Inuit Land Use Description

2 BL (Aberdeen) - In some years, significant numbers of barren-ground caribou winter in the Whitehills-Tehek lakes area. In these years extensive caribou hunting takes place from fall through spring, especially in the vicinity of Whitehills Lake. Trapping for Arctic fox also occurs in February and March of most winters. Domestic fishing, especially in Whitehills Lake, provides food for hunters and trappers. Baker Lake residents commonly travel to Whitehills Lake in spring and summer to occupy seasonal fishing camps.

2a BL (Wager bay) - Very little hunting or trapping has occurred in this remote area. However, residents of Baker Lake anticipate using this area in the future. The area extends unbounded some distance north and west.

2 WC (Chesterfield Inlet) - Hunters and trappers who camp in the Kamiuriak or Kaminak Lake areas occasionally search this area for caribou or Arctic fox. When they travel from Baker Lake to coastal settlements, they may also hunt or trap as they pass through the area.

3 BL (Aberdeen) - The Aberdeen-Schultz-Baker lakes corridor is heavily used year-round by residents of Baker Lake. Seasonal camps are common, especially in summer. In summer and fall, the large numbers of migrating barren-ground caribou which pass through the area are hunted at crossing-points on the Thelon River. The wolves, which normally follow the caribou herds, are also heavily hunted. In recent years, significant numbers of wintering caribou have been killed north and east of the settlement during the winter months. Trapping for Arctic fox in this area occurs from November to April. In November and December, activity is heaviest close to the settlement, whereas in February and March trappers are usually found farther from the settlement. It is common for residents of Baker Lake to travel up the Thelon River or along the shore of Baker Lake in spring or summer to set up weekend or seasonal camps.

3 WC (Chesterfield Inlet) - The area surrounds Kaminak Lake and the Ferguson River lake-chain is well-known for its hunting, trapping and fishing potential. A major calving area is located north of Kaminak Lake and caribou sometimes winter just southeast of the lake; hunting can therefore occur year-round, but usually it occurs in winter. Arctic fox are trapped in November-December and March-April. Fish are an important food source for hunters and trappers during the winter. However, fishing activity is concentrated in early spring and late fall. Many of the camps in the area are occupied at this time. Whale cove residents concentrate their activities to the northeast of Quartzite Lake; Eskimo Point residents usually stay in the vicinity of Kaminak Lake.

4 WC (Chesterfield Inlet) - This inland area is used regularly for hunting, trapping and fishing by residents of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. Camps are located south of Last Lake, along the Maze Lake-Wilson River system, and inland from Gill Lake. These camps are used as bases during winter trapping and year-round for caribou hunting. Fishing takes place on most of the lakes and river systems in this area, mainly for Arctic char and trout.

6 CI (Wager Bay) - Chesterfield Inlet residents use this area occasionally for caribou and wolf hunting and Arctic fox trapping during winter. Inland hunting was more intense in previous years. A camp on Armit Lake is used occasionally as a base for hunting, trapping and fishing.

7 CI (Wager Bay) - This area is used in most years by the residents of Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake. Occasionally, barren-ground caribou winter in this area and are hunted in spring and fall.

7WC – Area receives limited use by residents of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. In winters, when barren-ground caribou are found in the area, hunts may be organized from camps on Derby Lake. Trapping in the area is light, but may occur in association with caribou hunting.

8 RI – This area contains several base camps from which hunter caribou hunts are organized. Some trapping is done and wolves are hunted when encountered. Many lakes are fished in spring and fall.

9 RI – The coastal area is used intensively for hunting and trapping by residents of Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet. Several camps are located within area and occupied primarily in spring, summer and fall although some are used in winter for barren-ground caribou and polar bear hunting. Geese and ducks are hunted and eggs are collected in the area from Mistake Bay to Rankin Inlet. Trapping is carried out in winter and is supplemented by fishing and caribou hunting.

11 RI (Chesterfield Inlet) - The coastal area is used intensively for hunting and trapping by residents of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove. Several camps are located here and are occupied primarily in spring, summer and fall, although some are used during caribou hunts in winter. Geese and ducks are hunted, and eggs are collected during spring and summer. In winter, the area is used regularly for trapping, and in addition polar bears are hunted on the Pangertot Peninsula.

12 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) - The offshore area is used intensively year-round by residents of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove. Ringed and bearded seals are hunted in summer and fall, and occasionally well out onto the sea ice in spring. Seal hunting in winter is generally carried out at the floe edge. Ringed seals are hunted throughout, but particularly in the heads of bays where there is fresh water. During spring and summer, fishing takes place near Scrab Point, and in most of Rankin Inlet. In the summer, white whales are hunted throughout this area.

13 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) - The entire coast, from Whale Cove in the south, to Winchester Inlet in the north, is hunted by Inuit from Chesterfield Inlet. Ringed and bearded seals are hunted year-round, but primarily in springtime when they bask on the ice. In winter, residents of Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet hunt polar bears throughout. The Cape Silumiut area is popular for weekend hunting trips and people often hunt at the floe edge near the settlement. White whales are hunted as they migrate along the coast in summer, and geese and ducks are hunted on many of the offshore islands, where several camps are located.

14 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) – Extending along Chesterfield Inlet and west to Gibson Lake, this large area is regularly used for hunting and trapping by residents of Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet. Several base camps are located around Barbour Bay and they may be used during winter hunting and trapping activities. Barren-ground caribou may winter in parts of this area and are hunted frequently. Moderate trapping takes place in the area around Gibson Lake. Wolves occur throughout and are hunted when encountered.

16 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) - This area is very important to Chesterfield Inlet residents for hunting, trapping and fishing. It is used annually, primarily during spring and summer, and is a major area for caribou hunting. Inland hunting was more intense in previous years; currently most of the hunting is done along the coast by boat. Along the entire coast, ringed and bearded seals and some harp and harbor seals are harvested year-round, primarily during the spring. Polar bears are hunted throughout the area in winter. Walrus are hunted by boat during summer, both in Daly Bay area and eastwards to Cape Fullerton. Beluga Whales are hunted as they migrate along the coast in summer. Geese and ducks are hunted and eggs are gathered around many offshore islands, especially along the coast of Winchester Inlet, and Daly and Bernheimer bays during summer. Nets are set under the ice during both spring and fall in many lakes, particularly in the Connery and Lorillard rivers during the fall, for Arctic char. During summer, nets are set along the coast. A commercial fishing camp in Winchester Inlet was previously used to supply the Rankin Inlet cannery.

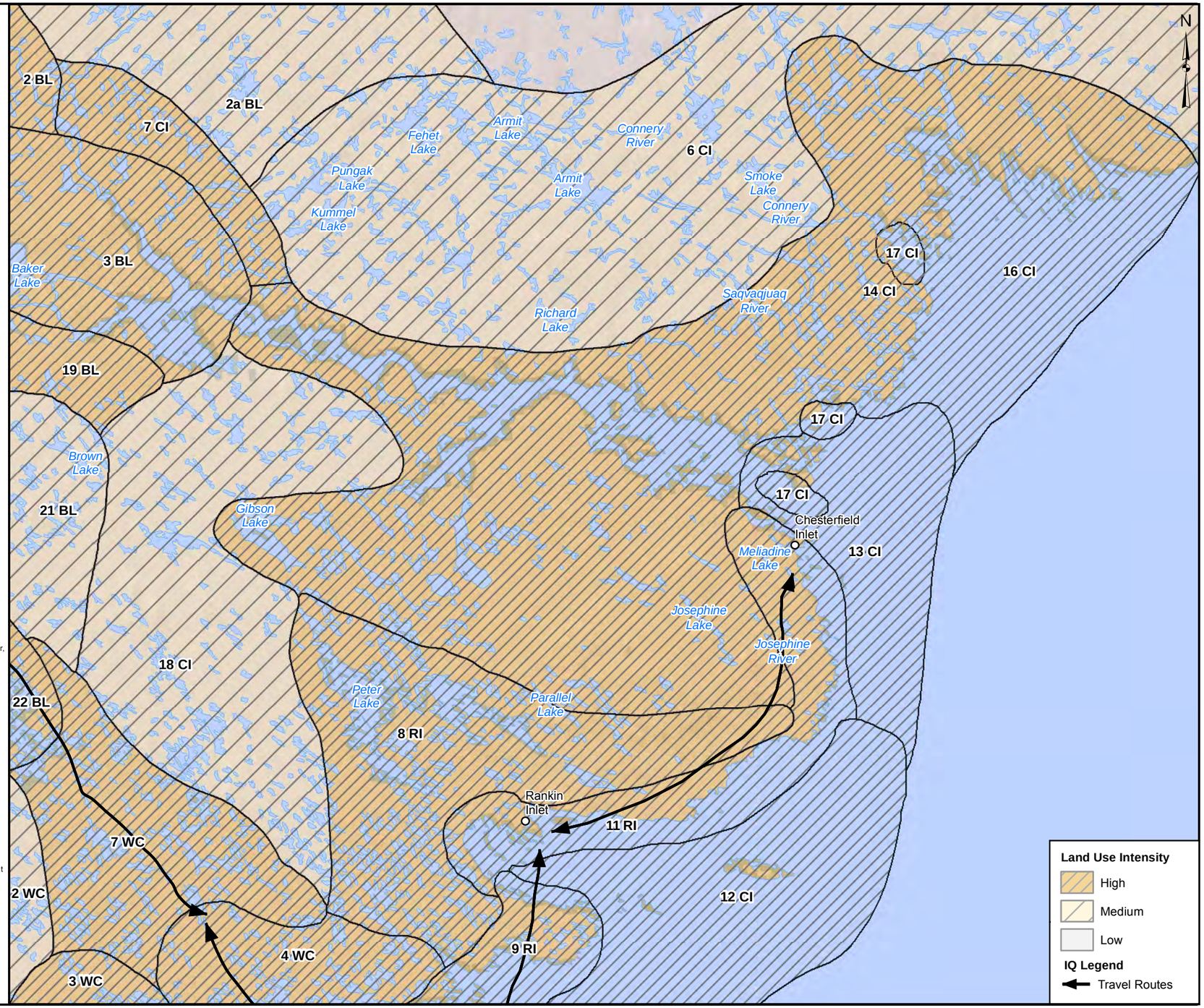
17 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) - These relatively small coastal areas provide very important hunting, trapping and fishing areas for residents of Chesterfield Inlet. Many camps are located here and used annually, primarily in spring and summer. In summer, barren-ground caribou are hunted and birds' eggs are gathered.

18 CI (Chesterfield Inlet) – This large area, north and west of Gibson Lake, receives irregular use by residents of Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. In the past, this area was an important fishing and muskox hunting area for residents of Baker Lake. During winter when caribou are found in the area, hunts may be organized from base camps located to the west. Trapping activity in the area is light but may take place in association with caribou hunting.

19 BL (Chesterfield Inlet) - This area to the south of Baker Lake is less accessible than areas to the north and west, but still receives regular year-round use by residents of Baker Lake. Seasonal domestic fishing camps are common along the Baker Lake shoreline. Caribou may be hunted in late summer as they migrate southwards. Trapping for Arctic fox occurs in late winter in some years.

21 BL (Chesterfield Inlet) - The area to the north and east of Macquoid Lake receives only irregular use. Hunters and trappers, especially those active in areas 1 and 5, sometimes search this area for game. In those winters when caribou are found in the area,hunts may be mounted from base camps to the south and west. Trapping activity in the area is light and may be associated with caribou hunting.

22BL (Chesterfield Inlet) - In those years when caribou overwinter in the MacQuoid Lake-Banks Lake areas, residents of Baker Lake establish hunting camps in the area. Hunters commonly set traps for Arctic fox around caribou kills or meat caches. Most hunting and trapping activity happens in November and December or February and March. Camps are usually located at good fishing spots.



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Compiled:TL
Date: 09/16/2014 Scale: 1:1,000,000
Data Sources: *Rick Riewe (Editor). 1992. Nunavut Atlas. Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, AB.Art Design Printing Inc. Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, Nation*

FIGURE 5.2-1
INUIT LAND USE IN THE CHESTERFIELD INLET LOCAL AREA BASED ON THE NUNAVUT ATLAS (RIEWE 1992)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
APPENDIX 1F

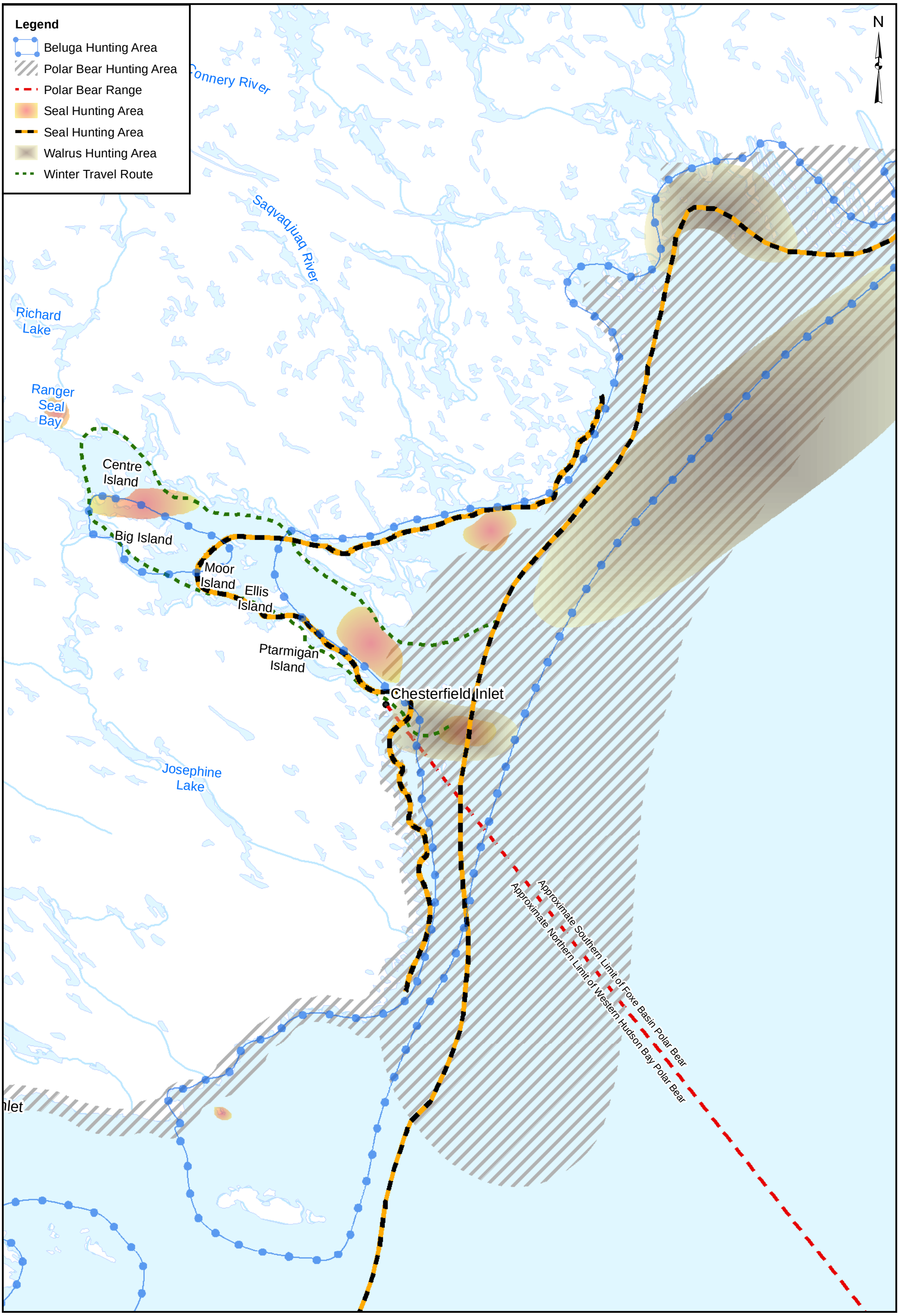
20 0 20
Kilometers

KIGGAVIK PROJECT

AREVA

File: Q:\SHEQ\GIS\KIGGAVIK\2014\EIS\Volume 1 - Main Document\Maps\Volume 1 - Tier 1\Appendix 1F\Maps\MXD\Figure 5.2-1 Inuit Land Use Chesterfield_Riewe.mxd

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Compiled: TL Drawn: TL
Date: 9/23/2014 Scale: 1:525,000
Data Sources: *Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, Nation Topographic Database, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.*

FIGURE 5.2-2
PREFERRED MARINE-BASED HARVESTING AREAS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
APPENDIX 1F

10 0 10
Kilometers

KIGGAVIK PROJECT

AREVA

File: Q:\SHEQ\GIS\KIGGAVIK\2014\EIS\Volume 1 - Main Document\Maps\Volume 1 - Tier 1\Appendix 1F\Maps\MXD\Figure 5.2-2 Preferred Marine-based Harvesting Areas.mxd

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5

5.3 Value and Harvest Areas of Marine Mammals and Other Land Uses

5.3.1 Beluga Whale

Beluga whales are hunted year round and are an important cultural and ecological marine mammal species in the Chesterfield Inlet area (IQ-CHJ 2011). Harvest areas for beluga whale in the Chesterfield Inlet Area are shown in Figure 1F-5.2. Hunting of beluga has been described as occurring along the coast during the summer as they migrate north in late August or early September (Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 5), *up to 35 km offshore during the summer* (IQ-Riewe 1992), *in Daley Bay in the summer, and off the Baker foreland during August and September* (IQ- CI01 2009; IQ-CI02 2009; IQ-CI03 2009).

5.3.2 Narwhal, Killer Whale, and Bowhead Whale

Harvest areas for narwhal, killer whale and bowhead whale in the Chesterfield Inlet Area are shown in Figure 1F-5.2.

Hunters will travel to Repulse to hunt whale (IQ-RIJ 2011; IQ-RBJ 2011). There are an increasing number of bowhead whale which are found in Daley Bay and Roes Welcome Sound; however, they are not often around Chesterfield and are typically not hunted around Chesterfield (IQ-CI01 2009; IQ-CI02 2009).

Killer whale are in the whaling areas of Repulse Bay; however, killer whales are not hunted because people fear them (IQ-RBJ 2011; IQ-ARVJ 2011[17]).

5.3.3 Seal

Inuit ancestors used seal oil for cooking and heating and harvested many seals because they also had dogs to feed.). *One feed of seal can last a couple weeks due to its richness* (IQ-CI03 2009). Today, people hunt seals for clothing and sustenance (IQ-RBH 2011; IQ-ARVJ 2011[18]*Bearded seals and ring seals are harvested for their meat and hide while ranger and harp seals are only harvested*

[17] IQ-ARVJ 2011: *Hunters are seeing more killer (orca) Whale than previously. Sea mammals will swim closer to shore if there are killer Whale in the area. Killer Whale are not harvested.*

[18] RBH 2011; ARVJ 2011: *All kinds of seal are good for eating. Adult seal fur is not good in the spring and summer, but pup fur is good at this time. Furs are sold to the wildlife office for $40-$60/pelt. Bearded seal skins are used to make kamiks (boots), and for teaching people how to make clothes.*

for their hide (IQ-ARVJ 2011). *Ring seals, also referred to as common seals, are preferred for eating* (IQ-CI04 2009; IQ-CI01 2009). *Although the common (ring) seal is the most hunted, ranger seals are also harvested* occasionally (IQ-CI06 2009). *Ranger seals prefer shallow water around islands and are harvested only for their fur.* (IQ-ARVJ 2011).

Although a variety of seal species are hunted throughout the year, preference for the ring and bearded seal meat during the fall is consistent throughout coastal communities. *While seals are hunted year-round, there is not much seal harvesting in the summer. Bearded seal and ringed seal are hunted in fall and summer (sometimes well out to sea ice in the spring) with preference to harvest bearded seals in October* (IQ-CI08 2009). *Seals shot in the summer may sink in the water because they do not have much fat. Seals are hunted in the fall and is the main reason people travel to the ice floe edge*" (IQ-ARVJ 2011). *The people from the community of Rankin Inlet harvest seals primarily in the fall, and will travel to the floe edge to hunt for up to two weeks* (IQ-RIJ 2011). "*The seals are fatter in the fall when the ice starts to form.*

Harvest areas for bearded, ringed, and ranger seals in the Chesterfield area are shown in Figure 1F-5.2. Some areas of seal hunting have been described as along the coastline, north to Daley Bay where they are abundant, Depot Island, and among the cracks between islands along the coast and in the inlet. Throughout the year, seals are hunted from the islands in the inlet to the floe edge, about four miles out from Chesterfield (IQ-Riewe 1992[19]).

5.3.4 Polar Bear

Polar bear quotas are set for each community and Chesterfield has an annual quota of eight to ten or twelve bears (IQ-CI01 2009). If the community receives a quota for polar bear, hunters will go and hunt them (IQ-CI01 2009), but the Inuit note that the regulators make it hard to hunt polar bears (IQ-CI07 2009). In the spring, several are seen in Chesterfield each day, and polar bear are hunted if they come into Chesterfield (IQ-CI04 2009).

Harvest areas for polar bear are shown in Figure 1F-5.2. Polar bear harvest areas has been described as along the coastline north and south of Chesterfield Inlet. *There are many polar bears in the Chesterfield region, but they are hunted mostly from the inlet north to Whale Point* (IQ-CI07 2009).

[19] IQ-Riewe 1992: *Seal were generally caught along the floe edge*

5.3.5 Walrus

Walrus is considered a delicacy and sought after (IQ-CIHT 2009). Although the Inuit used to cache walrus meat to age, this is no longer as common. Fewer walrus are harvested by hunters now than in the past, as people no longer have dog teams to feed (IQ-CI01 2009; IQ-CI07 2009). In Chesterfield Inlet, they estimate that each family will harvest five walrus per year (IQ-CI01 2009), but the younger generation doesn't hunt as much as the older generation because they have become more westernized, and hunting equipment is very expensive (CI05 2009).

Harvest areas for walrus are shown in Figure 1F-5.2. Walrus are hunted year round at the ice floe edge (IQ-RIJ 2011; IQ-CI02 2009[20]; IQ-CI03 2009; IQ-CI03 2009). More specific descriptions of walrus hunting areas have been described as *north of Chesterfield Inlet around Depot Island and north of Daley Bay* (IQ-CI06 2009; IQ-CI07 2009). *They are found all over after ice break-up and are hunted at Depot Island in the spring* (IQ-CI01 2009; IQ-CI02 2009; IQ-CI04 2009[21]). *Walrus are hunted on Nuvudilik Island in Wager Bay, and will occasionally travel south from Wager Bay to Arviat where they are hunted in June* (IQ-Riewe 1992; IQ-ARHT 2009).

5.3.6 Value and Harvest of Marine and Freshwater Fish

Arctic char are an important species both commercially and traditionally, and the subsistence harvest can be substantial (FEIS, Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 5.2). Fish are sold to the fish plant, and commercial fishing is one of the few ways of making some income (IQ-CIHT 2009).

Inuit ancestors used stone weirs which are still visible today at Barbour Bay, Steepbank Bay, and Saqvaqjuaq Inlet, to harvest char before they went up river (IQ-CI07 2009). Fishing for arctic char and lake trout commonly occurs near family cabins; they use fishing rods and hooks in smaller lakes, and jigs and gill nets in larger lakes. Some prefer to jig for lake trout in the springtime, when there are holes in the ice (IQ-CI01 2009; IQ-CI06 2009; IQ-CI08 2009; IQ-CI07 2009). Arctic char and trout are caught using gill nets under the ice, and some gill netting and 'rodding' (using a fishing rod) occur close to shore (IQ-CI02 2009).

Areas identified as fishing areas are shown in Figure 1F-5.3. Char fishing occurs in the spring. Locations include a variety of lakes in the area around Chesterfield (IQ-CI02 2009). Throughout the Kivalliq, arctic char are harvested from the Thlewiaza River north to Daly Bay and into Chesterfield

[20] IQ-CI02 2009: *They like floating ice and will mostly stay in the same area as long as there is floating ice*

[21] IQ-CI04 2009: *Walrus are hunted around Winchester Inlet and Depot Island. The best time to hunt is at break-up in June*

Inlet (FEIS, Tier 2, Volume 7, Section 5.2). Arctic char migrate into Chesterfield Inlet during the first weeks of July. All the lakes in the region around Chesterfield Inlet have lake trout and arctic char (IQ-CI01 2009; IQ-CI04 2009).

5.3.7 Other land Use Areas

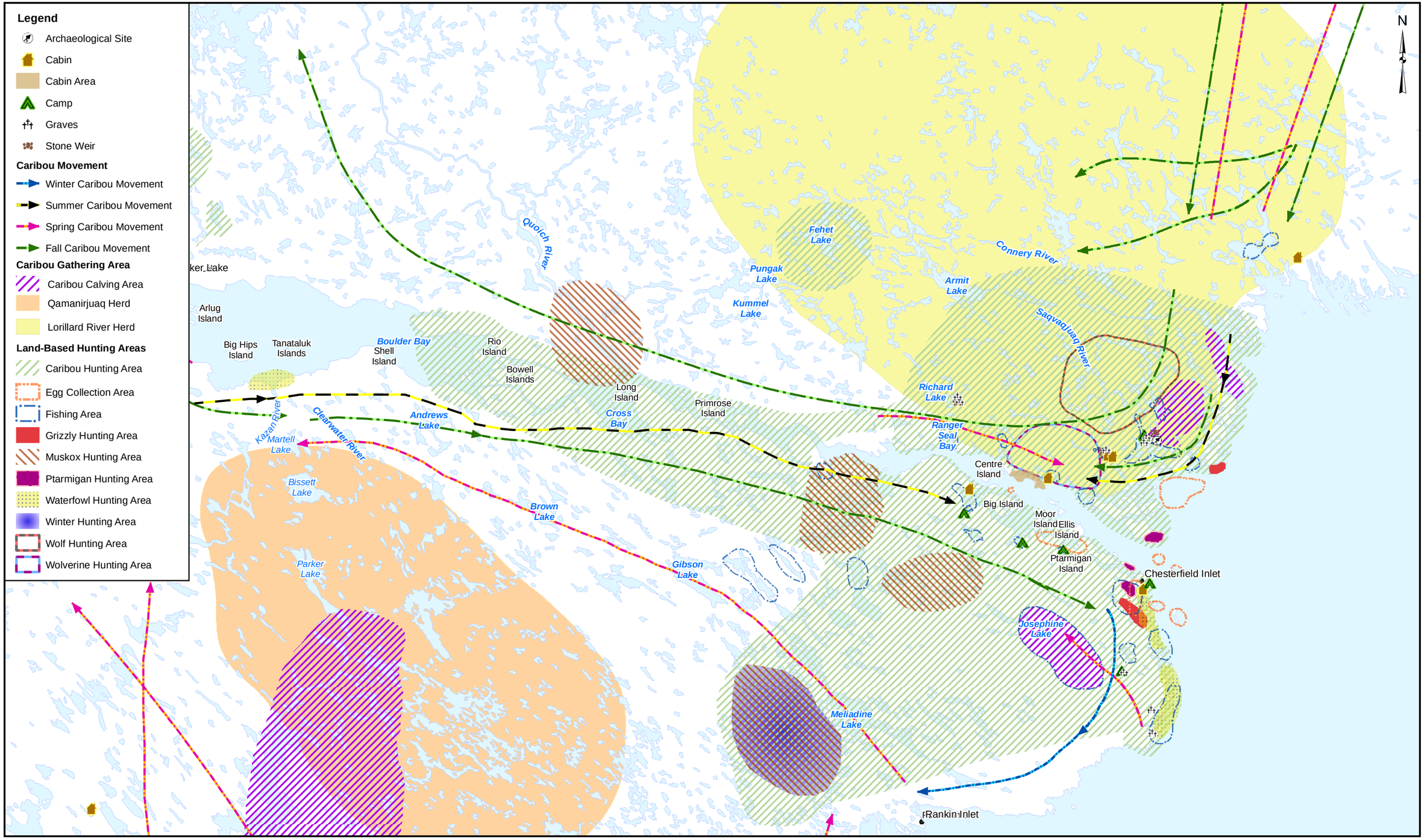
Other land uses in the vicinity of Chesterfield Inlet include caribou hunting, egg collecting, hunting for grizzly bear, muskox, ptarmigan, waterfowl, wolf and wolverine, cultural sites, and human travel routes. Areas identified as harvesting areas are shown in Figure 5.3-2. Caribou movement areas and calving areas are also shown.

5.4 Chesterfield Inlet - Relative Importance

Historically, Inuit use of the Chesterfield Inlet area was without bounds, being largely influenced by the spatial and temporal presence of wildlife for harvest, as well as environmental conditions (e.g., break-up of sea ice). Following settlement in 1950s, Inuit harvest of marine mammals became more concentrated near communities along Hudson Bay and generally within 35 km from shore.

Marine mammals are hunted in Hudson Bay around Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove and north towards Wager Bay. Though the land-based harvest does not directly interact with the marine transportation route, hunters travel along the coast and shoreline to gain access to caribou and muskox harvest areas, collect eggs and access freshwater fishing areas.

The relative importance map for Inuit use of marine and coastal areas in Chesterfield Inlet and western Hudson Bay (Figure 5.4-1) was developed giving equal weighting to all uses presented in Figure 5.2-2. Based on the relative importance map, the greatest intensity of Inuit use is in the immediate vicinity of the hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet, as well as across the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, north towards Wager Bay, and from Chesterfield Inlet south towards Rankin Inlet. *Winter and early spring hunting is most often carried out up to 24 km offshore along the floe edge* (Freeman 1976); however, *beluga whale are harvested during the summer up to 35 km offshore* (IQ-Riewe 1992).



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Compiled: TL Drawn: TL
Date: 9/23/2014 Scale: 1:1,000,000
Data Sources: *Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®,Elder Focus Groups, Nation Topographic Database, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.*

FIGURE 5.3-1
PREFERRED LAND-BASED HUNTING AREAS NEAR CHESTERFIELD INLET

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
APPENDIX 1F

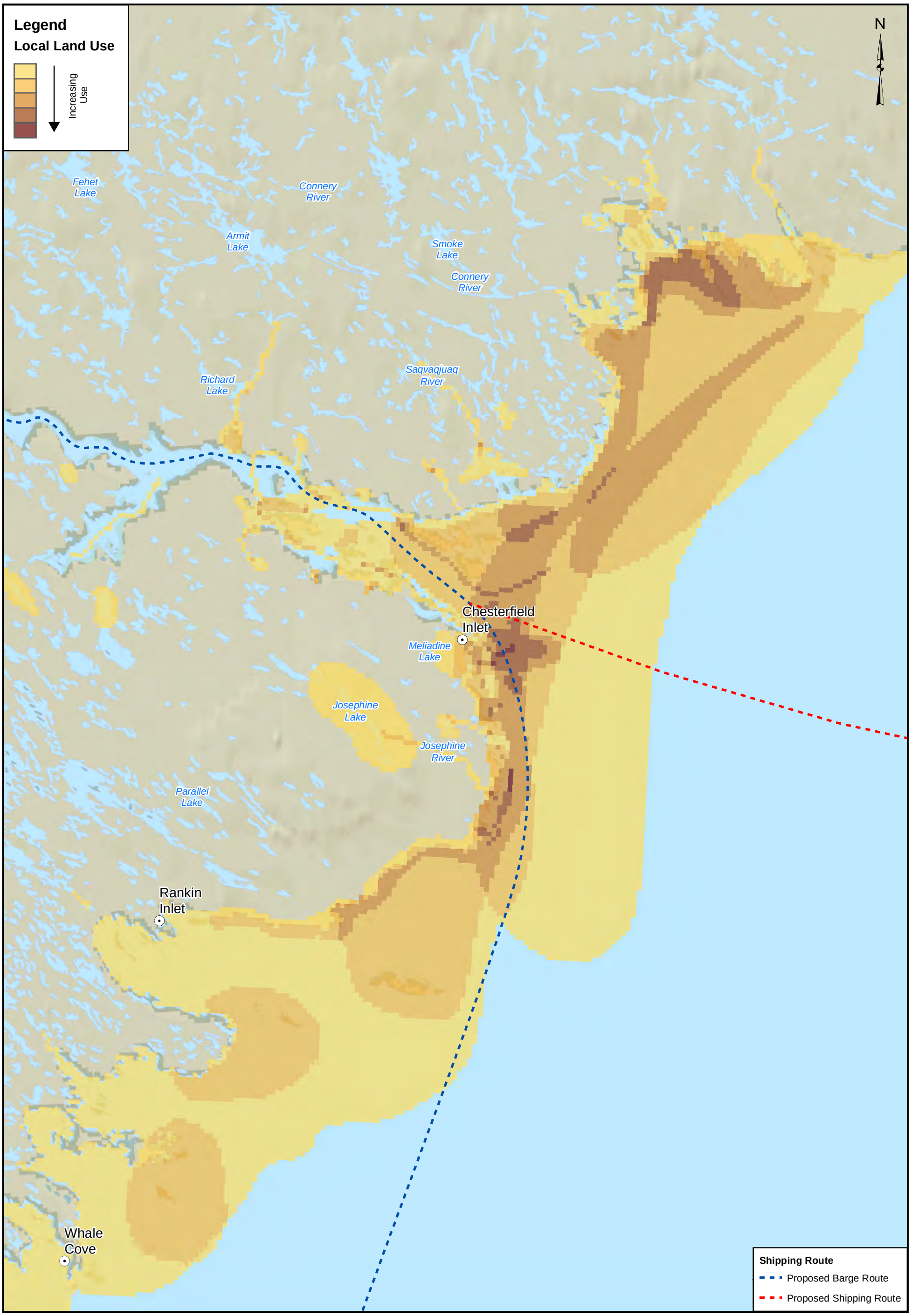
25 0 25
Kilometers

KIGGAVIK PROJECT

AREVA

File:\\arcskfile\teamdata\SHEQ\GIS\KIGGAVIK\2014\EIS\Volume 1 - Main Document\Maps\Volume 1 - Tier 1\Appendix 1F\Maps\MXD\Figure 5.3-2 Preferred Land-based Hunting Areas Near Chesterfield.mxd

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Compiled: TL Drawn: TL
Date: 9/16/2014 Scale: 1:750,000
Data Sources: *Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, Nation Topographic Database, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.*

FIGURE 5.4-1
RELATIVE MARINE IMPORTANCE FOR THE CHESTERFIELD INLET LOCAL AREA BASED ON IQ

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
APPENDIX 1F

20 0 20
Kilometers

KIGGAVIK PROJECT

AREVA

File: Q:\SHEQ\GIS\KIGGAVIK\2014\EIS\Volume 1 - Main Document\Maps\Volume 1 - Tier 1\Appendix 1F\Maps\MXD\Figure 5.4-1 Relative Marine Importance for Chesterfield Inlet Based on IQ.mxd

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5

Shipping and barging will only occur during the open water season; as a result, there is no interaction with winter harvesting. The relative importance figure shows marine use in all seasons including harvest at the floe edge during times that Project shipping would not occur. During the open water period, the proposed barging route will be typically more than 50km from shore until the approach to Chesterfield Inlet. As a result, most shipping and offshore barging will not overlap areas of high relative importance for Inuit use.

However, barging into and out of Chesterfield Inlet will cross important areas for harvest of seals and beluga whale. As noted above, seals are hunted more in the late summer and fall; so barging will overlap with traditional harvests for seal primarily in the late shipping season.

AREVA will collaborate with the residents of Chesterfield Inlet to minimize effects of barging activities on harvesting of marine mammals during the open water period.

6 Summary

The proposed Kiggavik mine site, the associated road access, the port facility and the associated barge and shipping activity will interact with areas used by the Inuit for a wide range of land and marine uses, as well as with some ecological areas. However, in examining the geographic location of these various activities in relation to the intensity or relative importance of Inuit land and marine use, most components of the Project are located in areas with low to limited intensity of use relative to adjacent areas.

In the Baker Lake local area, the areas of highest relative importance for Inuit land uses are located to the north and east of the mine sites. The route of the winter road access does cross a moderately important area; however, the road will only be used in winter and will not affect land use activities in the late spring through to the fall period. The all-season road option avoids heavily used areas.

In the Chesterfield Inlet local area, the shipping and barging activity in Hudson Bay will be spatially separated from most summer harvesting activity as the proposed routes are more than 50 km offshore, Most harvesting activity generally occurs within 25 to 35 km from shore. The barging route will cross through an important harvesting area at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet. The primary overlap will be during late summer and fall when seal harvesting is most likely to occur. The route will also overlap with beluga harvesting areas.

The FEIS concludes that the Kiggavik Project can proceed without unacceptable ecosystem or socio-economic effects. The Kiggavik Project can contribute to the wage based economy of Nunavut and more specifically, the Kivalliq Region. The Project site has and continues to be used to support the land-based economy and this history and land use must be respected. The FEIS considers this and includes an Archaeological Resource Management Plan (Tier 3 Technical Appendix 9D), a Preliminary Decommissioning Plan (Tier 3 Technical Appendix 2R), and other related documents. The Project cannot be advanced without water and wildlife compensation agreements with the Kivalliq Inuit Association and Benefits negotiated in an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement.

AREVA will monitor project related ecosystem and socio-economic effects and work with larger monitoring initiatives like the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan to ensure project specific monitoring data can meaningfully support regional and cumulative effects monitoring programs. AREVA requests consideration for land use to be used as a layer to guide regional and cumulative effects monitoring programs so that communities can have independent assurance that ecosystem integrity is being maintained and the region is being sustainably developed. As stated earlier in Section 1.1 this layered system of coordinated monitoring will achieve quality monitoring while building capacity and independent oversight and help promote:

- The effectiveness of project mitigation and environmental protection measures are demonstrated and leading to adaptive management, as required;
- The contribution of proponent project effect monitoring efforts to the larger cumulative effects monitoring initiative; and
- The consideration of Inuit land use and community preferences into and influence on regional monitoring locations.

Given the location of the Kiggavik Project relative to important areas for Inuit land and marine use and ecologically-important areas, the Project will have minimal effect on the long term sustainability of the land, and the current and future use of the land and marine areas by the Inuit. The Project will provide a means for Nunavummiut to have both a land and wage based economy while also maintaining the long-term state and health of the ecological and socio-economic environment in the Kivalliq region and Nunavut.

7 References

Agnico Eagle. 2005. *Meadowbank Gold Project: Baseline Traditional Knowledge Report*. Prepared by Cumberland Resources Inc. January 2005.

ARVJ (Arviat Hunters and Elders). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with five HTO members and two Elders. February 18, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment E.

Bennett, John and Susan Rowley. 2004 (Compiled and Edited). *Uqalurait: An Oral History of Nunavut*. Montréal and Kingston: McGill's-Queen's University Press.

BL06 (Baker Lake Interview 06). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation; Attachment B.

BL16 (Baker Lake Interview 16). 2008. Summary of individual Elder IQ interview conducted by Hattie Mannik in Baker Lake, 2008; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment B.

BL NIRB (Baker Lake - Nunavut Impact Review Board). April 2010. From "Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report, April 25-May 10, 2010, for the NIRB's Review of AREVA Resources Canada Inc's Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)"; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 11.

BL CLC (Baker Lake Community Liaison Committee). February 2008. Meeting Notes. February 28, 2008; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 1.

BLE (Baker Lake Elders). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with ten Elders. February 17, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment B.

BL EL Sep 2013. Meeting Notes - Workshop with Baker Lake Elders about Meaning of IQ. September 5, 2013; in Appendix 3A: Engagement Documentation.

BLH (Baker Lake Hunters). 2009. Excerpt from socio-economic focus group conducted by Susan Ross and Mitchell Goodjohn. March 4, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment B.

BLHT (Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with eight representatives of the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organisation. February 16, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment B.

BL OH (Baker Lake Open House). November 2010. From "Part 5 – Kivalliq Community Information Sessions (Round 2, 2010)" December 2011; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 5.

BL OH (Baker Lake Open House). November 2013. From "Kivalliq Community Information Sessions 2013 Report." May 2014; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 7.

Campbell, M., J. Nishi and J. Boulanger. 2010. A calving ground photo survey of the Qamanirjuaq migratory barren-ground caribou (Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus) population — June 2008. Government of Nunavut Technical Report Series 2010 – No. 1-10.

CHJ (Coral Harbour Hunters and Elders). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Barry McCallum and Pamela Bennett with five representatives of the Coral Harbour HTO and three Elders. February 17, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment H.

CI01 (Chesterfied Inlet interview 01). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with a family of three hunters. May 6, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI02 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 02). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with an individual Elder. May 6, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI03 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 03). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with two Elders. May 6, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI04 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 04). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with individual Elder. May 6, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI05 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 05). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with individual Elder. May 6, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI06 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 06). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with individual Elder. May 7, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI07 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 07). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with individual Elder. May 7, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI08 (Chesterfield Inlet Interview 08). 2009. Summary of IQ interview conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with individual Elder. May 7, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CIE (Chesterfield Inlet Elders). 2009. Excerpt from socio-economic focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn . May 8, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CIYA (Chesterfield Inlet Young Adults). 2009. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn with eight young adults. May 8, 2009.

CIE (Chesterfield Inlet Elders). 2009. Excerpt from socio-economic focus group conducted by Liinda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn . May 8, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CIHT (Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organisation). 2011. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Barry McCallum with eight HTO members. June 3, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI HTO (Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization). July 2009. Meeting Notes. July 16, 2009; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 2.

CIHT (Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organisation). 2011. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Barry McCallum with eight HTO members. June 3, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment C.

CI OH (Chesterfield Inlet House). November 2013. From “Kivalliq Community Information Sessions 2013 Report.” May 2014; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 7.

Freeman, Milton M.R. (General Editor). 1976. *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, Volume 1.* INA Publication No. QS 8054-001-EE-A1. Thorn Press Limited.

Hamlet of Baker Lake. 2007. *Hamlet of Baker Lake*. http://web.archive.org/web/20071019145514/http://www.bakerlake.org/HTML/3105-Hamlet.htm, Accessed: March 2014.

IDS (Interdisciplinary Systems Ltd.). 1978. Effects of exploration and development in the Baker Lake area. Volume 1 — Study Report. Prepared for Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa Ontario. February 1978. 309 pp.

IQ Task Force. 2002. First Annual Report. Iqaluit: Government of Nunavut. May 2002.

Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. 2011. *Preliminary Report on the Inuit Qaujimajatuganit.* Prepared by JT Consulting. March 13, 2011.

Kendrick, Anne and Micheline Manseau. 2008. Representing Traditional Knowledge: Resource Management and Inuit Knowledge of Barren-Ground Caribou. *Society and Natural Resources* 21: 404-418. Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.

Mannik, Hattie (volume editor). 1998. *Inuit Nunamiut: Inland Inuit*. Altona, Manitoba: Friesen Corporation. Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), 2000. *Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan,* http://www.nunavut.ca/files/Keewatin%20Regional%20Land%20Use%20Plan.pdf Accessed: March 2014.

Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB). 2011. Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.'s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003). May 2011.

Nunavut Parks, 2008. Thelon Heritage River and Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. Nunavut Parks and Special Places, Editorial Series. January 2008.

Nunavut Parks. 2014. Available at: http://www.nunavutparks.ca/index.aspx Accessed: August 2014

Nunavut Planning Commission. 2014. Nunavut Land Use Plan. Draft.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), 2004. *Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Survey,* http://www.nwmb.com/en/list-all-site-files/publications/harvest-study/1824-156-nwhs-report-2004-156-0003/file Accessed: March 2014.

RBE (Repulse Bay Elders). 2009. Excerpt from socio-economic focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn. May 11, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment G.

RBH (Repulse Bay Hunters). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with two hunters. February 11, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment G.

RBHT (Repulse Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization). 2009. Excerpt from socio-economic focus group conducted by Linda Havers and Mitchell Goodjohn. May 11, 2009; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment G.

RBJ (Repulse Bay Hunters and Elders). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with five representatives of the Repulse Bay HTO and six Elders; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment G.

Riewe, Rick (Editor). 1992. Nunavut Atlas. Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, Alberta: Art Design Printing Inc.

RI HTO (Rankin Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization) November 2012. Notes from a meeting to discuss significance. November 6, 2012; in Appendix 3A: Public Engagement Documentation, Part 2.

RIJ (Rankin Inlet Hunters and Elders). 2011. Summary of community review meeting conducted by Mitchell Goodjohn with nine Elders and representatives of the Rankin Inlet HTO. February 14, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment D.

The Federal Court of Canada Trial Division; Mahoney J. May 1979. The Hamlet of Baker Lake v. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

WCCR 2011 (Whale Cove Community Review). 2011. Summary of IQ focus group conducted by Barry McCallum with six traditional land and resource users from the Whale Cove HTO. March 21, 2011; in Appendix 3B: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation, Attachment F