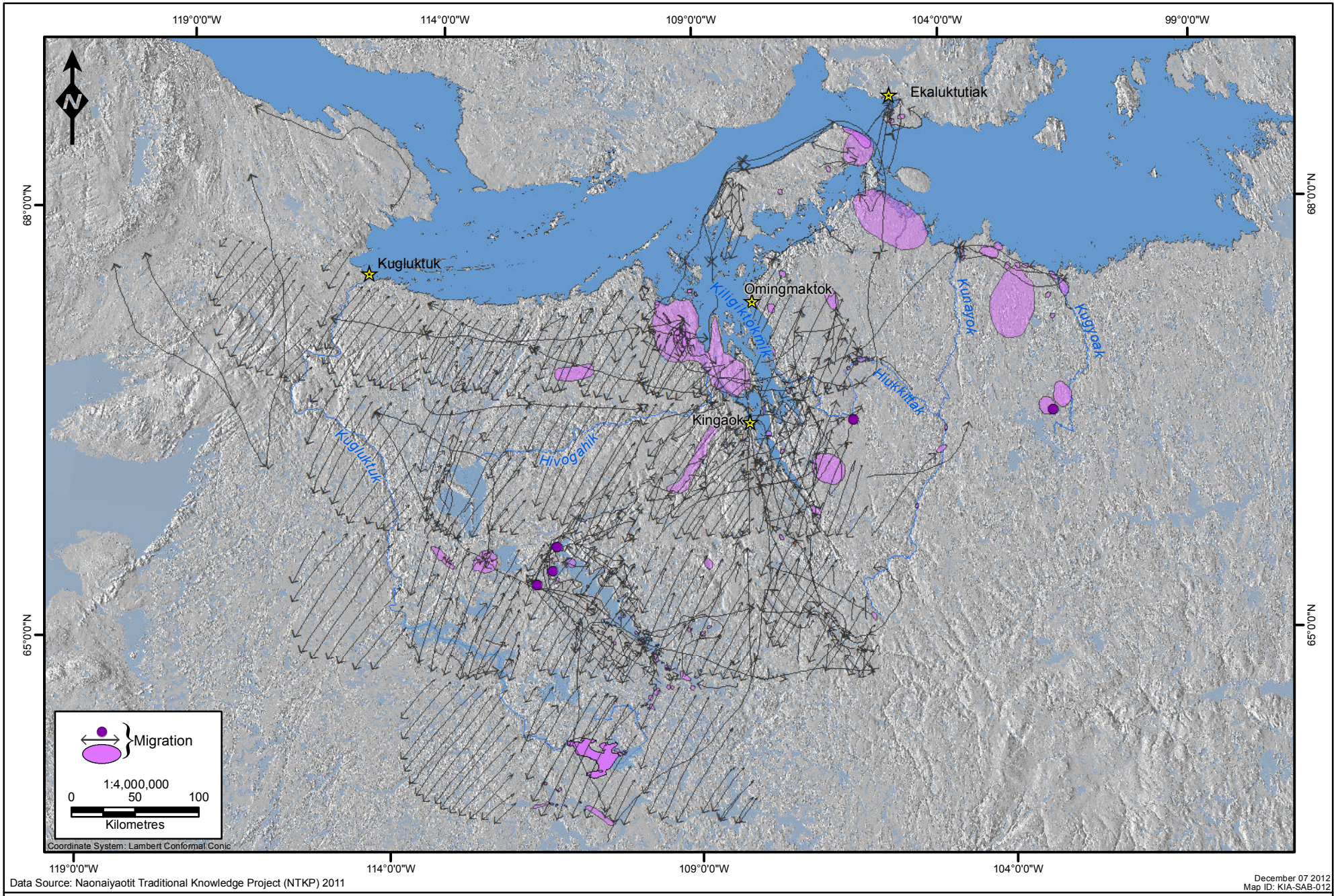
Nunamiut encountered mainland tuktuk typically during spring and fall migrations, although there were exceptions. Kiligiktokmiut were in proximity to mainland caribou in spring, summer and fall. Nunamiut and Kiligiktokmiut in some areas had access to tuktuk all year.

### 4.4.1. Spring Migration

The typical spring and fall migration routes for mainland caribou were a general north-east and south-west migration (Figure 11). Once caribou reached Bathurst Inlet (Kiligiktokmik) their migration routes split up both sides of the Inlet, west to Hivogahik (Hood River) and to the coast. The route along the east side of Kiligiktokmik followed the inlet north to the mouth of Hiukkittak, northeast to the mouth of Kunayok (Ellice River) and east to the mouth of Kugyoak (Perry River). All of Bathurst Inlet, including the proposed Sabina development is used by migratory caribou (Figure 12), because of the proximity of the calving grounds.

#### 4.4.1.1. Bathurst and Ahiak Herds

The distribution and movements of Bathurst caribou changed frequently over time. In particular, spring migratory routes changed often. Sometimes caribou went through Kingaok but other times they were further east or west. One consultant said that caribou regularly came through Kingaok in the spring but had not done so for about a decade, because of changes in calving areas.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-012

# Figure 11. Inuit Traditional Knowledge – Tuktuk (Caribou) Spring and Fall Migration in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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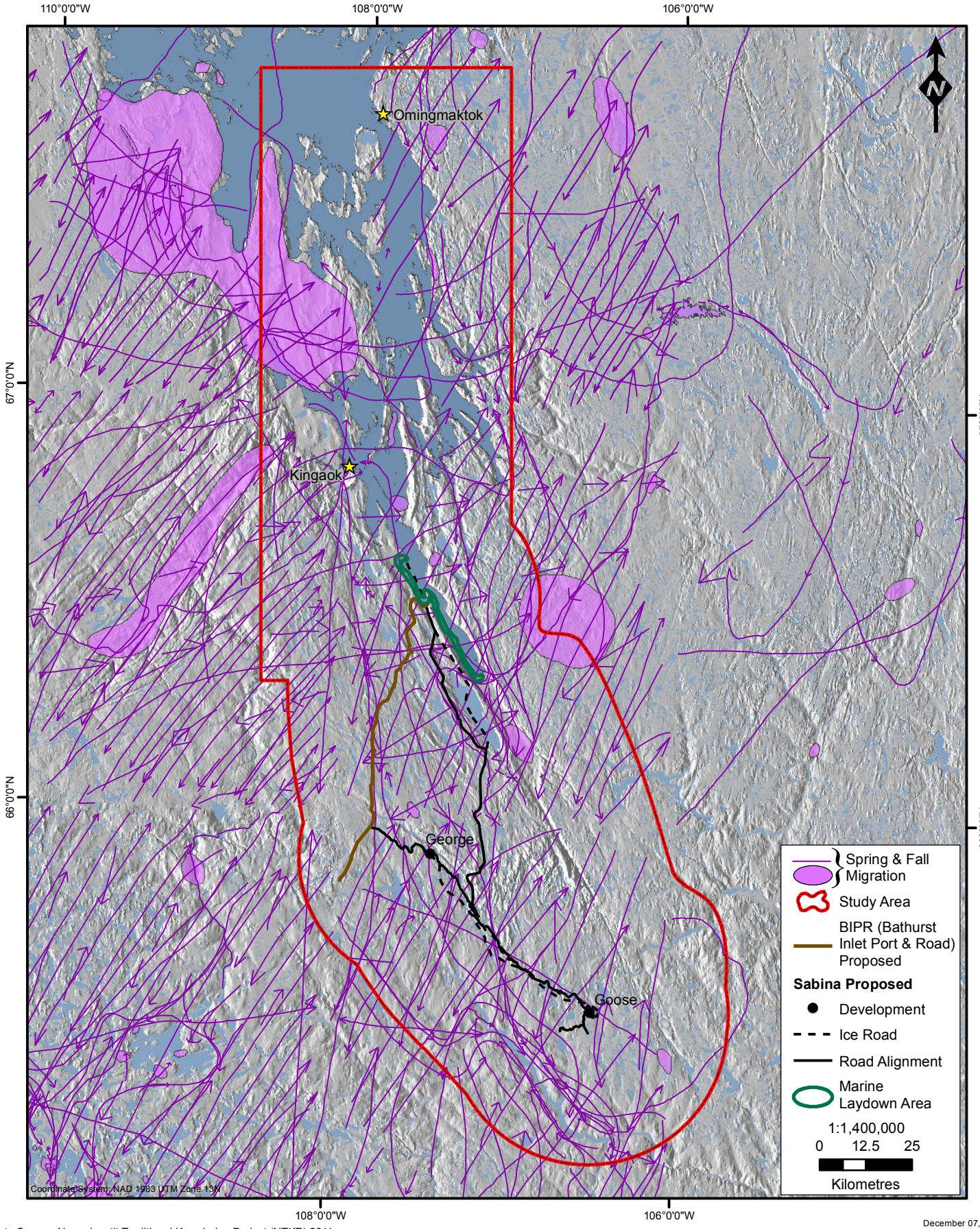



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-013

# Figure 12. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Tuktuk (Caribou) Spring and Fall Migration

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C5** *"Sometimes the caribou go right through Kingaok but sometimes they go a little further this way (south around the end of Kiligiktokmik to the east side of Kiligiktokmik)… They don't always use the same route…"*

**C5** *"The caribou travel through this area after they have traveled north for a while, through these narrows (Katimanak, west Bathurst Inlet across to the east side of the inlet)…"*

**C11** *"There would be caribou along the shoreline in this area during the spring. There is always caribou along the shoreline during the spring. There is always caribou anywhere along here (western Bathurst Inlet). There are always caribou along this area in the spring."*

**C17** *"…We used to see the Bathurst caribou both before and after they had their calves. They came right through Kingaok but now they don't. I don't know why…*

*We hardly see caribou around the houses (at Kingaok) anymore. For ten years, maybe more or maybe less, caribou haven't been coming around. Long ago we used to have thousands and thousands right around the houses. From late April to May we used to see lots of caribou but now we hardly see any…"*

**C17** *"The caribou calve mostly at Tinney Hills. I think they still go there but they take a different route now… When we first came to Kingaok twenty-four years ago, there were lots of caribou calving here back then. We hardly see anything like that anymore…*

*I don't know when they stopped calving near Kingaok. Maybe it was when people started surveying and when the helicopters started flying around."*

**C21** *"… Where I used to live, as a young man there would be so many caribou migrating (between Kingaok and Koklok on Beechey Lake). Some of the land would have no caribou. The caribou are migrating and that is why there are no caribou sometimes. Maybe you can see only one, but never large herds."*

**C25** *"… There are always lots of caribou migrating through here, where we call Hannigayok (Back River). The caribou stop because of this river. That is why there are always lots of wolves there. Once the river breaks up in the spring, caribou are found on both sides of the river. I think that is the reason why wolves stay around there.*

*Sometimes the caribou stop at Hanningayuk (Beechey lake) when they are having their calves… I've heard that sometimes there would be many wolves around and they sometimes reach the houses. All this land is full of wolves. In the spring, when the caribou are having their calves, they sometimes have to stop because that river (Back River) is very strong…"*

**C29** *"Caribou travel by Tahialok (on Kilingoyak), Kunayok and Kugyoak … and also on*

*the mainland east of Ekalivik (Footprint River). They use that area and there are always caribou around there. All that area always has caribou."*

**C203** *"…They were just walking, just a walk and then they maybe only broke into a trot and then that was it. From what I remember, it was like they must have been a good three thousand animals in the herd that was passing through, because it was like a long line. May, I think it was in May, probably in May. I remember our house was over here on this side. See this herd of caribou cutting across, they were just cutting across like this. Coming in that direction eh, they were going in this direction, 1971 maybe, last time I saw a big herd like that was in 1971 (crossing the sea ice from Omingmaktok to Ekalolialok). They were all cows and calves. I saw cows and calves going, and that herd I saw this morning was basically cows and yearlings."*

**C203** *"I remember my brother Jimmy when he was a young man maybe about twenty. He remembers being at Arctic Sound. Right on the east side of Arctic Sound along that east shore, and he said that he literally saw thousands of caribou just migrating. That was in the early 1960s or mid 1960s.*

*He said there was lots of caribou; he came back with a sled load of caribou in the springtime. He said it was like thousands everywhere. It is nice and green in here in the summer around the Hood River area. Hood River, James River right up to about Daniel Moore Bay (Kangihoakyok), that whole place is really lush. Nice and green around the Banks Peninsula (Hinikyoak). It is really nice in there in the summer time. Always see caribou all along in here, lots of caribou. I know there is always lots of caribou here (all of Banks Peninsula and large area to the north)."*

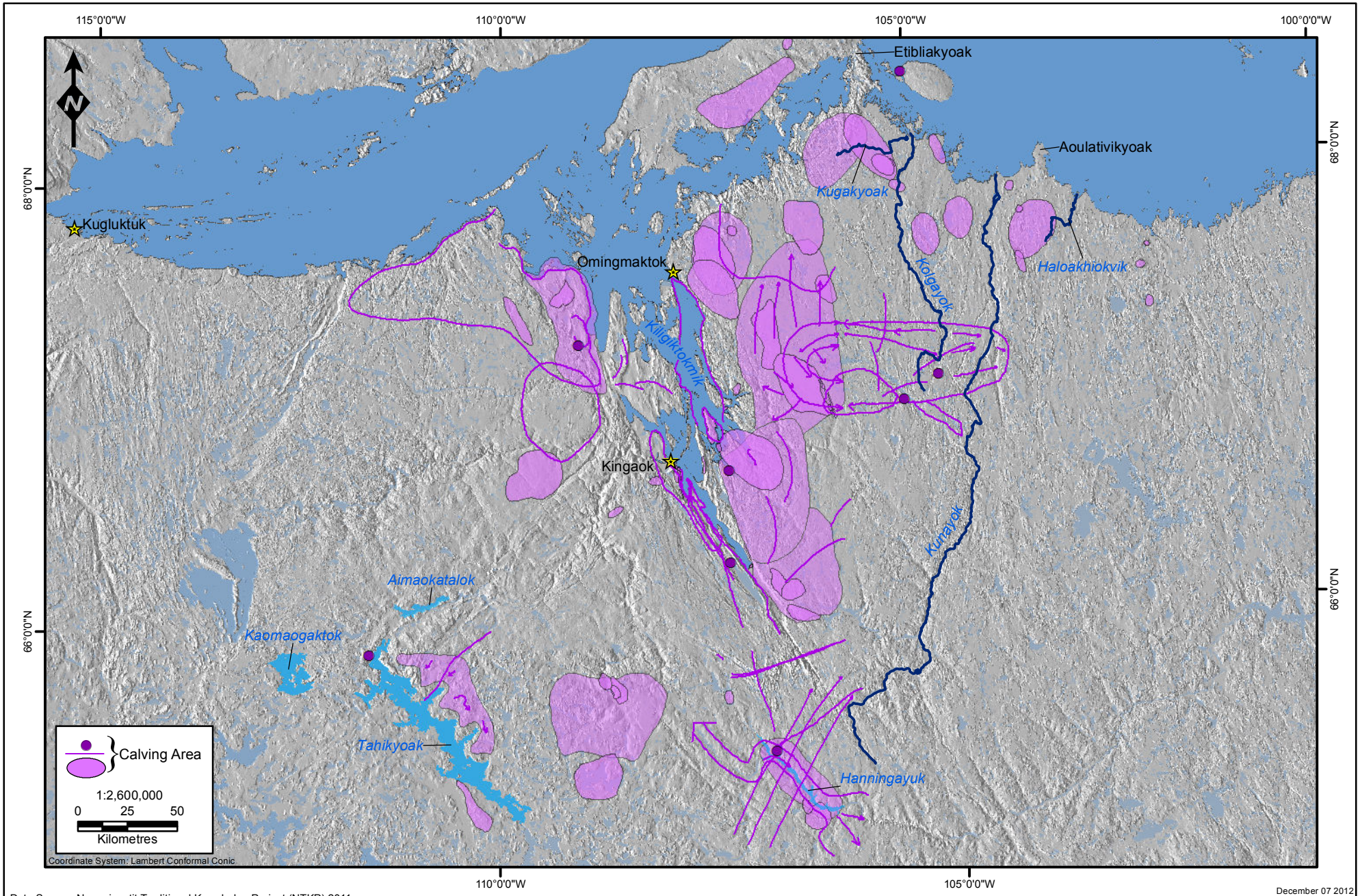
**C210** *"In March there were lots of caribou going across that way (crossing between Ekalolialok and Kanuyak). Lots of caribou tracks in March, barrenland caribou moving back north."*

### 4.4.2. Calving

Consultants described Bathurst herd calving areas at locations both inland and near the ocean (Figure 13). Inland calving areas included north and south of Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), the shorelines of Tahikyoak, Aimaokatalok (Kathawachaga Lake) and Kaomaogaktok (Rockinghorse Lake).

Tuktuk often gave birth during migration to the calving ground. If migration was late due to weather, they calved on route. Some consultants felt that tuktuk didn't have a particular calving area, or that calving areas changed frequently.

**C51** *"The first (caribou) herds reach the coast around the Bathurst area, just west of the Bathurst area, and also east of Bathurst area by Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok). The latter (caribou that arrive east of Kiligiktokmik) tend to have their calves along the migration routes…"*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-014

# Figure 13. Inuit Traditional Knowledge – Tuktuk (Caribou) Calving Areas in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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***C44*** *"The location of the calving grounds doesn't seem to change but sometimes during the spring the caribou are late in giving birth to their calves. Some give birth just past Tahikyoak while they are heading north. By the time they reach northeast of Omingmaktok they already have their calves."*

Calving areas had changed over the consultants' lifetimes. In the past mainland caribou calved on the west side of Kiligiktokmik but in recent times calved on the east side of the Inlet. As a result, people in Kingaok no longer saw caribou come through their community in the spring. When Bathurst caribou calved on east side of the inlet, their calving grounds mixed with those of the Ahiak herd (Figure 13).

Inuit consultants talked about (Ahiak) caribou calving in the area south of the Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus) for many years. Important calving areas included Kunayok (Ellice River), Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Aoulativikyoak (Whitebear Point), Kugakyoak (Kuugaarjuk River) and Haloakhiokvik. Calving areas for Ahiak caribou do not occur in the Sabina study area.

Calving areas for Bathurst caribou are present throughout the Sabina study area (Figure 14). All of eastern Bathurst Inlet was used for calving. On the east coast, the most important calving area was at Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound) although smaller calving areas also occurred on Hinikyoak (Banks Peninsula) and in the vicinities of Kingaok and Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake). All of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and south was a major calving location.

***C1*** *"… When I was a child we wintered around here (north end of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)). Inuit traveled to there (Kingaok) walking, with their dogs to backpack their supplies. There were lots of caribou around there, yes lots of caribou when we going there. There were lots of newborn calves then."*

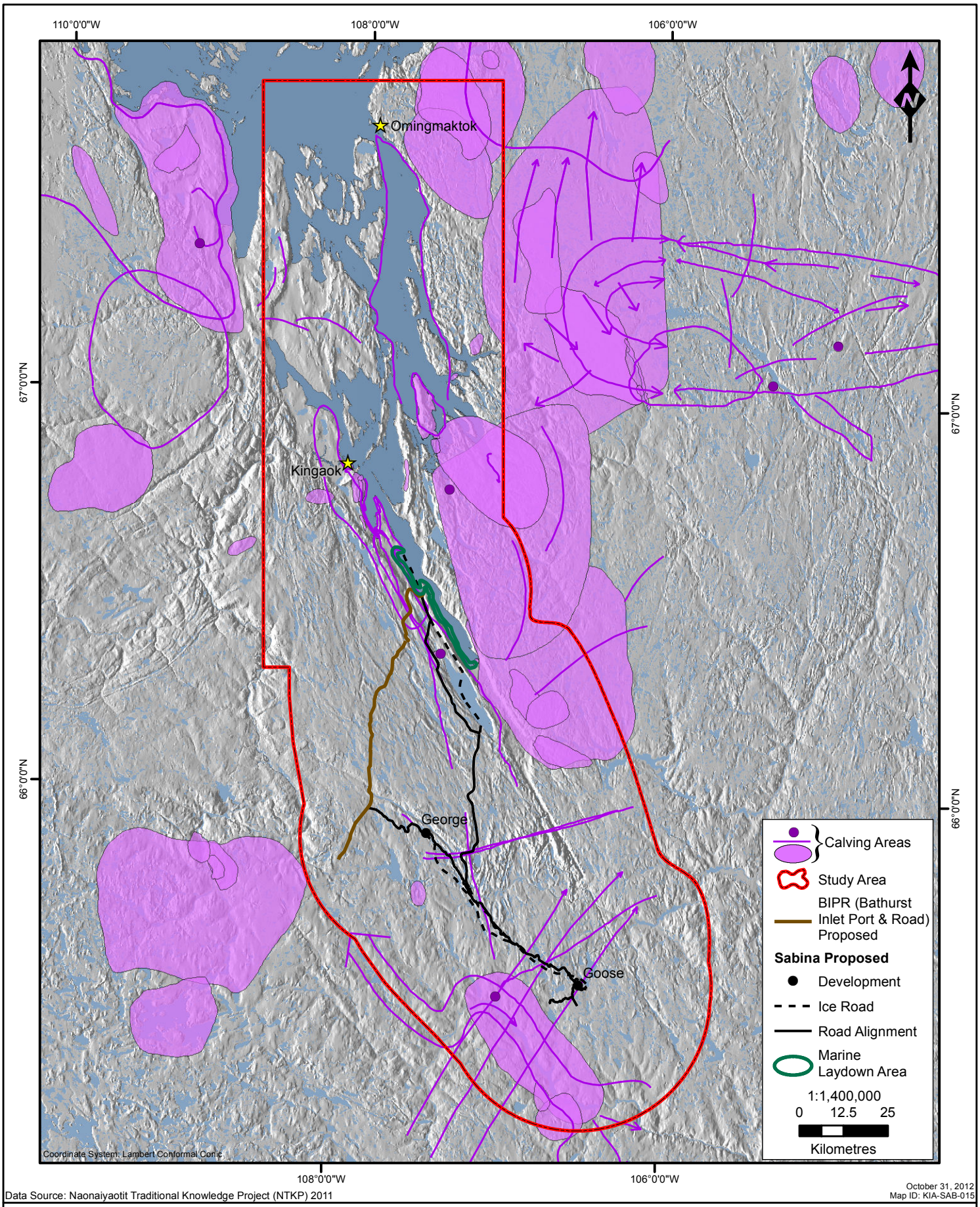
***C1*** *"… When I was with my grandfather as a child the caribou used to calve around this area (south of Bathurst Inlet, east of Western River)."*

***C4Oming*** *"The caribou have their calving grounds around Elu Inlet (east and south of Omingmaktok) and near the coastline (southeast Bathurst Inlet, Gordon Bay area)."*

***C4oming*** *"I've heard in the recent years of a whole bunch caribou calving around here (point south of Kikiktakafalok). Just a few years ago, couple years, I've heard of caribou calving there. I must have been around 60, or 59 years old. Probably 1966, I've heard of caribou calving there."*

***C5*** *"… Sometimes they calve around this area (west Kiligiktokmik). Sometimes they go through here (south to west side of Kiligiktokmik) and sometimes they calve in that area too… In the spring when there is too much snow on the ground at the calving area they calve somewhere else and they calve somewhere else again the next year…*

*They move from here to here (from Kiligiktokmik to Kilingoyak) depending on the lateness of the spring. When the snow gets too soft they quit traveling… I know these two areas (west and east Kiligiktokmik) because I've seen caribou giving birth to lots of calves…"*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

October 31, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-015

# Figure 14. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Tuktuk (Caribou) Calving Areas

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C6 "…** *This is where we watched caribou calving (an area on Mara River west of Ameoba Lake). We would watch. It was fun. They would calve all over this area (an area south Beechey Lake to the east of Papegak). But this is where we watched them calve one spring (lake southeast of Tikigak)). We watched quite a bit. They usually calve around here; this is where we'd see calves."*

**C11** *"… I travelled that area with my parents, there's some of the routes we took, the lakes, river. There are trees on the other side of Beechey Lake (Hanningayuk). I've seen caribou calving grounds and used to watch a lot of caribou calving in that area in the spring. I used to watch with my parents, somewhere along this area (large area east of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)). There would be a lot of caribou calving around there…"*

**C11** *"Caribou would calve along here, I should've marked the whole area. Caribou calving grounds (long line northeast from Tudlak to Kunayok (Ellice River). The caribou would be walking along this area. Or even this way. This is another traditional camping ground. Caribou have calved in the area all along here. After they've calved they would walk and swim, lots."*

**C16a** *"Caribou calve up there near Hanningayuk (south Beechey Lake) and by Hiukkittak (at Kimakton). Hiukkittak always has calves … Long ago, I remember some of the caribou calved near Kingaok. Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay) is another area where the caribou calve…"*

**C16a** *"…The caribou can be seen in August after they've had their calves. There are a lot of caribou around this area (Beechey Lake) in August. They travel anywhere around here because that's where the caribou migration routes are… This was when they start their annual migration southwards to where there are trees. When we stayed there with Komak(s) it was lots of fun…*

*It was noisy then. The caribou migrated through all day and all night at the lake where we stayed, right close to the tents. That area is called Tudlak (at Beechey Lake). We stayed there in August and the caribou were migrating through at that time. The calves were making lots of noise. They were a lot of fun to watch…*

*There are calves also around here east shore of Bathurst Inlet. We walked that area during the summer and there were lots of calves around…"*

**C17** *"I have seen caribou calving here (on coast south of Elliott Point) and here (Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River) delta). About seven or six years ago (1980s)."*

**C28** *"This is where calves would be born, sometimes they would get eaten from wolves as soon as they were born (point north of Tudlak on Hanningayuk). This is where caribou would calve in July, and in June. Some of them would freeze to death and some would be eaten by wolves."*

**C28** *"… This is where they'd calve as well, during the spring, in June. Yes, when we're travelling to the ocean and going in land as well (travel route from Beechey Lake to Kingaok)."*

**C207** *"About ten years ago they were calving right in here around this area (west shore of far south Bathurst Inlet) in the spring till mid June, early June. I saw them just as they were born. Just come out. Maybe couple of hours old. We were traveling by snowmobile, just looking around here but used to always come over the nuna to calve, around here somewhere near the east.*

*All this here (large area on east shore of south Bathurst Inlet) are old calving grounds. They were starting to calve yesterday when we were going across. They are starting to go further up.*

*Last year we were flying in the helicopter and saw a lot of calves around the Hood River. Last few years I think they've been calving around the Hood (large area between Hood and James Rivers). 1996, 1997 and 1995. They starting calving on the west side probably about five years ago now, five or six years ago."*

**C212** *"I have seen caribou calving at Tahikafalok (an area to the south and east of Tahikafalok). There are always a lot of caribou calving there (1992). And I have seen calving here (on west side of Bathurst Inlet, area to the south of Otkohikhalik (Wentzel River))."*

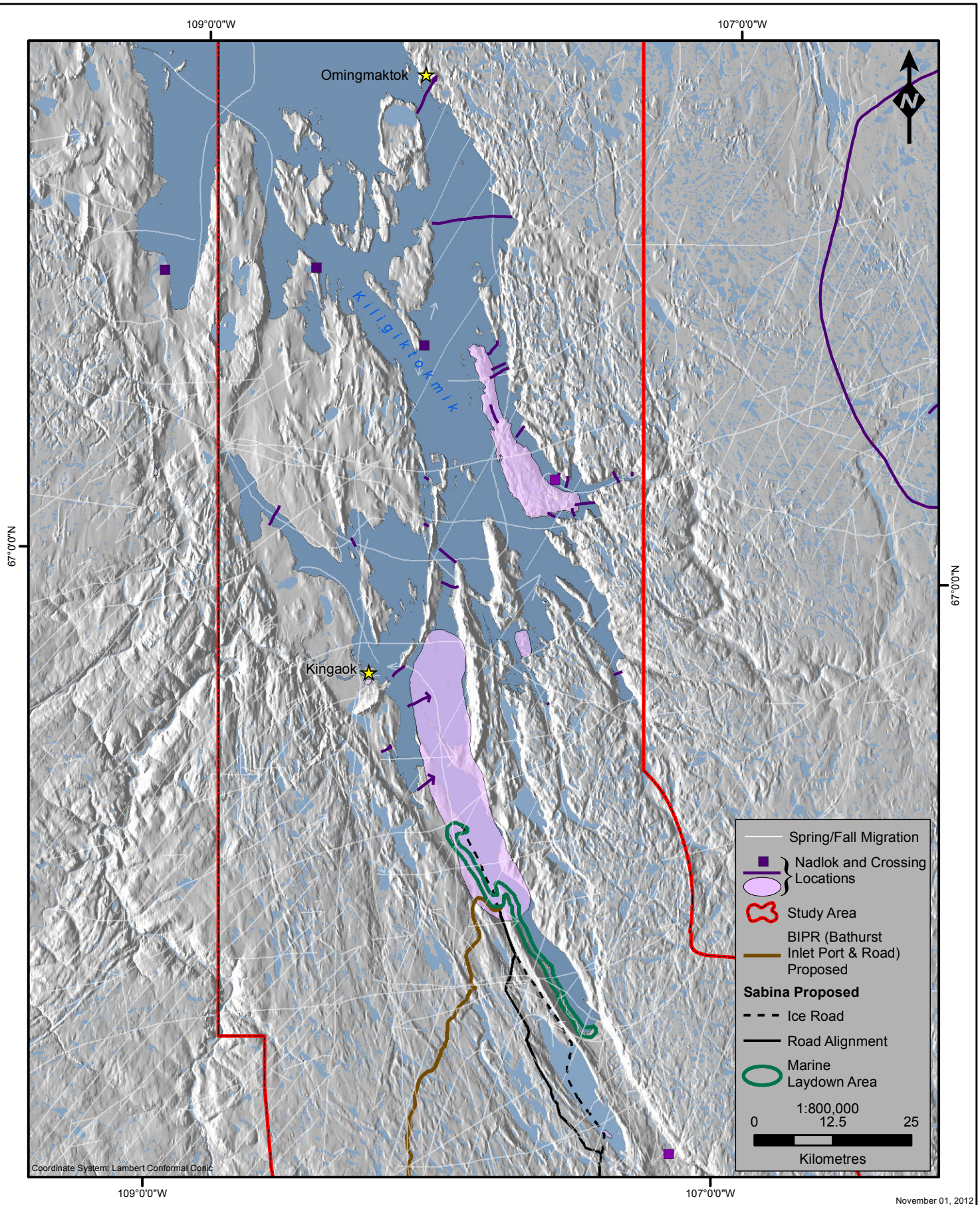
### 4.4.3. Post-Calving and Summer

Tuktuk left the calving areas immediately after having their calves. There were two main types of post-calving movements for mainland tuktuk, to the south, and to coastal shorelines. Tuktuk that traveled to the coast were said to originate from Kilokgiktok (Western River).

Mainland tuktuk were distributed across a large area in the summer and their occurrence was unpredictable and variable. There could be caribou in the study area during post-calving and summer, especially near the water. During this time they used a number of predictable and traditional crossing locations during open water in Kiligiktokmik Bathurst Inlet (Figure 15).

***C4Oming*** *"I used to spend a lot of time here in the past and I've seen a bunch of caribou crossing around here after they've calved. When they're heading south, there'd be a whole bunch crossing around here (narrows on Tudlak at Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake). We used to spend the summer there and see the caribou. Close to August; I don't remember what year, it was a long time ago. When they're heading south from the calving grounds, a lot of caribou would cross there."*

**C11** *"The caribou stay in this area all summer long as well as in the fall. When September comes, they would stay here for a bit by the ocean, and then pass by this bay (across the north end of Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay))."*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

November 01, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-025

# Figure 15 . Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Tuktuk (Caribou) Nadlok and Crossing Locations in Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet)

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

***C11*** *"… Caribou would swim around here. Or even this way. Caribou would travel along this route during the summer, there are many travel routes and crossings. There's another crossing there. They would swim to the island (at Kingmigot)."*

***C11*** *"…This is a traditional camping ground (mouth of Hiukkittak). Here's a crossing (where the mouth of Hiukkittak narrows into the river). That's another water crossing (narrows in inlet south of Gordon Bay)."*

*This is called Kikiktakafalok (Rideout Island). Some caribou would cross around here and some would cross over here (two narrow locations between Kikiktakafalok and the mainland, and Kikiktakafalok and the island to the south; and two other narrow locations between the southern island also known as Kikiktakafalok and the mainland ). During the summer, the caribou head that way. They would calve over here and travel this way during the summer, right here, swimming. They would travel along here, and some would swim around here. They'd be along this area as well. Mainland caribou would spend summers here."*

***C11*** *"… Caribou would swim around here (at Kukiviakyok, land narrows at the north end of Charr Lake)... Or even this way. Caribou would travel along this route during the summer, there are many travel routes and crossings. There's another crossing there. They would swim to the island."*

***C11*** *"… This area is Kongok. This is where they'd swim (crossing north of Kongok). They'd swim there. They'd swim anywhere along here."*

***C11*** *"This is where people would go to hunt. They would get up through here, there would be many people travelling together (from Kingaok south through Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake) to Kilokgiktok (Western River)). There are a lot of trees in that area. The caribou would travel between the trees, and some would swim and be swept away and killed from the rapids. They'd get stuck as well because of the high cliffs."*

***C16a*** *"… We traveled by walking and we used to pack caribou far… We got caribou from around Kingaok, and near the land at Nakhoak (placename not verified; Brown Sound area). We used a boat with only oars to go there… People didn't have kickers or boat motors… When there was a breeze the people would use a sail to go and return home… When it got windy and the wind direction was right, they used part of their tents to make a sail. At that time I used to travel with my brother Anikgoak…*

*The tent poles were tied together to make the sail. The sails were good to use because you didn't have to use the oars to travel…*

*We would get the dark (Bathurst) caribou at Ekatukyoak during the summer. Anikgoak and Kadlun were still alive when we were at Ekatukyoak. I used to go hunting for caribou with a boat using oars with my brothers. We also got caribou at*

*Kikiktagafalok (Young Islands) when we hunted there…*

*Those are the main caribou hunting areas we used when we hunted with a boat… Caribou swam across these narrows at Ekatukyoak. That was our main hunting area when my brothers were still alive…"*

**C20a** *"The caribou would cross anywhere on here (four crossings between Kikiktakafalok (north and south Islands). The caribou would be anywhere on here. Caribou are always swimming here too."*

**C20b** *"A long time ago, we would see caribou crossing, inland, they'd go this way or even that way. They always swim to get to the other side (four-km south of Kongok on south side of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake)). There's a crossing here on the bay that looks like a road….They use it all the time to swim to and from other areas.*

*I spent some time there. When I was a little girl that is where my parents would wait for the caribou to cross, there and here (upper-mid Hanningayuk)."*

**C28** *"…This lake is where we'd watch caribou calves. This is Beechey Lake (Hanningayuk). This is where Ekalut(s) would camp (east of Tudlak on Hanningayuk). This is called Tahialok (narrows at Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach), this is where we had a tent and that's where caribou would swim (at Tudlak). It was fun in the past, it was a lot of fun back then."*

**C51** *"… These crossings are funneling areas (Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach at Beechey Lake). Late spring and fall crossings. And narrow. Also they tend to funnel around this way, east side of Beechey Lake. Any large lake, sort of a wide lake they funnel around, but I'm sure they use crossings like this too (Kongok on Beechey Lake). This would be a crossing (nadlok east of Kongok)."*

**C204** *"… Right at Bathurst (Kingaok) they are always crossing… Around this here (across north end of Omingmaktok (lake) at Muskox creek; and at Kingaok). By swimming or ice, both this time of year… That's where they cross most of the time (across central Bathurst Inlet from west to east). Here (from Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Lake) east across a peninsula and Bathurst Inlet ). Around this whole thing here (all of southern Bathurst Inlet)…"*

**C207** *"I've seen a lot of caribou swimming across from Manning Point to Kaogyok (from both Koagyoks (islands) to Tinney Hills; from south and north ends of Koagyok (Goulburn Island) to Banks Peninsula). Summer, swimming. Bulls, and in late summer, September. Some cows, but not too many. They usually go around the Inlet I guess.*

*Crossings up through here, south tip of Kaogyok. Lots of good hunting around in September (across Elliot Point to Koagyok). About September, August. September, and in the spring they all cross in the inlet. Around Kaogyok is the most northern*

*place I've seen them crossing. Right down the Inlet, through here.*

*They all cross that in the spring when there's ice up right through the Inlet (wide crossing from Kanuyak east to the mainland). In the spring, they usually cross the river. But mostly to the south of Bathurst (Kingaok), southeast has always more traffic than here."*

Some crossings were dangerous, such as at the rapids at Kilokgiktok (Western River). Sometimes caribou were unable to cross because of rough water and they would get trapped, resulting in mortalities. Consultants described three such events, on Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake), Kikiktagafalok (Young Island) and Kikiktakafalok (Rideout Island).

The event on Kikiktakafalok discussed by Consultant C203 below was published in a paper by Henry and Gunn (1991). Kikiktakafalok is a rocky 40 $km^2$ island. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of 2.5 km and from a larger island to the south by 1.5 km. During the summer of 1987 some 500 to 1000 cows and calves became stranded on the Island and remained there for 8-12 weeks. There was insufficient forage to support the animals until freeze-up. All of the available vegetation was eaten and some areas were heavily trampled. The caribou eventually died from malnutrition or were killed by wolves and bears (Henry and Gunn 1991).

This was the first time that large numbers of caribou stranded on an island had been reported by scientists, who had been alerted by Inuit. In their paper Henry and Gunn (1991) cite two Inuit individuals who told them that they believed high winds discouraged the caribou from swimming away, and that lack of leadership among the group was also an important factor.

***C4Oming*** *"…It must've been around 1975, I've heard when one of the first planes flew over they spotted a whole bunch of dead caribou in the spring (south Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake). I heard that a lot of dead caribou were spotted when they flew over.*

*They must have gone through thin ice; the caribou from around here (Bathurst caribou). They probably went through thin ice. They must have tried crossing on thin ice in the spring. There was a lot of dead caribou up that way. In the spring time, when the ice was gone, they must have been swimming. They were seen in July, there was ice in some areas."*

***C11*** *"Sometimes the caribou would travel inland from Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok), here's the travel route. This area on the river is dangerous, that's where there usually are caribou. There are high cliffs on each side of the river which makes it difficult to climb. That's along Western River (Kilokgiktok). Sometimes caribou would get stuck in the high area on the cliffs. Sometimes they would get caught in the rapids, that is where the caribou would get stuck (an area on Kilokgiktok (Western River) east of Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake) )."*

***C203*** *"All of Young Islands (Kikiktagafalok) is good sometimes during the summer. Sometimes they get trapped on the island. One time we had about two-hundred*

*mainland caribou stuck on that island, so they were starving when it froze up. They all were trying to go across, most of them fell through the ice. A few died, not much. They were too hungry, they started across. They were just about out of food for the caribou on that island. They were really skinny. It was about the time when I was sixteen probably (1989). Most of the wolves caught those caribou on the island. When the ice came, the caribou were weak."*

**C203** *"I remember one year some caribou were stuck on Rideout Island (Kikiktakafalok). They didn't swim across and they ate all the vegetation off on the island and they died on here. It was in 1990 I think. I think in 1990-91, I can't remember. Lots of caribou died off on here on Rideout Island (Kikiktakafalok), lots of skeletons there. November, October? Before they could cross. It was in the fall…"*

### 4.4.4. Fall Migration

On a regional scale, tuktuk used the same corridors during spring and fall migrations (Figure 11, Figure 12). Bathurst caribou began to move south in the middle of July with major movements in August and September. Most consultants said that caribou passed by them in August and September, depending on where they lived and what year it was. In some places there could be no caribou around by September.

**C11 "***Sometimes the caribou would spend the summer here. When the caribou are heading down from here, they would gather in the fall in September (at western Bathurst Inlet). Near the end of September. They gather in different areas, when the first snowfall comes. They would come from the Kugluktuk area, from the coastline, after summering along the shore, from the lakes. They would get together and head inland. There are caribou all over in the summer…"*

**C11** *"When the caribou are migrating south, they'd take this route (southeast, across Hannigayok (Winter Water Reach) and down west side of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake)). This is where caribou would walk, swim along here. There are more than one crossing. They'd swim anywhere along the river."*

**C204** *"When they're crossing the main route, there's always hair on the river, along the shore (Ayappappaktokvik (Burnside River)…, along the whole Burnside. Big balls of hair in this area."*

**C204** *"… In the fall they hit this water (ten-km long water area along east shore of Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island)) and they have to go around, because that's Bathurst Inlet"*

**C210** *"We see caribou right up here in the fall time (an area on the mainland across from Rideout Island). This is where they still hunt caribou. Fall caribou."*

### 4.4.5. Winter

Inland areas with tuktuk during winter included Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), Ahiak (region east of Emakyoak (Great Bear Lake), Aipkaktaktokvik (a location on Burnside River), Yamba Lake, Lac de Gras, Tahikaffaloknahik (Itchen Lake) and Aylmer Lake.

Within Bathurst Inlet, mainland caribou wintered in the northern part of the inlet and on both east and west sides. As discussed in the Island Caribou section, these are places where the different herds would inter-mingle. The only place in southern Bathurst Inlet with mainland caribou in winter was Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) (Figure 10). Habitats used during winter consisted of rough and rocky areas because there was less snow and access to vegetation was easier.

> ***C1*** *"When I used to stay near Tahikyoak and we traveled to Kingaok… the caribou would be way south of Kingaok during the winter and fall up around Aipkaktaktokvik. That area always has caribou because there are rivers on both sides and flat wetlands. The caribou use that area for wintering."*
>
> ***C11*** *"The caribou would stay in this area during the winter. Sometimes they'd be around here during the winter. There are caribou here during the winter as well (a thirty-km line on the west shore of Hanningayuk).That's when there are caribou around during the winter. Sometimes there would be a big herd. The caribou don't always winter in the one area.*
>
> ***C11*** *"… This is part of Hanigakhik (Brown Sound), part of Tikigakyok (Wollaston Point). There are always caribou in the area. Caribou would spend winters, more than once; the mainland caribou."*
>
> ***C210*** *"This whole place had caribou all winter (Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula)). All around home (Goulburn Peninsula)… there are always caribou."*
>
> ***C210*** *"Lots of caribou there all winter. Today I just go there for the day, for the ride. Lots of caribou. Big herd of caribou tracks, just lots up here (an area on the east side of Hivogahik (Hood River) from the coast south to James River). Caribou all winter on here. There was caribou all winter at home. Until probably end of April, there was hardly any. Mostly mainland caribou, barrenland caribou (Ahiak caribou herd). I guess they were moving all down. Lots of caribou in the winter."*
>
> ***C210*** *"This whole place had caribou all winter (western Tikigakyok (Banks Peninsula)). Here (peninsula in north-central Tagionoak (Goulburn Lake), point on northwest Hanikgahiagohik on Goulburn Peninsula). I'll mark wherever I saw the caribou. I should just make a big circle (Goulburn Peninsula)."*
>
> ***C215*** *"… Here (large area on northwest shore of Kiligiktokmik) is where we saw caribou in the winter."*

# 5. MAMMALS

This section presents Inuit oral data regarding the distribution, hunting and importance of mammal species other than tuktuk: akhak (grizzly bear), amagok (wolf), kalvik (wolverine), omingmak (muskox), okalik (Arctic hare), hikhik (ground squirrel), and nattik (seal). Many of these species were secondary food sources for Inuit and used if tuktuk were not available.

## 5.1. Akhak (Grizzly Bear)

Akhak (grizzly bears) were important animals for Inuit and there were many legends about them. Akhak were one of the animals that you should not talk about, else you risked having them avoid you if you desired to hunt them, or you risked an attack. Some consultants had no experience with akhak as their areas of use were outside of the range of akhak.

There was a strong sense of the dangerous nature of akhak and the importance of treating these animals with respect. Some consultants felt that akhak didn't have any spiritual importance; they were dangerous animals and nuisances. If akhak became a problem, they had to be killed.

### 5.1.1. Inuit Use of Akhak

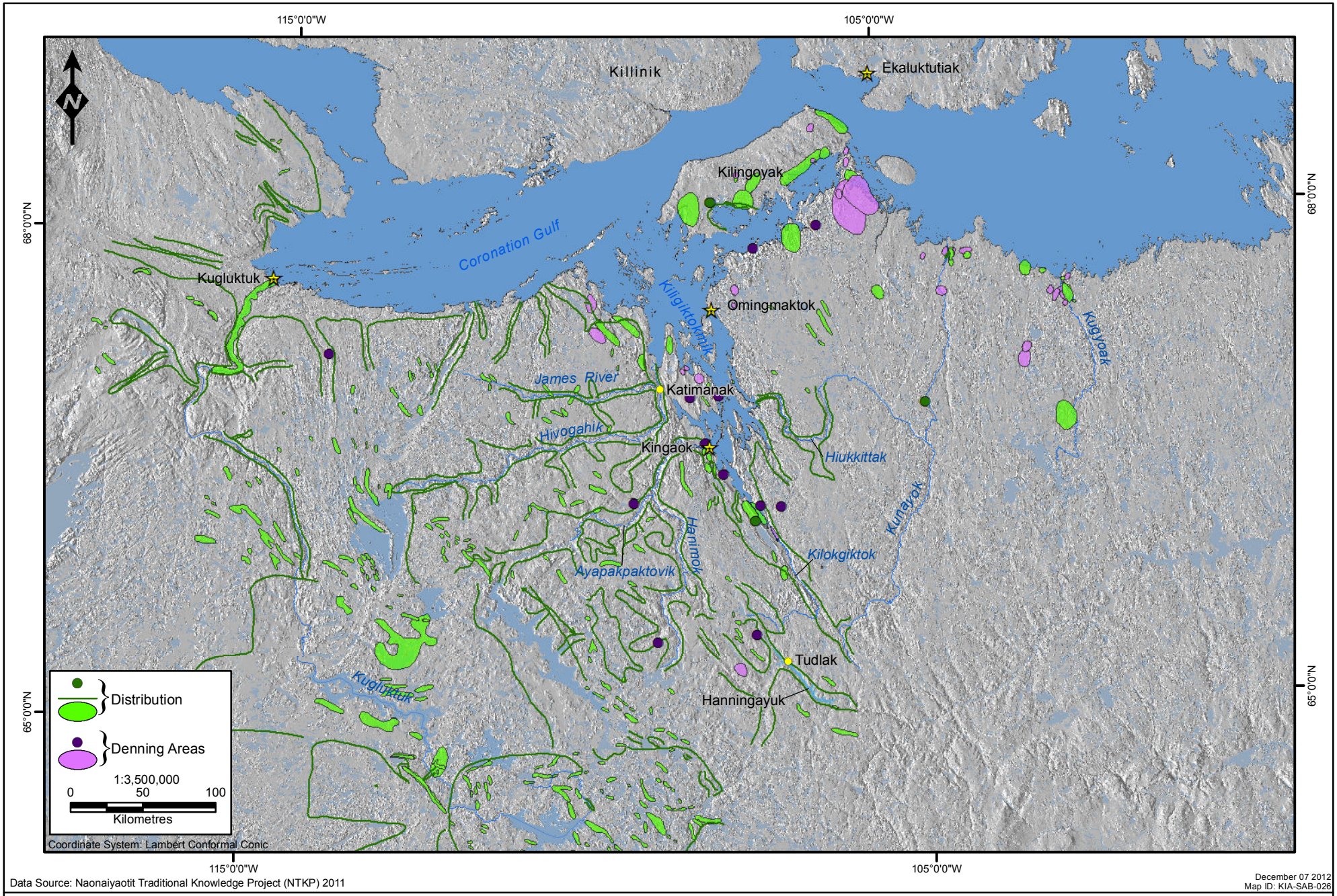
Akhak were a good source of food in the spring and fall because they became really fat. Akhak fat was good to eat and was also burned in the kudlik (oil lamp). All of the meat, fat and the pelt were used by Inuit. Some consultants mentioned that use of akhak by Inuit in the present had decreased. Akhak were hunted in spring upon den emergence and in fall, before denning.

### 5.1.2. Abundance and Distribution

Akhak were extensively distributed throughout the NTKP study area (Figure 16). There had been an increase in the numbers and distribution of akhak in recent times, especially in coastal areas. Frequent forest fires may have been responsible for driving grizzly bears further north, along with black bears and omingmak (muskox). People were seeing black bears where they had never seen them before.

Akhak typically were seen in spring and fall, during fish spawning runs, and caribou migration. The movements of akhak were associated with the major river systems and their watersheds. Akhak were occasionally seen on Killinik (Victoria Island). Their movements were associated with major river systems and their watersheds (Figure 17).

> ***C3*** *"… There must be more grizzly bears around Kilokgiktok (Bathurst Inlet). Kugyoak (Perry River) also has bear tracks sometimes. Further south near Kingaok there must be more grizzlies. In the past I heard of them being around there."*
>
> ***C16a*** *"Grizzlies eat the young calves and even adult caribou, both sizes of caribou. They get the calves by Hiukkittak and all around there at Gordon Bay…*




# Figure 16. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Akhak (Grizzly Bear) Distribution and Denning Areas in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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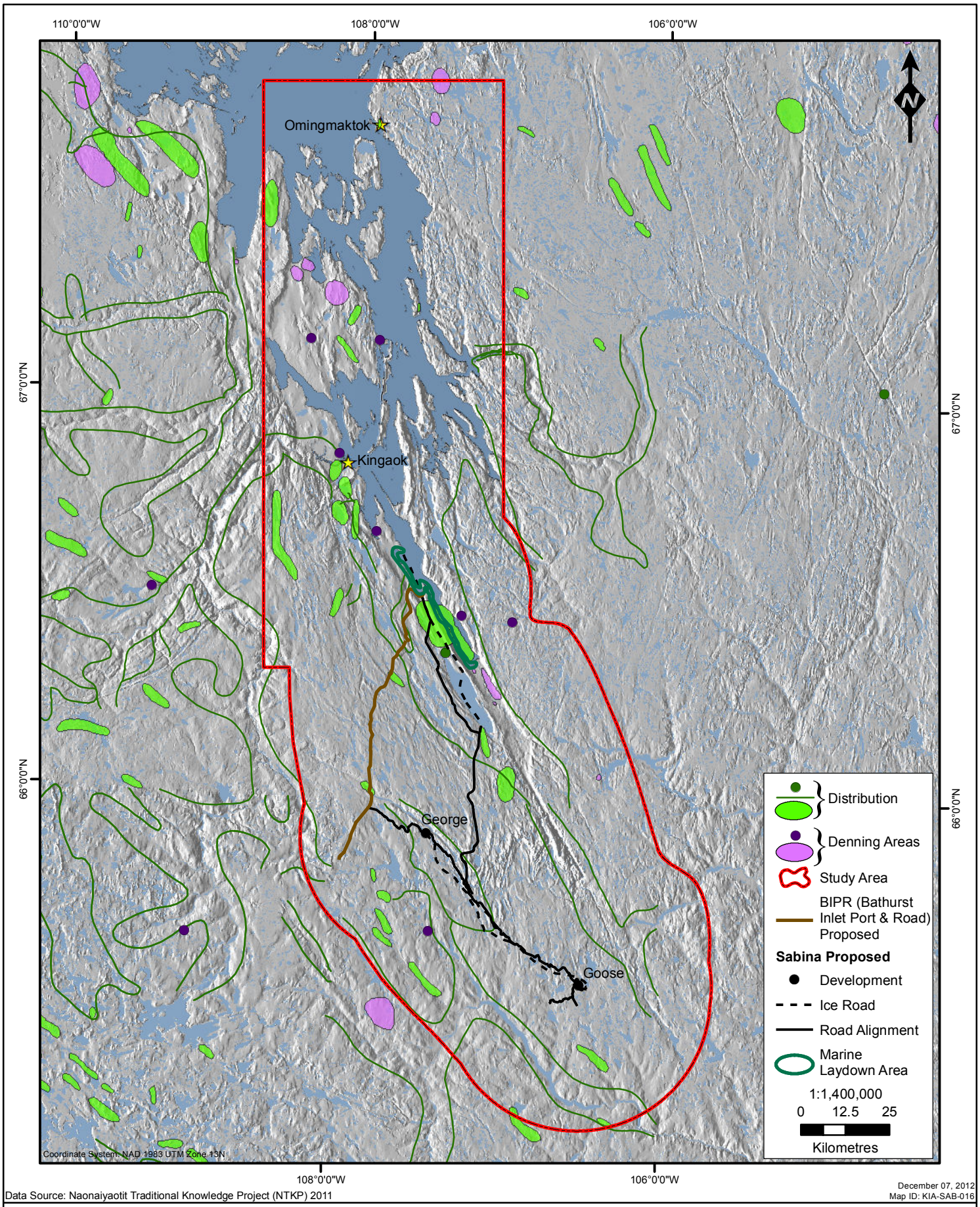



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-016

# Figure 17. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Akhak (Grizzly Bear) Distribution and Denning Areas

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

*We saw a grizzly take a caribou at Kikiktakafalok (Rideout Island). The caribou was resting in a shaded area where it was cooler. At that time myself, Kingagolik and another person from Cambridge Bay got caribou… That time I had my whole family with me.*

*We were using a big boat. Kingagolik and I were going to the caribou. The caribou was running back and forth, trying to escape the mosquitoes and then it ran to a shaded area. We kept walking towards it. We couldn't see it and we kept walking to where we had seen it. We turned the corner very slowly to see where the caribou was but to our surprise a grizzly was attacking it. The grizzly had its jaws around the neck and stayed still for a long time… After the caribou went down, the grizzly released its hold.*

*The grizzly held the caribou by the neck for a long, long time until it was dead. When the grizzly was going to eat it we left quietly, trying not to let the grizzly know that we were there. When it started to eat we watched it for a while and then we left. We started to get scared so we went home. The caribou was a bull, with big antlers.*

*Soon after that we all left without having any tea. We traveled somewhere else to set up our camp… We kept thinking that the bear was going to come to where we were. They are scary animals."*

***C17*** *"I've seen grizzly bears fishing on the creek behind the house here, at Muskox Creek…"*

***C51*** *"In the summer I see grizzly bears almost anywhere where there is an abundance of meat, such as on the caribou migration routes. I also find that the bears work the eskers for hikhik. They dig out the hikhik and feed on them."*

***C214*** *"Too many grizzlies, around here (large area to the west of Kilogiktok (southern Bathurst Inlet and north Kilokgiktok (Western River)). There are always grizzlies around here, near here (north Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake)). Even the people from Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok) are talking about them. They're always coming to camp. There are always grizzlies around Bathurst Inlet (Kingaok) now…"*

### 5.1.3. Dens

***C4Oming*** *"Bears make their dens on the river slopes and around the coast. Long ago Inuit used bows to hunt them."*

***C11*** *"The bears' dens are found where the land is high, on a sandy ground or in rock caves."*

***C16a*** *"… Around Omingmaktok (at the point) we caught a grizzly making a den… The bear had made it quite deep but never returned back to it…"*

**C17** *"… Around here (northwest of Kingaok on the coast), there's a bear den… an old one. There is one too an old one, around the narrows (north of Fishing Lake) and around there… (on Banks Peninsula, north of Kikiagyok). Those are the three I know of… There is another one across there (near coast west of Kenyon Lake)."*

**C29** *"I've seen grizzly bears close to Kugyoak (Perry River)… sometimes at Kunayok (between Kolgayok (Tingmeak River) and Kunayok (Ellice River)) and over here (at Ekalivik (Footprint River) and Banks Peninsula near Hanigakhik). I've seen some at Naoyak (an area north of Naoyak (Parry Bay)). In all these areas there are grizzly bears because that is where there are dens…*

*I've seen some grizzly bears walking near their dens during the spring when I was wolf hunting."*

## 5.2. Amagok (Wolf)

Amagok were found wherever there were caribou. As a result, Inuit generally hunted the two species together. Prior to the fur trade, Inuit hunted amagok for their fur, to be used as trim on clothing, and for wolf pups for breeding with their sled dogs. The meat was thrown away or fed to dogs. If they lacked food, Inuit would eat amagok.

When their pelts became highly valued, amagok were, and continue to be, highly sought after by Inuit. With incentives such as bounties and high pelt prices, Inuit began to specifically target amagok in certain areas, and at certain times of year.

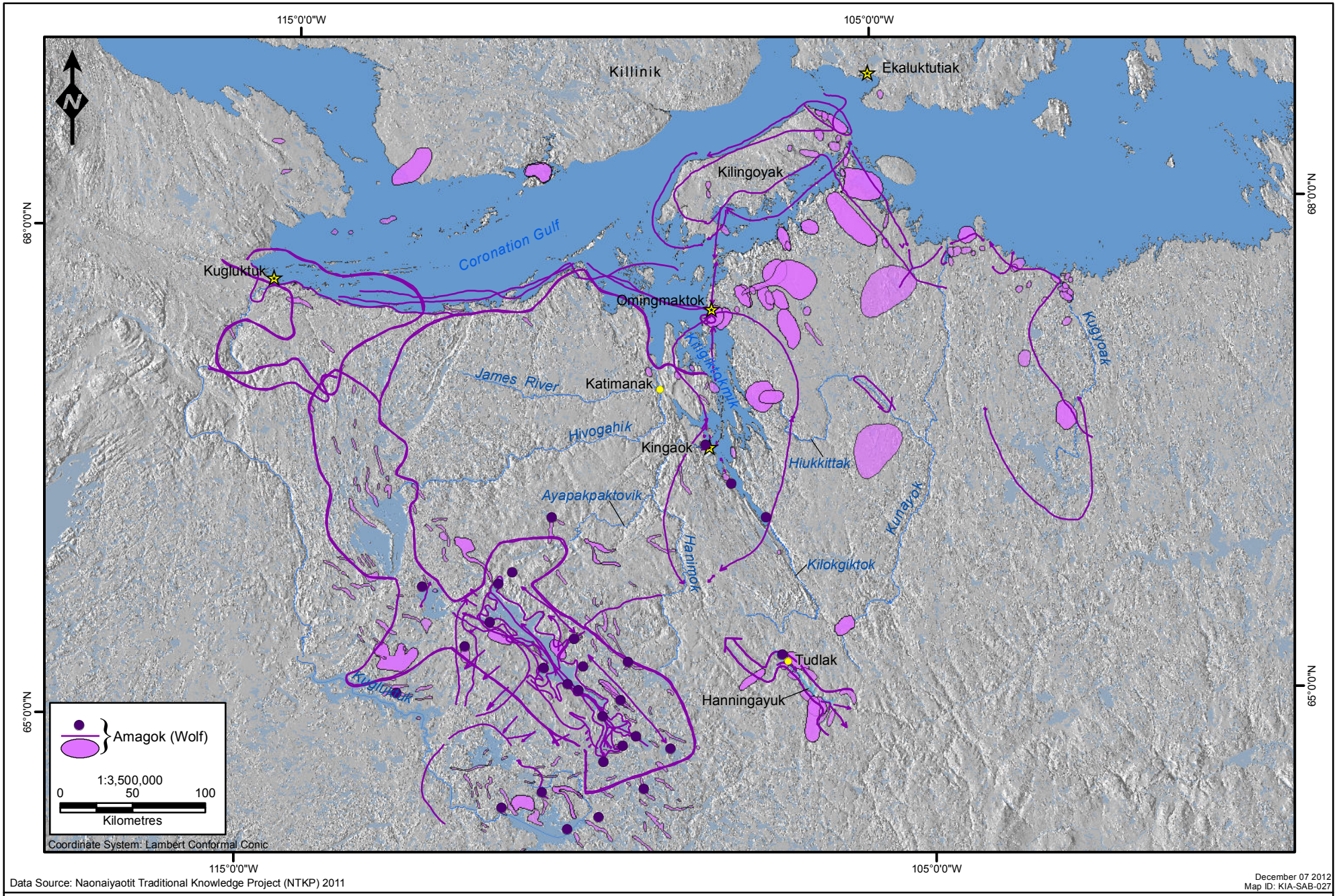
### 5.2.1. Distribution and Harvesting Areas

Inuit traveled extensive distances in search of amagok, as far west as Emakyoak (Great Bear Lake) and as far south as Hannigayok (Back River). Hunting areas for amagok included Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet), east to Kugyoak (Perry River), Elu Inlet, Hannigayok (Back River), the northwest coast, and extensive areas inland especially around Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) (Figure 18). Bathurst Inlet was a well-known amagok hunting area among Kitikmiut (Figure 19).

Mining developments such as Lupin at Tahikyoak and various exploration properties created opportunities to kill amagok that had been attracted because of inadequate food management practices and poorly managed landfills. Amagok also frequented the Lupin mine because tuktuk were there, and because of the abundance of okalik (arctic hares).

**C4Kug** *"… One time from Kugluktuk we traveled to the other side (east of Bathurst Inlet) of Omingmaktok. We hunted wolves there. We had caribou outside our tent and found two wolves eating the caribou meat."*

**C5** *"Wolves usually have their dens around here (two areas in east Kent Peninsula) and also along this river (mouth of Angimayak). Along this creek (Fishing Creek and east) they also den… Long ago they used to den around here (near mouth of Tingmeak River)…"*




# Figure 18. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Amagok (Wolf) Distribution, Denning and Inuit Hunting Areas in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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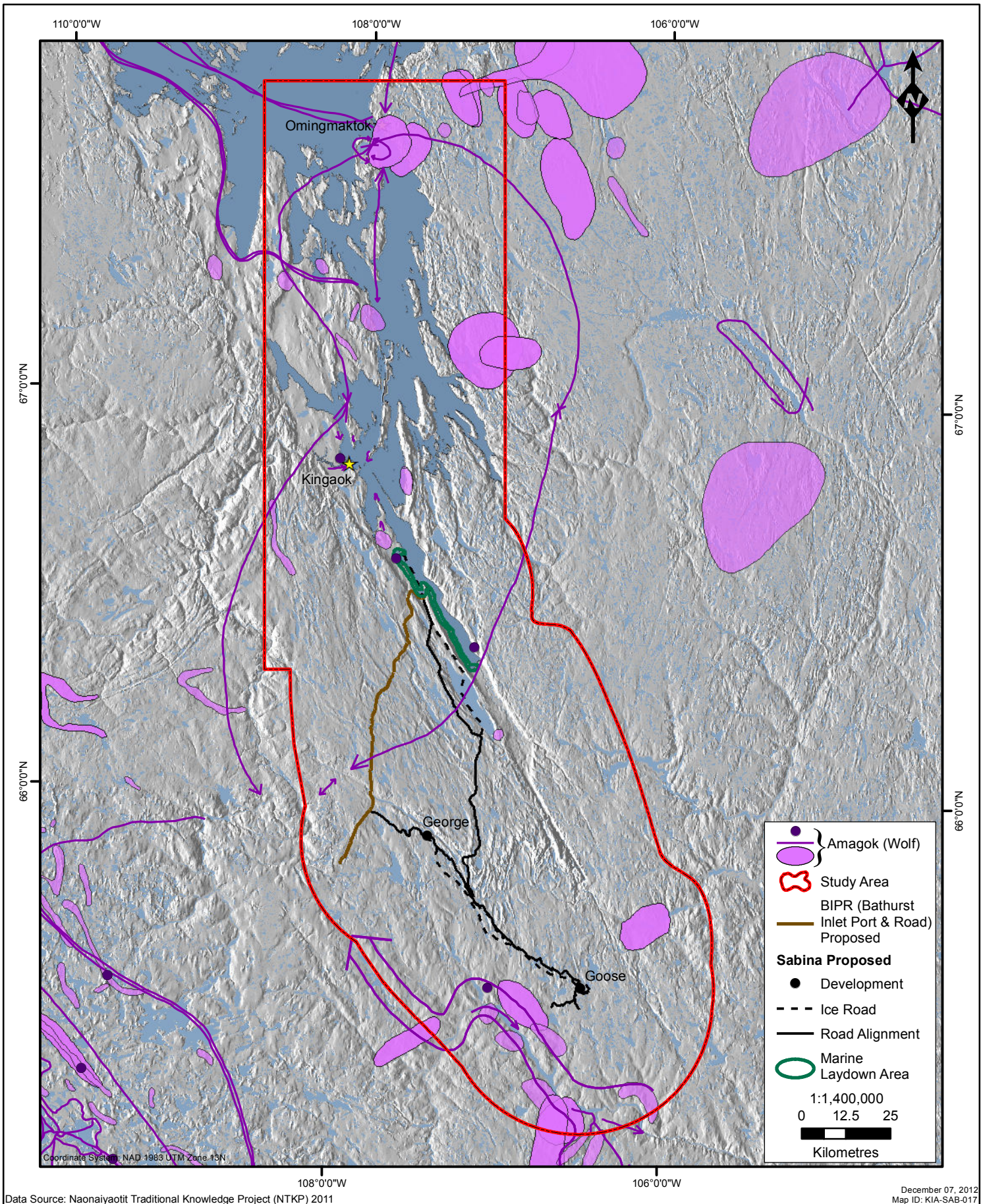



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-017

# Figure 19. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Amagok (Wolf) Distribution, Denning and Inuit Hunting Areas

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

***C11*** *"The wolves go anywhere on the land to rest or den. Resting on the land is very important for the wolves. They don't stay in one place too long, they are always going to where there's food for them."*

He mapped a number of important areas for wolves north and south of Beechey Lake

***C11*** *"This is where we've hunted wolves travelling by kayak (an area on Kunayok (Ellice River) where it changes direction from southeast to south)… We were hunting for wolves during the spring, around here…*

*We were hunting and killing wolves that were worth $5.00 a piece a long time ago. Their furs were not that nice, we were just after their heads. About 1944, long ago, we would hunt wolves for their heads only, for some cash, it seems cheap now, it was $5.00 for a wolf head. When there were a lot of wolves sometimes we would get $15.00, $20.00, $40.00, something like that."*

***C16a*** *"Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) always has some caribou… We traveled in this area with Kapolak(s) and Hagialok(s). Hagialok (Jessie), from Kingaok, must have talked about that area. That area always has wolves. You always see them because there are usually caribou around.*

*We traveled through that area with dogs, when Kapolak was still alive… We were neighbors that time. In the spring (we went) hunting wolves and looking for young wolf pups. It used to be lots of fun when we used to get the young wolf pups from their dens. You could see wolves anywhere, anytime during the day because the days were long then. There are lots of wolves up there. (We saw them) even when we stayed there for a just a while. Nogalaak was still alive then.*

*The wolves around there seem to catch caribou all the time. We saw many wolf kills when we were looking for young wolf pups around Beechey Lake. That is why people from Cambridge Bay are always hunting wolves around there…"*

***C16a*** *"We always see wolves around here (south Beechey Lake), all over this area. We always hunt wolves around there."*

***C17*** *"Wolves are mostly across (on the east side of Bathurst Inlet) when we first see them in spring. They come down from Tinney Hills and anywhere around Bathurst."*

***C25*** *"The land we call Hannigayok inland (Back River), the middle of our land, gets full of wolves, even at Tahikyoak (Contwoyto) sometimes. Those places always have some sort of food. That place south of Kingaok is called Hannigayok. All the people know of Hannigayok…*

*All this area has lots of wolves and this is where they den, (on the east and west side of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake). In the spring this area is full of caribou and that is*

*why the wolves stay around there, because the caribou migrate through here…*

*There are always lots of caribou migrating through here, where we call Hannigayok. The caribou stop because of this river. That is why there are always lots of wolves there. Once the river breaks (up in the spring, caribou are found) on both sides of the river. I think that is the reason why wolves stay around there.*

*Sometimes the caribou stop at Hanningayuk (Beechey lake) when they are having their calves… I've heard that sometimes there would be many wolves around and they sometimes reach the houses. All this land is full of wolves. In the spring, when the caribou are having their calves, they sometimes have to stop because that river (Back River) is very strong.*

*We call that river Hannigayok (Back River) and it goes along ways. It's hard to say how far. Amigaiknik knows about the lower (northern) part of Hannigayok. That river flows to the ocean. Amigaiknik also said the lower part could get lots of wolves sometimes. Inuit would harvest wolves when they go there… Both sides (of the river) are very rough. All this area is very rough."*

**C25** *"… At this place (Kilogiktok (Western River)) there was a Hudson's Bay Store, the very first one. The equipment there is really old and worn. I don't know when there were white people there but I know that there was a retail store there. They had a house by the point (far south Bathurst Inlet)… It's hard to say how long there was a store there… I never knew it was there until long after it had closed. That land is very beautiful where the store was…*

*It used to be fun to hunt from there because there could be lots of wolves around that area, as it's a caribou travel route…"*

**C51** *"There are wolf harvesting areas up at George Lake, which is still an exploration site. There's one site just on the Burnside (Ayapakpaktokvik)… There is another exploration site on the Hood River…"*

**C204** *"And also here's a good place for wolves on the point south (south point of Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island) across from Elliott Point)."*

### 5.2.2. Denning Areas

**C21** *"… Some of the wolves have dens and some don't use dens when they are giving birth… In the spring when they can't reach the den sites the wolves give birth anywhere on the land away from their dens, where it's rocky or by the river banks. When they reach their dens sometimes they start giving birth right away…"*

**C25** *"… The wolves always hunt from their dens; they hunt what is easy to catch from around there. The wolves are like us too. They hide where it's rough and hunt the caribou. That's why there these sandy area by the riverbanks are full of wolf*

*dens. Those areas at Tahikyoak (Contwoyto) and Hanigayok (Back River) have lots of wolves in the spring. Those areas are full of wolves even during the winter…"*

**C17** *"Wolves mostly den around here, by this small part of the ocean (northwest of Kingaok on the coast). I know one wolf den here (just south of Bathurst Inlet lodge). (There is another one) here too (near a creek on the mainland, south of Fishing Lake)… There is one here at Tagionoak (Goulburn Lake) but it is an old one, right by that creek."*

**C21** *"There are many wolf dens over here (Hanikgahiagohik) because there are many wolves found around there… Even over here (across Kingaok on the east side of Bathurst Inlet) and also at Kunayok (Ellice River), Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus) and Cambridge Bay…*

*The places where I know there are wolf dens are Hanningayuk (northeast Beechey Lake), Tahikyoak (central-east Contwoyto)… and at Baillie Bay. The wolves always have dens at those places. I saw their dens as a young boy when I walked anywhere so that is how I know of these den sites…*

*There are dens near Enotkoahak, near the high hills (southern Tinney Hills). There are many dens that I know of. Some of the wolves have dens (to give birth in) but some don't use dens while they are giving birth…"*

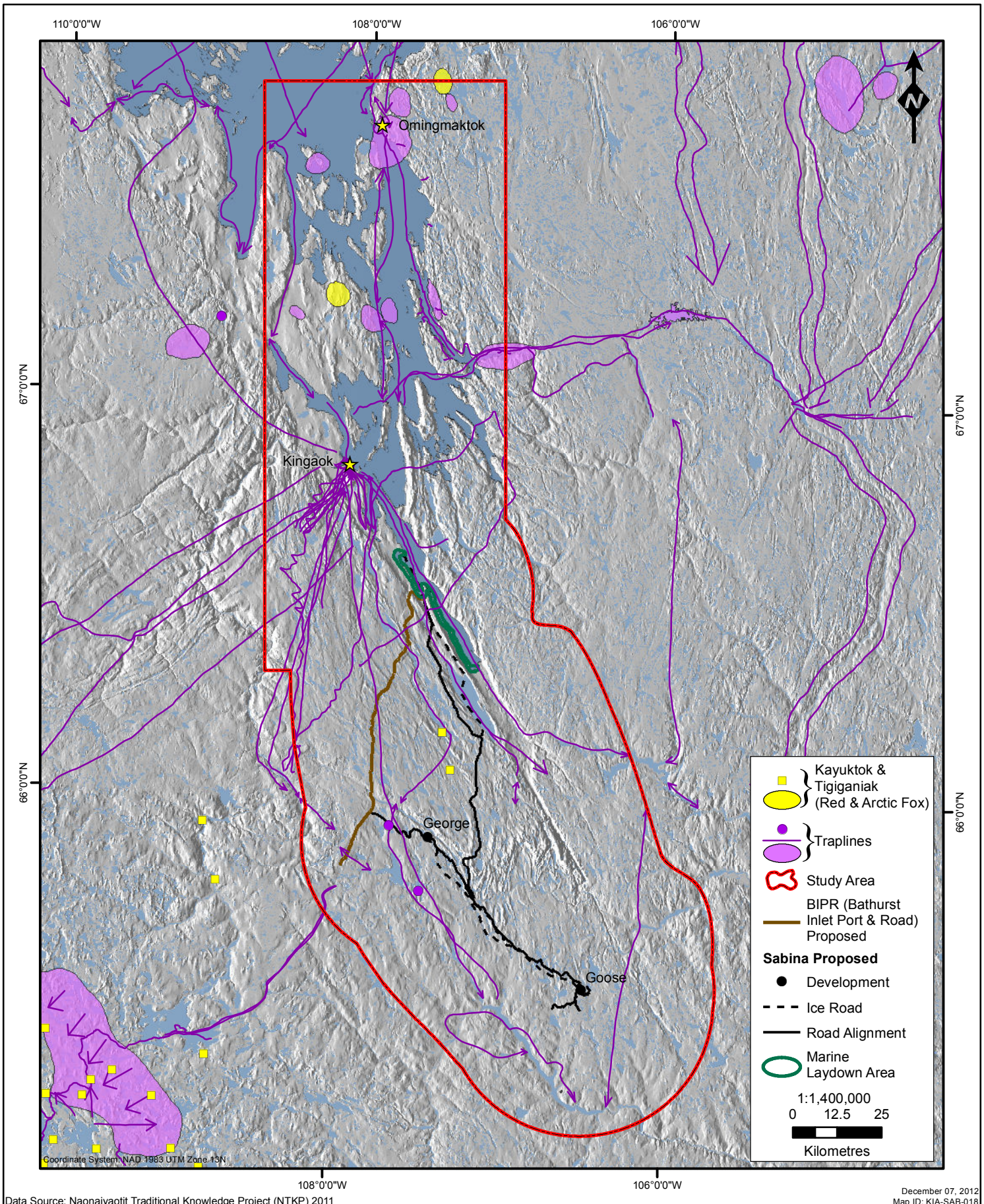
**C26** *"Wolves make their dens where it's easier to dig, such as where it's sandy by the rivers. There are lots of dens around there (Kunayok (Ellice River) near the delta and Hiukkittak mouth)…"*

## 5.3. Fox

Foxes, particularly tigiganiak (Arctic foxes), were the most important species in the fur trade for Inuit. They were the main reason that Inuit ran traplines. Some Inuit traveled long distances to trap, a testament to the importance of the money and goods obtained from selling tigiganiak pelts. One consultant talked about Inuit from north of Baker Lake traveling into the western Kitikmeot by dogteam to trap.

Because of the importance of trapping and widespread distribution of foxes, consultants did not map fox areas. They indicated that their main travel routes (Figure 7) were also main harvesting routes, including trapping. Traplines were placed along travel routes and near camps (Figure 20). Their locations were a function of whether Inuit were inland or coastal, and where they usually over-wintered. Many of these traplines are still used today.

If there was a lot of prey on the land, there would be many foxes. The fox populations crashed when the numbers of lemmings and voles crashed. If many mice, lemmings and Snowy Owls were seen, it meant that there would be many foxes to trap in the winter. The population cycle ranged from three to six years. Population crashes had a direct impact on Inuit trappers and their ability to purchase supplies. When the fox populations crashed, Inuit had a hard time.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-018

# Figure 20. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Kayuktok & Tigiganiak (Red & Arctic Fox) Distribution and Inuit Traplines

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

Inuit continue to trap but this activity decreased in importance in recent years. Consultants attributed the lack of interest to low pelt prices, Inuit working for mining companies, and the availability of welfare. Anti-fur activists from the south had helped to decrease the demand for fur and to lower pelt prices. Some of the elders lamented that young Inuit were no longer interested in learning how to trap and handle fur properly.

### 5.3.1. Fox Distribution and Inuit Traplines

The ranges of tigiganiak and kayuktok (red fox) overlapped widely. However, to the north of this shared range Arctic foxes were dominant and to the south, red foxes were more numerous. Arctic foxes extended north to the Arctic islands where red foxes were absent. Arctic foxes were largely absent closer to the boreal forest. One consultant indicated that where interactions occurred red foxes were dominant over white foxes and would eat them especially if white foxes were found in traps.

Colour variations of kayuktok, including silver, were more common inland than on the coast and on ocean islands. Some foxes were semi-migratory and traveled to the coast in the spring to feed on newborn seals. Within the area of overlap consultants could be referring to white fox, red fox, or both species.

The major fox trapping areas for people from Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and the eastern coast (Figure 20) were:

- Bathurst Inlet (Kiligiktokmik)
- Kugyoak (Perry River)
- Kunayok (Ellice River)
- Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula)
- Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake)
- Hannigayok (Back River)
- Naoyak (Parry Bay)
- Huikkittak

***C15*** *"Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay) is an important area for hunting… In the summer we hunted caribou and trapped in the winter (camping area at Kilanaktokvik south of Omingmaktok)…I trapped from Kingaok (major camps at mouth of Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River) at Kilogiktook (Burnside Bay) and more inland north of Emnangnatiit)."*

***C16a*** *"… When I was a young man, I went from Hiukkittak to Kingaok and Kikiktakafalok to trap. At that time I learned how to trap (near Hiukkittak). … I used to trap with others from Kingaok to up there (along east edge of Bathurst Inlet north to Elu Inlet)…"*

***C16a*** *"… When we were first married we traveled from Hiukkittak to Naoyak (Parry Bay). Since then… we stayed at Naoyak… This was when we used to use dog teams (travel and trapping route from Hiukkittak up Bathurst inlet and north)… "*

***C25*** *"All this area along the coast, this area down there, way down there to the ocean (north shore and northern interior of Kilingoyak) has many grassy areas so it is full of*

*white fox… This has been a trapping area for a long time, around Kilingoyak and around the coast. That is where Inuit mostly trap, all along the coast and shorelines, all around there… There is quite a big area that has mostly foxes. I trapped it for a very long time.*

*Along the coast you could catch more foxes than inland by Tahikyoak because it's too far inland. Even though there are foxes around the rough areas you can't catch that many. The land down by the coastline has more foxes than that area inland. These foxes eat fat from around the coastlines and that is why there are more foxes around the coast…"*

**C29** *"Areas important for fox are found around Kugyoak (Perry River), Kunayok (Ellice River)… Ekalokpilik, near Kingaok, Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus), near Naoyak (Parry Bay) and also at Omingmaktok…"*

**C214** *"I was here with my grandfather, grandmother and grandfather, this is when we were little; this is where we grew up (north shore of Hanningayuk six-km northwest of Kongok). People used to trap around here a long time ago, in the winter."*

### 5.3.2. Fox Dens

Fox dens were found in small or large eskers where it was sandy and not rocky. Dens were on either flat ground or steep slopes. Denning areas included locations where sand accumulated such as river and creek banks, kames, grassy areas and wetlands near waterfowl nesting sites, along creeks, and along the ocean.

Fox dens were similar to hikhik (ground squirrel) dens and often found in the same places. Foxes could return to the same location to den but not necessarily to the same den. In winter, resting dens (not to be confused with natal dens) were dug into snow banks. Tigiganiak and kayuktok used the same dens but not at the same time.

Although not well mapped, consultants indicated that fox dens were widely distributed across the landscape. Areas having tigiganiak (white fox) dens included Ellice River (Kunayok), Perry River (Kugyoak), Ahiak (near Kugyoak), Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kongokyoak (south Kilingoyak), and Killinik (Victoria Island).

Tigiganiak denning areas to the west and inland included the Novok (Cape Krusenstern) coast, the coast between Grays Bay and Bathurst Inlet, Napaktolik, Kaomaogaktok, Tahikyoak, Aimaokatalok (Kathawachaga Lake), Kingalhoak (Nose Lake) and Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake). The distribution of denning areas for kayuktok (red fox) was similar but with fewer locations along the coast.

***C16a*** *"Foxes have dens around Kongoayok (south of Melville Sound)… There are lots of dens around here when you travel through the land. Even though the dens are far apart, sometime they get trapped… When I trapped the white foxes, I'd catch at least one."*

**C51** *"Foxes den mostly in eskers and esker type areas. These areas sometimes might*

*not even be eskers, just areas where there is soft sand."*

## 5.4. Kalvik (Wolverine)

Before the fur trade kalvik had little importance to Inuit because they were not common and hard to trap. Mostly they were regarded as pests that caused damage by breaking into caches, destroying property and stealing food. However, from the beginning of the fur trade, kalvik pelts were consistently high in value and sought after. The use of kalvik fur as trim on parkas is a relatively recent custom but this local use by Inuit became very important. In the past, Inuit used wolverine pelts as fur mats when hunting seals.

### 5.4.1. Inuit Use of Kalvik

Life on the land was often very difficult, and Inuit took advantage of all resources on the land. If they were hungry, they would eat kalvik but they needed to cook the meat for a long time before it was edible.

During the fur trade Inuit hunted kalvik however they could, by stalking them, and by using rifle-traps when firearms became available. When steel traps and snowmachines were introduced Inuit became very effective in hunting kalvik and the personal use of pelts increased.

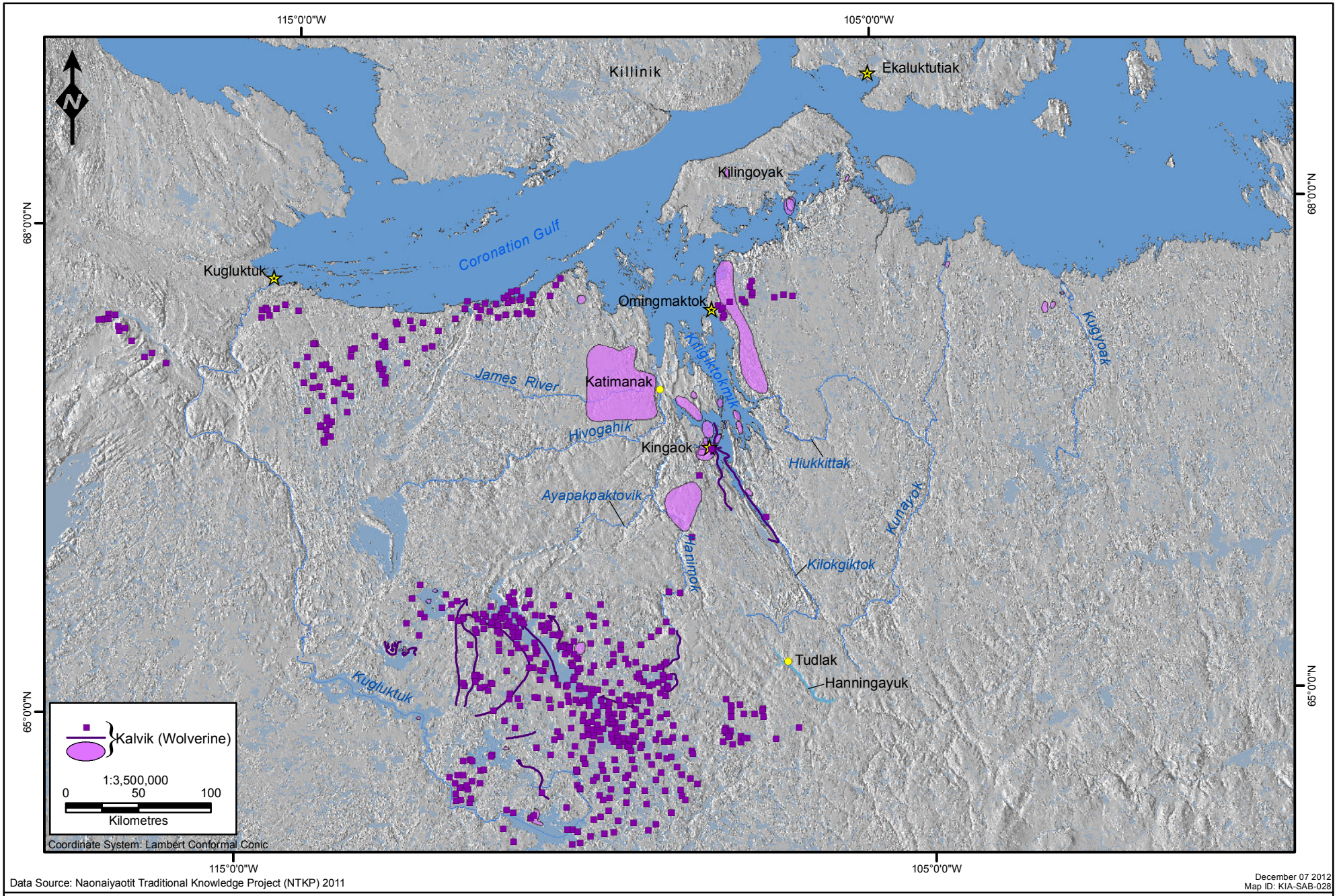
### 5.4.2. Distribution and Harvesting Areas

Kalvik were well distributed on the mainland. They always occurred in low densities but in general numbers were stable and had not changed over time. Fewer kalvik occurred on the mainland coast compared to inland. Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) was an important kalvik area, due to the abundance of caribou there (Figure 21). In recent times more wolverine were being seen south of Melville Sound. Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and the areas surrounding the communities of Omingmaktok and Kingaok were noted as important for wolverine (Figure 22). Little information on kalvik in southern Kiligiktokmik was provided.

Few kalvik had been seen at Cambridge Bay but they were now becoming more common on Killinik (Victoria Island), as were wolves, because of the increase in numbers of Island caribou. Wherever tuktuk and okalik (arctic hare) occurred, so did kalvik.

Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) was an important area for wolverine because of the importance of the area to Inuit, and because of caribou. Today Inuit from the coastal communities travel inland by snowmachine in winter to Tahikyoak specifically to hunt wolverine and wolves.

> ***C3*** *"Wolverine are found more around Omingmaktok and Ayapakpaktokvik (Kilogiktook (Burnside Bay) area) than around here (Cambridge Bay). Sometimes there are some around Kugyoak (Perry River). Inuit used to catch them long ago…"*
>
> ***C11*** *"The wolverine… have their dens in the rocky area, even on the edge of the cliffs. Wolverine have dens anywhere, even on the snow."*
>
> C11 mapped wolverine occurrence in a large area north and west of James River; mid-Bathurst Inlet near Kingaok; on Kent Peninsula, an area south of Kongokyoak; and near Wentzel River.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-028

# Figure 21. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Kalvik (Wolverine) Distribution and Inuit Hunting Areas in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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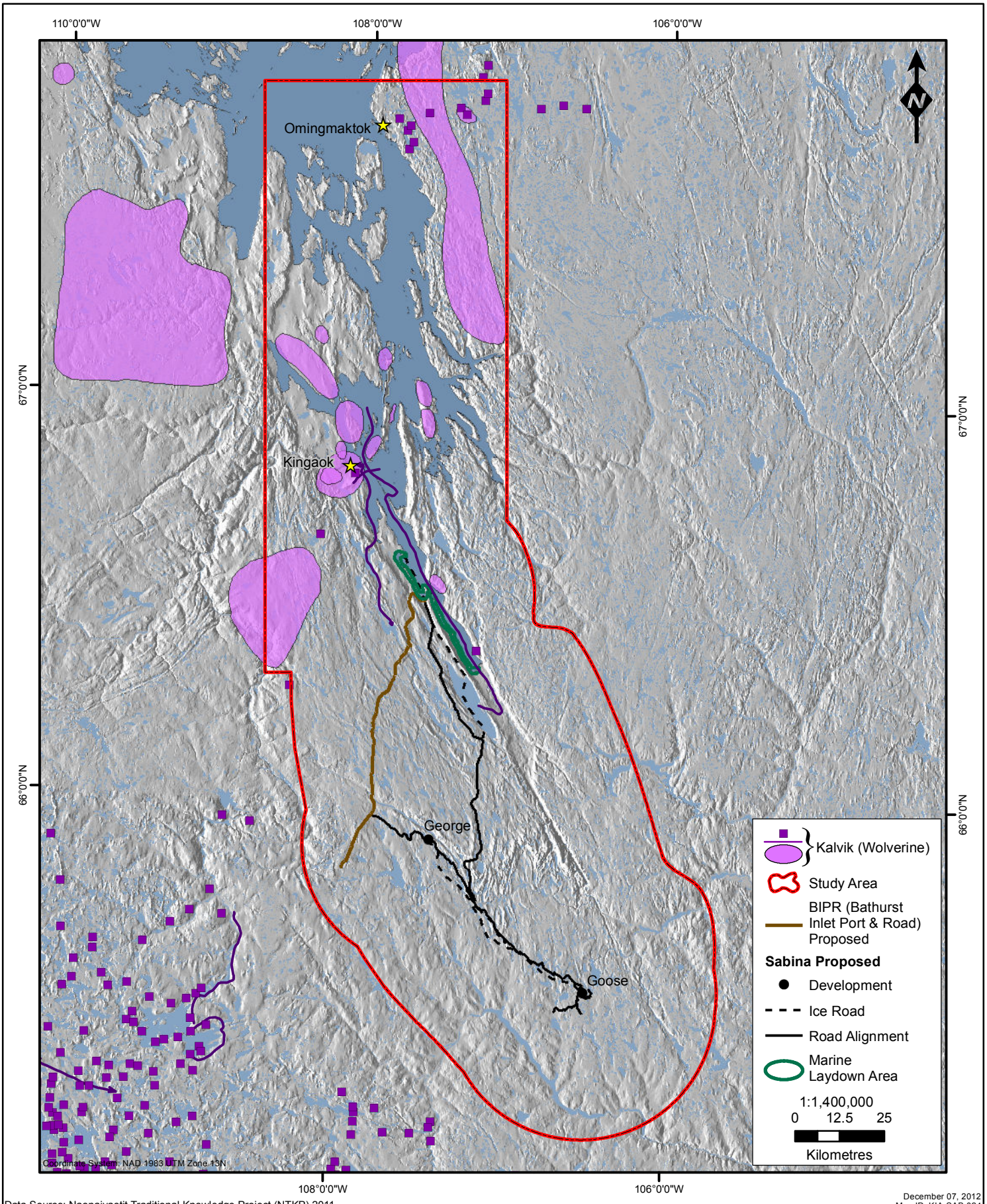



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-024

# Figure 22. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Kalvik (Wolverine) Distribution and Inuit Hunting Areas

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C17** *"Anywhere around Bathurst (Inlet) is important for wolverine. They are found all over, even on the ice but they spend more time on the land."*

C17 mapped an important kalvik area near the island of Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island).

**C21** *"Wolverine stay under rocks or in crevices where they escape to… Here around Kingaok (and southeast Bathurst Inlet) they always go into these crevices and over here too (south of Kongokyoak on Kent Peninsula)…"*

**C23** *"When I used to stay inland I saw a lot of wolverine during the winter when I used to trap. When I chased them they would escape or disappear right away… I never saw a lot of wolverine around the ocean but inland you could see them together sometimes."*

**C25** *"… Those lakes from Kingaok (speaking of Bathurst Inlet south of Kingaok)… take a long time to cross. If we couldn't travel fast with skidoos it would take a long time. When we were hunting wolverine we used skidoos, me, Nanigoak and Avingana.*

*This lake (south arm of Bathurst Inlet) takes a long time to cross and this one too (southwest arm of Bathurst Inlet that leads to Ekalokhiokvik or Tahikafalok Lake)… I spent a day or a couple of days, making day trips (three places: south of Kingaok, northeast of Emnangnatiit and east of Hanimok (Mara River) hunting wolverine. We used to travel through there from here (to old trading post called Kilogiktok from Kingaok) using that lake (south arm of Bathurst Inlet)."*

**C25** *"I've never seen many wolverine before, not like wolves… These wolverine sure can travel a long ways, even they are slow. They travel steadily without tiring, always looking for food…*

*These areas close to Omingmaktok, all the way to Kingaok, close to Kingaok and further south around Hannigayok (Back River), Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), and the rough area close to Kingaok are important for wolverine… Inuit have gotten wolverine before from Omingmaktok, Hannigayok, and Tahikyoak… We got some wolverine from the coast but they seemed to be carrying food back to the rough areas…"*

**C25** *"I've seen many wolverine around the rock crevices where they bring back food to their dens… close to Omingmaktok and Kingaok. I've also seen them in the rough areas where we have buried food before, close to Tahikyum (north Contwoyto) and Bathurst, around the snow banks…*

*In all this land area around Omingmaktok… I've found dens in the rock crevices and snow banks, when I'm hunting in those areas…"*

**C29** *"… Wolverine mostly live in rocky rough areas… They are found around*

*Omingmaktok…"*

### 5.4.3. Abundance and Habitat Use

In some areas, at certain times, there could be many kalvik on the land. Some elders believed that kalvik were scarcer now because snowmachines had made them easy for Inuit to capture and kill. Areas around communities such as Kugluktuk had been especially affected. One consultant said there were fewer kalvik on ocean islands because of over-hunting. Another said that there used to be many wolverine at Tahikyoak in the past but the shift in hunting focus from the coast to inland was having an impact.

The habitat types most important for wolverine were rocky areas, crevices and cliffs. Rocky habitat was used as security and hiding cover, especially to escape Inuit hunters. Cliffs were used for scavenging and for caching food. Other habitat use of wolverine was determined by the distribution of their primary prey, caribou.

Wolverine natal dens were found in rocky areas and areas with cliffs. Wolverine did not den in eskers or dig holes in the ground for denning. A den consisted of snow tunnels within boulder fields terminating in a crevice. Wolverine could use willows for bedding material. In winter, wolverine used snow dens or burrows dug in snow. These types of dens were used by both males and females for resting and for escape.

> ***C29*** *"The wolverine hunting and den sites are found where there are caribou because they eat caribou that were killed by other animals… They rest in their dens, in snow dens and in rock crevices. They have snow dens just about anywhere. Some wolverine are very smart when they run away towards rocks or rocky areas."*
>
> ***C51*** *"The areas that (are important for wolverine) have a lot of rabbits."*

## 5.5. Omingmak (Muskox)

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, omingmak was one important element in Inuit diet that by necessity was varied, in space and in time. Omingmak were used when caribou and seals were not available. Inuit hunted them during all seasons except summer. Nunamiut hunted omingmak during the winter, as they were a source of fresh meat when tuktuk were wintering in the boreal forest and not accessible.

### 5.5.1. Inuit Use of Omingmak

Omingmak provided a wealth of needed materials. Omingmak meat and fat, if taken from a suitable animal and at a suitable time, was tasty and appreciated by Inuit. Omingmak fat was not used for the kudlik (stone oil lamp) because omingmak were not sufficiently numerous, compared to caribou. The hide was too thick and too stiff to be used for clothing and but was used as bedding under caribou skins and for dog mats. Part of the hide might be used for trim. Wigs were made out of the thick omingmak hair to protect the head from biting insects. Omingmak horns were made into cups, bowls, carvings, fish spears, parts of bows, and ulu handles.

Before rifles Inuit hunted omingmak using bows and arrows. The best season to kill omingmak was in the fall after the animals grew new coats and were fat, and before the

rutting season while the meat was still good. Omingmak coats were of good quality in the winter.

In summer, omingmak were skinny, the pelt quality was poor, and the meat was not good to eat. The larger bulls had tough meat, and Inuit preferred the smaller female cows and young animals. Less desirable meat would be fed to the dogs.

### 5.5.2. Distribution and Abundance

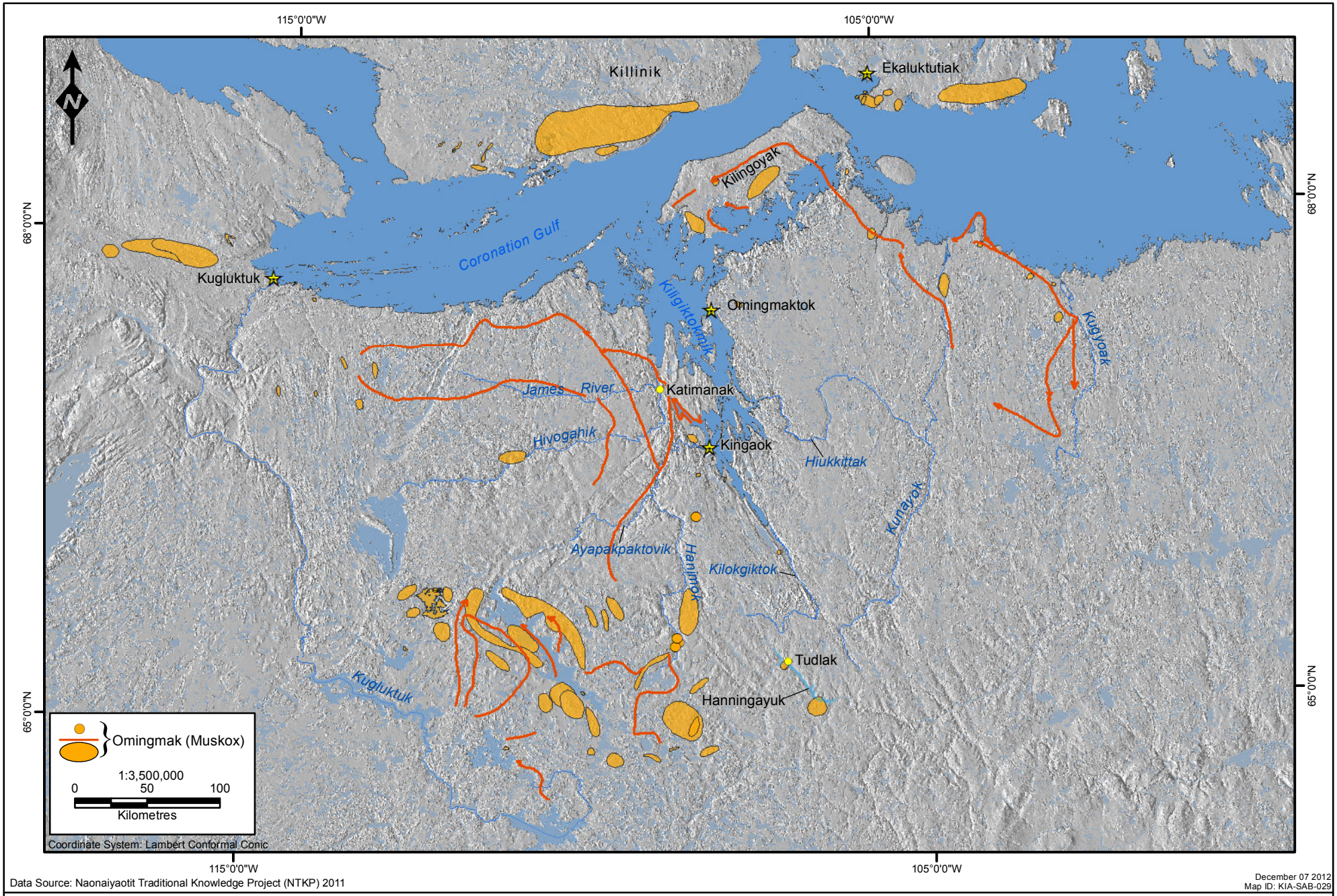
When the consultant elders were children, during the first half of the 1900s, omingmak were scarce. The elders remembered stories told by their parents and grandparents of times when muskox had been abundant. The widespread decimation of muskox populations throughout the 1800s to supply whalers and the fur trade inflicted hardship on Inuit.

A regulation implemented in 1917 prohibited hunting of omingmak by European and Inuit alike (Abrahamson et al. 1964). This regulation did not deter Inuit from hunting the animals if they needed food, but it ended up causing conflict among Inuit and the authorities. In recent times populations have recovered and omingmak have re-colonized areas that have been vacant for many years.

There had been a general increase in numbers and distribution of omingmak, and of both omingmak and tuktuk in the Elu Inlet area and on Killinik (Victoria Island). A number of consultants believed there was an inverse relationship between tuktuk and omingmak and that as the omingmak moved in, tuktuk left.

Places where omingmak occurred and locations were Inuit hunted them included Killinik, much of the coastal mainland, and inland as far south as Exeter Lake north of Lac de Gras (Figure 23). Because few areas were mapped within the Sabina local study area for omingmak, a map is not provided.

> ***C16a*** *"Long ago our parents harvested muskox at Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay). We used to go with them there and I used to follow without shooting. (Tommy) Maghagak (my older brother) didn't have a wife then. Later he got married and I did too. When they went hunting at Kangihokyoak for muskox I used to follow them. That time there were hardly any caribou around…"*
>
> ***C16a*** *"… Komak(s) and us walked to Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) from Kingaok. People always had camp sites around there (at Tudlak). When we got there that time there were no caribou. We didn't know but there was a muskox just below us. When we got it, it was really nice to have some good meat because there were no caribou around."*
>
> ***C17*** *"Muskox are found behind Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek). They mostly are on the mainland here, so they are mostly found east of Bathurst Inlet. They are also found west of Bathurst but not very often. They are found year around there but I haven't seen them crossing."*
>
> She also mapped areas of muskox occurrence inland northwest of Ekalokhiokvik and at Koatak.




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-029

# Figure 23. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Omingmak (Muskox) Distribution and Inuit Hunting Areas in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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**C17** *"During the summer we see muskox around Swan Lake (Tagionuak) (north of Muskox Creek). They are always found around there, close to the shore… I think there are more muskox than before.*

*If it's too hot muskox go close to the water. If it's cool and there aren't many bugs they go up high a little bit…"*

**C17** *"We went over here once a long time ago camping (south of Bathurst Lake). This was in the 1980s, in the spring. There were caribou there and wolves, lots of wildlife like muskox. Bathurst caribou."*

**C21** *"When I was a young man and staying around here (two coastal areas near Cambridge Bay) you hardly saw any muskox. We always stayed along the coast east of Cambridge Bay during the winter and traveled to other areas. There were hardly any muskox around Cambridge Bay or in the east. Very recently, since I turned into an adult and getting older, there are lots of muskox. Seems like the muskox migrated from the west. There are so many now…"*

**C43** *"There are lots of muskox just about anywhere in the whole Arctic, all along the coast and islands, mostly around the coast (from Kugakyoak on the west coast to Otkohikhalik (Wentzel River) on the east coast). Some might have eighty or ninety in a herd. I just saw about eighty in a herd over at Kugakyoak. There were lots of muskox."*

## 5.6. Tuktukvak (Moose)

Tuktukvak (moose) were primarily known and used by Inuit living near the treeline. Only some consultants had experience with tuktukvak. Like omingmak (muskox), tuktukvak were increasing in numbers and distribution. Occasionally tuktukvak were found at extensive distances from the boreal forest, predominantly when they had followed river corridors north.

When they did occur, tuktukvak were found around the coastline near Kugluktuk and in the Kingaok area. Noted areas for tuktukvak were adjacent to the treeline, the Coppermine River area especially Pingnikyoak (Big Bend), Kugluk (Bloody Falls), Kugluktuk, Paatlik (Rae River), Kognahik (Richardson River) and Kugluktoalok (Tree River). A tuktukvak had been killed near Tahikyoak (Courageous Lake).

**C5** *"I've never seen a moose around here (Cambridge Bay) before. Long ago Hanialiak got a moose… by Kingaok, by the side of this big bay at Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay). He got a moose from there when he was hunting caribou by boat during fall."*

**C17** *"(I've seen moose) at about the same place around here, (by Kringaun Hill, south of Kingaok). Tony Akolok thought it was a horse. He was about 15 or 17 years old and he was out hunting alone. He came back and said, 'Dad I've seen a horse.' I couldn't believe him so we went to see what it was.*

*Allen shot a moose not too long ago, around (northwest side of) Kangihokyoak (Portage Bay)… We see one about maybe every four to six years. We are getting more now it seems compared to back then. We see them just in winter, when we can travel with skidoos."*

## 5.7. Small Mammals – Okalik, Hikhik & Avingak

In times of food shortages, particularly when caribou and seals were unavailable, okalik (arctic hares) and hikhik (ground squirrels) were critically important to Inuit. Inuit killed Arctic hares with bows and rifles and they also ran traplines for them. After the caribou spring migration Inuit hunted hikhik when waiting for spawning fish to arrive in the creeks from the lakes, and while looking for caribou. They hunted hikhik beginning in late spring and throughout the summer, concentrating on riverbanks where higher densities were found. Inuit also hunted hikhik in the fall, when they were fat. The distribution of both okalik and hikhik was said to be extensive.

Compared to the wildlife species that they used for food, Inuit consultants knew less about avingak (small mammals) such as lemmings, voles and shrews. As keen observers, however, they documented the importance of avingak to the diets of predators, and the role that these small prey had in the population fluctuations of their predators.

### 5.7.1. Okalik

Okalik were particularly fat and tasty during mild winters. Inuit ate the meat and the stomach contents. Okalik skins were thin which limited their durability for clothing. A cloth or other backing had to be sewn onto the skin to prevent it from tearing. Okalik fur was used as trim on the atigi (parka) and kamiit (boots), and as mitt and kamik liners, however its primary use was for children's clothing.

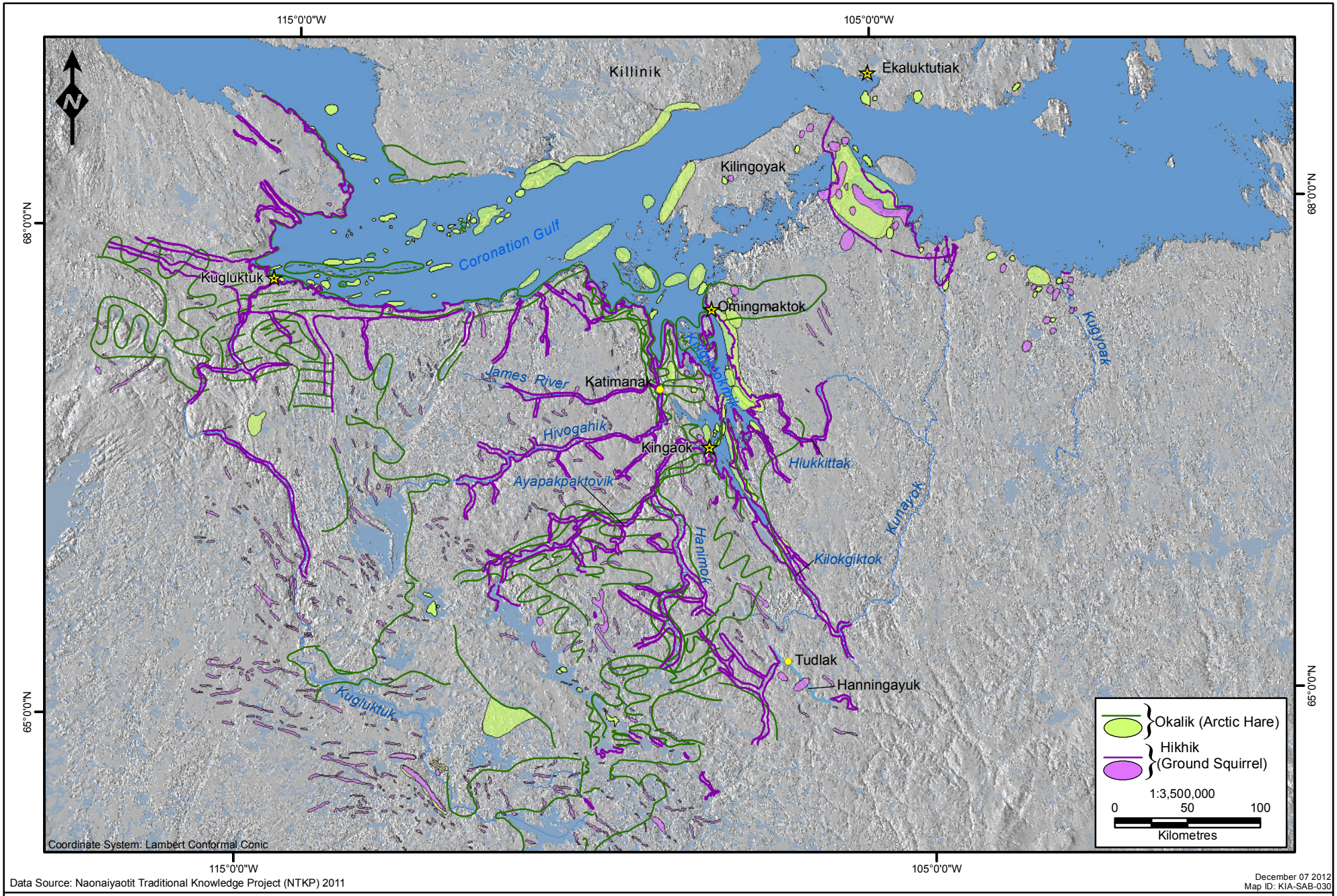
The skins were made into booties that fit outside of the kamik, chin guards and bibs for their atigi, and duffels for packing children on their mother's backs. Okalik skin was also used as sanitary pads, sled blankets, and was sewn onto the soles of the kamiit to provide a soundproof and comfortable pad for seal hunting. During the fur trade Inuit sold okalik skins.

Okalik were found all over, inland, on the coast, Killinik (Victoria Island), and ocean islands (Figure 24). Within this wide distribution certain areas were especially good for hunting okalik, including around ocean shorelines and most of the larger Islands. Okalik frequented areas adjacent to human settlements (Figure 25).

***C11*** *"You can see hares all over the land, on the islands and under cliff areas."*

C11 mapped okalik occurrence and dens in areas which included Kent Peninsula, islands in Bathurst Inlet and Western River.

***C16a*** *"Long ago, (young) Inuit first learned to hunt the ptarmigan and the rabbits. Our parents used to tell us of them, even hikhik, which is what I first started hunting, at Hiukkittak, Kangihoakyok (Daniel Moore Bay) and at Kingaok. Those were the animals I was taught to hunt first… Around here* Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island) *I always hunt hikhik and rabbits…"*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-030

# Figure 24. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Okalik (Arctic Hare) and Hikhik (Ground Squirrel) Distribution in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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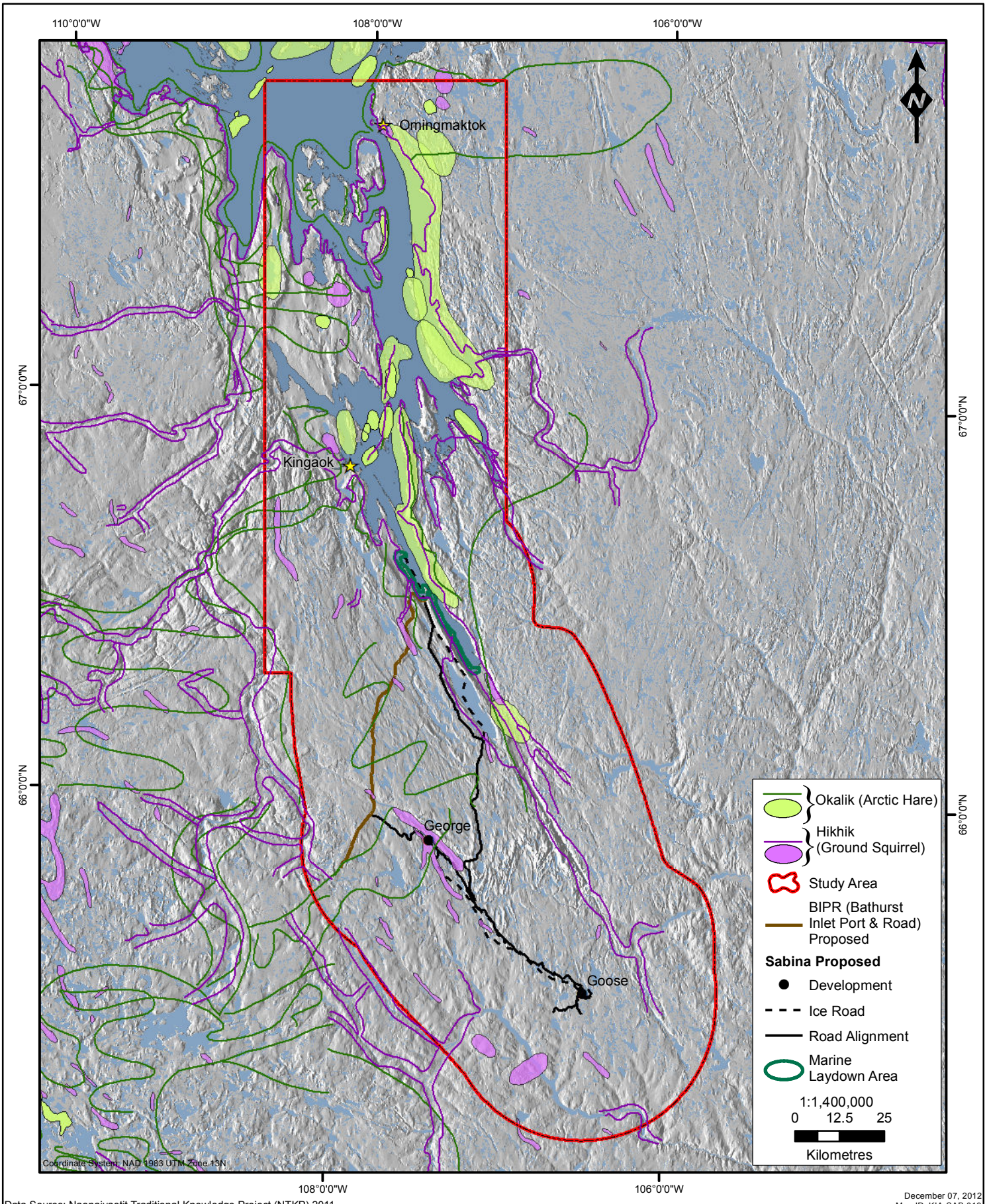



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-019

# Figure 25. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Okalik (Arctic Hare) and Hikhik (Ground Squirrel) Distribution

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C21** *"This place around Kingaok, through the bay where my grandfather and I trapped along the shore, is full of hares. All that land anywhere from Kilokgiktok (Western River) to Bay Chimo (Omingmaktok) is also full of hares…"*

**C29** *"I've seen hares around here (Banks Peninsula and near Omingmaktok)…"*

### 5.7.2. Hikhik

Just as okalik were important for food to Inuit during the winter, hikhik were important to Inuit for food during the summer. This was especially true inland as the concentrations of nesting waterfowl and eggs present on the coast were not available.

Hikhik were tasty and sought after, especially in the fall when they were fat. Although it took much time and effort, hikhik pelts were collected and used to make ceremonial atigi. Hikhik fur was also used for atigi liners, mitts, kamiit, and for under-garments. One consultant discussed shaving hikhik hides and using them to cover sled runners.

After the tuktuk spring migration hunt was over, Inuit hunted hikhik when they were waiting for spawning fish to arrive in the creeks from the lakes, and while looking for caribou. They hunted hikhik beginning in late spring and throughout the summer, concentrating on riverbanks where higher densities were found. Inuit also hunted hikhik in fall, when they were fat.

Hikhik were found all over the land, although certain areas were indicated as especially good. Although hikhik could occur on small islands adjacent to the mainland, the mainland coast was the limit of their northern distribution. The distribution of hikhik coincided with river systems (Figure 24, Figure 25). Hikhik populations were cyclic, in some years animals were more abundant than in other years.

**C11** *"You see ground squirrels everywhere on the land."*

**C11** *"Hikhik are found on the coast at Keeliakyuk (on Banks Peninsula). Here in the spring there are too many squirrels (east side of Arctic Sound (Katimanak Kangihok)). All of this area has squirrels from here, anywhere along the shore."*

**C21** *"Where I used to stay inland at Beechey Lake and Tahikyoak, the land all over was full of hikhik. One time as I was packing a hikhik on my back I got bitten. All that land has hikhik… All the lands like Tahikyoak and Ahiak always have hikhik. I've hunted those hikhik and I stayed close to them as I was growing up…"*

**C51** *"Hikhik are found where there is a lot of vegetation along the rivers and where they can burrow easily. Mostly they are found along the mud flats, eskers and rock piles."*

**C214** *"… There are a lot of squirrels around that area, near Young Point."*

### 5.7.3. Avingak

There were three main types of avingak (small mammals); brown lemmings, Arctic or collared lemmings, and tundra voles. Most consultants called any small mammal mice or

'avingak', regardless whether they referred to lemmings, voles or shrews.

Inuit did not eat avingak. Some consultants talked about selling lemming pelts to fur traders. Inuit stored and used the dried avingak pelts as kindling when starting a fire with flint stones. Sometimes avingak were nuisances because they got into people's possessions.

Avingak were not readily visible, except for their tracks in winter and during population highs. At such times they could be found throughout the land, including on the sea ice. In general, specific areas for avingak were not mapped.

The population cycles of foxes and Snowy Owls followed fluctuations in lemming and vole numbers. An abundance of lemmings and Snowy Owls meant that there would be many foxes to trap in the winter. The cycle ranged from three to five years. Some consultants thought that avingak and foxes migrated to other parts of the land during population lows.

> **C21** *"These mice pelts were harvested for sale when the white people or traders arrived, I remember. Inuit purchased whatever they needed using mice, fox and ermine skins. They were never thrown away. You could sell these small mice skins. They were worth something then but now they are worth nothing… Now they are thrown away when they are killed."*
>
> **C25** *"… These foxes follow the life cycle of the mice because they look for mice to eat. It's their main source of food. They follow the mice five-year cycle, as they say in English… When there are lots of mice there will be lots of foxes around in some years…*
>
> *That fox is always looking for food by chasing the mice, even the Snowy Owls. These animals follow the cycle of the mice. Sometimes the mice stay in one spot and that is when the foxes seem to stop too. The Snowy Owls and white foxes are found together because they feed on the mice, following the cycle of the mice."*

## 5.8. Nattik (Seals)

Just as caribou (tuktuk) were central to the survival of Nunamiut, nattik (seals) were central to the lives of ocean and coastal Inuit. Coastal Inuit could have access to both nattik and tuktuk, but because of differences in timing of their availability, Inuit could not harvest enough of both types of animals.

Nunamiut and ocean people traveled back and forth to trade. Inlanders provided tuktuk and fox skins and Ocean Inuit and Kiligiktokmiut provided nattik skins and other marine mammal products. Nunamiut preferred tuktuk for eating and all Inuit groups desired tuktuk skins for clothing. Nattik skins were more waterproof and desirable for kamik soles, kayait and summer tents.

The most important species was nattik (ringed seal) although the bigger ugyuk (bearded seal) was occasionally captured in Kiligiktokmik. In spring seals were hunted when they were hauled out on the sea ice. In summer they were hunted by boat. In late summer seals started to gather together. Inuit could obtain a lot of seals at this time, as much as a boat could carry.

Consultants also knew about other marine mammals such as aivik (walrus) although this was

neither a common nor important food species.

> ***C7*** *"Ringed seals, bearded seals, walrus, beluga whale and narwhal are found around Elu Inlet."*
>
> ***C29.*** *"… Around Kugluktuk there are the bearded seal, and two different smaller seals. The smaller seals are nattik and kahigiak (spotted seal). Ugyuk is the largest of the seals."*

Whales were only captured occasionally and most Inuit had no experience with them. The whales known to consultants were narwhal and beluga. One consultant said the whales followed the large boats and that is when Inuit would see them.

> ***C17*** *"Mostly just ringed seals use the Elu Inlet area. Sometimes you get bearded seals. They are kind of rare up this way (Bathurst Inlet). We see whales only when the ships come around. I think they follow them. The barge comes in during the fall, in September."*

### 5.8.1. Inuit Use of Nattik

Hunting nattik in winter was tedious and time consuming. Inuit used dogs to sniff out the nattik holes and then they marked the locations. They closed up multiple holes to limit the seal's options. Hare skins sewn on the soles of their kamiit minimized noise from their footsteps, or they stood on wolverine pelts. They waited patiently, sometimes for hours, until the nattik came up for air.

Inuit ate both the meat and fat of nattik, and the meat from nattik was rich and filling. Some Inuit also drank the blood and ate the intestines. One consultant thought that bearded seal meat was not as tender or rich as ringed seal. The pelt of ugyuk made good boots.

Since their skins were thicker than nattik, ugyuk were preferred for rope, mukluks and meat bags. The pelt was thinly sliced then stretched. After drying, the hair was removed to make a strong rope. Seal skin tents for use in summer were more waterproof and durable than caribou skin tents. Kayait were also constructed of seal skin. Fat and ash was placed on the seams to waterproof them

Ugyuk skin bags were used as containers, filled with dry meat and seal fat and then buried under rocks. At times these bags would break, spilling fat on the ground. The ground was saved and subsequently used as fuel.

Seal fat was burned in oil lamps (kudlik). Inuit bought coal when it became available but preferred to use seal oil for their stoves and lamps because it generated a greater amount of heat.

Seals were also an important meat source for dog food. Seals buried in gravel during the summer known as stink seals made better dog food. Fresh seal meat was rich and bloated the dogs, and not optimal food for them.

### 5.8.2. Distribution

Nattik (ringed seals) were seasonally concentrated within a wide distribution in the ocean (Figure 26). Inuit hunting areas corresponded to where nattik were abundant. Important spring hunting areas included Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus), the ocean coast from Kugyoak (Perry River) to Cambridge Bay, Kiligiktokmik and islands within, Coronation Gulf and Kanikyoak (Prince Albert Sound). Summer hunting areas were widespread and winter hunting areas were on the sea ice adjacent to the coast and ocean islands.

Mainly ringed seals occurred within Bathurst Inlet, (Figure 27). Areas where Inuit obtained or saw ugyuk (bearded seals) included Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet), Elu Inlet and Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River).

**C5** *"Near there are lots of seals on top of the ice where there are ice cracks. During the spring, people hunt seals.*

*The seals use that area and go back and forth through that channel (between Naoyak (Parry Bay) and Melville Sound). The people would shoot seals from the shoreline. They waited… because the seals always came close to the shore. That is when the seals sink easily, when they are shot by Beechy Point (Tikigak)…"*

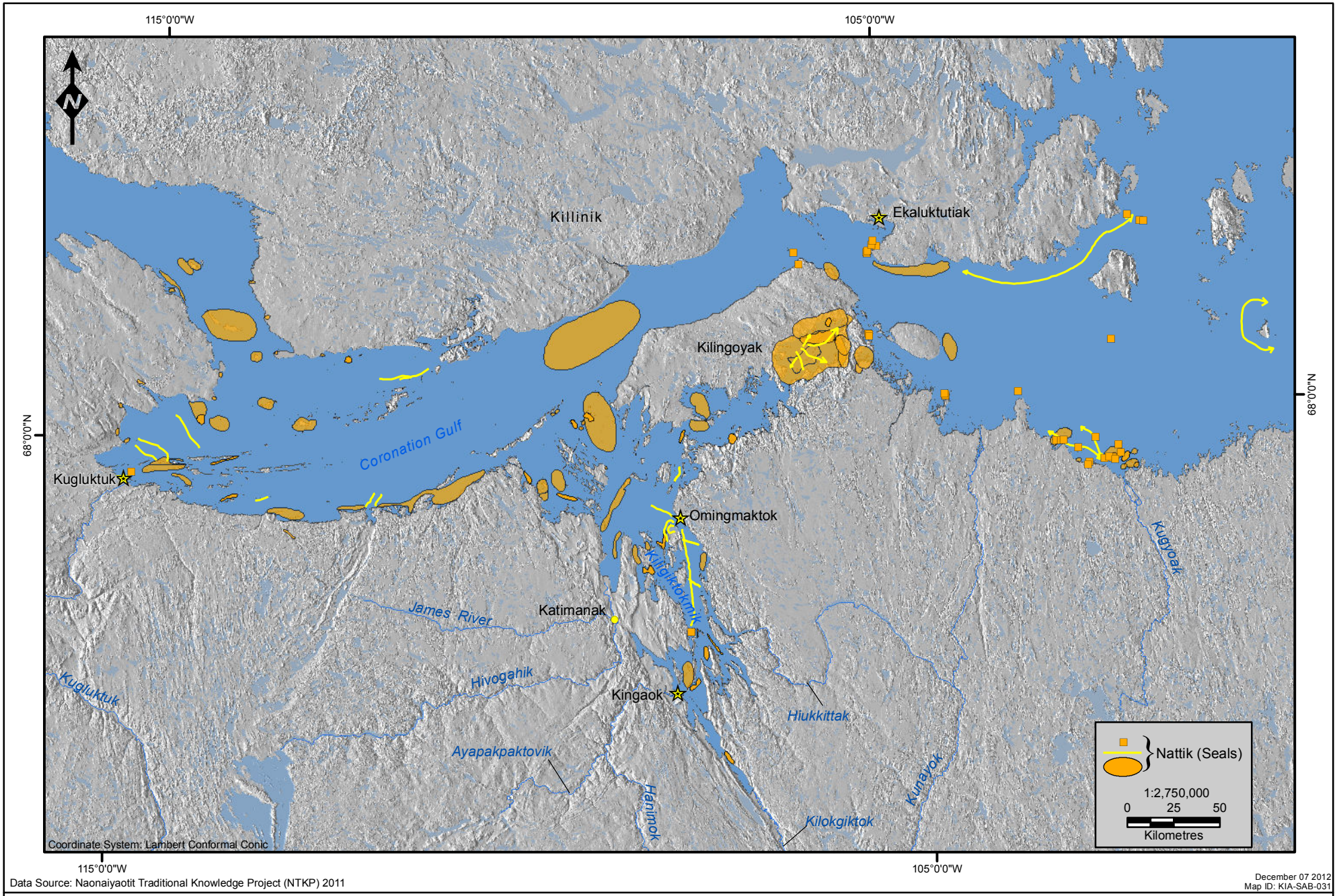
**C12** *"… Seals can be seen in the spring lying on the ice along the coast off Ekalolialok."*

**C17** *"… We hunt seals with a rifle and hook… We have bearded seals going up the Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik). We didn't know it was a bearded seal until we couldn't put it in the boat. It was too big and we had to drag it back to the houses (at Kingaok). The meat was kind of hard, not as soft… or as rich as a ringed seal…"*

**C17** *"The best place to hunt seals in the spring when they are lying on top of the ice is at… Razor Top Point (east of point, northeast of Koagyok). Right around here there are lots of seals and all along here (Bathurst Inlet between Razor Top Point and Omingmaktok). There are lots of seals along here in August…"*

**C25** *"… Sometimes the seals are on the land and sometimes there are lots of seals in an area on top of the ice. All along here there always are seals. Some of the seals are very bold and you can get very close to them when there are so many seals together during the spring. In the fall when they want to be on the surface, they go onto small pieces of land, just like on the ice, and there would be many."*

**C51** *"During spring time seals can be seen pretty much everywhere there is ice… The seals are more abundant on top of the ice but in the winter there are still quite a lot bedded under the snow, if you know where they are."*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-031

# Figure 26. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Inuit Hunting and Distribution of Nattik (Seals) in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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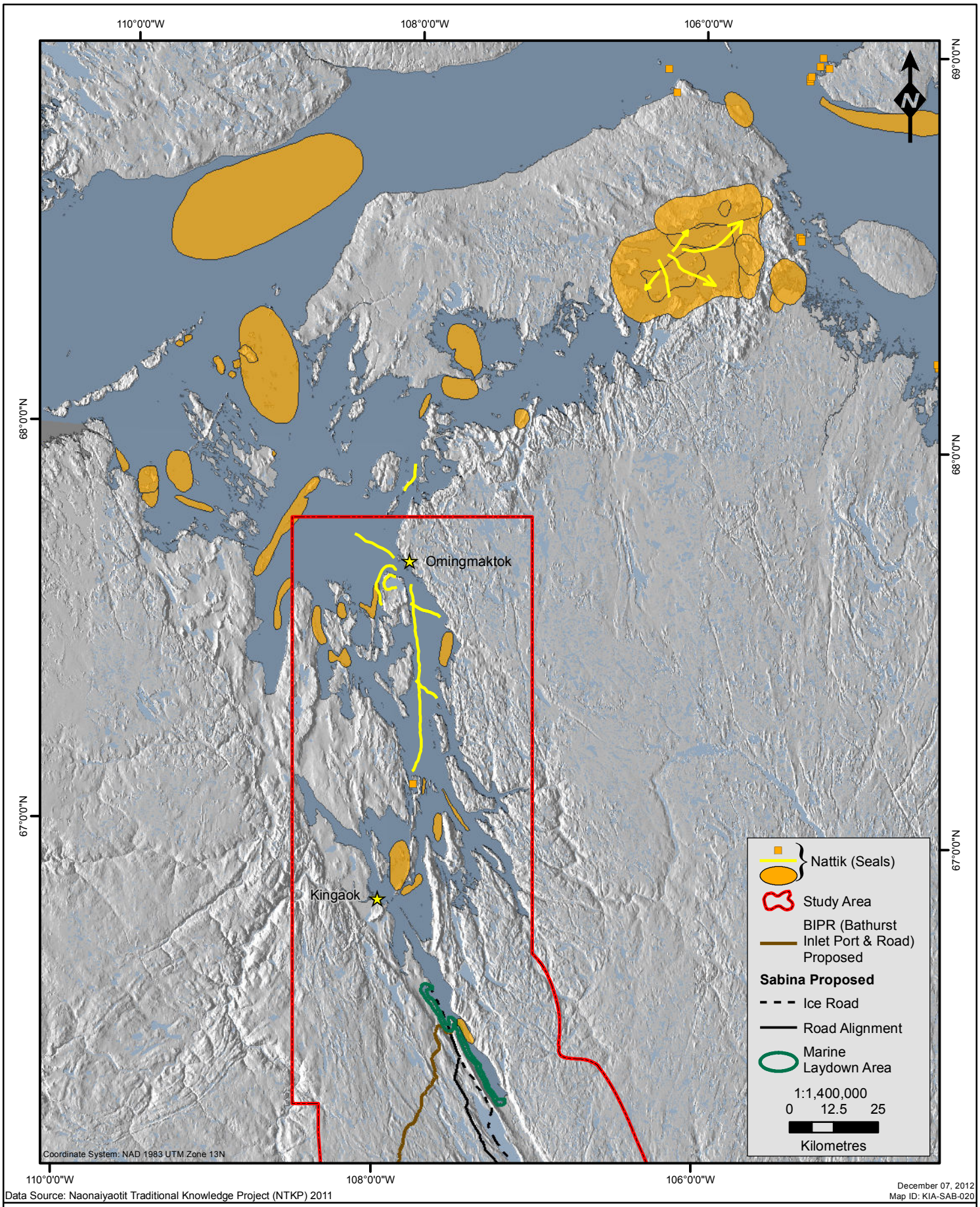



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-020

# Figure 27. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Inuit Hunting and Distribution of Nattik (Seals)

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

# 6. KOPANOAK (BIRDS)

Inuit were keen observers and possessed detailed knowledge of the ecology of the birds in their area. They knew which birds arrived in the spring and the order in which they came, where they nested in the summer and when they departed in the fall. The arrival and departure of the birds was also how Inuit knew what time of year it was.

## 6.1. Inuit Use of Birds

Kopanoak were an important food source for ocean and coastal Inuit, because of the large concentrations of nesting waterfowl on the ocean coast. Birds were less available and less important for Nunamiut although they did eat some species especially in summer when tuktuk (caribou) were absent (Figure 28). Inuit everywhere ate Ptarmigan. The distribution map for kopanoak is lacking in data; focused questions on birds and their habitats were not part of the NTKP interview.

Spring migratory hunts for waterfowl were important on the coast and ocean. Sandhill Cranes were pursued when they first arrived because they had large amounts of fat. Eider Ducks and Loons were hunted while they were resting on the open water in the cracks in the ocean ice. Ducks that were not eaten were cached in rocks for later use.

In summer, coastal Inuit hunted molting birds and collected eggs. They went to nesting areas on the coast and on Arctic Ocean islands specifically for eggs. Consultants mapped the areas they thought were most important for birds (Figure 29), and not necessarily all the areas in which they hunted birds.

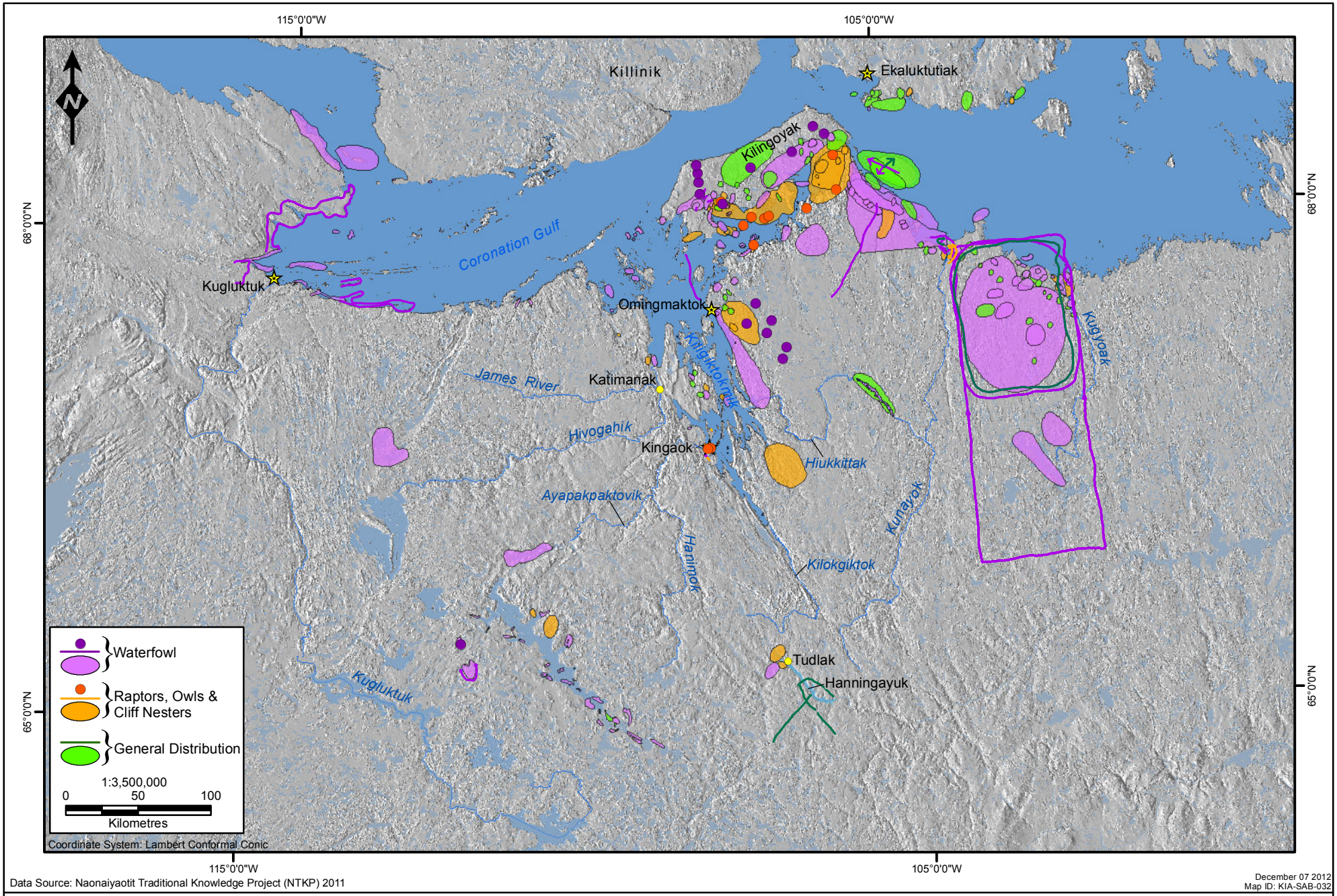
## 6.2. Waterfowl

### 6.2.1. Spring & Fall Migration

***C16a*** *"… Ducks, loons and geese would fly over us in the spring (Beechey Lake area)…"*

***C17*** *"Canada Geese migrate first to the south… They stop by the sandbars and over here on the land (Kingaok) where there are berries behind Kingaok and up by Fishing Creek. These are the same places they stop in the spring. In the fall when they are passing by they always stop and have berries somewhere around here. They eat blackberries (paungan)… We always see the (Sandhill Cranes) dancing. They jump around just like they are dancing…"*

***C21*** *"In the summer these birds like the Canada Geese and swans are commonly seen. They arrive when the ice starts to breakup. They are the first to arrive around Killinik (Victoria Island). Ahiak (Perry River area) gets wet and full of water very quickly so it's different. At Killinik the swans and geese arrive first over here (coastal area east of Kingakyok (Cape Colborne) and directly east of Koyapik (Stromness Bay)) around the ocean shores.*




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-032

# Figure 28. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Inuit Hunting, Distribution and Habitat Use of Kopanoak (Birds) in the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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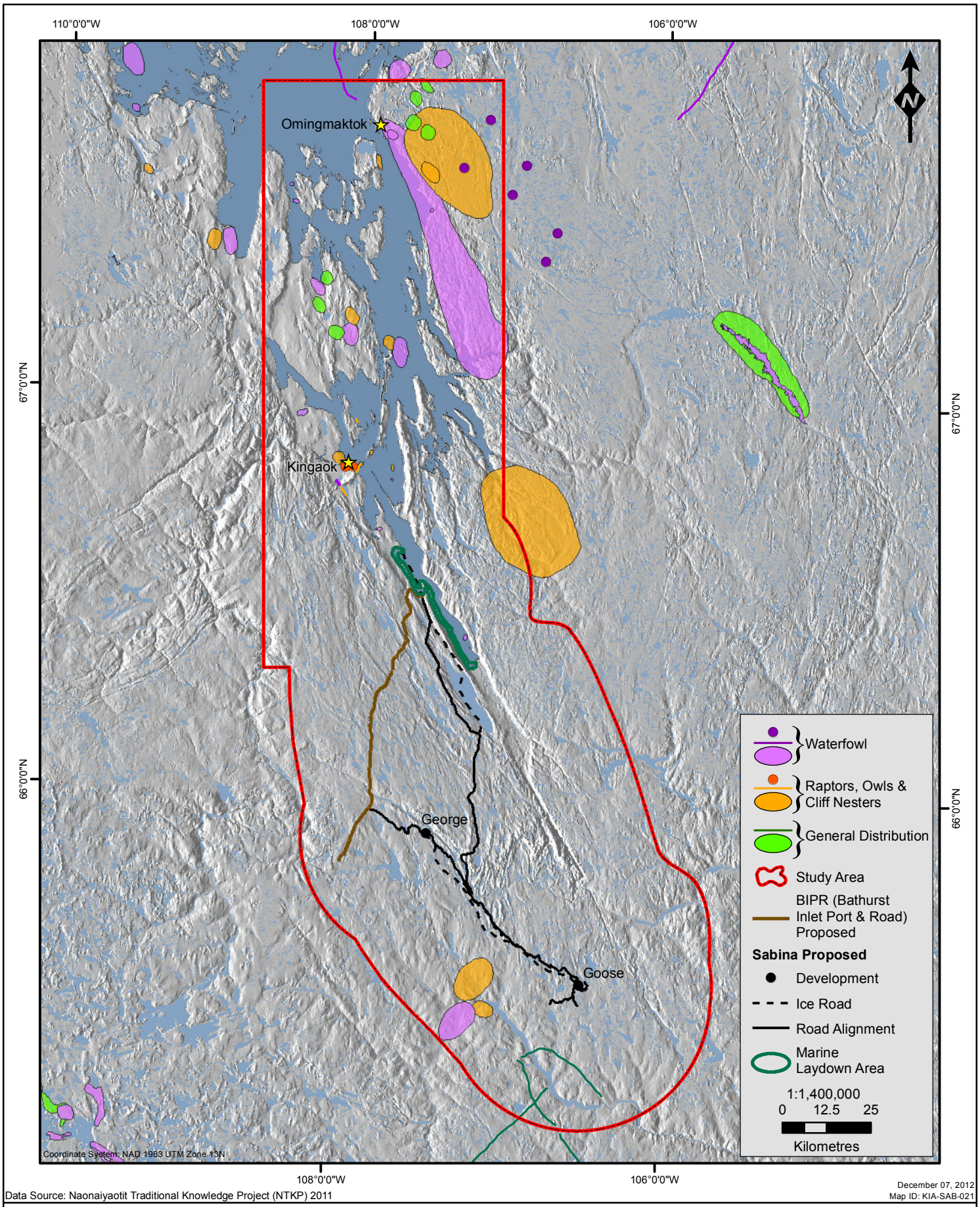



Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-021

# Figure 29. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Inuit Hunting, Distribution and Habitat Use of Kopanoak (Birds)

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

*The lands around Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and Tahikyoak differ from Killinik because at those places it melts quickly. There are ducks around there in the month of May. The rivers start to flow quickly there."*

**C29** *"The ducks that are first to arrive are the Canada geese; Brants and swans. The Sandhill Cranes are also first to arrive and the other ducks arrive after these ducks. The Snow Buntings are always the very first ones before the ducks arrive… They arrive around here at Kugyoak (Perry River) and Kunayok (Ellice River). Before they arrive here, they're in all that area around Naoyak (Parry Bay), Omingmaktok and Katimanak."*

**C29** *"The birds that arrive first… leave first, like the Canada Geese… The birds come from their land and then return in the fall. The birds that arrive first leave first from around Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus), Kunayok (Ellice River) and from near Naoyak (Parry Bay) and Omingmaktok."*

### 6.2.2. Summer and Nesting

**C4Oming** *"Most ducks and geese nest around the islands in the ocean. The eider ducks nest on the land anywhere, all over Elu Inlet and around the coast…"*

**C4Oming** *"I never really hunt eider ducks but other people from Omingmaktok hunt them around Elu Inlet."*

**C17** *"… Eider ducks and all kinds of birds make their nests at Bird Island (a small island east of Kingaok; local name). Sometimes it's hard to go there especially in May and June. There are many wide ice cracks and lots of slushy water. It's easy for some parts of the ice to get thin.*

*During the summer swans nest here (in Swan Lake (Tagionuak))… We get a lot of geese and swans at Fishing Creek but they don't nest there.*

*The birds that come through here have not changed… We always see lots of geese at Fishing Creek going north and south. They stop at the same spots when they are going south… They stop anywhere on these islands, and sometime on the ground around here at Kingaok too, picking berries. Geese like to eat berries."*

**C17** *"… Swan nests are found not at Fishing Creek but at the lake above the creek (Fishing Lake)."*

**C21** *"I know the places where the ducks nest. These ducks look after their eggs well. These ducks are not like people so they look after their eggs so their young grow big very quick…*

*There are no Eider Ducks at these places further inland. Snow, Canada and White-fronted Geese nest at these sites by the rivers, on small islands, so they are*

*hard to find… I don't know of any nesting sites on the lakes, only on the rivers at the small islands (north of Beechey Lake and small islands northeast of Koagyok)."*

**C26** *"Important wetlands for waterfowl are found around Perry Island (Innaghakvik) Ellice River (Kunayok mouth), Kugyoak (Perry River) and around here (Bathurst Inlet coast from Omingmaktok south to Hiukkittak…"*

**C29** *"There are wetlands … near Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus) and near Kugyoak (Perry River) … There are wetlands just above Etibliakyok (at Parry Bay) and part of Katimanak (an area further east on Banks Peninsula and an area at the mouth of Ekalivik (Footprint River)). These areas are used for nesting by Canada Geese, White-fronted Geese, and Brants. These ducks pretty well all nest together where it's wet and grassy. The caribou graze at these wetlands also…"*

**C204** *"Right here (small island north of Tinney Cove), Bird Island (local name), we use for egg hunting. We go to Ehoktak also for bird hunting and goose hunting (lake to the northwest of Ehoktak)."*

### 6.2.3. Winter

**C21** *"The Ravens and Snowy Owls don't migrate south. They spend all winter long… Those are the main two among the birds that don't leave. There are also the Ptarmigan that stay year round…*

*All the land has Ptarmigans, Ravens and Snowy Owls, Rough-legged Hawks and Peregrines. These are the ones that are around Kingaok (also north end, south shore Beechey Lake; mouth of Hivogahik (Hood River)) and that don't leave during the winter…"*

**C25** *"The Snow Buntings (amaolikak) have their homes here during the winter. These Snow Buntings… don't really leave around here. They can be seen as soon as it's warm. They have their homes in snow, on the lee sides of the snow banks."*

**C29** *"… The Snowy Owls and Eagles stay during the winter (at Omingmaktok, Elu Inlet, Kunayok and Kugyoak). There are the Ravens too that stay all winter."*

## 6.3. Raptors, Owls and Cliff Nesters

Cliffs were important nesting habitat for a variety of raptors (Rough-legged Hawk, Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon) and other colonial nesting birds such as gulls and Cliff Swallows. Cliff nesters also included species such as Ravens, geese and some ducks.

Major coastal raptor nesting areas were identified on the south coast of Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula) including the islands in Elu Inlet, near the mouths of Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Kugyoak (Perry River), Kunayok (Ellice River), Omingmaktok, a large area on eastern Kokiviayok (east Kiligiktokmik), and Kingaok (Figure 29). Further south in Kiligiktokmik, important raptor areas were mapped north of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake).

***C4Oming*** *"Omingmaktok has cliffs all over."*

***C4Oming*** *"Gyrfalcons use these cliffs for nesting. Wildlife officers have studied use of these cliffs near Omingmaktok by raptors like the Eagles, Hawks and Gyrfalcons, even by seagulls. They nest on the cliffs."*

***C17*** *"There are raptor nests here at Elliot Point (two nests on Elliot Point just south and west of Kingaok) and on the island (small island west of Tinney Hills). Over here on Young Island is a Gyrfalcon nest… There is a Golden Eagle's nest here (south of Kingaok)."*

***C24*** *"Most of the cliffs I've seen had Eagles."*

C24 mapped two areas with cliffs and nesting raptors, on southeast Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island) and the coastal area at Elliott Point.

***C25*** *"… These Eagles are called 'Kopanuakpak'. They nest at these high cliffs by Kingaok (southeast Bathurst Inlet surrounding Kokiviayok) all the time…*

*I don't often see the Snowy Owls at the cliffs but only around the wetlands where they hunt the mice. They nest on the ground close to where they hunt the mice… These owls hunt only mice so they don't often go near where it's rough."*

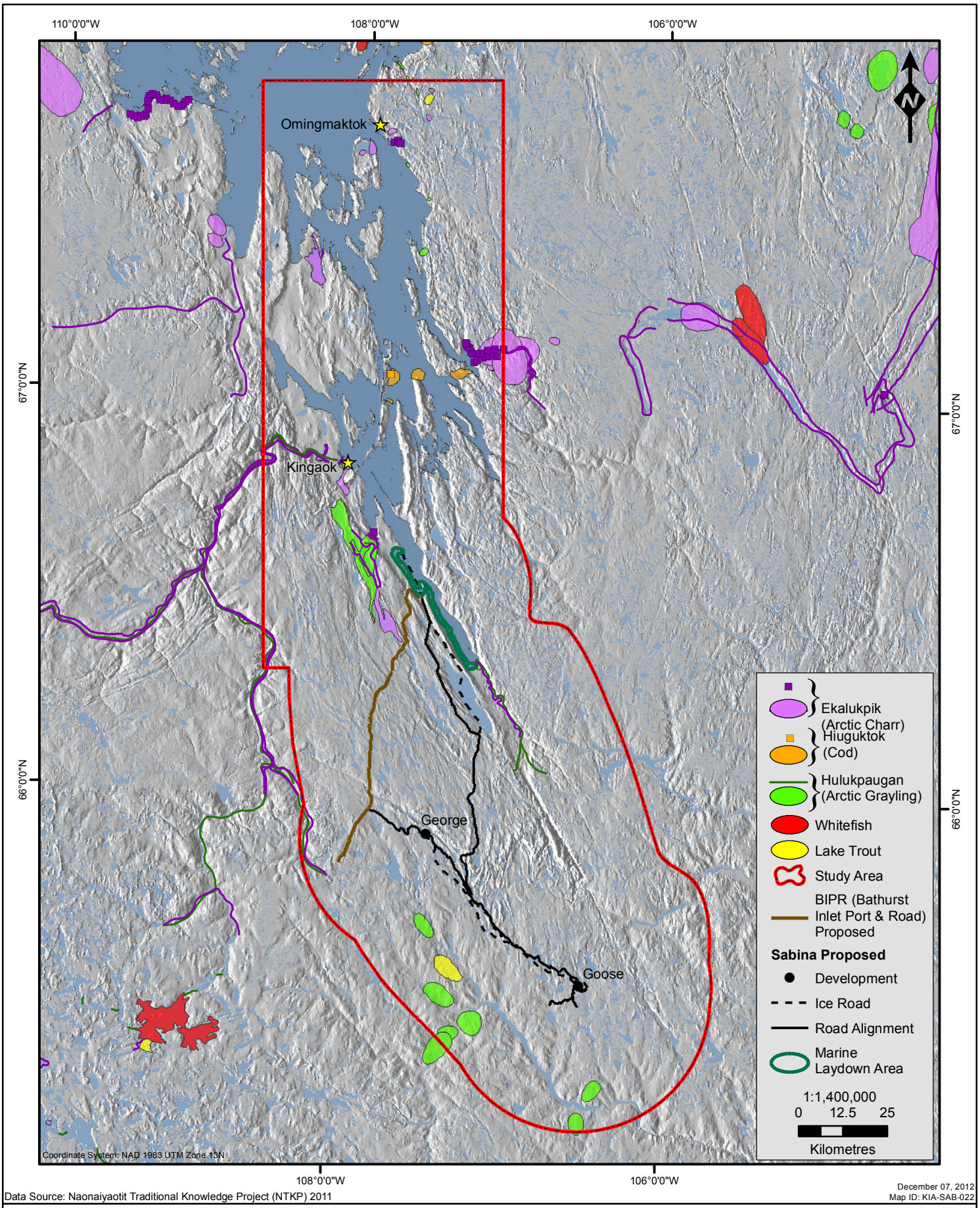
# 7. EKALOK (FISH) AND FISHING

Ekalok were an important part of the Inuit seasonal diet, and essential during times of food shortages, especially if caribou did not arrive because of a change in migration route or calving area. People fished primarily during the spring and fall, to coincide with spawning runs. During the summer Inuit fished and hunted waterfowl while hunting caribou, or if caribou were not available.

## 7.1. Fish Species

Ekalukpik (Arctic charr) were the main fish species for Ocean Inuit and Kiligiktokmiut. Ekalukpik and hiugyuktok (tomcod) were the two main ocean fish. Other ocean fish included sculpins, smelt, flounders (called turbot), wolf eel, crabs, oysters and starfish. Similar to kopanoak (birds), focused questions on fish species were not part of the NTKP interview. Although many fishing places were mapped, these places were not cross-referenced with fish species and map data by species is largely lacking.

Although over-wintering and land-locked charr did occur inland, the main lake and river fish were ehok (lake trout) and whitefish (Figure 30). There were two types of whitefish, anakheek (broad whitefish) and kapihillik (Arctic cisco). Other fresh water species that were eaten were hulukpaugan (Arctic grayling), miliugiak (longnose sucker), burbot, northern pike (also called jackfish), and eels. The map of fish distribution (Figure 30) must be regarded as having minimal data; as the consultants said, if fish are present everywhere, why map them?




Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-022

# Figure 30. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Distribution of Ekalok (Fish Species)

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

### 7.1.1. Ekalukpik (Arctic Charr)

**C1** *"… The only lake with Arctic charr that I know of is the one south of Bathurst Inlet (Bathurst Lake). That lake has lots of Arctic charr and we speared the fish… The river (Kilogiktok (Western River)) is also very good for fishing. We fished there with hooks baited for overnight fishing and we caught a few (charr)…"*

**C4Oming** *"When the fish went up the river (Arctic charr fall migration) at Hiukkittak, Hakvaktok (chain of lakes at coast) and Kangihoakyok (Daniel Moore Bay), Inuit speared them or used baskets to scoop them up."*

**C4Oming** *"The fish look (healthy) when they are going up river (from the ocean to the lakes). At Ekalolialok and Kilanaktokvik there are lots of cracks in the rocks. Some of these fish get stuck trying to go up or down the rivers, and the fish may become injured."*

**C5** *"… At that lake (Ekalolialok; on island of same name) there are mostly Arctic charr…"*

**C15** *The charr come up right up the Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik). They spend the winter in the river."*

**C15** *"Fishing Creek (near Kingaok) and Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik) have Arctic charr… Ekalukpik return to the lakes in the fall and they return to the sea in the spring."*

**C17** *"At Fishing Creek there are red Arctic charr, 'evitagok'. We don't get them this way (at Kingaok) only at Fishing Creek… We hardly see them anywhere else. Only at Fishing Creek do we see them.*

*The red charr taste different… Some people like them when they are red but I prefer the regular Arctic charr… Charr Lake too has red ones. Charr Lake is close to the ocean. We could walk down to the ocean from that lake…*

*There are Arctic charr there too (in a lake to the east of Tinney Hills)."*

**C20b** *"There is a lot of fish there (large area at Charr Lake), here at Kukiviakyok and here at Hikgakvik."*

**C21** *"These fish that are found further inland are very good to eat. The Arctic charr where I lived long ago (Tahikyoak and Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet)), and from some of the areas around here (Killinik (Victoria Island)) are very good to eat, just before the fall migration.*

*In the spring the Arctic charr that are coming from the lakes are very skinny. When they are coming down river they are not very good to eat. Sometimes they are found around here on the ocean. The charr don't like the food at the lakes. It's just like*

*caribou during the rutting season; the charr don't taste very good when they are coming from the lakes.*

*When the charr from the ocean are going up river, they are very nice and very tasty, and also very fat. I know of the charr being like that all over. When the lake trout that are coming down river reach the ocean, they get skinny, just like the charr in the lakes…"*

**C24** *"There are Arctic charr at Hiukkittak. They are all sea run charr."*

**C24** *"We fished for charr at Ekalolialok (lake on island of same name)… They must be sea run. They migrate to the lake in the fall and return to the sea in the spring."*

**C44** *"Some lakes that have rivers to the ocean contain Arctic charr. There are many lakes with Arctic charr; so many that I can't name them all. Some of these lakes are further inland. In the spring the charr that have been in the lakes during the winter return back to the ocean, while others are going to the lakes..."*

**C51** *"It's very hard to say if the charr move to the ocean every year. I'm sure there are some that come all the way from the ocean to these lakes and rivers because all are connected to some of the major lakes that are in the area.*

*Back (Hannigayok), Mara (Hanimok) and Burnside (Ayapakpaktokvik) are the main rivers with Arctic charr around my area. They all connect to the ocean. Mara River is connected to the Back River and the Back River is connected to the Burnside River.*

*This Back River connects to Garry Lakes and just south of Gjoa Haven in Nunavut. I believe the charr could make it up to the lakes through some of those rivers. I suppose there are charr that winter at some of those lakes because there are charr around Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake), where they are more abundant…"*

### 7.1.2.Hiugyuktok (Tomcod)

**C5**. *"… This place has Arctic cod (west shore of Labyrinth Bay, off Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus) and this place (south of Kigaotagyok or Turnagain Point, east side of peninsula) also has cod. This bay (at Peginganik) has cod as does this bay (northeast Kaogyok (Quadyuk Island).).*

*There are cod also along the side of this island (Kikiktakafalok) and here (east through the inlet where a river empties into it). There are Arctic cod that are very big where it's salty at the river mouth. Right by the side (southwest of Panaktak on Koagyok), where it's deep under the cliff, about fifteen feet below the ice, there is a spot that when you hit it you could be catching fish all day by jigging. When you try to touch the bottom, you cannot. Where those cod fish stay it's very deep…"*

### 7.1.3. Ehok (Lake Trout)

**C29** *"There are all kinds of fish in the lakes like the cisco whitefish, Arctic charr, lake trout and all different kinds of lake trout. The lake trout are all different sizes even though they are all still lake trout..."*

**C29** *"... Some lake trout stay around the mouths of the rivers where the river mouths are deep, like at Kugyoak (Perry River) and Kunayok (Ellice River).*

*Around the falls in the rivers, where the water is deeper, there are always fish during the winter, such as at Kugyoak and Kunayok. The smaller rivers dry up. The fish can't go up river or go downstream because the rivers are frozen. In winter these deep rivers can have all kinds of fish like cisco whitefish and lake trout. The lake trout go back to the lakes but sometimes they get stuck when winter arrives and the rivers dry up. When the rivers stop flowing there are all kinds of different fish at these places where the rivers are deep."*

Ehok was also caught in the ocean, especially at the mouths of rivers.

**C23** *"During the summer when we fished at Mackenzie Point (Tigigak) I wasn't expecting to catch lake trout. I checked the nets the next day and there were lots of lake trout. My wife said, 'I didn't know the ocean had lake trout.' I was quite amazed. We caught lots of lake trout in the nets and some of the fish were quite large."*

**C36** *"…. Some rivers, and even the ocean, have fish that are usually found in the lakes. They got caught in our nets. Inuit sometimes caught lake trout in the rivers and sometimes in the ocean. If there are fish around you really can catch lots when you are using nets."*

### 7.1.4. Anakheek (Broad Whitefish) and Kapihillik (Arctic Cisco)

**C36** *"... There are different kinds of whitefish. Some are small and some are big. The broad whitefish are always really fat and the cisco whitefish are lean. Cisco whitefish only have white meat. Towards fall, before spawning the cisco whitefish from around Kugluktuk get fat and then they are really tasty. The two whitefish taste different."*

**C48** *"... The cisco whitefish also have fat and eggs and are very tasty but not the broad whitefish. The broad whitefish doesn't have many eggs. These are different types of whitefish that are much bigger than the cisco whitefish..."*

### 7.1.5. Hulukpaugan (Arctic Grayling)

Hulukpaugan were found throughout streams, rivers and in some lakes on the mainland. One consultant thought that grayling did not occur on Killinik (Victoria Island) but another said they did, in the ocean adjacent to the coastline. No locations on Killinik or in the ocean were mapped, although a few coastal streams on the mainland were said to contain grayling.

***C11*** *"Grayling are usually found in the small streams (between Aallik and Tahikyoak; streams south and north of Beechey Lake, and two areas on Hannigayok (Back River) where it enters Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake))."*

***C15*** *"Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik) and Fishing Creek have grayling."*

***C21*** *"Grayling are found in the rivers further inland. Long ago when I was a young boy I caught grayling at the rivers leading to the lakes. There are so many grayling in some rivers, at these rivers (Hannigayok, at the north end of Beechey Lake). There are some around Tahikyoak (northeast Tahikyoak), at the rivers. These small grayling are called 'hulukpaugan' and further inland they are called 'hulukpaugak'."*

***C21*** *"… There are some grayling in the places that I pointed out earlier, in the rivers (northwest of Beechey Lake at river) but not on the ocean…"*

***C21*** *"Fish are small because they take a long time to grow, just like humans do… At this river (north of Beechey Lake, south of Tikigak) you can find that type of fish (juvenile grayling)…"*

***C51*** *"The grayling spawn in the rivers, in the shallow boulders, in really shallow boulder fields. That creek where the river is at my place (Nonatoklik) has a lot of grayling. They tend to stay in the shallows but once in a while I see the little graylings where there is a sandy bottom. You can see them working the silts at the bottoms of the rivers. Once in a while they are working the beddings… maybe the spawning beds. I think there are some grayling that spawn in the main lakes where there are lots of weeds and silt, even grassy bottoms, especially in the sandy bottom areas and where there are lots of weeds…*

*Sometimes we use very small size mesh nets to catch whitefish and sometimes we catch these grayling in the nets at the main lakes. We used to have small mesh gill nets for whitefish… and small trout. Once in a while we catch those grayling so I guess they do travel around those lakes."*

### 7.1.6. Milugiak (Longnose Sucker)

Inuit caught suckers in lakes and in rivers.

***C16a*** *"… We jumped across the river onto underwater rocks to get across (at the old traditional community on Beechey Lake called Tudlak). It has a strong current. The river has different kind of fish in it like codfish and 'milugiak'. This was at Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake), at the river (Hannigayok (Back River)).*

*The bodies of the longnose sucker are square and they have a long nose. There are lots of bones in the meat. Komak called them 'milugiak', which means when you cut up the fish there are lots of bones. The nets got full of them, even though the nets were short."*

## 7.2. Fishing Places

### 7.2.1.Ocean

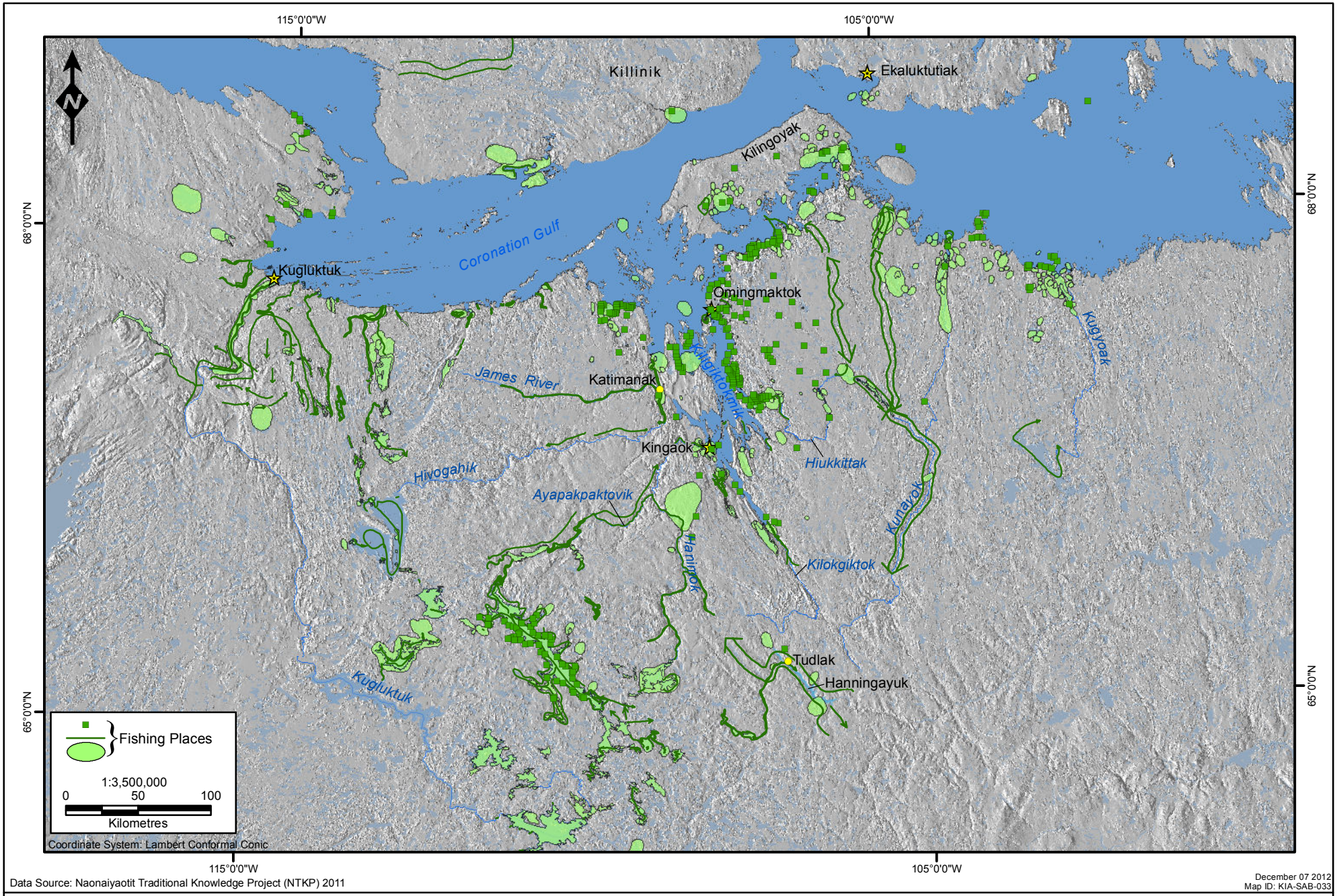
Inuit fished the ocean adjacent to the mainland and island coastlines, and at the mouths of major rivers (Figure 31). In spring they fished through the ice cracks. In earlier years Inuit built weirs and fish traps at river mouths and fished using spears and baskets. In recent years they fish the rivers with gillnets.

> ***C51*** *"People fished the ocean by jigging mostly. Now they use a lot of gillnets. They ice fish today with fishing rods. There are Arctic charr and some trout close to the ocean. Some trout are really close to the ocean. There are also jackfish or pike close to the mouth of Coppermine River. In the ocean there are whitefish, what they call the broad whitefish, lots of broad whitefish, and those flat fish called flounders, tomcod, Thompson eel and sculpins…"*

### 7.2.2. Lakes and Rivers

All lakes and rivers feeding into Kiligiktokmik were important for fishing (Figure 32). Many of the rivers had ancient stone weirs. Many weirs had been built at the mouth of Hiukkittak, a major fishing area. Lakes near Kingaok, especially Tagionuak, were major fishing areas. Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Lake) was the local fishing spot. Further south, Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake), Hikinikgogiak (Kenyon Lake) and Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) were important fishing lakes.

> ***C1****. "… This river (Hiukkittak) has a really strong current and they used to have a weir back then on it right by this bend (near the mouth). There is also another weir around here. I remember we restored the stones and used that ancient weir for spearing fish…"*
>
> ***C1*** *"… The fish go further up into the lakes using the rivers. All kinds of fish do this. They also use the same river to go down to the ocean."*
>
> *Sometimes the fish will winter in the lakes because the rivers get too shallow for the fish to go down river. In the spring they start to migrate down river…"*
>
> ***C4Oming*** *"When the fish went up the river (Arctic charr fall migration) at Hiukkittak… Inuit speared them or used baskets to scoop them up."*
>
> ***C4Oming.*** *"…There would be lots of fish at Hiukkittak, Kugyoak and around Kangihoakyok (waters feeding into Kangihoakyok) during the spring. Even in the summer when the fish were ready to go up river, there was lots of fish…*
>
> *Inuit jigged for fish where the fishing was good. They fished in the lakes…. They fished these places using hooks during the spring or winter and sometimes they used nets."*




# Figure 31. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Fishing Places within the NTKP Study Area

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

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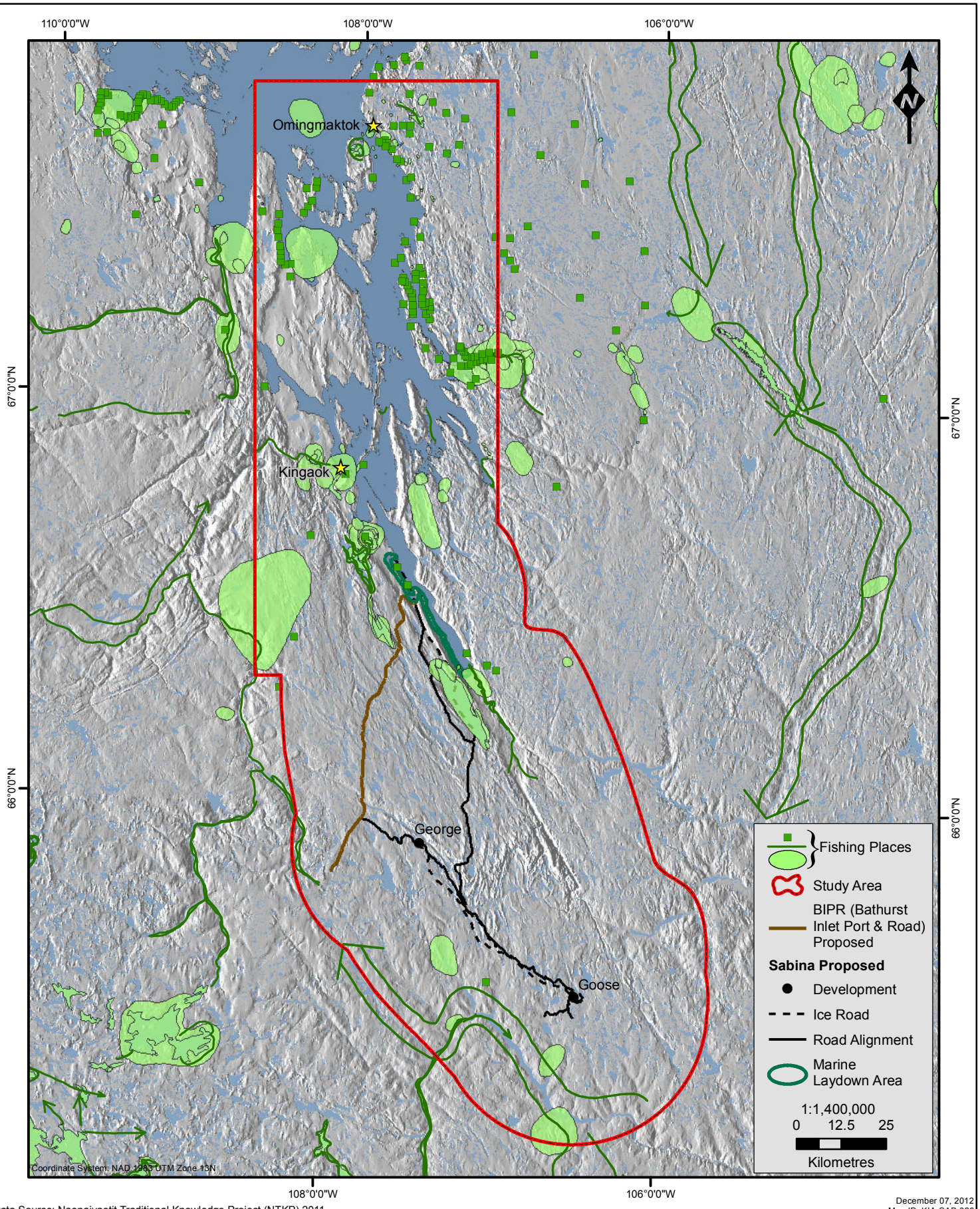


Data Source: Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) 2011

December 07, 2012
Map ID: KIA-SAB-023

# Figure 32. Inuit Traditional Knowledge - Fishing Places

Map produced by Spicker GIS Services (www.spickergis.com)

**C5** *"… The people from Kingaok and Omingmaktok must know about that river (Hiukkittak). It is really sandy from all the way up here (at the mouth) downstream… People fish the ocean at the mouth of the river. I have nets at Ehokhikhiovik (initial river section of Hiukkittak)… I usually have nets at this place… "*

**C5** *"Inuit fished anywhere in the rivers. They fished the river when the fish were going down river and up river, when they needed food. (We fished at Hakvaktok (south coast of Melville Sound), Naoyak and Etibliakyok, Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Kunayok (Ellice River)… Hiukkittak, Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek), Kingaok, Daniel Moore Bay (Kangihoakyok) and all along the coast of Victoria Island up to Wellington Bay (including Paatlik or Byron Bay)…"*

*"These areas (coastal Parry Bay, Etibliakyok (Kent Peninsula isthmus), Kolgayok (Tingmeak River, and an area east of Fishing Creek) are fishing places. They have charr and trout… and cisco whitefish…"*

**C15** *"Lake trout, charr, whitefish and grayling are found in lakes."*

C15 mapped fishing lakes within the Ekalokhiokvik drainage south of Kiligiktokmik.

**C16b** *"When we were young, the fishing areas were identified by our parents. You should mark that place (mouth of Burnside River (Ayapakpaktokvik)) because people still go there to fish. Our parents taught us these things, even about tomcod fishing…*

*I remember those fishing places because my parents stayed there when I was growing up. Niptanatiak(s) and Tigitkok(s) used to stay there (south portion of Gordon Bay and the inlet to the west)…"*

**C20a** *"The lake is where we would have nets in the winter. Inukholik (near Hiukkittak) is where they would set nets in the winter…"*

**C21** *"… At the rivers (mouth of Hannigayok (Back River) at Beechey Lake and stream on north-central shore of Beechey Lake) they liked to net for fish, for… lake trout and whitefish…*

*They net fish near Kingaok every fall Ayapakpaktokvik ((Burnside River)). This lake (Ekalokhiokvik (Tahikafalok Lake)) has a small river to the ocean (Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Creek)). That is another area that they mainly fish, I know this because my grandfather liked fishing there…"*

**C21** *"…Inuit fished along the shore … at Kingaok (northwest of Fishing Creek). Over here at Kingaok (stream leading into and south of Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River) near its mouth) Inuit have fished for a long time. That river has charr and whitefish…"*

**C21** *"… They would jig for fish in the lakes around here (north of Beechey Lake) when*

*they were traveling to see the white people (to the trading post at Kingaok). They jigged for fish in the lakes as they were traveling, when they camped… They fished when they stopped so they could have fresh food, I remember. I was following them that time."*

**C25** *"… These parts of the lakes (narrows)… are called 'kongunik' (pl.) and that is why this is called 'konngok' (sl.). This narrow spot (at the narrows of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) never freezes all winter. That is why they tell Inuit who are traveling to be careful because this narrow spot doesn't freeze. We call those narrow parts of the lakes 'kongunik'. We know about that konngok where Inuit set fish nets because it doesn't freeze all winter. You have to be careful when you travel through there…"*

**C44** *"Those rivers where Inuit mostly fish (Ayapakpaktokvik and Hivogahik) and where they hunted the caribou near the mouth of the lakes are important. Some of these areas where they mostly fished during the winter don't freeze that well. These areas sometimes are scary (dangerous places for traveling)."*

**C51** *"In the fall we used gill nets to catch a lot of fish for the dogs, and for dry fish too. All these places where we had our nets have inokhok or rock pile markers… On our trap lines too we fished. We did a lot of fishing especially on the days that were stormy. We did a lot of fishing to pass the time…"*

In the Bathurst Inlet area C51 mapped Tagionoak (Goulburn Lake), Swan Lake (Tagionuak), and a lake west of Amagok as good for fishing.

**C203** *"This is a good spot for fishing too (at the mouth of Ayappappaktokvik). This long arm in here, it's a good spot for fishing. When I was there in February, it was good, a good fishing spot there…"*

**C214** *"There is a river there as well Kokiviayok. It's small but there are a lot of fish."*

# 8. WATER SOURCES AND QUALITY

Potable water was a major concern for Inuit, even before mineral development activities. Good water was not always readily available on the land, and sometimes took a lot of effort to obtain. Good water was defined as having the following characteristics:

- High clarity
- Clean (no mud or insects)
- Good for fish
- Good for drinking (palatable)
- Good for tea (doesn't make tea dark)
- Not salty
- Uncontaminated (by natural heavy metals or spills)

Inuit preferred large lakes for drinking water and avoided shallow lakes. Inuit on the coast went inland to obtain water because of tidal action near the river mouths. When good water

was unavailable, Inuit used water from less desirable sources and treated it by filtering or boiling.

> **C25** *"The water inland at Ahiak (Contwoyto Lake area) is really good water. There isn't much good water on Victoria Island. Around here at Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula) the water isn't very tasty because all that land has lots of silt. Sometimes when you find good water around there it's good.*
>
> *The water inland is much better than the water close to the ocean… That water tastes kind of funny and it's not good to make tea from. The water found around the Kilingoyak area makes dark tea but the tea still tastes good."*

Inuit obtained water and ice from:

- Lakes
- Rivers and creeks, as long as they were flowing
- Pools under cliffs
- Pools of water among deep rock crevasses, from rain or melting snow
- Underground streams and cold water springs
- Wetlands
- Snow
- Inland - In winter from lakes and rivers through an ice hole
- On the ocean - in winter from snow and icebergs
- On the ocean - in spring, fresh water ice and pools of water on the ice surface

Generally consultants did not map places where they obtained water as they said they found water everywhere.

## 8.1. Locations on the Land Where Inuit Obtained Water

When they were at their camps, Inuit had traditional places where they obtained water. When traveling, they obtained potable water from wherever they found it.

Inuit living along the coast of the Arctic Ocean and Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) had to find sources of fresh water. The lakes adjacent to the coast were not good for drinking water because underground seepage from the ocean made them saline. The water inland was better for drinking than water on the coast.

> **C16a** *"… We would get water for tea from the rivers and small lakes. We would get our water from the river at Hiukkittak…*
>
> *At Kingaok we got our water from the river (Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River)), where there was no salt water… The salt water goes up river when the tide is high. We would take note and taste the water. We checked the water using a cup. When the tide is high, the salt water goes further up the river. Everyone did the same thing. All the people would test the water using a cup.*
>
> *The water at Hiukkittak is better because a smaller river has no salt… This river (a small stream south of Hiukkittak) is where they mostly get water from… The salt*

*water from the ocean goes way up there…"*

***C17*** *"Burnside River is important to us because we get our drinking water from there. We got water in summer and winter until the ice got too thick and then we would have to move further up the river to get water."*

## 8.2. Changes in Water Quality

Inuit had seen many changes in water quality over the past few decades. These included shallower lakes and rivers that drained to the ocean, reductions in river flow, smaller fish spawning runs, and the Arctic Ocean took longer to freeze.

In general, these changes in general had lowered the quality of water. The changes were attributed to less rain and snowfall, changes in weather, increased contaminants such as dust, mineral exploration and mine development, melting of permafrost because of global warming, airborne pollutants, too many tourists, leaving garbage on the land and an overpopulation of geese. Less change had been seen in water quality inland, compared to coastal areas. However, even inland areas had seen the effects of climate change.

Consultants expressed concerns that people developing mines needed to be careful to preserve the quality of the water. Some had seen examples of non-Inuit contaminating water. Concern was expressed about the tailings ponds at the Lupin gold mine at Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake)) and how exploration companies had handled their waste.

***C28*** *"The water too, everything has changed, even the land here. It would never completely dry up. That's what people have mentioned during the summer. Even the rivers, everything has changed. In the past, when people went walking, they would have hard time finding water; sometimes they wouldn't find water at all. It's not like that anymore, it seems to rain more. Summer would never come when it rains too much. It's colder now too. It wasn't like that a long time ago. It was fun then. The ocean doesn't freeze up like it used to, maybe it's getting warmer? It must be getting warmer that's why it doesn't freeze up like it used to.*

*Everything is changing and getting tougher. Sometimes you don't even know what to do. The rivers seem to get lower than they used to and the land seems to have more water..."*

***C30*** *"… Inuit got their water from rocky areas. Now the water doesn't taste well because the rocks are dried up. They also got their water from the rivers… They would get ice from the small lakes for drinking water once the lakes were frozen…"*

***C34*** *"The water deliverers with their water trucks change the water quality when they add chlorine to it… It's not very good for making tea because the tea gets very dark and starts to smell. The water looks good but when you heat it, it gets very dark. I don't know why. Just around here (south of Cambridge Bay) the water is good where it's rocky. The rock around here is white and that may be causing the water to get dark or maybe it's from the ground. All the water is different all over…*

*... The lakes start to get dry, even the rock basins where water collects, when the land is very dry. When it rains those places get full of water. These changes are happening around Cambridge Bay. Those places start to dry out because the sun is too hot and it doesn't rain. If I can't find good water it's going to be difficult."*

**C44** *"The climate is changing and the weather is different now. Even the lakes have changed. Long ago when you made tea using water from the river or lakes it used to be good. Now the water doesn't make very good tea anymore. The Coppermine River is starting to change too. Inuit have begun to talk about the changes now. Even to drink out of the river is not very good because the water is changing..."*

**C44** *"Water quality is starting to change at the Coppermine River and the rivers at Kingaok. Inuit are seeing and talking about these changes that are happening. Long ago these rivers were good to drink from, not like now."*

# 9. SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT OF DATA GAPS

Sabina recently submitted a Project Description for their Back River (Hannigayok) properties with the intent to develop mixed open-pit and underground gold mines at Goose Lake and George Lake (Sabina Project). This report presents regional-level Inuit Traditional Knowledge held within the Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) for the proposed Sabina Project.

This report section summarizes how the proposed Sabina development interacts with Kitikmiut (Inuit of the Kitikmeot region) land-use, wildlife, fish and water based on Inuit Knowledge. Data gaps are identified and assessed.

The first major data gap that applies to all themes is that the NTKP is a regional project; data was collected at a 1:250,000 map scale. Although consultants at times discuss site-specific information, much of this information was not available spatially. Site-specific information within the Sabina Project footprint is needed at larger map scales, 1:50,000 or 1:20,000, to ensure that important cultural sites are identified and protected.

A Local Study Area (LSA) was defined as the area of land and water that encompasses the Project (Figure 1), consistent with the largest boundary of wildlife, marine, and terrestrial study areas as defined by the baseline studies of those disciplines. All available spatial and textual information within the NTKP was provided for the LSA.

The Regional Study Area (RSA) was intended to encompass broad regional-scale information in the NTKP database. The RSA essentially is the NTKP project area as it exists at present. For the RSA, broad summary information, with maps and illustrative quotes for some themes, was provided. This information was integrated in the report. Each section begins by describing the regional framework, and then the detailed information for the LSA follows.

## 9.1. Kitikmiut Groups

The NTKP is the knowledge of Kitikmiut who belong to one of three regional groups (Figure 2):

- Ocean Inuit – people of the sea,
- Nunamiut – Inlanders or people of the land, and
- Kiligiktokmiut – people of Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet), Kugyoak (Perry River) and Kunayok (Ellice River).

The main distinction among these groups relates to their primary food species. Ocean People depended on marine species, particularly seals. Nunamiut depended on terrestrial species, particularly caribou and Kiligiktokmiut had access to both seals and caribou.

Documenting the names of places on the land was the first step in sharing Inuit oral knowledge for the Sabina study area. Three maps with detailed placenames were provided, for the Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) region (Figure 3), for South Kilogiktok (Bathurst Inlet Region) (Figure 4) and for North Kilogiktok (Figure 5). Although there are issues outstanding with the names of some places, placenames maps are essentially complete and there are no data gaps.

## 9.2. Heritage and Lifeways

In the Heritage and Lifeways section how Inuit lived and traveled was described for each group. Throughout the year Inuit lived where wildlife was abundant. These gathering places were linked by major travel corridors. Travel corridors were located where wildlife resources were most abundant, and where travel was easier. These corridors linked Inuit to each other and to harvesting areas. After contact with Europeans, they also linked Inuit to the fur-trading posts.

Two regions within the west Kitikmeot were so rich in wildlife resources that they permitted Inuit to live there year-round, especially after they had access to guns and snow-machines. These regions were Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) and Kilogiktok (Bathurst Inlet) (Figure 6).

Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) is at the heart of Nunamiut land-use, with a major travel corridor to Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) in the east, and a major travel corridor following the treeline to the coast at Kugluktuk in the west (Figure 7). Kitikmiut gathering places were situated along these travel routes, the largest and most important being at large lakes and along major rivers.

Ocean Inuit had water and sea ice for their travel, and the entire Arctic Ocean coastline was a major travel corridor (Figure 7). These people regularly traveled to Kilogiktok to hunt tuktuk (caribou), amagok (wolves) and kalvik (wolverine), and to socialize and trade with other Inuit.

Kiligiktokmiut used Kilogiktok on a continuous basis for thousands of years. Similar to Tahikyoak, Kiligiktokmik had an abundance of food, including caribou (tuktuk) in all seasons, large calving areas, and nattik (seals). Inuit major camps were located on Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kingaok, and a number of locations on both shores of Kiligiktokmik. Two places named Katimanak (at the junction of Hanimok (Mara River) and Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River), and at the junction of James River and Hivogahik (Hood River)), were locations of major camps, as were several locations on Huikkittak and Kilokgiktok (Western River) (Figure 8). Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake), the location of Bathurst caribou calving grounds, was an important camping area during the consultants' lifetimes, their parents and grandparents, and for Inuit before them.

The travel and harvesting routes of Kiligiktokmiut covered the length and breadth of

Kiligiktokmik (Figure 8). Their overland routes started on the ocean from the mouths of the major rivers such as Hiukkittak, Angimayak, Kolgayok and Kunayok, and then headed inland. Further south, their travels took them to Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and Hannigayok (Back River).

The maps of Inuit travel and gathering places (Figures 6-9) essentially are also maps of important harvesting areas. Kiligiktokmik and its coastal river systems was an important harvesting region for Inuit because it was rich in wildlife resources, for caribou and large mammals, trapping furbearers and for fishing.

NTKP data for Kitikmiut gathering places and travel routes at a regional level are complete. However, detailed information at larger map scales is lacking. As examples, this detailed information would include locations of old camps, artifacts, graves, and where copper and carving stone were found. Limited information was available on the locations of these special resources.

## 9.3. Tuktuk (Caribou)

Tuktuk are the most important wildlife species for western Kitikmiut. Without tuktuk, survival on the land was not possible. Tuktuk provided food, clothing, utensils, tools, and shelter. The life cycle of tuktuk was a major factor in where people travelled and where their seasonal camps were located.

### 9.3.1. Important Habitats

Important habitats for tuktuk included nadlok, wetlands, eskers and other high land features which served as heat and insect relief areas. Nadlok are the water narrows where tuktuk crossed during the ice-free season. They were particularly important to tuktuk and as a result were important living and hunting locations for Inuit. Large lakes and nadlok funneled caribou into certain areas as they made their way to their calving grounds in the spring and back to the trees in the fall.

Important nadlok included the narrows at Kikiktakafalok (Rideout Island), which was a major hunting location for Kiligiktokmiut. There were a number of other major nadlok in Kiligiktokmik itself and within the major river systems of Hiukkittak, Kilokgiktok (Western River) and Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River).

Although consultants identified wetlands as an important foraging habitat for tuktuk, few areas were mapped. Similarly, few insect and heat relief areas were mapped although consultants noted that during post-calving and summertime the coastline was important for insect and heat relief.

### 9.3.2. Island Caribou

Numbers of Island caribou were on the increase during the consultants' lifetimes. These tuktuk spent the winter on the mainland and migrated back to Killinik (Victoria Island) in spring where they calved and spent the summer. They came back to the land of the Kiligiktokmiut in the fall, once the ice had formed in Dease Strait and they could cross easily (Figure 9). Once on the mainland, Island caribou frequently mixed with the mainland caribou.

Island caribou wintered on the mainland because of better forage. They mixed with Ahiak caribou at this time. The majority were found in the Kugyoak and Kunayok areas (Perry and

Ellice Rivers, Queen Maud Gulf). Other wintering areas were near Omingmaktok, Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula), Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Etibliakyok (Kilingoyak isthmus), Naoyak (Parry Bay), Katimanak (where Hivogahik (Hood River) and James River meet), and between Kiligiktokmik and Kunayok. These areas were rocky with less snow and caribou could graze there.

A number of wintering areas for Island and Ahiak caribou were mapped in northern Bathurst Inlet (Figure 10). Hiukkittak also was an important wintering location. However, the majority of Island and Ahiak caribou in winter were found further east, in the Kugyoak and Kunayok areas.

The NTKP is relevant as of the mid 1990s. In the past 15 years it is certain that Island caribou have re-occupied more former habitat. The NTKP does not have this information and this is a data gap.

## 9.3.3. Mainland Caribou

Consultants did not separate Bathurst and Ahiak caribou although they recognized that some tuktuk calved at Bathurst Inlet and other tuktuk calved in the Kunayok and Kugyoak areas. Inuit did not use the term "Ahiak herd" but referred to mainland caribou or Bathurst caribou, and they used the two terms interchangeably. These two herds mixed in the fall, winter and spring and their seasonal ranges overlapped. Kiligiktokmiut were in proximity to mainland caribou in spring, summer and fall. In some areas, Kiligiktokmiut had access to tuktuk all year.

### 9.3.3.1. Migration

The typical spring and fall migration routes for mainland caribou were a general north-east and south-west migration (Figure 11). Once caribou reached Bathurst Inlet (Kiligiktokmik) their migration routes split up both sides of the Inlet, west to Hivogahik (Hood River) and to the coast. The route along the east side of Kiligiktokmik followed the inlet north to the mouth of Hiukkittak, northeast to the mouth of Kunayok (Ellice River) and east to the mouth of Kugyoak (Perry River). All of Bathurst Inlet, including the proposed Sabina development is used by migratory caribou (Figure 12), because of the proximity of the calving grounds.

The distribution and movements of Bathurst caribou changed frequently over time. In particular, spring migratory routes changed often. Sometimes caribou went through Kingaok but other times they were further east or west. One consultant said that caribou regularly came through Kingaok in the spring but had not done so for about a decade, because of changes in calving areas.

### 9.3.3.2. Calving

Calving areas had changed over the consultants' lifetimes. In the past mainland tuktuk calved on the west side of Kiligiktokmik but in recent times they calved on the east side of the Inlet. As a result, people in Kingaok no longer saw tukutk come through their community in the spring. When Bathurst caribou calved on east side of the inlet, their calving grounds mixed with those of the Ahiak herd (Figure 13). Calving areas for Ahiak caribou do not occur in the Sabina study area.

Calving areas for Bathurst caribou are present throughout the Sabina study area (Figure 14). All of eastern Bathurst Inlet was used for calving. On the east coast, the most important calving area was at Katimanak Kangihok (Arctic Sound) although smaller calving areas also

occurred on Hinikyoak (Banks Peninsula) and in the vicinities of Kingaok and Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake). All of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and an area to the south was a major calving location.

#### 9.3.3.3. Post-calving and Summer

Tuktuk left calving areas immediately after having their calves. There were two main types of post-calving movements for mainland tuktuk, to the south, and to coastal shorelines. Mainland tuktuk were distributed across a large area in the summer and their occurrence was unpredictable and variable. There could be tuktuk in the study area during post-calving and summer, especially near the ocean. During this time they used a number of predictable and traditional crossing locations during open water in Kiligiktokmik (Figure 15). The proposed Sabina marine laydown area is located within an important crossing area for caribou.

On a regional scale, tuktuk used the same corridors during spring and fall migrations (Figure 11, Figure 12). Bathurst caribou began to move south in the middle of July with major movements in August and September. Most consultants said that caribou passed by them in August and September, depending on where they lived and what year it was. In some places there could be no caribou around by September.

#### 9.3.3.4. Winter

Within Bathurst Inlet mainland caribou wintered in the northern part of the inlet and on both east and west sides. As discussed in the Island Caribou section, these are places where the different herds would inter-mingle. The only place in southern Bathurst Inlet with mainland tuktuk in winter was Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) (Figure 10). Habitats used during winter consisted of rough and rocky areas because there was less snow and access to vegetation was easier.

#### 9.3.3.5. Data Gaps

As for Island Caribou, the NTKP is relevant as of the mid 1990s. Mainland caribou populations have crashed within the past decade, making the NTKP information all that more important as it portrays the typical pattern for these herds. There are no data gaps in regional movement information for mainland caribou herds.

## 9.4. Mammals

The NTKP provided information on land mammals and birds. The level of detail was not equivalent for all species. The database does not have information on marine mammals besides seals.

#### 9.4.1.1. Akhak (Grizzly Bear)

There had been an increase in the numbers and distribution of akhak in recent times, especially in coastal areas. Akhak typically were seen in spring and fall, during fish spawning runs, and caribou migration. The movements of akhak were associated with the major river systems and their watersheds (Figure 16). All of Kilogiktok is an important region for akhak, because of the abundance of tuktuk, and because of fisheries resources (Figure 17).

#### 9.4.1.2. Amagok (Wolf)

Inuit generally hunted amagok and tuktuk together. When their pelts became highly valued, amagok were, and continue to be, highly sought after by Inuit. With incentives such as bounties and high pelt prices, Inuit began to specifically target amagok in certain areas (Figure 18) and at certain times of year. Inuit traveled extensive distances in search of amagok and Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) was one of the major hunting areas (Figure 19).

#### 9.4.1.3. Fox and Inuit Traplines

The major reason why Kitikmiut ran traplines was for fox, in particular tigiganiak (arctic fox). There also was a demand for kayuktok (red fox) and Nunamiut in particular trapped this species. Consultants did not map fox habitats but instead mapped their trapping areas and traplines. There were a number of important fox trapping areas in the Sabina study area including Hannigayok (Back River), Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) and Hiukkittak (Figure 20).

#### 9.4.1.4. Kalvik (Wolverine)

Kalvik were well distributed on the mainland although they always occurred in low densities. Fewer kalvik occurred on the mainland coast compared to inland. Tahikyoak (Contwoyto Lake) was an important kalvik area, due to the abundance of caribou there (Figure 21). Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) and the areas surrounding the communities of Omingmaktok and Kingaok were noted as important for wolverine (Figure 22) although map information was sparse. Little information on kalvik in southern Kiligiktokmik was provided.

#### 9.4.1.5. Carnivores – Data Gaps

The importance of habitats for akhak (grizzly bear), amagok (wolf), kayuktok (red fox), tigiganiak (white fox) and kalvik (wolverine) was primarily a function of the distribution of caribou. Their interaction with the proposed Sabina development spatially was the same as that of caribou, as was Inuit use of these species.

Although there was discussion of what constituted denning habitat, map information on den locations for all the carnivores was largely lacking. In general, information on important seasonal habitats is lacking.

#### 9.4.1.6. Omingmak (Muskox) and Tuktukvak (Moose)

Few omingmak (muskox) occurred inland but their numbers and distribution was increasing as they reoccupied former habitats (Figure 23). Tuktukvak (moose) were known from one area within the study area, near Kingaok although consultants said their distribution was expanding. Spatial (map) data is lacking for both omingmak and tuktukvak.

#### 9.4.1.7. Small Mammals

Okalik (arctic hares) and hikhik (ground squirrels) were distributed throughout the NTKP area (Figure 24), including the Sabina project study area (Figure 25). As for akhak, hikhik distribution was associated with major river systems. Given their widespread occurrence, it is not likely that site-specific TK information is necessary for these prey species, nor is it the kind of data that consultants would be apt to map.

#### 9.4.1.8.Marine Mammals

Nattik (seals) were seasonally concentrated within a wide distribution in the ocean (Figure 26). Nattik were harvested within Kiligiktokmik and were important to Inuit, but yet few locations were mapped (Figure 27). In particular, the NTKP does not have information on the distribution of seal species other than nattik (ringed seals) such as kahigiak (spotted seal) and ugyuk (bearded seal). Seasonal habitat use information on nattik in the study area is also lacking.

There is information that suggests some consultants had information on other marine mammals, such as walrus and whales. However, details on these species are lacking in the NTKP.

## 9.1. Kopanoak (Birds)

Kopanoak (birds) were an important food source for Ocean and coastal Inuit, because of large concentrations of nesting waterfowl on the coast. Birds were less available and less important for Nunamiut although they consumed waterfowl when tuktuk were absent (Figure 28).

Spring migratory hunts for waterfowl were important harvesting activities on the coast and ocean. Sandhill Cranes were pursued when they first arrived because they had large amounts of fat. Eider Ducks and Loons were hunted while they were resting on the open water in the cracks in the ocean ice. Ducks that were not eaten were cached in rocks for later use.

In summer coastal Inuit hunted molting birds and collected eggs. They went to nesting areas on the coast and on Arctic Ocean islands specifically for eggs. Consultants mapped the areas they thought were most important for birds (Figure 29), but not necessarily all the areas in which they hunted birds.

Cliffs were important nesting habitat for a variety of raptors (Rough-legged Hawk, Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon) and other colonial nesting birds such as gulls and Cliff Swallows. Cliff nesters also included species such as Ravens, geese and some ducks.

Major coastal raptor nesting areas were identified on the south coast of Kilingoyak (Kent Peninsula) including the islands in Elu Inlet, near the mouths of Kolgayok (Tingmeak River), Kugyoak (Perry River), Kunayok (Ellice River), Omingmaktok, a large area on eastern Kokiviayok (east Kiligiktokmik), and Kingaok (Figure 29). Further south in Kiligiktokmik, important raptor areas were mapped north of Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake).

Regional map information is sparse and site-specific information is lacking for all bird species in the Sabina Project area. This is a major data gap. This is a consequence of how interviews were conducted, and a lack of focus on the ecology of individual bird species and their habitats.

## 9.2. Fish and Fishing Places

In general Kitikmiut fished wherever they were on the land, in conjunction with their other harvesting activities. Fish were especially important when tuktuk were unavailable, and to feed the dogteams during winter trapping. Inuit fished the ocean adjacent to the mainland and island coastlines, and at the mouths of major rivers. Major camping locations inland were important fishing areas. All major lakes and rivers were important fishing places, as well as a

number of smaller water bodies.

Ekalukpik (Arctic charr) were the main fish species for Ocean Inuit and Kiligiktokmiut (Figure 30). Ekalukpik and hiugyuktok (tomcod) were the two main ocean fish. Other ocean fish included sculpins, smelt, flounders (called turbot), wolf eel, crabs, oysters and starfish. Nunamiut fished for over-wintering and land-locked charr, but the main lake and river fish were ehok (lake trout), anakheek (broad whitefish), kapihillik (arctic cisco) and hulukpaugan (grayling).

Inuit fished the ocean adjacent to the mainland and island coastlines, and at the mouths of major rivers (Figure 31). All lakes and rivers feeding into Kiligiktokmik were important for fishing (Figure 32). Many of the rivers had ancient stone weirs. In particular, the mouth of Hiukkittak was well used for fishing and had long-term occupation by Kitikmiut. Lakes near Kingaok, especially Tagionuak, were important fishing areas. Aniakhiokvik (Fishing Lake) was the local fishing spot. Further south, Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake), Hikinikgogiak (Kenyon Lake) and Hanningayuk (Beechey Lake) were important fishing lakes.

The majority of rivers which flowed to the ocean were charr rivers. In the study area the most important charr rivers were Hiukkittak, Hannigayok (Back River) Ayapakpaktokvik (Burnside River) and Hanimok (Mara River). Many, if not all, of the lakes connecting to the ocean had cover-wintering charr including Tahikafalok (Bathurst Lake), Ekalolialok, Charr Lake and Fishing Lake.

Although the location of important fishing places was well documented, the occurrence and distribution of the different fish species is a major data gap in the NTKP. This is an artifact of the interview process. Besides arctic charr, specific questions on fish species were not asked.

## 9.3. Water Sources and Quality

Potable water was a major concern for Inuit, even before mineral development activities. Good water was not always readily available on the land, and sometimes took a lot of effort to obtain. Generally consultants did not map places where they obtained water as they said they found water everywhere.

When they were at their camps, Inuit had traditional places where they obtained water. Fresh and clean water was more difficult to find on the coast than inland. Most lakes and rivers were used as water sources. When traveling, they obtained potable water from wherever they found it.

Inuit living along the coast of the Arctic Ocean and Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) had to find sources of fresh water. The lakes adjacent to the coast were not good for drinking water because underground seepage from the ocean made them saline. The water inland was better for drinking than water on the coast.

Inuit had seen many changes in water quality over the past few decades. These included shallower lakes and shallower rivers that drained to the ocean, reductions in river flow, smaller fish spawning runs, and the Arctic Ocean took longer to freeze.

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# 11. INUINNAKTUN TERMS AND MEANINGS

| **HERITAGE** | |
|---|---|
| Kiligiktokmiut | The people of Kiligiktokmik (Bathurst Inlet) |
| Nunamiut | Inlanders, people of the land |
| ***Plants and Shrubs:*** | |
| Aaukpik | Cloudberries |
| Kablakot | Plant used for tea (when regular tea was not available) |
| Kangoyat | Cottongrass seed heads; used as wicks in kudlik |
| | |
| ***Hunting & Transportation:*** | |
| Inokhok / inokhuit (sl. / pl.) | Rock pile; used in a V-formation to funnel caribou towards hunter's blind. Also used to indicate important landmarks, hunting and fishing locations. |
| Talo | Hunting blind |
| Omiak | Flat-bottom boat |
| Kayak / Kayait (sl. / pl.) | Narrow boat |
| ***Landscapes:*** | |
| Kaihimayonik | High hills or eskers |
| Kingoatigaffalok | Refers to very large eskers |
| Konngok | Narrows of a lake or ocean; often indicates an area of open water in winter and a dangerous travel spot |
| Nadlok | Lake narrows; caribou hunting and camping spots |
| Nuna | The land |
| ***Camps and Inuit Lifeways:*** | |
| Aglikton | Do not want to work in an area because of things that have happened there; taboo |
| Agooknik | Parka with a pointed hood |
| Akhonaton | Game using rope |
| Akigamiknik | Songs sang to boats so that they would sink |
| Akihakton | Songs for praying |
| Amoukkaton | Songs for singing in the background: 'Ayayaya' |
| Avalakiak | Low-growing plant like a willow used for starting fires |
| Avattak | Skipping game |
| Eehoktin | A small plant used for starting fires |
| Hogat | Upright rocks for kimegotin (drying rack made of rocks and/or sticks) |
| Igloo | Snow house |
| Igluvikan | Old sod houses built by ancient Inuit |
| Ingiktoktok | Person who comes to get meat from a successful hunter |
| Kablunak /Kabloona (sl. / pl.) | White person (meaning "bushy eyebrows") |

| | |
|---|---|
| Kalgit | Large snow house |
| Kamik / Kamiit (sl. / pl.) | Boot / Boots |
| Kapitta | Fringes on a parka |
| Kalikyoak / Kalgit (sl. / pl.) | Large igloo |
| Kimegotin | Meat drying racks constructed from willows and rope |
| Kudlik | Stone oil lamp, fired with seal or caribou fat |
| Kulittak | Outer parka |
| Nologakton | string game |
| Ohohivik | Seal skin bags filled with seal meat and fat |
| Okohikhaat | Black soapstone used to carve the kudlik |
| Oolaok | Game 'Prisoner's base' |
| Pakhakhaotik | Caribou femur, used to hold sewing kit |
| Poalgit | Snow shovel (made out of any usable material) |
| Topikavik | A place to put a tent or an old campsite |
| Ulu | Inuit knife for cutting food |
| **CARIBOU** | |
| ***Behaviour and Habitat*** | |
| Aatogoayak, igloohoutinnik | Mushrooms eaten by caribou |
| Algaktoktok / algaak | Jaegers eating amniotic sacs of caribou / amniotic sacs |
| Kigok | Rocky areas where caribou don't go |
| Natingnak | Wetlands where caribou graze |
| Nuulak | Areas where ice does not melt during summer; heat relief habitats |
| Ukhukgannik | Good grazing area in the fall |
| ***Movements*** | |
| Aatikanik, aatiktaak, aatiktonik, atilliktun | Spring migration; caribou traveling north or north-east |
| Atiktugin | Caribou crossing the ice during spring migration |
| Atintanik | Caribou heading south in June or July (post-calving movement) |
| Kablonakton | Migrating in small groups |
| Kilomokkamik / kilomoktok / kilomoktun | Fall migration, traveling south / One caribou heading south / group of caribou heading south |
| **Descriptions** | |
| Amakingoyak | Caribou wolf kill where only part of caribou has been eaten |
| Higgolikmik | Caribou cows without antlers |
| Higgolikmik | caribou without antlers |
| Ihimgotait | Caribou antlers (bez) |
| Kingaktotait | Caribou antlers (shovel) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kivvolik | Caribou cows with antlers | |
| Kivvolik | caribou antlers in spring | |
| Kugnianit | Caribou that are used to people | |
| Kulavak/ angnalok | Caribou cow female | |
| Nigokak | Caribou stomach contents | |
| Nogalikyoak | Caribou cows with large calves | |
| Noggak / nogait | Caribou calf / calves | |
| Nukatokak | Caribou yearling | |
| Okalit | white caribou | |
| Poogik | white belly of caribou | |
| Pungnik/ anguhalok | Caribou bull / not quite an adult bull | |
| Tigogaak | Bull caribou with small antlers | |
| Tuktuk | Caribou (general) | |
| Tuktu nogait | Caribou calves | |
| **MAMMALS (OTHER)** | | |
| Akhak | Grizzly bear | |
| Amagok | Wolf | |
| Avingak | Encompassing term for small mammals; also used to refer to the most common small mammal (brown lemming) | |
| Hikhik | Arctic Ground squirrel | |
| Kalvik | Wolverine | |
| Kayuktok<br>Tigiganiak | Red fox<br>Arctic (White) fox | |
| Nattik | Seals (general term) | |
| Nattik | Ringed seal | |
| Kahigiak | Spotted seal | |
| Ugyuk | Bearded seal | |
| Aivik | Walrus | |
| Kilalugak | Beluga whale | |
| Togaalik | Narwhal | |
| Okalik | Arctic hare | |
| Omingmak | Muskoxen | |
| Pihoyotonik | Places where muskox spend the summer in one area | |
| **BIRDS** | Kopanoak | Birds (general term) |
| Waterfowl | Ahangik | Long-tailed Duck |
| | Amaolik | Common Eider (male) |
| | Hogluktuk | Common Eider (female) |
| | Kaglulik | Common Loon |
| | Kakhauk | Red-throated Loon |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kanguk | Snow Goose |
| | Kekak | Northern Pintail |
| | Kikat | Ross's Goose |
| | Kingalik | King Eider (male) |
| | Kugyuk | Tundra Swan |
| | Malikgik | Arctic Loon |
| | Mittik | King Eider (female) |
| | Niglinak | Greater White-fronted Goose |
| | Niglinek | Brant Goose |
| | Oloagolik | Canada Goose |
| | Paenahic | Mallard |
| | Tatilgak | Sandhill Crane |
| | Tuullik | Yellow-billed Loon |
| Songbirds | Nagajiit | American Robin (pl.) |
| | Nagakiik | American Robin (sl.) |
| | Tologanat | Bank Swallow |
| | Tulugakyoak | Common Raven |
| | Haghagiak | Common Redpoll |
| | Kopanoakpagyuk | Horned Lark |
| | Nahaolik | Lapland Longspur (pl.) |
| | Nahaoliit | Lapland Longspur (sl.) |
| | Amaolikak | Snow Bunting |
| Terns | Ikilagiak | Arctic Tern (female) |
| | Imitkotailak | Arctic Tern (male) |
| Shorebirds | Mihakpakyuk | Baird's Sandpiper |
| | Nuyagalik | Common Merganser |
| | Kilgiyook | Common Ringed Plover |
| | Tungaviat | Common Snipe |
| | Kulikulik | Killdeer |
| | Tulik | American Golden Plover |
| | Havhak | Red Phalarope |
| | Killikvak | Ruddy Turnstone |
| | Hikkeniktakyuk | Semi-palmated Sandpiper |
| | Komaolikpayuk | Stilt Sandpiper |
| | Higyagiak | White-rumped Sandpiper |
| Raptors | Kunakpik | Bald Eagle |
| | Kopanuakpak | Golden Eagle |
| | Kiligavik | Peregrine Falcon |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kiligavikpak | Gyrfalcon |
| | Okpik | Snowy Owl |
| | Nipaingaktak | Short-eared Owl |
| | Kalaak | Rough-legged Hawk |
| Gulls & Jaegers | Nauyak | Herring Gull (pl.) |
| | Nauyavik | Glaucous Gull |
| | Ihungak | Long-tailed Jaeger |
| | Ihungahut | Parasitic Jaeger |
| | Igkilagoiak | Sabine's Gull |
| Ptarmigans | Akilgik | White-tailed Ptarmigan |
| | Nikhaktok | Rock Ptarmigan |
| | Akilgivik | Willow Ptarmigan |
| **FISH** | | |
| ***Salmons*** | | |
| Arctic charr | Ikalukpik, Ekalukpik | |
| Inland charr | Ehokketak | Hooked lower jaw (old term) |
| Red-bellied charr | Evitagok | Charr that stay in the lakes to reproduce and turn red in colour |
| Charr from lakes | Aniak | Arctic charr that are skinny because they have come from the lakes. |
| Arctic grayling | Hulukpaugan (pl.) | |
| | Hulukpaugak (sl.) | |
| Lake trout | Ihok or Ehok | |
| Cisco whitefish (Arctic cisco) | Kapihillik | |
| Lake whitefish | Anakheek | |
| Broad whitefish | (not provided) | |
| ***Smelts*** | | |
| Capelin or Smelt | Ekalukgaan | Small fish |
| Capelin | Angmagiak | Fish with small eyes |
| Smelt (Rainbow smelt) | Eetooknuit | |
| ***Other Lake Fish*** | | |
| Longnose sucker | Milugiak | Fish with lots of bones in the flesh |
| Northern Pike (Jackfish) | Hiulik | |
| Burbot (Lota lota) | (not provided) | |
| ***Sculpins*** | | |
| Sculpin (slimy sculpin, inland) | Kanayuk | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sculpin (marine and coastal) | Kanayuk | |
| ***Cods*** | | |
| Tomcod | Hiuguktok | All cod species |
| | Uugak | Adult cod |
| | Uugayak | Young cod |
| ***Eels*** | | |
| Eel (Arctic eelpout) | Akuhaauk | |
| ***Flounders*** | | |
| Arctic flounder or Starry flounder | Natangnak | |
| General Terms (Lake Fish) | | |
| | Eektok | Any large fish from lakes |
| | Hugtook | Big fish from lakes |
| | Hukton | Big fish |
| ***Shellfish*** | | |
| Clams | Uviluk | |
| Mussels | Uviluvaleot | |
| Sea urchins | Etkoyak | |
| ***Fish Habitat*** | | |
| Egligiit | 'Bed', shallow places in the ocean, lakes and rivers where the activity of fish prevents the ice from freezing | |
| Eglin (pl.) | Places where arctic charr spawn (spawning beds) | |
| Imaogatagalok | Deep places in lakes where fish are found | |
| Imaogatnaik | Eddies; includes deep places in rivers, away from the current such as under falls where fish rest during migration | |
| Kabluknik | Foamy areas where streams enter lakes | |
| Kegekouk | Areas in lakes where the ice has melted to the bottom of the lake and fish can be found | |
| Konguk / Kongunik (sl. / pl.) | Lake narrows that don't freeze in winter because of fast running water; important fishing place | |
| Kotiatit | Lakeshores | |
| Makhakheek | Rivers or streams connecting lakes which allow for the movement of fish | |
| Patinnik | Contaminated pool of water in a river. The river freezes to the bottom and cuts off the river flow from upstream and downstream. The trapped fish subsequently die from lack of oxygen and pollute the water. | |
| ***Fish Behaviour*** | | |
| Hanimoyok | Fish that migrate down river (from the lakes to the ocean) | |
| Mayoaktok | When the charr go up river (from the ocean to the lakes to over-winter) | |
| Panmoktok | When charr migrate to the ocean from the lakes (downstream) after | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | spawning |
| ***Fish Descriptions*** | |
| Mikhotianik | Membrane which covers fish eggs |
| Nikveet | Gills |
| Pigliktunik | Dead fish washed up on beach |
| ***Fishing*** | |
| Aghikgaak | Pulling out lots of fish while jigging |
| Hapotit | Stone weirs |
| Hittaak | V-shaped stone traps in rivers made to catch fish |
| Kakivak | Fish spear |
| Nakatak | Rock that marks a good ice-fishing spot (usually located on a hill beside a lake). |
| Togaak | Stone markers that indicate a good winter/spring fishing area. |
| Tugaak | Places where people regularly fish; a particular hole that has lots of fish |

# Appendix V3-3B

## Existing and Publically Available Traditional Knowledge from Selected Aboriginal Groups in the Northwest Territories

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Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

# BACK RIVER PROJECT
# Existing and Publically Available Traditional Knowledge from Selected Aboriginal Groups in the Northwest Territories

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November 2013

# BACK RIVER PROJECT

# EXISTING AND PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE FROM SELECTED ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

**November 2013**
Project #0194096-0041


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**Prepared for:**

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.

**Prepared by:**


Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., an ERM company
Vancouver, British Columbia

# Executive Summary

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# Executive Summary

Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (Sabina) is proposing to develop the Back River Project (the Project), located in the West Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. The Project involves the development of mineral deposits in two properties (the Goose and George Properties), with associated infrastructure including a proposed winter road connecting the two properties to a Marine Laydown Area to be located in southern Bathurst Inlet. A winter road connecting with the Tibbit-to-Contwoyto Winter Road in the Northwest Territories (NWT) is also proposed as an alternative transportation corridor for the early phases of the Project.

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) requires that the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) considers the Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Use (TK/TU) of selected NWT Aboriginal groups. This report identifies the TK/TU of NWT Aboriginal groups in relation to the proposed Project. Aboriginal groups considered in this report include the following:

- Akaitcho Dene First Nations, comprised of:
  - Yellowknives Dene First Nation;
  - Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation; and
  - Deninu K'ue First Nation.
- Tłı̨chǫ; comprised of:
  - Behchokǫ̀;
  - Gamètì;
  - Wekweètì; and
  - Whatì.
- North Slave Métis.

Study communities belong to Dene and Métis ethno-linguistic groups. Northern Dene traditionally occupied the boreal forest-tundra transitional zone. Subsistence patterns, social organization and cultural traditions were, and continue to be, largely shaped by relationships with caribou. Three distinct Dene language types traditionally occupied the area of interest, including Yellowknife, Chipewyan and Dogrib. The descendents of Chipewyan and Yellowknife traditions make up the Akaitcho Dene First Nations, which include the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation and Deninu K'ue First Nation. Descendents of the Dogrib tradition belong to the Tłı̨chǫ, comprised of the communities of Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Wekweètì, and Whatì. The Métis are a distinct Aboriginal group that derives from unions between French, French-Canadian and Scottish fur traders and Cree and Dene women. Descendants of Métis of the North Slave region are represented by the North Slave Métis Alliance.

Akaitcho Dene, Tłı̨chǫ Dene and North Slave Métis have and continue to harvest caribou in the barrenlands and within the treeline. A number of other game species and fur-bearing animals are harvested in the barrenlands. Some Aboriginal groups' harvesting range extends as far as Contwoyto Lake. Study communities with demonstrated traditional land use activities in the Contwoyto Lake area include the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the Tłı̨chǫ Dene. Members of the Deninu K'ue First Nation also indicate current use of the Contwoyto Lake area.

Study communities have provided observations about caribou migration and distributional patterns as they relate to mine sites and winter roads. Aboriginal groups observe that caribou alter migration routes and distribution in response to noise and air disturbances associated with mining activities. Additionally, they note that winter roads can create migration barriers due to collisions, visual obstruction, noise and visual disturbance, and increased hunting pressure. These observations may provide valuable sources of knowledge for the assessment of any potential environmental effects associated with the Project.

# Acknowledgements

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# Acknowledgements

This report was prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (Sabina) by ERM Rescan. Data sources were collected and analysed by Rescan Senior Consultant Justin Page (Ph.D.). The report was written by Justin Page. Kent Gustavson (Ph.D) provided senior technical review.

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# BACK RIVER PROJECT

# EXISTING AND PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE FROM SELECTED ABORIGINAL GROUPS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

Terminology used in this document is defined where it is first used. The following list will assist readers who may choose to review only portions of the document.

| | |
|---|---|
| **EIS** | Environmental Impact Statement |
| **ha** | Hectares |
| **GNWT** | Government of the Northwest Territories |
| **MNNWT** | Métis Nation of the Northwest Territories |
| **NWT** | Northwest Territories |
| **NIRB** | Nunavut Impact Review Board |
| **NSMA** | North Slave Métis Alliance |
| **Rescan** | Rescan Environmental Services Ltd. (currently ERM Rescan) |
| **Sabina** | Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. |
| **TK/TU** | Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Use |

# 1. Introduction

# 1. Introduction

Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (Sabina) is proposing to develop the Back River Project (the Project), located in the west Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut (Figure 1-1). The Project involves the development of mineral deposits in two properties (the Goose and George Properties), with associated infrastructure including a proposed winter road connecting the two properties to a MLA to be located in southern Bathurst Inlet. A winter road connecting with the Tibbit-to-Contwoyto Winter Road in the NWT is also proposed as an alternative transportation corridor for the early phases of the Project.

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) requires that the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) considers the Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Use (TK/TU) of Aboriginal groups. According to NIRB, "the Proponent must incorporate into the EIS the TK to which it has access or the TK that it may reasonably be expected to acquire through appropriate due diligence, in keeping with appropriate ethical standards and without breaching obligations of confidentiality" (Rescan 2012; NIRB 2013).

The purpose of this report is to identify the traditional knowledge and traditional use of selected NWT Aboriginal groups in relation to the proposed Project. The study adopts the Government of the NWT's definition of TK as "knowledge and values, which have been acquired through experience, observation, from the land or from spiritual teachings, and handed down from one generation to another" (GNWT 2005).

## 1.1 STUDY COMMUNITIES

This study focuses on NWT Aboriginal groups whose traditional land and resource areas and activities directly and/or indirectly relate to the Project area or Project activities. Direct connections relate to resource harvesting in and around the proposed mine sites and winter roads. Indirect connections relate to caribou that migrate through the Project site and/or winter roads and that are harvested by Aboriginal groups outside of the Project area. This report does not make a determination or conclusion regarding any potential interaction with the Project, but focuses on providing information to assist in the assessment.

Figure 1.1-1 and identifies NWT Aboriginal groups' traditional, asserted, and settled land claim territories in relation to the Project. This includes the following:

- Akaitcho Dene First Nations, comprised of:
  - Yellowknives Dene First Nation;
  - Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation; and
  - Deninu K'ue First Nation.
- Tłı̨chǫ, comprised of:
  - Behchokǫ̀;
  - Gamètì;
  - Wekweètì; and
  - Whatì.
- North Slave Métis.

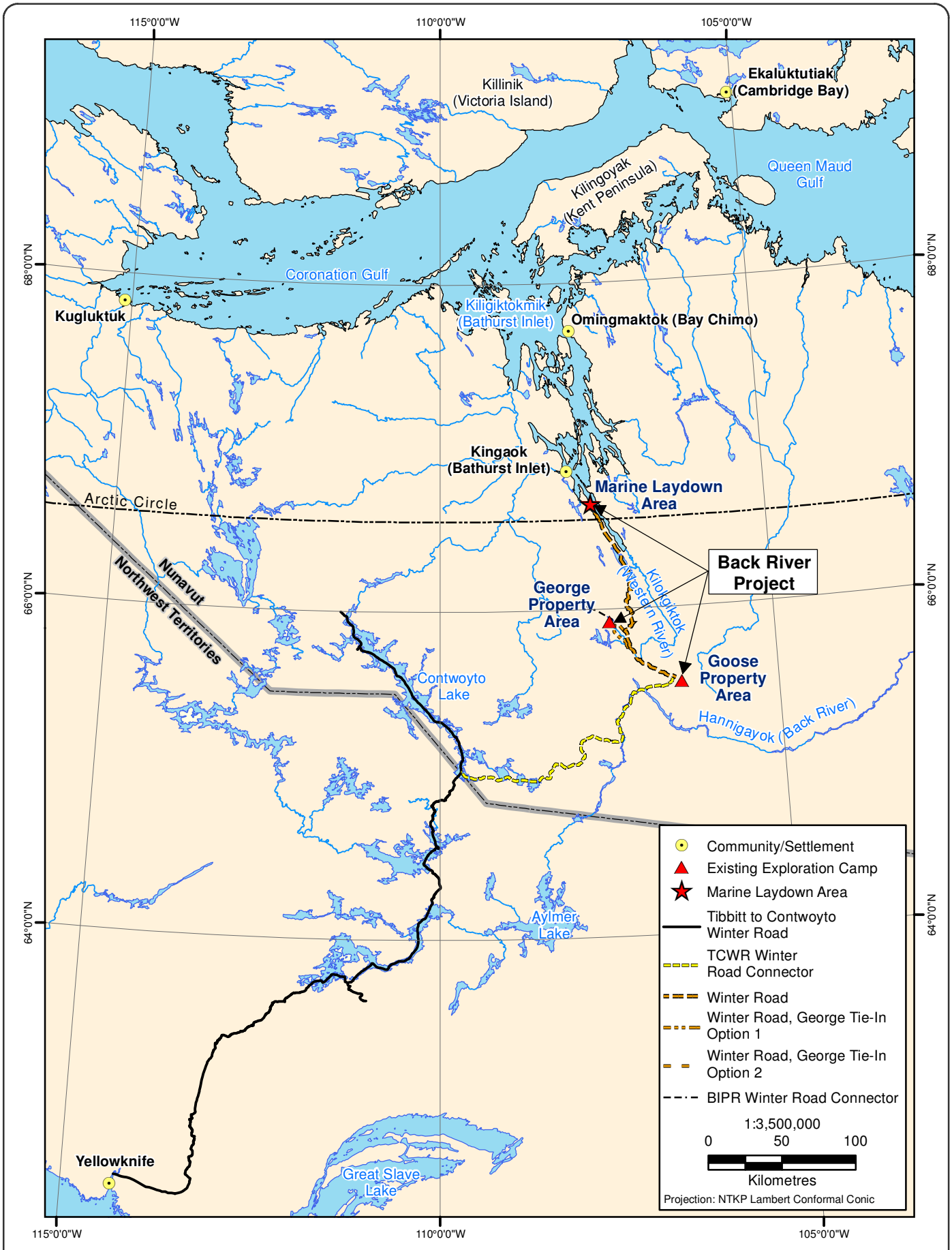
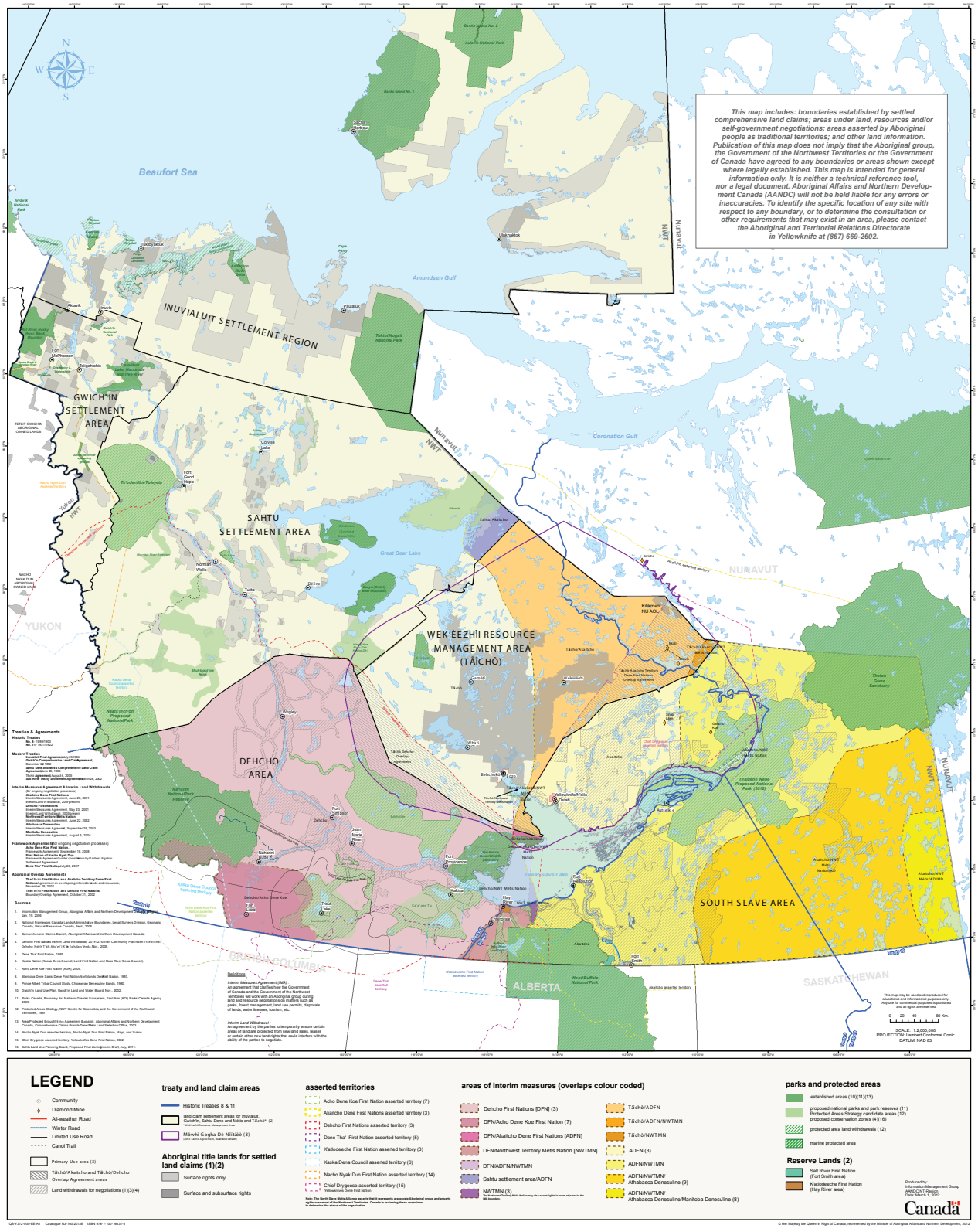



Figure 1-1

# Back River Project Location




*Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (2013).*

Figure 1.1-1

# NWT Land Information Related to Aboriginal Groups

## 1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Following a presentation of the methods that guided data collection and review, Section 3 presents an ethno-linguistic overview of the study groups. The purpose of this overview is to provide the pre-contact context for the socio-political groups that formed in the recent past and whom comprise the study groups for the present study. Section 4 provides an overview of the socio-political groups, noting their ethno-linguistic origins. Section 5 presents information about historical and contemporary land use for the study groups.

# 2. Methods

# 2. Methods

The study collected publically-available sources of information about the study communities' TK/TU. Primary sources included:

- published ethnographic studies;
- published academic research;
- proceedings from research workshops;
- relevant existing TK/TU reports;
- relevant Aboriginal submissions to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Review Board; and
- websites of Aboriginal organizations and communities.

Materials were reviewed to provide 1) an understanding of the ethnographic and socio-political organization of Aboriginal groups in the NWT, and 2) Aboriginal groups' historical and contemporary TK/TU as it relates to the proposed Project. A full list of materials reviewed is located in the references section of this report.

## 2.1 LIMITATIONS

The report relies exclusively on secondary data. While a substantial amount of information relating to the TK/TU of the study communities can be gleaned from secondary sources[1] – particularly as it relates to Aboriginal groups' use and knowledge of caribou – site-specific data would provide a more accurate picture of Aboriginal groups' TK/TU as it relates specifically to the Project sites and potential spatial interactions with the Project.

In addition, while recent secondary materials are available for many of the study communities, an understanding of some Aboriginal groups' TK/TU could potentially be enhanced through the collection of more recent information. In particular, detailed information about contemporary land use as it relates to the Project sites is not currently publically available.

[1] Note that a TK study of the NSMA prepared for De Beers Canada Inc.'s Gahho Kue Project is expected to be submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Impact Review Board by Oct 29, 2013 and so was not available at the time of writing.

# 3. Ethno-linguistic Groups

# 3. Ethno-linguistic Groups

## 3.1 DENE

The Dene are Northern Athabaskan speakers of the northern boreal and subarctic regions of Canada[2]. Within the NWT, the Dene are comprised of the Chipewyan (Denésoliné), Yellowknife (T'atsan ottiné), Dogrib (Tłı̨chǫ), and Hare, Mountain and Slavey (Sahtu) language groups. Dene means "people" and the term Denendeh refers to the "land of the people."

### 3.1.1 Chipewyan

The Dene Sųłiné-speaking Chipewyan are the most numerous and extensively distributed of the Dene (J. G. E. Smith 1981). Pre-contact Chipewyans occupied the forest-tundra interface from near the mouth of the Coppermine River to near Hudson Bay. The primary game animal pursued by the Chipewyans was the Barren Ground caribou, which winters in the fringe of the boreal forest and migrates into the tundra in the summer to calve. The Barren Ground caribou structured the Chipewyan seasonal cycle, seasonal distribution, socioterritorial organization, technology, and religious beliefs. Three dialects were spoken by the Chipewyan, corresponding to territorial organization around the three Barren Ground caribou herds (Bathurst, Beverly and Kaminuriak). Band movement and size was based on herd movement. During caribou migrations, regional bands of 200 to 400 individuals formed, while at other times smaller local bands of 50 to 60 individuals would follow herds to their winter and summer foraging ranges. Local bands were made up of several hunting groups which would be distributed along the foraging locations of caribou.

The Chipewyan were marginally involved in the fur trade, due to the relative scarcity of fur-baring animals in their territory. However, some Chipewyan migrated south into the closed forest to partake in the fur trade and others served as intermediaries between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dogrib and the Yellowknife. Due to their limited participation in the fur trade, Chipewyan social structure, culture and territory did not change appreciably until the 1960s when several bands were relocated to the outskirts of towns containing social services and a cash economy (J. G. E. Smith 1981). Nevertheless, Chipewyan peoples maintained a traditional relationship to the caribou, with several families returning to their traditional territories in the early 1970s.

### 3.1.2 Yellowknife

Yellowknife Dene were a major division of Chipewyan (the T'atsan ottiné) who spoke a distinctive dialect of Chipewyan (J. G. E. Smith 1981). Yellowknife Dene occupied the Yellowknife and upper Coppermine River drainages in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Yellowknife range, like other Chipewyan, centred on the boreal forest-tundra transitional zone, including the north shore of the eastern half of Great Slave Lake, the Coppermine and Yellowknife Rivers to the west, the upper reaches of Back River to the east, and encompassing Contwoyto Lake to the north. The Yellowknife were largely organized around the Bathurst Caribou herd (Gillespie 1981).

Upon the establishment of trading posts in the Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake region in the eighteenth century, the Yellowknife dominated other Aboriginal groups in the area, particularly the

[2] Athabascan speakers are geographically located in three areas: Northern Athabascan, Southern Athabascan and Pacific Coastal Athabascan. Generally, the term Dene is applied to the Northern Athabascan speaking peoples. However, the term Dene is sometimes used to refer to the entire Athabascan language family, as is the case with the annual Dene (Athabascan) Languages Conference. The term Na-Dene refers to a broader language family including Athabascan, Eyak and Tlingit languages.

Dogrib. Chief Akaitcho was the prime leader at this time. After a revenge attack by the Dogrib in 1823 and the removal of trading relationships in their range, the Yellowknife relocated fur trading activities to Fort Resolution and began to amalgamate with other Chipewyans there. Yellowknifes also intermarried with Chipewyan and Dogrib populations of Yellowknife Bay, and Snowdrift (now Lutsel K'e). According to most anthropological accounts, by the twentieth century the Yellowknife no longer had a distinctive dialectical or ethnic identity (Krauss and Golla 1981). However, this claim is disputed by the current day Yellowknives Dene First Nation (Weledeh Yellowknives Dene 1997), as well as by Chipewyan of Rocher River (Freeman 2008; Vanden Berg and Associates 2012).

### 3.1.3 Dogrib

The Dogrib are *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıı̀*-speaking Dene who traditionally occupied lands between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake and from the lowlands on the east side of the Mackenzie River to Contwoyto, Aylmer and Artillery Lakes. The larger portion of the Dogrib range is characterized by a transitional zone between boreal forest and tundra. Before 1823, Dogribs were harassed by the Yellowknife, particularly under the leadership of Chief Akaitcho, forcing them to avoid certain sectors of their traditional range. After the 1823 revenge attack, the Dogribs regained their range and, due to the efforts of Dogrib Edzo (according to oral tradition), made peace with the Yellowknife. Dogribs were organized into regional bands that occupied and exploited particular areas for significant parts of the year. Bands were made up of sets of families that formed short term task groups or longer term local groups. The Dogrib annual cycle was characterized by hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals for trade in the early summer, caribou harvest at the forest edge and tundra in the summer, fishing in the fall, caribou harvest within the forest in the early winter, and caribou harvest in the spring as the herds are moving toward the tundra for calving. The primary location for caribou harvest was at Snare Lake where large numbers of caribou could be found during the migration to their summer calving grounds (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010). This seasonal round was punctuated by gatherings at Fort Rae (founded in 1852) to trade and engage in festivities in late June, Christmas, and Easter. Dogrib continued to practice a traditional lifestyle into the 1940s. In the 1960s and early 1970s, Dogrib settled in the towns of Rae, Yellowknife and Edzo[3]. Dogrib now refer to themselves as Tłı̨chǫ, from Tłı̨chǫ Done (or Thlingchadinne) meaning "Dog-Flank People."

## 3.2 MÉTIS

The Métis are a distinct Aboriginal group who trace socio-genesis to the fur trade. Métis are the descendants of the children of French, French-Canadian and Scottish fur traders and their Ojibwa or Cree wives. Métis worked largely in transportation occupations, such as canoemen and packers, and also as interpreters, guides and providers for the fur trade. In addition to transportation work, Métis were involved in fishing, caribou and moose hunting and fur trapping. The offspring of *couriers de bois* and local Aboriginal women, the first generation of Métis in the subarctic were becoming established in the late 1700s and early 1800s as the fur trade reached the area (Jones 2005; Enge v. Mandeville et al. 2013). Other Métis moved into the Subarctic with the fur trade in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and settling at trading posts (Slobodin 1981). Subsequent to the defeat of the Métis Nation in 1885, subarctic Métis were joined by Métis from the Saskatchewan River region, previously of the Red River valley. The Métis of the southern sub-arctic are identified as Red River Métis, and are distinguished from northern Métis, who are located north of Fort Simpson and derive more recently from the descendants of Dene women and northern European men (Slobodin 1981). Métis speak French, English, Michif, Tłı̨chǫ Yatıı̀, and Denésoliné.

[3] Rae and Edzo (collectively referred to as Rae-Edzo) were renamed Behchokǫ̀ in 2005.

### 3.2.1 North Slave Métis

Métis became established in the area north and east of Great Slave Lake subsequent to early explorations by *couriers de bois*. They trace their ancestry back to particular families, including the Beaulieus, Laffertys and the Mandevilles who are well represented in the historical record. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, the North Slave Métis were distinct from other indigenous groups (Jones 2005). Many resided in Old Fort Rae, a Hudson's Bay trading post. North Slave Métis worked as fur trade employees and hunted and trapped in the area between Great Slave Lake to the south, Great Bear Lake to the north and present day Nunavut to the east. Hunting included caribou hunting in the tundra (Jones 2005). North Slave Métis travelled extensively throughout the region, evidenced by wide marriage networks. Settlements included Old Fort Rae, Lac La Martre, Yellowknife River, Old Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Beaulieu Fort (present day Lutsel k'e), and Fort Reliance.

# 4. Socio-political Groups

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# 4. Socio-political Groups

## 4.1 AKAITCHO DENE FIRST NATIONS

The Akaitcho Dene First Nations represent the interests of the Yellowknives and Chipewyan Dene First Nations, including Dettah and N'Dilo (Yellowknives Dene First Nation), Lutsel k'e, and Deninu K'ue. The name Akaitcho is taken from the Yellowknife Chief of early nineteenth century. The asserted traditional Akaitcho territory stretches from the eastern portion of Great Slave Lake (Tu Cho) in the east, north of Contwoyto Lake in the north, to the Nunavut border in the east, and south into Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1900, Chief Drygeese signed Treaty 8.[4] Due to differences in interpretation of the treaty in the 1970s, Canada and the Dene engaged in a comprehensive treaty claim process (the Dene-Métis Comprehensive Claim) that failed in 1990. In 2000, the Akaitcho developed a Framework Agreement with the government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories to guide negotiations toward a final treaty agreement. To date, the Akaitcho Process has resulted in a 2001 Interim Measures Agreement for screening development applications in Akaitcho asserted traditional territory, a 2006 Interim Land Withdrawal of 1,034 ha from the City of Yellowknife, and a 2007 Land Withdrawal Agreement to protect 62,000 km of federal Crown land within Akaitcho traditional territory while negotiations continue. An agreement in principle and final agreement are yet to be completed.

The Akaitcho Dene First Nations are also represented by the Akaitcho Territory Government and the Akaitcho Treaty 8 Tribal Corporation.

### 4.1.1 Yellowknives Dene First Nation

The Yellowknives Dene First Nation, also known as the Weledeh Yellowknives First Nation in reference to the Weledeh (Yellowknife) River as well as the T'atsaot'ine, are located in the communities of Dettah and N'Dilo. The First Nation was formerly known as the Yellowknife B Band, having been so named in Treaty 8. While pre-contact Yellowknife were a subgroup of the Chipewyan, the band signing Treaty 8 were primarily Dogrib who had incorporated some of the descendants of the historic Yellowknife[5] (Gillespie 1981). Following the failed Dene-Métis Comprehensive Claim in the 1990s, the Yellowknife B Band changed its name to the Yellowknives Dene Band by Band Council Resolution in 1991 (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). The Yellowknives Dene First Nation is pursuing a treaty agreement under the Akaitcho Process. In 2012, the population of Detah was 260 and N'Dilo was approximately 200 (NWT Stats 2013b). The majority of Aboriginal speakers in Dettah speak Tłı̨chǫ Yatii (Statistics Canada 2013b).

### 4.1.2 Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

Lutsel K'e, a Chipewyan community, is a Designated Authority located on the south shore of Great Slave Lake's east arm. It is the most northerly Chipewyan community, located at the treeline.

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[4] According to anthropologists, Chief Drygeese was chief of the Dogrib band *Wulede hoti* (or Connie River People) and that they were misnamed as Yellowknife. However, the Akaitcho claim that Chief Drygreese did in fact sign treaty on behalf of the Yellowknife. Others suggest that three different men signed on behalf of the Yellowknife: Chief Snuff, headman Tzin-Tu and headman Ate-ee-zen. See Helm (1981), Vanden Berg and Associates (2012), and Akaitcho Treaty 8 Tribal Coprporation (2013).

[5] Some Yellowknife Dene claim that anthropologists are mistaken in identifying the contemporary Yellowknife Dene Nation as Tlicho, and that the Nation derives from the pre-contact Yellowknife. See Yellowknives Dene First Nation Elders Advisory Council (1997) for more information. The Dene of Rocher River claim to be the direct descendants of the historic Yellowknife peoples, with a traditional territory east of the Slave River between Great Slave Lake and Lake Athabasca (Freeman 2008.) The same argument is made in De Beers (2012).

The community grew around a Hudson's Bay Company post founded in 1925. Prior to settlement at the post, Chipewyan families occupied ?edaghecho Tue at the southern end of Artillery lake during caribou migrations (Jacob 1987). Known as the Yellowknife A Band until the 1960s, the First Nation changed its name to Lutsel K'e in 1992. The population of Lutsel K'e was 310 in 2011 (NWT Stats 2012). The majority of Aboriginal language speakers speak Dene Sųłiné. The Łutselk'e Denesôłıne refer to their traditional territory as Denesôłıne Nëne (Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005).

### 4.1.3 Deninu K'ue First Nation

The Chipewyan community of Deninu K'ue is a Settlement Corporation situated at the mouth of the Slave River. Formerly known as Fort Resolution (est. 1786), Deninu K'ue is the oldest documented community in the NWT. Together with other Dene who occupied lands north, south and east of Great Slave Lake, the Chipewyan and Yellowknife ancestors of the Deninu K'ue frequented the fort to trade and, after adhering to Treaty 8 in 1900, collect treaty payments. Those who traded and lived at the fort were referred to as Dene Nu Kwen, which translates as "Moose Deer Island House People" (Smith 1982). More permanent settlements arose as Chipewyans moved to the fort to be close to their children who were placed in residential school there (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Originally grouped with the Yellowknife A Band, the Chipewyan Band of Fort Resolution changed its name to the Resolution Band in 1962 and to Deninu K'ue First Nation in 1992 (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). The population of Deninu K'ue was 475 in 2011. Almost all Aboriginal language speakers in Deninu K'ue speak Dene Sųłiné (Statistics Canada 2013c).

## 4.2 TŁĮCHǪ GOVERNMENT

The Tłı̨chǫ Government (also known as the *Tåîchô Government*) represents the interests of Tłı̨chǫ (prev. Dogrib) citizens residing in Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Wekweètì and Whatì. Following the collapse of the Dene-Métis comprehensive land claim negotiation in 1990, the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council negotiated a regional land claims and self-government agreement with the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories[6]. Upon ratification of the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement (Tlicho Government, GNWT, and Government of Canada 2003) in 2005, the Tłı̨chǫ Community Governments of Behchoko, Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì replaced Indian Act Bands and NWT municipal corporations and the Tłı̨chǫ Government was formed. As the governing authority within Tłı̨chǫ Lands, the Tłı̨chǫ Government has the power to pass and enforce laws, delegate its powers and authority, and establish structure of Tłı̨chǫ Government and its internal management (Tlicho Government 2013b). The Tłı̨chǫ Agreement designates 39,000 square kilometres of land located between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake as Tłı̨chǫ Lands, which are owned by the Tłı̨chǫ Government. On these lands, Tłı̨chǫ citizens hold certain exclusive rights, such as the right to harvest furbearers and take and use water. In the wider Tłı̨chǫ traditional territory, known as the Môwhì Gogha Dè Nîîtåèè[7], Tłı̨chǫ citizens hold non-exclusive rights to harvest trees and plants and all species of wildlife at all times of year without a licence from the Government of the Northwest Territories. The Tłı̨chǫ Government must be consulted whenever a development is proposed for the Môwhì Gogha Dè Nîîtåèè that might affect the well-being of the Tłı̨chǫ. The Wek'èezhìi Resource Management Area encompasses Tłı̨chǫ lands. It is contained within the Môwhì Gogha Dè Nîîtåèè. The Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resource Board makes recommendations about wildlife management, forest and plant management, and commercial activities within the Wek'èezhìi Resource Management Area.

[6] The Yellowknives Dene First Nation (formerly the Yellowknife B Band under Treaty 8) chose not to participate in the negotiations. See Section 5.1.1.

[7] Described by Chief Monfwi during the signing of Treaty 11 in 1921.

### 4.2.1 Behchokǫ̀

Behchokǫ̀ (formerly Rae-Edzo) is located on the northwestern tip of Great Slave Lake and comprised of the communities of Rae and Edzo. The name Rae is taken from Old Fort Rae, established in 1852 approximately 8 kilometres from the present location on the southeast shore of Marion Lake. By 1890, over 600 people had settled in the area. Permanent housing was built in the 1940s (Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories 2013a). Rae houses the central offices for the Tłı̨chǫ Government. The community of Edzo (whose name was taken from Chief Edzo who is said to have made peace with Chief Akaitcho of the Yellowknife in 1823) was constructed by the federal government in 1972, as it was considered to be a more suitable site. While a school was constructed in Edzo, 90% of Behchokǫ̀'s population reside in Rae. The population of Behchokǫ̀ was 2,174 in 2012 making it the largest Tłı̨chǫ community (NWT Stats 2013a). Almost all Aboriginal speakers in Behchokǫ̀ speak *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì* (Statistics Canada 2013a).

### 4.2.2 Gamètì

Gamètì (formerly known as Rae Lakes) is located along the chain of waterways linking Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake. Traditionally used as a temporary hunting camp, Tłı̨chǫ families settled in the community in the 1970s when an airstrip, school, store and log houses were constructed (Tlicho Government 2013a). The population of Gamètì was 311 in 2011 (NWT Stats 2013c). All Aboriginal language speakers speak *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì* (Statistics Canada 2013d).

### 4.2.3 Wekweètì

Wekweètì (formerly known as Snare Lake) is located on the Snare River. The community was founded in 1962 by former chief Alexis Arrowmaker who brought several families from Behchokǫ̀ to pursue a more traditional lifestyle (Tłı̨chǫ Government 2013). Prior to the founding of the community, Tłı̨chǫ families travelled annually from Behchokǫ̀ to Wekweètì to harvest Bathurst caribou that would be migrating along Snare Lake in the fall (Judas 2012). With a population of 141 in 2012 (NWT Stats 2013d), Wekweètì is the smallest Tłı̨chǫ community. Almost all Aboriginal speakers in Wekweètì speak *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì* (Statistics Canada 2013e).

### 4.2.4 Whatì

Whatì (formerly known as Lac La Martre) is located on Lac La Martre. A traditional hunting area, Tłı̨chǫ families began to settle there after the establishment of a trading post by the North West Company in 1793 (Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories 2013b). A federal school was established in 1955. The population of Whatì in 2012 was 519 (NWT Stats 2013e). Almost all Aboriginal speakers in Whatì speak *Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì* (Statistics Canada 2013f).

## 4.3 NORTH SLAVE MÉTIS ALLIANCE

The North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA) represents the interests of approximately 500 Métis residing in Yellowknife, Behchokǫ̀, Whatì, Gamètì, Wekweètì, Dettah and N'dilo. Prior to 1996, North Slave Métis were represented by the Métis Nation of the Northwest Territories (MNNWT), formed in 1972 to represent all indigenous Métis in the NWT. Following the collapse of the Dene-Métis Comprehensive Claim negotiation process, the MNNWT was disbanded and two regional Métis groups—the South Slave Métis Tribal Council (now the Northwest Territories Métis Nation or NWTMN) and the NSMA – formed. On January 19, 1998, the NSMA submitted a statement of claim to the federal government for lands in the North Slave region. While the federal government is currently negotiating an Agreement-in-Principle with the NWTMN, no negotiations have taken place to date with the NSMA. The federal government takes the position that the NSMA does not have the right to establish a land claim or have access to caribou harvesting rights and devolution funds because its members are not a distinct Aboriginal group indigenous

to the region (Wohlberg 2013). However, a June 20, 2013 decision of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories confirmed that NSMA members have a *prima facie* claim to Aboriginal rights under Section 35(1) in the Constitution and exercise them in the area north and east of Great Slave Lake, NWT, and must be consulted when their rights may be affected (Enge v. Mandeville et al. 2013).

# 5. Traditional Land Use and Harvesting

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# 5. Traditional Land Use and Harvesting

## 5.1 AKAITCHO DENE

In pre-contact times, Yellowknife and Chipewyan Dene subsisted primarily on caribou. Caribou were hunted in the spring as they returned to their summer habitat in the tundra and throughout the summer on the barrenlands. Other animals harvested included geese, ducks, ptarmigans, beavers, muskrats, snowho and artic hares, fish of many species, moose and muskoxen (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012).

### 5.1.1 Yellowknives Dene First Nation

According to the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (Weledeh Yellowknives Dene 1997), the Yellowknives Dene First Nation derives directly from the pre-contact T'satsąot'ınę and not from Tłı̨chǫ, as concluded by anthropologists. The Weledeh Yellowknife, according to the Advisory Council, occupied and used the Weledeh (Yellowknife) river and surrounding lands (Weledeh-Cheh). Some families resided year round in the Weledeh-Cheh, fishing and hunting moose and rabbits. However, most families travelled to treeline camps in the late summer and early fall, from which they would move into the barrenlands to hunt caribou migrating south across Contwoyto Lake, Yamba Lake, Lac du Sauvage, Lac de Gras, Mackay Lake and Courageous Lake (Weledeh Yellowknives Dene 1997). Weledeh Yellowknife remained in the barrenlands until April, during which time they harvested muskox and trapped animals including mink, lynx, wolf, fox, hare, and squirrel. Weledeh Yellowknife remaining in Weledeh-Cheh harvested caribou that migrated a far south as Great Slave Lake, trapped marten, muskrat, beaver, and harvested birds including ptarmigan and grouse. In the spring, Weledeh Yellowknives returned to Weledeh-Cheh where they fished for species such as trout, whitefish and loche, and they continued to fish in the summer.

Yellowknives Dene continue to hunt, trap and fish. Game animals harvested include caribou, muskox, black bear, and moose. Harvested fur-bearing animals include beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, rabbits, squirrels, wolf, weasel, and wolverine. Birds harvested include upland game birds and waterfowl (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). Fish are also harvested. In general Yellowknives Dene harvest fur-bearing animals from late fall through spring, game animals year-round when available, waterfowl from spring until late fall, and game birds year round (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). In 2008, approximately 39% of residents in Dettah and 37% of residents in N'Dilo hunted or fished, while approximately 20% of residents in Dettah and 14% of residents in N'Dilo trapped (NWT Stats 2009b). However, approximately 70% of residents in Dettah obtained at least half of their meat and fish through hunting and fishing (NWT Stats 2009a).

Yellowknives Dene have observed a general decline in animal populations and animal health and quality. In particular, they note that caribou do not migrate as far south as they did in the past and that the quality of caribou hides are thinner and of poorer quality and caribou meat is not as fat as it used to be (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011).

### 5.1.2 Lutsel K'ue Dene First Nation

The Lutsel K'ue Dene traditionally harvested caribou from the Bathurst and Ahiak[8] herds as their primary food source. Other large game harvested included muskox and moose. Harvesting activities also included fishing and trapping. Harvested fish included trout, inconnu, grayling, lake herring, whitefish, and

[8] The Ahiak herd is also known as the Beverly herd. The term Ahiak is used by Lutsel K'ue and as such is also used here to reflect their use of this term.

northern pike. Harvested birds included goose, grouse, and ptarmigan. Fur-bearing animals trapped by the Lutsel K'ue Dene included white fox, wolf, wolverine, grizzly bear, ground squirrel, and Arctic hare. Typically, Lutsel K'ue Dene hunted in the fall, trapped in the winter and spring, and hunted birds, caught fish, and gathered plants and berries in the summer and early fall (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010).

Resource harvesting activities took place primarily around the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and north into the barrenlands. This area, referred to as *Kakinëne* (the rich land), "extends from Nidítagh Tué (MacKay Lake) and Tåa Gai Tué (Aylmer Lake) in the north to Kaché Tå'azí in the south, from Æedacho Tué (Artillery Lake) in the east to Åu Tué (McKinlay Lake) in the west" (Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005). This area consists of eight regions:

- The Kache Tué region encompasses Kaché Tå'azí (McLeod Bay) and the watersheds of the small rivers feeding into it. The area is a primary overwintering site of the Bathurst caribou herd and a site of winter caribou harvest. Lutsel K'ue Dene also trapped wolf and white fox and fished in the area.
- The Desnedhe Che region encompasses the Lockhart River between Æedacho Tué and Tu Nedhe Pike's Portage. Pike's portage is the historical main route used by the Lutsel K'ue Dene when travelling to and from the barrenlands.
- The Æedacho Tué region is defined by the water, shores and inland areas of Artillery Lake. Caribou from the Bathurst and Ahiak herds migrate here after returning from calving grounds and remain in the autumn to fatten up for the winter. Lutsel K'ue Dene harvest caribou at this location and used to live here either seasonally or year-round.
- The Bedaghé Tué region includes a secondary route by which the Lutsel K'ue Dene accessed the barrenlands. Bathurst caribou travel through the region in the late summer. The lakes in the region, Tué Cho (Fletcher Lake), Datthi Tué (Walmsley Lake), and K'ezus Tué (Cook Lake), were used for fishing.
- The K'asba Nÿne region encompasses K'asba Tué (Ptarmigan Lake) and Åudaghe Tué (Clinton-Colden Lakes) and the surrounding barrenlands. The area was used extensively for trapping white fox and hunting muskox.
- The Tåa Gai Tué region encompasses Tåa Gai Tué (Aylmer Lake) and the headwaters of the Lockart River and Back River. Sandy eskers in the region provide habitat for grizzly bears, wolves and other tundra mammals. Caribou travel through the area in the late summer. Lutsel K'e Dene trapped foxes and wolves and harvested caribou in the area.
- The Na Yaghé Tué region (1 and 2) is a rocky area through which caribou migrate en route to other regions. Except around MacKay Lake, the Lutsel K'e Dene did not traditionally hunt or trap in this area.

Contemporary resource harvesting for the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation takes place around the East Arm of Great Slave Lake, particularly around Lutsel K'e and Artillery Lake (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010). Game animals harvested include caribou, black bear, grizzly bear, moose, muskox, deer and wood buffalo. Fur-bearing animals harvested include beaver, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, porcupine, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, wolf and wolverine. Upland game birds, waterfowl and fish are also harvested (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). Fur-bearing animals are typically harvested from late fall through spring, game animals are harvested year-round when they are available, waterfowl are typically harvested in the spring and fall, and game birds are normally harvested year-round (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). In 2008, approximately 73% of Lutsel K'e residents hunted or fished, while approximately 33% trapped (NWT Stats 2009b). However, approximately 92% of households obtained half or more of their meat and fish through hunting or fishing in 2008 (NWT Stats 2009a).

Lutsel K'e Dene note that the Bathurst caribou herd are migrating further away from Lutselk'e than normal and are also more skinny than usual (Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005; Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). Hunters explain this occurrence with the supposition that environmental disturbances, such as mining developments, are causing stress to caribou and are causing them to travel greater distances to avoid disturbances (Kendrick, Lyver, and Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005; Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005). Elders suggest that caribou alter their migration routes in order to avoid mining infrastructure, including ice roads (Parlee, Manseau, and Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005). In particular, collision risk, traffic densities, visual barriers, snow drifts and increased hunting access are noted as potential contributions of winter roads to altered caribou migration patterns (Kendrick, Lyver, and Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation 2005).

### 5.1.3 Deninu K'ue First Nation

The Deninu K'ue traditionally relied on hunting, trapping and fishing to meet their dietary needs. Primary game included caribou, moose, muskox, buffalo, deer, and bear. Furbearers harvested in the barrenlands included artic fox, red fox, wolverine, wolf, and muskox. Harvested furbearers in the transitional forest included beaver, marten, muskrat, mink, river otter, and lynx (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Harvested birds included duck, goose and ptarmigan (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010). Before the 1940s, the Deninu K'ue travelled every fall to the barrenlands to harvest caribou (D. M. Smith 1982), occasionally by way of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake (Fort Resolution Education Society 1987). According to Smith (1982), after the 1940s their resource range was reduced to the southern parts of Great Slave Lake, including Rocher River, Deskataway Lake and Simpson Island (Fort Resolution Education Society 1987). Occasionally, Deninu K'ue would trap for white fox in the barrenlands, upon arrangement with the Lutsel K'e (D. M. Smith 1982). Other accounts suggest that Deninu K'ue continued to regularly hunt in the barrenlands until the 1970s (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Deninu K'ue generally hunted in the fall, trapped in the winter and fished and hunted in the summer.

Many Deninu K'ue continue to hunt in the barrenlands as a means to exercise their Aboriginal rights and to supplement wage labour (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Caribou and fish were the main food sources exploited. In addition to caribou, animals harvested north of Great Slave Lake in recent years include moose, black bear, muskox, wood buffalo, cougar, Artic wolf, tundra wolf, grizzly bear, and deer. Harvested fur-bearing animals include beaver, coyote, fisher, marten, mink, otter, squirrel, weasel, muskrat, wolverine, lynx, Artic fox, and hares. Birds harvested include duck, geese, grouse, and ptarmigan (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011; Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Deninu K'ue also harvest fish. Fur-bearing animals are typically harvested from late fall through spring, game animals are harvested year-round when they are available, waterfowl are typically harvested from spring till late fall, and game birds are normally harvested year-round when they are available (Avalon Rare Metals Inc. 2011). Many Deninu K'ue use the Tibbit to Contwoyto Winter Road as a means to access the barrenlands to hunt caribou (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Winter roads to Rae Lakes and Lac la Martre are also used. Caribou hunting areas include Lac de Gras (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012), the East Arm of Great Slave Lake (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012), Lac la Martre, McKay Lake (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012), Rae Lakes, Whitefish Lake (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012), Artillery Lake, Lac du Sauvage, Contwoyto Lake (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012), and the Thelon River Basin (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010). As a consequence of a 2010 caribou hunting ban, some Deninu K'ue hunt in the barrenlands east of Great Slave Lake. Approximately 43% of Deninu K'ue 15 years and older hunted or fished in 2009, while approximately 17% of those 15 years and older trapped in 2009 (NWT Stats 2009b). Generally, hunters distribute meat to family members and elders upon return from the hunt (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Approximately 70% of households consumed at least half of meat and fish obtained through hunting and fishing in 2008 (NWT Stats 2009a).

Deninu K'ue have observed that both the quantity and quality of caribou have declined in recent years. Indicators of health include levels of fat (as indicated by tail bushiness) and the taste of meat (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Others note that migration patterns have changed (attributed to mining activities and a past forest fire), with caribou rarely travelling as far south as they have in the past (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). In particular, Deninu K'ue attribute changes in caribou migration patterns to explosions and vibrations associated with mining activities (Beaulieu 2010; Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Ice roads are also identified as a cause for a change in migration patterns, as they create disturbance and increase hunting pressure (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012). Deninu K'ue also note that the roads are difficult for caribou to cross as they can develop large snow banks on each side (Vanden Berg and Associates 2012).

## 5.2 TŁĮCHǪ DENE

The Tłı̨chǫ relied on hunting, trapping, and fishing for subsistence. The primary resources harvested by Tłı̨chǫ include caribou, moose, hare, duck, grouse, ducks, ptarmigan, beaver, muskrat, hares and fish. Tłı̨chǫ moved to hunting and fishing camps to intercept caribou as they migrated to winter and summer ranges. Fish were harvested year round, with the bulk of harvests taking place between October and December. Ducks were harvested June to August, ptarmigan October to March, and grouse all year (Helm 1981).

Tłı̨chǫ traditional territory included the area between Tideè (Great Slave Lake) and Sahtì (Great Bear Lake), extending from Kôk'èetì (Contwoyto Lake), Ts'eèhgootì (Aylmer Lake) and Æedacho Tué (Artillery Lake) in the barrenlands, to Dehtso (Mackenzie River) in the west (Legat et al. 2001). The Môwhí Gogha Dé Nîîhtłée, originally described by Chief Môwhí during the signing of Treaty 11 and recognized in the 2005 Tłı̨chǫ Agreement, defines this traditional territory. The Môwhí Gogha Dé Nîîhtłée is made up of four regions of traditional importance. Nôdìı, a plateau west of the Camsell River, is used for hunting woodland and barrenland caribou, trapping fur-bearing animals, and collecting medicinal plants. Detsı̨ta is a forested area east of the Camsell River. Detsîts'ôneè is an area just below the treeline. Hozìı refers to the barrenlands (Legat et al. 2001).

Tłı̨chǫ continue to hunt caribou, trap and fish (Tlicho Government 2012). In 2008, approximately 40% of Tłı̨chǫ people hunted or fished, and approximately 13% trapped (NWT Stats 2009b). The greatest percentage of residents who hunted and trapped was in Wekweètì (approximately 56%) and the lowest in Behchokǫ̀ and Gamètì (both approximately 38%). These differences are mirrored in the trapping figures, with the greatest percentage of people trapping (approximately 22%) in Wekweètì and the lowest percentage (approximately 12%) in Behchokǫ̀. Approximately 74% of Tłı̨chǫ obtained at least half of their meat and fish from hunting and fishing in 2008 (NWT Stats 2009a).

Tłı̨chǫ hunters observe caribou behaviour for indicators of change and distributional patterns. Some characteristics observed by Tłı̨chǫ include caribou fitness in spring and autumn, number of young, and number of caribou using particular crossings (Adamczewski et al. 2008). They also monitor the state of caribou habitat, such as the abundance of lichen, grasses and sedges, and the extent to which these plants have been affected by fire or industrial development (Adamczewski et al. 2008). Such knowledge is embedded in oral narratives that provide a wealth of contextual information, such as caribou's relation to place, people, wolves, snow depth, and time of freeze and thaw (Adamczewski et al. 2008).

## 5.3 NORTH SLAVE MÉTIS

North Slave Métis depended on a mixture of wage labour from fur trading companies and subsistence hunting and trapping. Typically, North Slave Métis men would work for the fur trade companies in the summer and hunt, trap and fish for the remainder of the year (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). While the

men were away, North Slave Métis women would typically remain near the forts and garden, fish, and trap birds and small game (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). Primary game included caribou, muskox and moose. Harvested furbearers included white fox, wolf, wolverine, grizzly bear, squirrel and hare. Birds harvested included goose, grouse and ptarmigan. Harvested fish included coney, trout, grayling, lake herring, whitefish, and northern pike. North Slave Métis also harvested berries (De Beers Canada Inc. 2010).

North Slave Métis have indicated their continuing reliance on caribou as a source of sustenance, health and well-being (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). While the 500 or less North Slave Métis peoples living in Yellowknife cannot be disaggregated from the larger Yellowknife population (15,775 people aged 15 and older in 2008), it may be noted that approximately 35% of Yellowknife residents hunted or fished in 2008, while approximately 1% trapped (NWT Stats 2009b). Approximately 11% of Yellowknife residents obtained at least half of their meat and fish from hunting and fishing in 2008 (NWT Stats 2009a).

North Slave Métis have observed fluctuations in caribou population over time, as have other Aboriginal groups in the region (Beaulieu 2010). Some North Slave Métis have observed that caribou have changed migration and distributional patterns due to pollution and noise disturbance associated with mines (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). Others have observed that winter roads create changes in caribou migration and distribution, due to collisions, physical barriers, noise disturbance, and increased access for hunters (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). North Slave Métis also predicted that the cumulative effects from industrial activities could create further shifts in caribou distribution, with caribou retreating further into the barrenlands, dividing into two herds and shifting their range further to the east and/or west (North Slave Métis Alliance 1999). North Slave Métis evaluate the health of caribou by observing amount of fat, presence of parasites, condition and smell of internal organs, and behaviour.

# 6. Summary

# 6. Summary

All study communities have extensively used, and continue to use, lands and resources that may interact in some way with the Project. In particular, Akaitcho Dene, Tłı̨chǫ Dene and North Slave Métis demonstrate a strong traditional and contemporary reliance on caribou. The materials reviewed establish that study communities harvested, and continue to harvest, a number of game species and fur-bearing animals in the barrenlands and that some communities' resource harvesting range extends as far as Contwoyto Lake. Study communities with demonstrated traditional land use activities in the Contwoyto Lake area include the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the Tłı̨chǫ Dene. Members of the Deninu K'ue First indicate current use of the Contwoyto Lake area.

Study communities provided observations about caribou migration and distributional patterns as they relate to mine sites and winter roads. Aboriginal groups observe that caribou alter migration routes and distribution in response to noise and air disturbances associated with mining activities. Additionally, they note that winter roads create migration barriers due to collisions, visual obstruction, noise and visual disturbance, and increased hunting pressure. These observations may provide valuable sources of knowledge for the assessment of any potential environmental effects associated with the Project.

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