



Kiggavik Project

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Tier 2 Volume 3: Public Engagement and
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
Part 1: Engagement

September 2014

History of Revisions

Revision Number	Date	Details of Revisions
01	December 2011	Initial release Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
02	April 2012	Revised DEIS – to address comments received from the Nunavut Impact Review Board as part of their conformity determination released on January 18, 2012
03	September 2014	FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Foreword

The enclosed document forms part of the Kiggavik Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) submission, presenting potential environmental and social impacts to determine if the Project should proceed and if so, under what terms and conditions. The submission has been prepared for the Nunavut Impact Review Board by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. to fulfill the requirements of the “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)”, to include new material or clarity provided during the review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and to address company commitments and direction from the Nunavut Impact Review Board as outlined in the “Preliminary Hearing Conference Decision Concerning the Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)”.

The FEIS submission consists of a number of documents, as shown in the attached road map. These documents have been categorized into tiers, as follows:

- **Tier 1** document (Volume 1) provides a plain language summary of the Final Environmental Impact Statement.
- **Tier 2** documents (Volumes 2 to 10) contain technical information and provide the details of the assessments of potential Project environmental effects for each environmental compartment. Tier 2 Volume 11 contains executive, popular, and volume summaries in Inuktitut.
- The Tier 2 documents each have a number of technical appendices, which comprise the **Tier 3** supporting documents. These include the environmental baseline reports, design reports, modelling reports and details of other studies undertaken to support the assessments of environmental effects. Management plans are provided as Tier 3 documents.

Volume 1 Main Document

Volume 2 Project Description and Assessment Basis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance and Regulatory Oversight Project Description Assessment Basis 	Volume 3 Public Engagement and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit <p>Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Engagement <p>Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit 	Volume 4 Atmospheric Environment <p>Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality and Climate Change <p>Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and Vibration 	Volume 5 Aquatic Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface Hydrology Hydrogeology Water and Sediment Quality Aquatic Organisms Fish and Fish Habitat 	Volume 6 Terrestrial Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrain Soils Vegetation Terrestrial Wildlife
2A Alternatives Assessment 2B Drilling and Blasting Design 2C Explosives Management Plan 2D Design of Ore and Mine Rock Pads and Ponds 2E Water Diversion and Collection Design 2F Design of Andrew Lake Dewatering Structure 2G Kiggavik-Sissons Road Report 2H Ore Storage Management Plan 2I Water Management Plan 2J Marine Transportation 2K Winter Road Report 2L All-Season Road Report 2M Roads Management Plan 2N Borrow Pits and Quarry Management Plan 2O Mine Site Airstrip Report 2P Occupational Health and Safety Plan 2Q Radiation Protection Plan 2R Preliminary Decommissioning Plan 2S Waste Management Plan 2T Environmental Management Plan 2U Hazardous Materials Management Plan 2V Mine Geotechnical Reports	3A Public Engagement Documentation 3B Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Documentation 3C Community Involvement Plan	4A Climate Baseline 4B Air Dispersion Assessment 4C Air Quality Monitoring Plan 4D Baker Lake Long-Term Climate Scenario 4E Noise and Vibration Assessment 4F Noise Abatement Plan	5A Hydrology Baseline 5B Geology and Hydrogeology Baseline 5C Aquatics Baseline 5D Groundwater Flow Model 5E Prediction of Water Inflows to Kiggavik Project Mines 5F Mine Rock Characterization and Management 5G Thermal and Water Transport Modelling for the Waste Rock Piles and Tailings Management Facilities 5H Waste Rock Water Balance 5I Hydrology of Waste Rock Piles in Cold Climates 5J Tailings Characterization and Management 5K Historical and Climate Change Water Balance 5L Kiggavik Conceptual Fisheries Offsetting Plan 5M Aquatics Effects Monitoring Plan 5N Hydrology Assessments 5O Sediment and Erosion Control Plan 5P Technical Assessments of Water Withdrawal Locations and Baker Lake Dock Site	6A Surficial Geology and Terrain Baseline 6B Vegetation and Soils Baseline 6C Wildlife Baseline 6D Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
Volume 7 Marine Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Water and Sediment Quality Marine Mammals Marine Fish 	Volume 8 Human Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Dose Assessments Human Health Risk Assessment 	Volume 9 Socio-Economic Environment and Community <p>Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic Environment <p>Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Resources 	Volume 10 Accidents, Malfunctions and Effects of the Environment on the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Assessments Effects of the Environment on the Project 	Volume 11 Executive, Popular and Volume Summaries Translated into Inuktitut
7A Marine Environment Baseline 7B Underwater Acoustic Modelling	8A Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessment 8B Radiation Protection Supporting Document	9A Socio-Economic Baseline 9B Archaeology Baseline 9C Human Resources Development Plan 9D Archaeological Resource Management Plan	10A Transportation Risk Assessment 10B Spill Contingency and Landfarm Management Plan 10C Emergency Response Plan	

KEY:

Tier 1 Document
Main Documents

Tier 2 Document
Environmental Effects Assessment Report

Tier 3 Document
Technical Appendices, Baseline Reports, Technical Development and Management Plans

Executive Summary

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

As per the guidelines issued by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB 2011), AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) has prepared this document as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental effects associated with the Kiggavik Project (the Project). This document describes the community engagement activities that took place between 2005 and 2014 and how information gained was incorporated into the project.

History of Engagement Activities

The approach to engagement has primarily been to create relationships through time spent in communities in order to gain a better understanding and appreciation for both the land and the people and to facilitate numerous face-to-face meetings. With an emphasis on maintaining a consistent presence on the community of Baker Lake, AREVA hired a Community Liaison Officer in May 2006 and an information office was opened in Baker Lake in August 2006.

AREVA and the Baker Lake Hamlet Council cooperated to establish a community liaison committee (CLC) to further facilitate dialogue between the community of Baker Lake and AREVA. In addition, as the Project has the potential to impact the Kivalliq region, primarily through socioeconomic opportunities, a regional liaison committee (RLC) that includes members from all seven Kivalliq communities has been in place since 2007.

Additional engagement activities have also included open houses, both formal and informal meetings and workshops with various organizations throughout the Kivalliq, tours of the Kiggavik exploration site and northern Saskatchewan uranium operations, the project-specific blog, radio shows, newsletters, and the use of information videos on YouTube.

AREVA's engagement activities span from providing project information through the community office and the project website to receiving feedback for consideration through the use of open houses, surveys and interactive posters. The involvement of local experts in field studies, IQ studies, and the community and regional liaison committees all demonstrate a greater level of community involvement and collaboration. The negotiation of an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association shows the highest level of incorporating beneficiary participation in the Kiggavik project.

The Community Engagement and IQ volume of the EIS describes the engagement events that took place between 2005 and 2014 for the Kiggavik Project. Notes, minutes and reports were prepared for many of these engagement events. These were used to analyze the engagement data. In total, 428 engagement events were carried out by AREVA with organizations, groups of organizations or communities in the seven Kivalliq Communities and elsewhere.

Summary of Issues Identified by the Public

AREVA looked at comments received through company-led engagement activities and those comments publicly available from consultation and other engagement activities led by others. These were entered into an engagement database. One thousand nine hundred seventy comments generated from 151 community events were categorized in order to identify the main issues and concerns regarding uranium mining and the Kiggavik Project in particular.

AREVA categorized comments into seventy-seven topics in sixteen broad categories. This resulted in approximately 3,852 data points under selected issues and concerns generated from 1,970 comments.

The highest numbers of comments are in the general category of Socioeconomic Environment with twice as many comments as the next highest three topics of Biophysical Environment, Project Description and Human Environment. Together, these four topics generated 60% of the comments discussed at engagement events overall.

Under Socioeconomic Environment, the most common topics raised were:

- Employment Training and Business (28%) (EN-BL CLC Aug 2009¹, EN-KIA Apr 2007², EN-BL HTO Mar 2009³, EN-BLOH Nov 2013⁴, EN-RI OH Nov 2010⁵)
- Community Engagement (24%) (EN-BLCLC Dec 2006⁶, EN-RB OH Nov 2012⁷, EN-RI RLC Feb 2009⁸)

¹ EN-BL CLC Aug 2009: *Will high school be required and will only trained people work?*

² EN-KIA Apr 2007: *Today the only way we, the community can operate is thru money. Therefore we need to create jobs.*

³ EN-BLHTO Mar 2009: *What would be the number of Inuit employees again?*

⁴ EN-BL OH Nov 2013: *Will there be training? Where will training take place?*

⁵ EN-RI OH Nov 2010: *What kind of jobs will be available? Will there be work for instrumentation mechanics?*

⁶ EN-BL CLC Dec 2006: *Information about mining should be provided to students whenever possible.*

⁷ EN-RB OH Nov 2012: *It is important for you to visit schools and explain what careers are available. Clearly explain what jobs would be available at different stages of the project.*

- Community and Individual Well-being (12%) (EN BL OH Oct 2012⁹, EN-CHOH Nov 2010¹⁰, EN-RB OH Nov 2012¹¹)
- Culture and Tradition (10%). (EN-CIOH Nov 2013¹², IQ-WCCR 2011¹³, IQ-CHAH 2009¹⁴)

Under Biophysical Environment, most of the topics discussed were about

- Wildlife (35%) (EN-CI NIRB May 2010¹⁵, IQ-CIHT 2009¹⁶)
- Water Resources, Marine (17%), (EN-CI OH Nov 2013¹⁷)
- Air Quality (14%) (IQ-RIE 2009¹⁸, EN AR OH Nov 2010¹⁹)
- Water Quality, Surface and Hydrogeology (14%). (EN-RI KIA Jan 2010²⁰)

Under Project Description, the most frequent topic discussed was

- access, road, marine, air (38%) (EN-RI COC Mar 2009²¹)
- mining (10%) and tailings (10%). (EN BL OH Oct 2012²²)

⁸ EN-RI RLC Feb 2009: *Agrees with other communities, dialogue is good, talk to elders and youth, mining good for economy training and education.*

⁹ EN-BL OH Oct 2012: *Mining companies mean alcohol problems in the town. My main concern is the water, but also increased use of alcohol.*

¹⁰ EN-CH OH Nov 2010: *Concerned about family violence after people leave for rotational shifts.*

¹¹ EN-RB OH Nov 2012: *Concerned about the rotational work affecting people in the community. If people start families too young, it is difficult to go away to work. Shift work can be difficult.*

¹² EN-CI OH Nov 2013: *The Elders want to keep living a traditional lifestyle but us younger people want to see economic development*

¹³ IQ-WCCR 2011: *What effects may project shipping have on traditional harvesting activities?*

¹⁴ IQ-CHAH 2009: *Hunters are concerned that an increase in individualism is somehow slowly eroding traditional ways.*

¹⁵ EN-CI NIRB May 2012: *Wildlife is the main food source and the dust will affect the caribou. More needs to be done.*

¹⁶ IQ-CIHT 2009: *The people of Chesterfield continue to primarily depend on caribou, fish and seal. Consuming country food is not considered "ritual food" but the daily way of life.*

¹⁷ EN-CI OH Nov 2013: *We are seeing reduced numbers of harp seal, ring seal and Beluga in the Chesterfield bay. We now have to travel farther to hunt and fish towards Repulse. We have to travel farther and it is more dangerous.*

¹⁸ IQ-RIE-2009: *Elders expressed concern about the potential effects of uranium dust travelling and affecting many people*

¹⁹ EN-AR OH Nov 2010: *How far will dust travel from the mine? Will there be uranium dust produced during mining?*

²⁰ EN-RI KIA Jan 2010: *Does the presence of permafrost make tailings more dangerous?*

²¹ EN-RI COC Mar 2009: *Regarding barge shipping to Baker Lake, are you planning to install more barge docks like Agnico Eagle did in Baker Lake? Regarding the road options, are you going to keep the Kivalliq- Manitoba road in mind to try and incorporate your road for easier access? If you do build the bridge, would you consider to building a hydro development facility?*

²² EN-BL OH Oct 2012: *How long will the mine operate? When will the mine open?*

Under Human Environment, the topics discussed most were:

- Traditional Knowledge/Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (29%) (IQ-BL EL Sep 2013²³)
- Land & Resource Use (23%). (EN-RI KIA Jan 2010²⁴)

How AREVA addressed Community Concerns

Comments received during engagement events have been considered and used to shape future engagement activities, the project design and other aspects of the EIS. Some comments were made once or twice while others have been made at many events over several years. Table 1 includes comments made during engagement activities and lists how the comment has influenced the project.

Future Public Engagement Program

AREVA is dedicated to conducting business in a manner that minimizes effects on the environment, provides benefits to the communities in which we do business, and creates value for our stakeholders. AREVA's community Engagement Plan is a key document in achieving greater community benefits as it outlines the methods to maintain and grow two-way communication between the company and community enabling the community to more fully participate and develop a mutually beneficial relationship.

The community engagement plan encompasses engagement for the purposes of regular communication with the general public and Aboriginal groups that recognizes their interest in AREVA business, to meet regulatory requirements of the EA and licensing processes throughout the life of the Project, and to assist the Crown in fulfilling their duty to consult as appropriate. The plan will be regularly updated to reflect the needs and priorities of the community and the project through the various Project stages.

²³ IQ-BL EL Sept 2013: *Values passed from generation to generation to make sure families were looked after. Massive amount of knowledge that one person cannot carry. Governed Inuit as a people before government. Be in awe of ancestors to carry this and the strong instinct to survive allowed us to pass the information to today. Survived in extremely harsh and cold environments. Inuit regulated themselves with this knowledge.*

²⁴ EN-RI KIA Jan 2010: *Will hunting be restricted close to the mine site?*

Table 1 Incorporation of Engagement Comments into Project Planning and Activities

Key Issue/ Concern/ Dialogue	AREVA Response	
	AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
<p>Road Options</p> <p>Road between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site. Gain access to land and to sensitive wilderness. Suggestions to involve elders, involve hunters and consult with the community prior to making a final selection of a road option. Discussed at meetings of CLC, Kivalliq Wildlife Board, community leaders, high schools, HTO, elders AREVA Open Houses and NIRB scoping sessions</p>	<p>Road options were the topic of discussion at CLC meetings from 2007 until 2011. Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, archaeological and IQ. Presentation material prepared and presented to the Hamlet of Baker Lake and the Baker Lake HTO in 2008. Road option displays were available for public viewing at the Baker Lake office throughout 2008. Open house and several workshops on road options were conducted in November 2009. The southern road option was removed from consideration. A workshop on road options and the selection process was held with the Baker lake HTO in November 2011. The project proposal does not include transporting and storing uranium concentrate in Baker Lake.</p>	<p>Winter road is the primary option in the Project Proposal.</p> <p>Caribou mitigation plans will be prepared including use of a winter road to avoid migrations. The road will be designed to allow caribou crossing. AREVA will continue to work with the Baker lake HTO regarding access to the road by the public.</p>
<p>Thelon Crossing</p> <p>The potential Thelon River crossing location, concern over bridge design that was specific to the Thelon and arctic environment and IQ to be considered by AREVA in making this decision.</p> <p>12 CLC meetings 2008 to 2014 and one HTO meeting</p>	<p>Site visits :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Elders visit in spring 2008Elders and consultant visit on June 3, 2010Elders, CLC and HTO visit in Aug 2010 <p>Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, archaeological and IQ.) Time lapse photography captured the break-up of the Thelon River at the proposed crossing in 2010 and again in 2011 to use in studies and also make available to interested local residents for discussion</p>	<p>Continue sharing any changes in crossing location with residents in Baker Lake and continue to seek local knowledge. Write and implement an Access Road Management Plan that will consider the Thelon crossing should the north all-season access road option be approved Construct any ice bridge or ferry crossing in compliance with DFO and TC requirements Continue to value and promote the value of the Thelon River as a Heritage River by respecting GN-CLEY archaeological requirements and the Thelon River Management Plan</p>
<p>Community Engagement</p> <p>Importance of engaging all age groups in the project as the elders hold much traditional knowledge but the youth are seen as the most likely to benefit from development and therefore should be engaged in the decision making process. Preferences stated for a wide variety of communication methods including seeing operating sites and the AREVA exploration site to provide context to those not familiar with mining. Discussed at meetings with CLARC, CLC, RLC, HTO, Community leaders, AREVA Open Houses and NIRB Scoping sessions.</p>	<p>Group from Aberdeen Lake visited Kiggavik and their nearby traditional homeland in 2006. This began a program of homeland visits. By the end of 2014, 116 visitors have participated in 27 trips to traditional Inuit Homelands.</p> <p>428 AREVA engagement events with many types of stakeholder groups including, youth, elders, wildlife organizations, hamlet councils, High Schools and Hamlet Councils.</p> <p>At the request of the Hamlet of Baker Lake, one of the initial groups invited to provide a representative to the Community Liaison Committee was the Youth Group.</p> <p>Youth and elders participated in visits to Kiggavik and to Saskatchewan mines.</p> <p>Summer students were hired for Community Relations and Logistics in the Baker Lake office starting in 2007.</p> <p>Presentations or tours have been given to all the High schools in the Kivalliq - 26 events. Awards have been presented to graduating high school students throughout Kivalliq Communities since 2009 and in Baker Lake since 2006.</p> <p>AREVA sponsored and participated in Science Fairs in the Kivalliq since 2008.</p> <p>Tours in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 included open houses in all seven Kivalliq Communities. AREVA representatives from many disciplines were present for discussions. Demonstrations on radiation were included in Open Houses since 2010 along with information about uses of uranium. Meetings with Councils, Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Schools are held during Open Houses.</p> <p>Youth Forums were held in Baker Lake in 2011 and 2012.</p>	<p>Community Engagement will continue through the mine life.</p> <p>An Engagement Plan is part of the EIS. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ongoing liaison committeesAnnual visits to each Kivalliq communityCommunity Offices

<p>Caribou and Wildlife</p> <p>Protection of wildlife, and in particular caribou, was identified early as a requirement to industrial development in Nunavut. There are expectations that caribou migrations and calving grounds should be avoided or protected. Even at the exploration stage, activities such as helicopter operations should be conducted to protect caribou. Traditional knowledge information is considered important. There are many ideas about how caribou behave and why.</p> <p>Discussed in several communities at CLC, HTO, elders, high school, open house, NIRB scoping and KIA Information meetings.</p>	<p>Baseline studies (terrestrial, aquatic, and archaeological) including extensive wildlife assessment at the proposed site and IQ interviews included traditional knowledge of caribou and other wildlife.</p> <p>Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan during exploration includes Wildlife Monitors; altitude restrictions; protective measures when caribou are present; and, monthly reporting to authorities.</p> <p>Changes were made to the baseline program to avoid flights and perform more ground based monitoring in response to concerns from wildlife authorities and communities.</p> <p>Ongoing meetings with HTOs (52 meetings in 7 communities since 2006); the Kivalliq Wildlife Board (9 meetings) and the BQCMB (15 meetings).</p> <p>Consultants have been keeping the Conservation Officer updated on their work in the area.</p> <p>AREVA has contributed to cooperative research with other mining companies, the government of Nunavut, and the BQCMB. This includes collaring programs, a hunter harvest study and population surveys.</p>	<p>Wildlife mitigation plans will be prepared to ensure wildlife protection during all phases of the project.</p> <p>The project will be designed to have minimal impact on wildlife.</p> <p>AREVA will continue to work with the Baker lake HTO regarding wildlife issues and will continue to meet with the other Kivalliq HTOs. The plan is to have the HTO involved in wildlife issues (road management, access etc.)</p>
<p>Employment/ Training</p> <p>Throughout the region, the message has been workers in Nunavut wish to work at the mines, to have good jobs at the mines and to receive the training required for good jobs at the mine. People wonder where workers will come from, what type of schedule and what training opportunities there will be.</p> <p>Discussed in several communities at CLC, RLC, high school, Mayors, open house, KIA Information and NIRB Scoping meetings</p>	<p>An information office was opened in Baker Lake in 2006 with one to three workers.</p> <p>During exploration and environmental assessment, 20 to 30 local people have worked for AREVA at Kiggavik each season.</p> <p>Baseline consultants (Aquatics, terrestrial, marine, archaeological) have all trained and employed local workers.</p> <p>AREVA is a member of the mine Training Roundtable and the Kivalliq Mine Training Society Training Committee.</p>	<p>The Baker Lake office staffed with local people will continue throughout the mine development and operation.</p> <p>Human Resources Plan designed to optimize local hires includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training starting several years prior to operation to allow for up to 100 trained workers when the mine opens.• Onsite teachers• Pickup points at all Kivalliq Communities• Apprenticeships for local people• Scholarships and bursaries• Training Partnerships with government and educational institutions
<p>Marine Transport</p> <p>The sea transport of materials in Hudson Bay and barging up Chesterfield Inlet is of interest to communities, particularly Chesterfield Inlet. Effects on marine mammals from increased barging are a concern. People want local observers and sound spill mitigation plans to be in place. People want traditional knowledge to be gathered from elders. Discussed in several communities at HTO, CLC, RLC, NPC, IQ, Open House and NIRB scoping meetings</p>	<p>Meetings have been held with HTO's in coastal Kivalliq Communities.</p> <p>Marine baseline consultants met with HTO's in Chesterfield Inlet and in Arviat.</p> <p>Marine impacts are described in the EIS</p> <p>A Spill Contingency Plan will be in place with spill response capabilities.</p> <p>Based on community input:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local observers were trained to participate in marine surveys.• A boat component was added to marine surveys• The schedule of marine surveys was changed to observe migrations. <p>IQ interviews have been held in all Kivalliq Communities with questions on marine wildlife.</p> <p>Based on community input, the Project proposal includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• observers on barges.• no marine transport of yellowcake.	<p>The project is being designed to minimize impacts to marine mammals.</p> <p>Ongoing liaison with Hunters and Trappers will continue, as will updates to the community on plans.</p>

<p>Uranium and Radiation</p> <p>There have been questions and concerns over uses of uranium and effects of radiation in several communities over several years. People want to know the effects of radiation, and want assurances that uranium from Kiggavik will only be used for peaceful purposes. People also want the information available in easily understandable ways. Discussed in several communities at CLC, RLC, elders, open house, NIRB scoping, and IQ validation meetings</p>	<p>Radiation demonstrations and displays have been part of the community Open Houses starting in 2010. Staff knowledgeable in the effects of radiation and the uses of uranium were part of the contingent in the Open House tours and answered questions since 2010.</p> <p>The history of radiation protection in the uranium industry was summarized for the Kiggavik presentation given for the NIRB Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake in March of 2011.</p> <p>Storage of yellowcake in Baker Lake for marine transport has been removed from the Project Proposal.</p> <p>Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission representatives met with the Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee in April 2010</p> <p>Radiation Protection for Kiggavik and health impacts from radiation and mitigation methods are described in the EIS.</p>	<p>Future Consultations will contain additional information on uranium and radiation.</p> <p>Information will be available in community offices.</p> <p>Radiation protection performance will remain part of regular reporting.</p>
<p>Site Tours</p> <p>Showing people a uranium mine is one of the better ways to have people understand about uranium mining. Tours of operating uranium mines and of the Kiggavik exploration site began in 2005. Comments from people who attended tours have been positive and demonstrated the value of having the tours. Discussed at CLC, HTO, elders, KIA information and open house meetings.</p>	<p>Traditional Athabaskan hunters came to Baker Lake in 2007 and met with the Hunters and trappers. Athabaskan mine elders were part of the 2009 and 2010 Kivalliq Community Tours.</p> <p>163 people from Nunavut were taken on 11 tours of Saskatchewan mines. Included were community leaders, regulators, IPGs, Inuit organizations, hunters, elders, students and educators.</p> <p>From 2005 to 2011, 165 community people visited the Kiggavik site. Included were politicians, community leaders, people who won contests, students, Hunters and Trappers, the education board, and the Community Liaison Committee.</p>	<p>Tours to Kiggavik will continue throughout the environmental assessment and then through the construction and operation of the mine.</p> <p>Tours to Saskatchewan Mines will continue.</p>
<p>Archaeological sites</p> <p>Concerns have been raised about the possibility of disturbing archaeological sites, particularly grave sites. Discuss at CLC, NIRB Scoping and elders meetings</p>	<p>An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the baseline studies. This is included in the EIS. The archaeological consultants presented their results publicly and considered feedback in carrying out more assessments.</p>	<p>The project is being designed to minimize disturbance to archaeological sites.</p>
<p>Translations/ Language</p> <p>Comments on having information presented and translated in Inuktitut have been received throughout the region at various events. The quality of translation and interpretation and the possibility of losing information in the translation has been pointed out. Discussed at CLC, RLC, HTO and IQ validation meetings</p>	<p>Public events are usually given with simultaneous interpretation. Community Liaison Meetings are held in Inuktitut with an interpreter and minutes are translated. Most prepared material is given in English and Inuktitut.</p> <p>A bilingual Community Liaison Officer has been employed at the Baker Lake office since 2006.</p> <p>AREVA advised at a uranium terminology workshop held by the Nunavut Language Authority in Baker Lake in March 2011.</p> <p>A glossary of translated terms is provided in the EIS.</p>	<p>AREVA will continue to communicate in Kivalliq communities in English and Inuktitut.</p>
<p>Potential Environmental impacts</p> <p>People have communicated concern over the possibility of environmental effects throughout the Kivalliq region. Concerns have been expressed about contaminants in dust and in water impacting the environment and getting into the food chain. Concerns have been expressed about winds carrying contaminants far from the source. Discussed at KIA Information sessions, NPC workshop, NTI meetings, CLC, HTO, high school, open house, and NIRB scoping meetings</p>	<p>Baseline data has been gathered for terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments. An air dispersion assessment has been conducted and human health risks have been estimated.</p> <p>The project has been designed to minimize impacts to the environment. The EIS highlights the impacts to the environment and presents mitigative measures. Dust control measures are planned.</p> <p>The decommissioning Plan shows the measures that will be taken to restore the environment following mining.</p>	<p>The environment will continue to be monitored during the mining operation and reported to regulators with publicly available reports.</p> <p>Community Monitoring committees will be established to participate in monitoring the effects of mining on the environment.</p>

<p>Socioeconomic Impacts</p> <p>Comments about the social impacts of mining have been received from people through the Kivalliq region. People see the need for employment and training for employment and see the advantages from this. They also see problems associated with migration, and the social problems (family violence, drugs, crime) that can come from new found money and a change in living habits with a rotational work schedule. Discussed at NPC workshop, CLC, RLC, KIA Information sessions, Open House and NIRB Scoping sessions.</p>	<p>AREVA has participated in the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee since it was formed in 2007.</p> <p>The EIS covers social impacts and the mitigation (multiple pickup points, family assistance program, onsite elders etc.) that will be put in place to minimize negative social impacts.</p> <p>IIBA negotiations have taken place between AREVA and the Kivalliq Inuit Association since 2012.</p> <p>Cultural Sensitivity sessions have already been carried out in 2011 as part of Kiggavik field season orientation.</p> <p>AREVA conducted suicide prevention training for employees and contractors in 2008 and for community members in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet in 2011 and supported Suicide Prevention initiatives in 2013 and 2014.</p>	<p>IIBA negotiations will result in an IIBA that will be implemented, monitored and periodically updated.</p> <p>AREVA will continue to participate in the Socioeconomic Monitoring committee.</p> <p>AREVA will make changes to its social programs based on feedback received during the operation of the mine.</p>
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- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ Δ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$ (10%) (EN-CIOH $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$ 2013³⁶, IQ-WCCR 2011³⁷, IQ-CHAH 2009³⁸)

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- ማረጋገጫ (35%) (EN-CI NIRB ሊል 2010³⁹, IQ-CIHT 2009⁴⁰)
- ልዩ ለጽሑፍ ምርመራ (17%) (EN-CI OH ወልሊ 2013⁴¹)
- ለምርመራ ምርመራ ምርመራ (14%) (IQ-RIE 2009⁴², EN AR OH ወልሊ 2010⁴³)
- ለምርመራ ምርመራ ምርመራ (14%) (EN-RI KIA ኑወል 2010⁴⁴)

ለጥራቱ ናይዎልፍ፡፡ ልዩነታትን ለመለየት፡፡

- $\Delta^{c,d}n$, $C_{n,d} \Delta^c$, $\Delta \sigma^{c,b} \Delta^c$ (38%) (EN-RI COC 1999⁴⁵)

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³⁴ EN-CH OH ወልሊኪ 2010፡ ልብረትበጽናጋጽ ነርዲህበሮ ናልልጉዳይነንስተሩሃውራም በእነርሱየሆነች ለራሷነጻጸባ.

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⁴³ EN-AR OH መልሰ 2010፡ 'ፍጹም ስራዎችን በጥሩ ሁኔታ ለማግኘት ለሚችሉት ሰራተኞች ምርጫዎችን ማድረግ' ይባላል፡፡

⁴⁴ EN-RI KIA ከጋራ 2010: ልዩነቶችና ስሜን ደቡብ አካል የሚመስሉት ምን ሆኑ?

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የሚያነሱበት መሆኑን ያሳያል

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	<p>ბილეთიანთა დროშა საქართველოს დამფუძნებელი საბჭოთა კავშირის წევრობის სახელმწიფო 2011-12 წლებში.</p>	
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Kiggavik Project (Project) is a proposed uranium ore mining and milling operation located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut approximately 80 kilometres (km) west of the community of Baker Lake (Figure 1.1-1). The Project is operated by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA), in joint venture partnership with Japan-Canada Uranium Company Limited (JCU) and Daewoo International Corporation

Within the Kiggavik Project there are two general site areas referred to herein as the Kiggavik site and the Sissons site. The two sites are located approximately 17 km apart. Three uranium ore deposits will be mined at the Kiggavik site: East Zone, Centre Zone and Main Zone. A uranium mill, related facilities, main accommodations, and landing strip will also be located at the Kiggavik site. The Sissons site has two uranium ore deposits to be mined: Andrew Lake and End Grid. Open pit mining will be used to extract the ore from the three Kiggavik deposits as well as the Andrew Lake deposit. Mining of End Grid ore will require underground methods.

All ore extracted from the mine sites will be processed through the Kiggavik mill. Mined out pits at the Kiggavik site will sequentially be used as tailings management facilities (TMFs) with East Zone being the initial TMF. The uranium product will be packaged and transported via aircraft to southern transportation networks. Initially, mill reagents, fuel and other supplies will be transported by barge to Baker Lake and then by truck to the mine site over a winter access road. An all-season road between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik Site is carried through the assessment as an option proposed as a contingency in case the winter road cannot adequately support the Project over its life-span.

Decommissioning of the Project will include demolition of site facilities, clean up and reclamation of any disturbed areas, closure of the TMFs and reclamation of mine rock piles to promote vegetative growth and to provide wildlife access.

Decommissioning of the Project will include demolition of site facilities, clean up and reclamation of any disturbed areas, closure of the TMFs and reclamation of mine rock piles to promote vegetative growth and to provide wildlife access.



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N

Creator: CDC Revised: TL

Date: 9/03/2014 Scale: 1:16,000,000

File:

Data Sources: Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, Nation Topographic Database, Geological Survey of Canada, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

FIGURE 1. -1

GENERAL LOCATION OF PROPOSED KIGGAVIK PROJECT IN CANADA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
APPENDIX 9A

**Kiggavik
Project**



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

The Kiggavik Project is subject to the environmental review and related licensing and permitting processes established by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) (NIRB [Nunavut Impact Review Board] 2011), and to the licensing requirements of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (now Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada; AANDC) referred the Kiggavik Project to the NIRB for a Review under Part 5 of Article 12 of the NLCA in March of 2010.

The final NIRB “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)” (NIRB 2011) were issued in May of 2011. AREVA submitted the Draft Environmental Impact Statement in December 2011 and again in April 2012 with the NIRB determining that the submission successfully conformed to the EIS guidelines in May 2012. Two review periods followed with the Information Request stage completed in January 2013 and the Technical Review stage completed in May 2013. An in-person technical meeting was hosted in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut by the NIRB in May 2013 with a Community Roundtable and a Pre-Hearing Conference (PHC) hosted in Baker Lake, Nunavut shortly after in June 2013. Following the Pre-Hearing Conference the NIRB issued the “Preliminary Hearing Conference Decision Concerning the Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)” in July 2013.

1.2 Nunavut Impact Review Board Guidelines for the Environmental Impact Statement and Preliminary Conference Decision

The DEIS, including this volume, was determined by the NIRB on May 4, 2012 to have adequately addressed relevant sections of the NIRB “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)” (NIRB 2011).

Greater clarity, consistency and, in some cases, additional design or assessment were provided within AREVA’s responses to information requests in January 2013 and technical comments in May 2013. AREVA commitments for the preparation of the FEIS and regulatory review requirements are listed in the NIRB PHC Decision dated July 2013. Changes from the draft to final EIS including the location of information related to information requests, technical comments, and PHC requirements is noted in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) conformity table (Tier 1, Volume 1, Technical Appendix 1A.

1.3 Purpose and Report Content

Engagement and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) data have been integrated throughout the entire FEIS. This volume serves to present this information as a whole with the purpose to:

- meet the NIRB guideline requirements for engagement and IQ
- document the engagement activities carried out by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) from February 2005 until August 2014 associated with the Kiggavik Project
- provide information on the existing traditional knowledge or IQ relevant to the Kiggavik Project

Although IQ and engagement are distinct and one does not replace the need for the other, the holistic nature of IQ leads to the complimentary nature of IQ and engagement efforts and data and some overlap. Both are presented in this volume but because company efforts were specific to the collection of each IQ and engagement data, they are presented separately as outlined at the end of this section.

The holistic nature of IQ is seen in the definition of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit provided by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA 2009) and used by the NIRB in the glossary of the Kiggavik DEIS guidelines (NIRB 2011):

“Means the traditional, current and evolving body of Inuit values, beliefs, experience, perceptions and knowledge regarding the environment, including land, water, wildlife and people, to the extent that people are part of the environment.”

As well as in Pinasuaqtavut 2004-2009 (GN 2009) where the following eight principles of IQ are listed as:

- Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: respecting others, relationships and caring for people
- Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive
- Pijitsirniq: serving and providing for family and/or community
- Aajiiqatigiinni: decision making through discussion and consensus
- Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq: development of skills through practice, effort and action
- Piliriqatigiinni/Ikajuqtigiinni: working together for a common cause
- Qanuqtuurniq: being innovative and resourceful
- Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq: respect and care for the land, animals and the environment

Knowledge and understanding of IQ and Inuit culture influences the way in which AREVA conducts business in Nunavut. Many of the listed IQ principles can be seen in AREVA efforts to:

- engage various groups (e.g. elders, youth, hunters, local businesses and others) within communities as all groups are recognized as valued contributors
- remove language barriers through use of translated material and availability of translators at meetings

- prioritization of face-to-face meetings to create relationships but use of various other communication mediums to provide information and obtain feedback
- better understand local priorities and preferences and demonstrate this understanding by integrating what we have heard and learnt into the DEIS
- hire locally and plan to provide on-the-job training
- work with local educational institutions in the community to assist pre-employment training
- Incorporating IQ principles into management plans
- participating as a member of the community through sponsorships.

The IQ studies presented in this volume were undertaken to collect information primarily on contemporary and traditional ecological knowledge. The IQ documented in this report therefore relates to traditional activities or land use and understanding of wildlife and their habitat. IQ relating to socio-economic issues is documented in the Socio-Economic Baseline (Technical Appendix 9A).

This report is organized as follows:

Part 1 – Engagement

- Part 1 Section 1 describes the background and purpose of the document
- Part 1 Section 2 provides a project overview and assessment basis
- Part 1 Section 3 describes the engagement approach, strategy and efforts carried out from 2006 to 2011.
- Part 1 Section 4 presents the main findings of public engagement activities.
- Part 1 Section 5 describes how community engagement information was used and how it was integrated into the DEIS.

Part 2 – Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

- Part 2 Section 2 describes the methodology.
- Part 2 Section 3 describes the results of the study for each of the Kivalliq communities.
- Part 2 Section 4 presents a summary of the key findings of this report.
- Part 2 Section 5 presents the references and interviews cited in this report.
- Part 2 Section 6 provides a glossary of terms used in this report.

2 Project Overview

2.1 Project Fact Sheet

Table 2.1-1 Project Fact Sheet

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, approximately 80 km west of Baker Lake. The Project includes two sites: Kiggavik and Sissons (collectively called the Kiggavik Project). The Kiggavik site is located at approximately 64°26'36.14"N and 97°38'16.27"W. The Sissons site is located approximately 17 km southwest of Kiggavik at 64°20'17.61"N and 97°53'14.03"W. The Kiggavik and Sissons sites are composed of 37 mineral leases, covering 45,639 acres.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total quantity of resources is currently estimated at approximately 51,000 tonnes uranium (133 million lbs U3O8) at an average grade of 0.46% uranium.
Life of Mine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 12 years of production, based on studies to date. It is anticipated that pre-operational construction will require three years while remaining post-operational decommissioning activities will require ten years. Date of Project construction will be influenced by favorable market conditions, completion of detailed engineering, and successful completion of licensing and other Project approvals.
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are five individual mines proposed for the Project: East Zone, Center Zone and Main Zone at the Kiggavik site; End Grid and Andrew Lake at the Sissons site. The three Kiggavik deposits and the Andrew Lake deposit will be mined by truck-shovel open pit, while End Grid will be an underground mine.
Mine Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine rock will be segregated into material suitable for use in construction (Type 1), non-acid generating (Type 2), and potentially problematic material (Type 3). Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 rock will be managed in surface stockpiles during operation. Upon completion of mining, Type 3 mine rock will be backfilled into mined-out pits.
Mill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ore will be processed in a mill at the Kiggavik site to produce 3,200 to 3,800 tonnes uranium (8.3 to 9.9 million lbs U3O8) per year as a uranium concentrate, commonly referred to as yellowcake.
Tailings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mill tailings will be managed at in-pit tailings management facilities constructed using the mined-out East Zone, Centre Zone and Main Zone open pits at the Kiggavik site. Administrative and action levels will be used to control and optimize tailings preparation performance for key parameters.
Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A purpose-built-pit will be constructed at the Kiggavik site to optimize water management, storage, and recycling. All mill effluent, tailings reclaim, and site drainage will be treated prior to discharge to meet the Metals Mining Effluent Regulations and site-specific derived effluent release targets. Administrative and action levels will be used to control and optimize water treatment plant performance for key elements.
Site Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power will be supplied by on-site diesel generators. The operation will be fly-in/fly-out on a 7 to 14 day schedule with on-site employees housed in a permanent accommodations complex.

Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the site will be provided by a winter road between Baker Lake and Kiggavik. An all-season road is assessed as an option should the winter road be unable to adequately support the Project. Supplies will be shipped to a dock facility at Baker Lake during the summer barge season and trucked to Kiggavik via the road. An airstrip will be constructed and operated at site for transportation of personnel and yellowcake.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site-specific environmental studies have been on-going since 2007 Public engagement and collection of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit has been on-going since 2006; this information is integrated into the environmental effects assessment reports AREVA's approach has been to integrate environmental assessment and decommissioning requirements into the Project design cycle to enhance mitigation of effects by design and to support the development of management, mitigation, and contingency plans to protect the environment
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AREVA is negotiating an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association The total taxes and royalties to be paid on the Kiggavik project would be approximately \$1 billion, payable to Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Government of Nunavut, and Government of Canada. The Project is expected to employ up to 750 people during construction and 400 to 600 people during operation.

The economic feasibility of the Kiggavik Project depends on 1) the production cost for the uranium concentrate including construction, operation and decommissioning costs and 2) the market value of the final product. The latest feasibility study completed for the Kiggavik Project was in November 2011. The study assessed the technical and economic viability of developing and operating a uranium mine and mill site in the Kiggavik area and estimated the capital cost of the Project at \$2.1 billion and the operating cost at \$240 million per year. This initial feasibility study will be updated and refined prior to a development decision. The market price for uranium concentrate over the last years has been within the range needed for a reasonable return on investment to its owners, however at the time of FEIS preparation was below the threshold needed for Project advancement. AREVA believes future opportunities are strong enough to encourage Project advancement with the intent of development that will coincide with viable future markets.

2.2 Assessment Basis

To ensure that the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects of the Kiggavik Project are adequately considered in this environmental assessment, it was determined that it would be advantageous to develop a clear "assessment basis" for the Project. The purpose of the assessment basis is to clearly and consistently define how the design parameters detailed in Tier 2 Volume 2 Project Description encompass the more conservative values for various design features and options. It is consistent with the precautionary principle to assess potential environmental effects conservatively to improve confidence that the Project can be realized within the predicted effects and approved environmental assessment.

The assessment basis is summarized in Table 2.2-1 and presented with greater detail in Tier 2 Volume 2 Section 20. For biophysical and some socio-economic effects, the range value with the

greatest potential to result in an adverse effect is used. In the case of socio-economic benefits, the range value resulting in the lowest benefit is used.

Table 2.2-1 Project Assessment Basis

Project Activities/Physical Works	Parameter	Units	Parameter / Assumption Values	
			Base Case (PD)	Assessment Case
Overall	Production Rate	Tonnes U per year	3,200 – 3,800	3,200 - 4,000
	Mill Feed Rate	Kilotonnes per year	71 - 977	1,000
	Project Operating Life	Years	2 years pre-production 12 years production	25
	Project Footprint	Hectares (ha)	938	1,102
	Access Road Route	Not Applicable	Winter Road	Winter Road All-Season Road
	Dock Site Location	Not Applicable	Site 1	Sites 1,2, Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Dock Site
Milling	Flowsheet	Not Applicable	Resin in Pulp (RIP)	Resin in Pulp (RIP), possibly solvent extraction (SX) and / or calciner
	Final Product	Not Applicable	Non-calcined uranium concentrate	Non-calcined or calcined uranium concentrate
Tailings Management	Containment volume	Million cubic metres (Mm ³)	28.4	30.0
	Total tailings volume (un-consolidated)	Million cubic metres (Mm ³)	21	30.0
	Design		Natural surround, no drain	Various design contingencies
Water Management	Freshwater requirements – no permeate or site drainage recycle	Cubic metres per day (m ³ /day)	7,910	8,000
	Freshwater requirements – permeate and site drainage recycle	Cubic metres per day (m ³ /day)	2,000	8,000

Table 2.2-1 Project Assessment Basis

Project Activities/Physical Works	Parameter	Units	Parameter / Assumption Values	
			Base Case (PD)	Assessment Case
	Freshwater requirements - Sissons	Cubic metres per day (m ³ /day)	60	60
	Treated effluent discharge at base quality – Kiggavik	Cubic metres per day (m ³ /day)	2,707	3,000
	Treated effluent discharge – Sissons	Cubic metres per day (m ³ /day)	1,700	1,700
Power Generation	Kiggavik peak load	megaWatt (MW)	13.0	13.0 – 16.8
	Sissons peak load	megaWatt (MW)	3.8	0 – 3.8
Logistics & Transportation	Number of barge trips – 5000t & 250 containers	Barge trips / year	9 - 31	31
	Number of barge trips – 7500t & 370 containers	Barge trips / year	7 - 22	22
	Number of truck trips – 56,000L & 48t	Truck trips / year	328 – 3,233	3,300
	Number of truck trips – 70,000L & 60t	Truck trips / year	243 – 2,405	2,500
	Number of yellowcake flights	Flights / year	310 - 350	355
Decommissioning	Period	Years	10	10

3 Approach, Methods, and Efforts

3.1 Engagement Requirements and Standards

3.1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility and AREVA Corporate Commitments

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) is committed to sustainable development and we recognize that broad public engagement is one tool to achieve sustainable development. Project engagement and participation promote sustainable decision making by helping to identify and modify designs that are increasingly socially acceptable while also being economically viable and environmentally sound. AREVA's commitment to engagement is witnessed in our sustainable development commitments, values charter and also in our on-going corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

Of AREVA's 10 sustainable development commitments, three address societal and societal expectations. A key sustainable development commitment shaping AREVA's engagement initiatives is our commitment to dialogue and consensus building. The objectives are to:

- develop and maintain relationships of trust with all project stakeholders;
- expand discussion and enhance initiatives and development goals based on external concerns and expectations; and
- improve community involvement.

AREVA's Values Charter states the company's responsibility to customers, employees, shareholders and all communities in which AREVA plays a direct or indirect role. There are seven main values in AREVA's values charter and two apply specifically to stakeholder engagement, sincerity and partnership. The first is Sincerity with a goal of providing sincere, reliable and pertinent information to stakeholders in order for them to better assess our performance. The second value relating to engagement is Partnership with a goal of building and maintaining frank and constructive relationships with stakeholders that are based on mutual responsibility, receptiveness and dialogue.

AREVA views CSR as a commitment to pursue profitable, socially responsible and environmentally sound development of our business and CSR is a key pillar of AREVA's business strategy. Principles of AREVA's CSR include the need to engage Aboriginal and community leadership and the general public in a manner that recognizes their interest in AREVA's business, to understand how AREVA's operations may potentially affect their interests, and, if appropriate, determine how their interests may be accommodated by AREVA. AREVA is committed to interact in a transparent manner with mutual respect and honesty.

3.1.2 Regulatory Requirements

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and the Government of Canada signed the *Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement* (NLCA) in 1993. The agreement included the establishment of five Institutions of Public Government and is the prominent legislation directing the regulatory process in Nunavut. The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) was established as an institution of public government under the NLCA and it is the NIRB leading the Kiggavik review. Regulatory requirements relating to engagement during the environmental assessment stage of a project are laid out primarily in the NLCA and various documents prepared by the NIRB. The NIRB 10 Minimum EIS Requirements (NIRB 2006), NIRB guide to proponent consultation (NIRB 2006) and the Kiggavik project specific guidelines (NIRB 2011) outline expectations and requirements of the proponent in fulfilling engagement for the environmental assessment process.

3.1.3 Duty to Consult

In Canada the Crown has a statutory, contractual and common-law obligation to consult with and potentially accommodate Aboriginal peoples. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) recognizes and protects existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in Canada and the Crown's obligation to consult stems from the Crown's unique relationship with Aboriginal peoples. The Crown's legal obligation stems from a series of Supreme Court of Canada decisions, and the obligation continues to be applicable in the context of modern, comprehensive land claims agreements (*Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation v. Yukon (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources)*). The Crown has a duty to consult with Aboriginal Communities, and where appropriate accommodate their interests, when (1) the crown has real or constructive knowledge of the potential existence of Aboriginal or treaty rights or Aboriginal Title; and (2) contemplates conduct that may adversely affect any such right or title.

Although the ultimate duty to consult lies with the Crown, the Crown is permitted to delegate procedural aspects (e.g., the presentation of programs and information about proponent activities) to the project proponent. AREVA respects Aboriginal and treaty rights and will communicate to the Crown any comments or questions which may be relevant to the Crown's duty to consult and fulfill those procedural aspects of consultation that are delegated by the crown.

3.2 Community Involvement Plan

To meet AREVA standards and regulatory requirements for the environmental assessment and to assist the Crown in fulfilling the duty to consult, AREVA has developed and implemented a Community Involvement Plan for the Project to ensure all engagement obligations are satisfied.

AREVA's community Involvement Plan is a key document in achieving greater community benefits as it outlines the methods to maintain and grow two-way communication between the company and community.

The community engagement plan encompasses engagement for the purposes of regular communication with the general public and Aboriginal groups that recognizes their interest in AREVA business, to meet regulatory requirements of the EA and licensing processes throughout the life of the Project and to assist the Crown in fulfilling their duty to consult as appropriate. The plan will be regularly updated to reflect the needs and priorities of the community and Project through the various Project stages should the project be approved.

AREVA's commitment to engagement and community involvement is throughout the life of the Project and continues throughout construction, operations, decommissioning and reclamation. Community based monitoring will be a main focus of the community involvement plan following environmental assessment.

The Community Involvement Plan is included in Appendix 3C.

3.3 Engagement Approach

3.3.1 Objectives

- Make Project information readily available and current to facilitate participation
- Provide opportunities for two-way communication on the Project
- Supplement and compliment IQ, socioeconomic and archeological studies with information offered on land and resource use, archaeological areas, terrain sensitivities and Inuit cultural concerns
- Incorporate local knowledge in baseline studies, assessment and project design
- Baseline study design
- Identification and validation of VECs and VSECs
- Consideration of public preference in alternatives analysis and selection
- Evaluation of potential effects
- Mitigation and monitoring

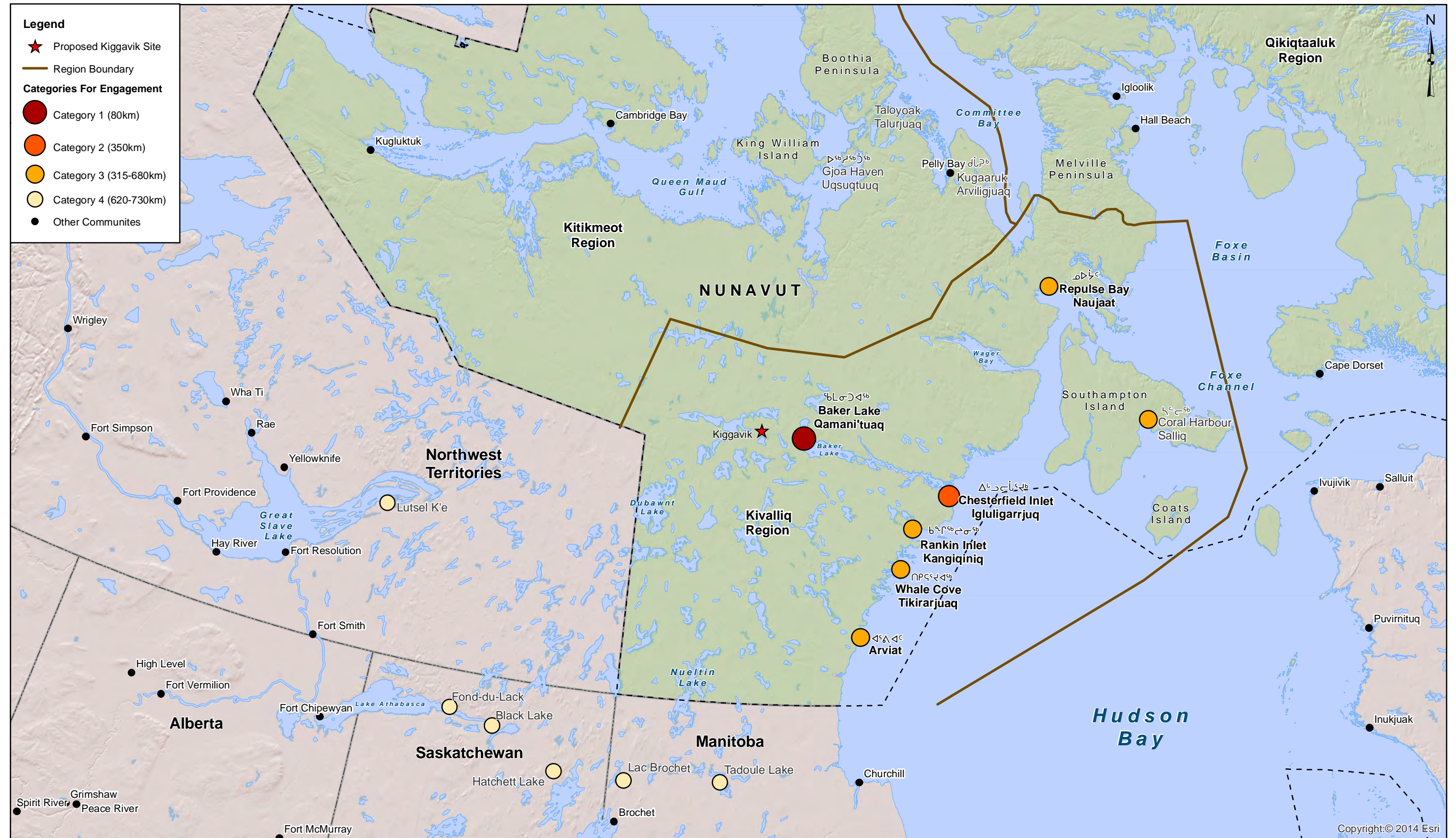
3.3.2 Potentially Affected Communities

The NIRB defines potentially affected communities as belonging to two general categories: (1) those communities within ecosystem boundaries and (2) those communities within socioeconomic influenced areas. Employment initiatives, business opportunities, project supplies and hunting areas can all be considered to define a socioeconomic influenced area (NIRB 2006). The Guidelines for the Kiggavik Project (NIRB 2011) define a potentially affected community as "*A community or*

communities with the potential to be impacted, either positively or negatively, by a proposed project or development. Such communities may be defined physical entities or comprised of dispersed populations in the area of influence of a development or project.” Section 2.1 also includes the following guiding principle *“The well-being of residents of Canada outside the Nunavut Settlement Area must be taken into account – Significant transboundary biophysical and socio-economic effects directly related to this Project must be included in the EIS in order to ensure the NIRB’s assessment of the well-being of Canadians outside of the Nunavut Settlement Area.”* Furthermore, section 2.2 states that *“the proponent is required to engage potentially affected communities, residents, Inuit Organizations, Aboriginal group, other governments or other organizations, including where relevant, adjacent jurisdiction outside of the Nunavut Settlement Area”*

Aboriginal communities with which the Crown has a duty to consult may differ from the communities identified by the NIRB criteria for the identification of potentially affected communities. A duty to consult arises when (1) the Crown has real or constructive knowledge of the potential existence of Aboriginal or treaty rights or Aboriginal Title; and (2) contemplates conduct that may adversely affect any such right or title.

In this context, AREVA has identified the following categories of potentially affected communities. Category 1 and Category 2 communities have ties to the project area and/or will experience project activities in or near their community. Category 3 communities are Kivalliq communities located in Hudson Bay that may have potential interest in the Project due to shipping through Hudson Bay but also for employment and business opportunities as all seven Kivalliq communities will be represented by the Kivalliq Inuit Association in the negotiation of the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement. Category 4 communities are communities outside the Nunavut Settlement Area that have declared interest in the Project with concerns over Aboriginal rights. The Category 1 to 4 potentially affected communities are shown in the attached Figure 3.3-1 and are described below.



Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Compiled: TL Drawn: TL
 Date: 9/18/2014 Scale: 1:6,500,000
 Data Sources: Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, National Topographic Database, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

FIGURE 3.3-1
 AREVA IDENTIFIED CATERGORIES FOR ENGAGEMENT
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
 VOLUME 3



3.3.2.1 Category 1: Baker Lake

Baker Lake (or Qamanittuaq) is the Kivalliq community closest to the Kiggavik Project. An all season or winter access road would be built from the community of Baker Lake west approximately 80 km to the Kiggavik site. A dock site north of Baker Lake would also be developed to transfer supplies for ground transportation to the site. The community airstrip would not be used beyond the construction phase when an airstrip would be constructed onsite. An exception would be when weather did not permit the use of the airstrip at Kiggavik.

Land use around the proposed project identified through IQ interviews noted sites of spiritual significance, gravesites and fishing locations north of the proposed site primarily in the vicinity of Schultz and Qamanaajuk Lakes. Camping areas were noted to the west of the Kiggavik project near Aberdeen Lake as well as other camping areas to the south and southeast of the Kiggavik site. AREVA has considered this land use information in determining possible access road alignments and in various management plans. Baker Lake residents may continue to hunt, fish and harvest in the surrounding areas. Schedule 19-11 (4) of the NLCA identifies a public easement route based on the winter road routes used in the years 1980 to 1990 between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik area.

The community of Baker Lake will be a priority community for employment as outlined in the socioeconomics assessment and human resources management plan.

3.3.2.2 Category 2: Chesterfield Inlet

Chesterfield Inlet (or Igluligaardjuq) is the smallest community in Kivalliq. The community is located 360 km from the Kiggavik site, near the inlet that bears its name, which extends from Hudson Bay to Baker Lake. The materials shipped to Kiggavik by barge would be shipped past the community of Chesterfield Inlet. Lightering will occur closer to Chesterfield Inlet than to other communities. Spill response capabilities will likely be located in Chesterfield Inlet and training for spill response will likely be given to residents of Chesterfield Inlet. Marine observers on barges will likely be residents of Chesterfield Inlet.

The community of Chesterfield Inlet will be a priority community for employment as outlined in the socioeconomics assessment and human resources management plan.

3.3.2.3 Category 3: In alphabetical order, Arviat, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove

In addition to Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, these communities will also be areas of focus for priority recruitment and business opportunities. These communities are located along the shore of Hudson Bay and are linked to the project for socioeconomic reasons and are represented by the KIA

for socioeconomic benefits in the IIBA. These category 3 properties range from 315 to 680 km from the Kiggavik site.

The above categorization of communities is consistent with those communities included in the NIRB public scoping sessions that took place from April 25 to May 10, 2010 and consistent with NIRB's list of potentially affected communities in section 1.2 of the project specific guidelines (NIRB 2011).

3.3.2.4 Category 4: In alphabetical order, Black Lake, SK; Fond du Lac, SK; Hatchet Lake, SK; Lutsel K'e, NT, Northlands Dene, Lac Brochet, MB, Sayisi Dene, Tadoule Lake, MB

The Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories First Nations located outside the Nunavut Settlement Area have stated an interest in the proposed Kiggavik Project due to potential impacts to Aboriginal rights through written submissions to the NIRB and directly to AREVA. The Manitoba First Nations expressed an interest directly to AREVA. Category 4 communities range between 620 and 732 km from the Kiggavik site.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada recognized the Athabasca Denesuline First Nations of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac (represented by the Prince Albert Grand Council) and the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation as having "legitimate interest in the [Kiggavik] Project" in the intervener funding letter dated August 3, 2010.

3.3.3 Translation

The Kivalliq population is 90% Inuit and more than 80% of the population does not have English (or French) as a first language (2006 Canadian census). AREVA often travels with or hires a local translator to facilitate communication during public meetings have made efforts to translate presentations, informational print material and videos.

During the open house tours throughout the Kivalliq in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013, AREVA traveled with an English-Inuktitut translator and, when possible, hired a second translator in each community visited to assist with any differences between community dialects. This allowed for both simultaneous and consecutive translation as required. AREVA ensured the use of live translation services at IQ, HTO and elder meetings. There have been occasions where an interpreter was not available. When this has occurred for a CLC meeting, a bilingual AREVA employee or one of the many bilingual members of the committee have interpreted.

Project fact sheets, open house posters, and presentations provided to community groups are translated into Inuktitut.

The Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development glossaries for mining terminology and water management are three important glossaries that provide translated Inuktitut mining and other relevant terms. However, there remain concerns over the absence of Inuktitut translation of uranium specific terms and therefore the ability for unilingual Inuktitut speaking Nunavummiut to participate in the Kiggavik review. The Inuit Language Authority led a uranium translation workshop that coincided with the Kiggavik guideline workshop in Baker Lake in 2011. AREVA participated in this workshop to provide technical information as requested along with numerous other regulatory participants. AREVA has committed to continue to assist these efforts as determined by the Inuit Language Authority.

3.4 AREVA Engagement Activities

3.4.1 Overview

AREVA's public engagement strategy has been to begin early, to include the entire Kivalliq region and beyond for communities with identified stakes, to engage multiple stakeholder organizations with consideration for all age groups and use of multiple communication methods, in order to keep the communities informed of the plans for the Kiggavik project at all stages and to include input from public engagement in the development plans. AREVA began public participation initiatives for the Kiggavik Project in 2005, two years prior to the resumption of exploration activity at the site demonstrating the company commitment to meaningful and early engagement. Over this time, AREVA has attended, participated in or led over 428 meetings, presentations, workshops, public meetings and site visits regarding the Kiggavik Project.

The approach to engagement has primarily been to create relationships through time spent in communities in order to gain a better understanding and appreciation for both the land and the people and to facilitate numerous face-to-face meetings. With an emphasis on maintaining a consistent presence on the community of Baker Lake, AREVA hired a Community Liaison Officer in May 2006 and an information office was opened in Baker Lake in August 2006.

AREVA and the Baker Lake Hamlet Council cooperated to establish a community liaison committee (CLC) to further facilitate dialogue between the community of Baker Lake and AREVA. In addition, as the Project has the potential to impact the Kivalliq region, primarily through socioeconomic opportunities, a regional liaison committee (RLC) that includes members from all seven Kivalliq communities has been in place since 2007.

Additional engagement activities have also included open houses, both formal and informal meetings and workshops with various organizations throughout the Kivalliq, tours of the Kiggavik exploration site and northern Saskatchewan uranium operations, the project-specific blog, radio shows, newsletters, and the use of information videos on YouTube.

AREVA's engagement activities span from providing project information through the community office and the project website to receiving feedback for consideration through the use of open houses, surveys and interactive posters. The involvement of local experts in field studies, IQ studies, and the community and regional liaison committees all demonstrate a greater level of community involvement and collaboration. The negotiation of an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with the Kivalliq Inuit Association has commenced, which we believe shows the highest level of incorporating beneficiary interests into the proposed project

The engagement activities between 2005 and 2011 were provided in the DEIS issued in 2011. Engagement activities continued. The following sections describe the engagement events that took place between 2005 and 2014 for the Kiggavik Project. Notes, minutes and reports were prepared for many of these engagement events. These are presented in Technical Appendix 3A – Engagement Documentation and were used to analyze the engagement data in sections 5 and 6 of this report.

3.4.2 Community Liaison Office

The Kiggavik Project places a high emphasis on maintaining a consistent presence in Baker Lake. To that end, a Community Liaison Officer was hired in May 2006 and an information office was opened in August 2006. Since October 2006, the information office has been open to the public every weekday afternoon. Project information is displayed and fact sheets are available on AREVA, the Kiggavik Project, and uranium mining in general. The Community Liaison Officer is available to speak with visitors in both English and Inuktitut.



Photo 3.4-1 AREVA Community Relations Office in Baker Lake

3.4.3 Liaison Committees

Ongoing dialogue between AREVA and the community ensures that the community is aware of, and has input into, Project activities. AREVA has established a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) in Baker Lake, the community geographically closest to the site, as well as a Kivalliq Regional Liaison Committee (RLC) for the surrounding region.

3.4.3.1 Community Liaison Committee

The Kiggavik Project established the CLC in December 2006 as a means of facilitating community involvement from Baker Lake in the Kiggavik Project. The concept of a Kiggavik CLC was presented to the Baker Lake Hamlet Council on October 24, 2006 and received the endorsement of Council. Committee members are appointed by their respective organizations and one of the appointed members is elected as Chair.

The organizations represented on the CLC are:

- Hamlet Council
- Elders Society
- Youth Group
- District Education Authority
- Hunter and Trappers Organization
- Health Committee
- Justice Committee
- Business Community
- Aberdeen Lake People

The Baker Lake CLC meets from 4 to 10 times per year. Between December 2006 and August 2014 the committee held 47 meetings, a workshop and members toured the exploration site during the summers of 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2012 with tours of Saskatchewan mines sites in 2008 and 2013, two tours of the proposed Thelon River crossing in 2010 and a tour of the Meadowbank construction site in 2009. CLC meetings are advertised and open to the public. Meetings are conducted in English and Inuktitut with a translator present. Meetings are generally well attended and are typically three hours in length. A summary of meeting discussions is announced over the local radio and minutes are recorded and kept in the Baker Lake office and placed on the Kiggavik blog www.kiggavik.ca. Minutes of CLC meetings are provided in Appendix 3A – Engagement Documentation Part 1. Some of the topics discussed at CLC meetings to date include:

- Project activity updates (e.g. field programs, environmental baseline work, permits)
- Project consultations and communication material
- access road and dock location options

- fuel storage
- IQ studies
- demonstrations on radiation measurements
- flight altitudes and helicopter tracking
- visits by Aboriginal groups
- local employment opportunities
- sponsorships
- Navigable Waters
- Fisheries Offset possibilities

Discussion topics for CLC meetings are determined by both AREVA and the represented organizations to ensure topics of interest to the community are addressed.

A listing of CLC meetings and tours is shown in Table 3.4-1.

Table 3.4-1 Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee Meetings

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
1	Dec 4, 2006	Initial meeting	Inviting other organizations in town to join the CLC
2	Jan 15, 2007	Regular Meeting	Selection of a co-chair, training, presentations and site visits were discussed
3	Feb 13, 2007	Regular Meeting	Possible road routes (filmed by CBC)
4	Mar 30, 2007	Regular Meeting	Possible road routes, archaeological monitoring and wildlife protection
5	Apr 23, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological surveys, environmental baseline monitoring, traditional knowledge and job opportunities
6	Jun 25, 2007	Regular Meeting	Drilling program, environmental baseline monitoring, traditional knowledge sessions, independent wildlife monitors, local employment
7	Aug 6, 2007	Regular Meeting	Presentations by consultants on archaeological work, the Kiggavik Environment and Radiation Coordinator on this work, traditional knowledge, and wildlife monitoring
8	Aug 12, 2007	Visit to Kiggavik site	
9	Sep 20, 2007	Regular Meeting	Presentation by consultants on environmental baseline monitoring, discussion on traditional knowledge, and discussion on a public meeting on road options.
10	Oct 22, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological reports, fuel storage and roads
11	Nov 16, 2007	Regular Meeting	Archaeological studies, traditional knowledge
12	Dec 19, 2007	Regular Meeting	Viability study and decision to proceed into EA

Table 3.4-1 Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee Meetings

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
13	Jan 23, 2008	Regular Meeting	Revised set of IQ questions, fact sheet about Kiggavik discussed
14	Feb 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	IQ discussed
15	Apr 22, 2008	Regular Meeting	IQ discussed
16	May 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	Socioeconomic baseline monitoring by consultants, IQ
17	Aug 21, 2008	Visit to Kiggavik site	
18	Sep 18, 2008	Regular Meeting	Marine baseline monitoring with consultants and IQ
19	Oct 6, 2008	Tour of Saskatchewan Mines	
20	Oct 28, 2008	Regular Meeting	Wildlife baseline monitoring
21	Nov 29, 2008	Regular Meeting	Project Proposal submission
22	Mar 27, 2009	Regular Meeting	Open House, 2009 field program preparation
23	Apr 15, 2009	Regular meeting	Discussion on visit to Saskatchewan mines
24	May 14, 2009	Regular meeting	Discussion on Meadowbank tour, open house in Baker Lake
25	Jul 21, 2009	Tour of Meadowbank mine construction site	
26	Jul 27, 2009	Regular meeting	2009 field update, Kivalliq consultation tour and HTO/council meetings
27	Aug 18, 2009	Regular meeting	Nunavut training society presentation by John Main.
28	Aug 19, 2009	Visit to Kiggavik	Archaeology presentation by consultants
29	Sep 30, 2009	Regular meeting	Possible bridge at Thelon discussed
30	Nov 2, 2009	Regular meeting	Proposed Thelon drilling discussed (drilling did not occur)
31	Nov 25, 2009	Road Options Workshop	Presentation of various road options and opportunity to complete a workbook
32	Nov 26, 2009	Debrief on Road Options Workshop	Further discussion on road options
33	Feb 3 & 10, 2010	Regular meeting	KIA information sessions discussed
34	Mar 17, 2010	Regular meeting	Consultant diet study discussed
35	Apr 23, 2010	Regular meeting	NIRB community information sessions and radiation protection discussion with Cherry Gunning of CNSC; transportation risk study
36	Jun 1, 2010	Regular meeting	Potential Thelon crossing discussed

Table 3.4-1 Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee Meetings

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
37	Jun 3, 2010	Visit to proposed river crossing	At the request of the CLC, 2 elders with knowledge of the Thelon River visited the proposed crossing with AREVA and road consultants as part of the selection of the location to cross the Thelon River.
38	Jul 27, 2010	Regular meeting	Radiation measuring demonstration
39	Aug 22, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik and the proposed bridge location	
40	Oct 26, 2010	Regular meeting	Environmental Assessment discussed
41	Jan 20, 2011	Regular Meeting	Kivalliq school tours discussed
42	May 27, 2011	Regular meeting	Project update
43	Jun 21, 2011	Regular Meeting	Operation at camp discussion, discussion about wildlife with consultant.
44	Aug 9, 2011	Regular Meeting	Closure of exploration camp for the season and summary of youth engagement for 2011
45	Nov 4, 2011	Regular Meeting	Overland Haul and environmental assessment
46	Mar 19, 2012	Regular meeting	Overland Haul by invited guest.
47	Apr 26, 2012	Regular meeting	Plans for the field season, discussion of the Environmental Assessment and Impact Benefit Agreement negotiations by invited guests.
48	Jun 19, 2012	Regular meeting	Discussion of Helicopter Operations, Kiggavik exploration, Environment, Health and Safety, Wildlife Monitoring and Helicopter Operations by invited guests.
49	Aug 14, 2012	Visit to Kiggavik	
50	Oct 17, 2012	Regular Meeting	Overview of 2012 field season, discussion of plans for 2012 Kivalliq tour
51	Feb 20, 2013	Regular Meeting	Overland Haul, update on the EA and the 2012 tour of Kivalliq communities
52	Jun 3, 2013	Special Meeting	Discussion of the Community Roundtable and Pre-Hearing Conference taking place in Baker Lake
53	Jul 22, 2013	Regular Meeting	Election of Chair and Vice Chair. Environmental Assessment, Kiggavik health and safety, Wildlife Monitoring, community activities discussed by guests
54	Oct 23, 2013	Regular Meeting	Project Update, closure of Exploration site for the season, planning for open house and a tour of Saskatchewan mines,
55	Dec 3&4, 2013	Tour of McClean Lake	Tour with Hamlet, HTO, KIA and High School students
56	Feb 20, 2014	Regular Meeting	Election of Chair and Vice Chair, project update.

Table 3.4-1 Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee Meetings

Event	Date	Purpose	Topics
57	Jun 23, 2014	Regular Meeting	Discussed Fisheries Offset possibilities and Navigable Waters.
58	August 12, 2014	Regular Meeting	Reviewed Kiggavik wildlife report



Photo 3.4-2 Community Liaison Committee Meeting, 2010

3.4.3.2 Regional Liaison Committee

A RLC was formed in 2007. This committee consists of one representative, appointed by the Hamlet Council, from each Kivalliq community. As of November 2011, a Chair is elected for each meeting. This committee is a means of ensuring ongoing communication between AREVA and the seven Kivalliq communities. A translator is available for these meetings and minutes are recorded (Technical Appendix 3A – Engagement Documentation Part 2). Some of the topics discussed at RLC meetings include:

- training and employment opportunities for people in the Kivalliq region;
- the need to communicate with each community in the Kivalliq region; and
- the need to make business opportunities known to Kivalliq businesses.

The RLC meetings, tour and workshop are listed in Table 3.4-2 below.

Table 3.4-2 Kiggavik Regional Liaison Committee Meetings

Event	Date	Location	Purpose
1	Dec 3 & 4, 2007	Rankin Inlet	Initial meeting
2	May 21 & 22, 2008	Northern Saskatchewan	Meeting with tour of McClean Lake and Cluff Lake sites
3	Aug 26, 2008	Baker Lake & Kiggavik	Meeting and tour of Kiggavik
4	Feb 24-26, 2009	Rankin Inlet	Workshop on Project description
5	Nov 3, 2011	Baker Lake	Workshop on Draft EIS

3.4.4 Community Meetings

AREVA has met with and made presentations to various organizations in the seven communities in the Kivalliq region. Some events were requested by AREVA and some organizations invited AREVA to speak about the Project. The following sub-sections summarize the meetings held between February 2005 and September 2014.

3.4.4.1 Meetings in Baker Lake

In addition to the 47 CLC meetings in Baker Lake held since 2005, 79 meetings, workshops and open houses have been held with nine other groups and/or the general public in Baker Lake. Of these, 19 meetings have been held with the Hamlet Council or representatives of the Council and an additional 18 meetings with the Hunters and Trappers Organization. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-3

Table 3.4-3 Engagement Activities in Baker Lake for the Kiggavik Project from May 2005 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Council	1	May, 2005	Introductory meeting and feedback about Kiggavik
	2	Mar 2, 2006	Meeting about plans for Baker Lake presence
	3	Oct 24, 2006	Meeting regarding start of Community Liaison Committee – Hamlet endorsement
	4	Jan 29, 2008	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Vancouver during conference
	5	Mar 27, 2008	Presentation on road options
	6	May 28, 2008	Update on road options consultations, presentation and feedback on socioeconomic monitoring by consultants
	7	Jan 27, 2009	Road options consultations with Hamlet representatives in Vancouver during conference
	8	Mar 31, 2009	Meeting with Mayor and SAO in Iqaluit during conference
	9	Nov 23, 2009	Overview of road options open house and workshops
	10	Jan 18, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Vancouver during conference
	11	Mar 9, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and staff in Toronto during conference
	12	Aug 25, 2010	The Mayor visited the Kiggavik site with a group of other visitors
	13	Jan 25, 2011	Meeting with the Mayor and staff members in Vancouver during conference
	14	Apr 5, 2011	Meeting with Mayor in Iqaluit during Mining Symposium
	15	May 30, 2011	Meeting with Mayor in Baker Lake
	16	Feb 21, 2013	Update Meeting with the Mayor in Baker Lake
	17	May 9, 2013	Update Meeting with the Mayor in Baker Lake
	18	Nov 13, 2013	Update Meeting with the Mayor in Baker Lake
	19	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative from Council attended the tour of McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
Elders	20	Mar 4, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	21	Apr 16-17, 2009	Project proposal discussion
	22	Nov 24, 2009	Road options workshop
	23	Aug 25, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik
	24	Nov 1, 2010	Dinner meeting and IQ map review with Elders group
	25	Oct 30, 2012	Meeting to discuss the DEIS and Significance

Table 3.4-3 Engagement Activities in Baker Lake for the Kiggavik Project from May 2005 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	26	May 8, 2013	Meeting to Update Elders on the Kiggavik Project
	27	Aug 22, 2013	Visit to Kiggavik
	28	Sept 5, 2013	IQ Workshop in Baker Lake
	29	Apr 28, 2104	Informal meeting with elder hunter group regarding land use
	30	Jun 23, 2014	Informal meeting with Elder Hunters regarding Fisheries Offset possibilities
Hunters and Trappers Organization	31	Mar, 2006	Introductory meeting
	32	Nov, 2006	Meeting regarding participation in Community Liaison Committee
	33	May 4, 2007	Meeting with traditional Athabasca Denesuline Hunters regarding experiences with uranium mining (requested at Mar 2006 meeting)
	34	Mar 26, 2008	Presentation and feedback on road options
	35	Aug 20, 2008	Meeting regarding marine baseline work with consultants
	36	Mar 4, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	37	Jul 24, 2009	Project update discussion
	38	Aug 20, 2009	GN presentation on caribou satellite collaring, update on wildlife report
	39	Aug 26, 2009	Presentation & discussion with consultants on marine baseline work
	40	Nov 24, 2009	Road options workshop
	41	Jul 23, 2010	Meeting with HTO Manager regarding caribou protection
	42	Aug 22 & 24, 2010	Visit to Kiggavik – 2 HTO participants on Aug 22 and 3 HTO participants on Aug 24
	43	Oct 27, 2010	Meeting with HTO – Request for special meetings on Road Access, Fish Habitat Compensation and Decommissioning Plans
	44	Feb 16, 2011	IQ validation meeting
	45	Nov 2, 2011	Special Meeting on Road Options and Access Management
	46	Feb 21, 2013	Special Meeting to discuss Information Requests
	47	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative attended a tour of McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
	48	Apr 24, 25, 29, 2014	Special Meeting to discuss the Kiggavik EA
Community Lands and Resources	49	Mar, 2006	Introductory meeting and feedback
	50	Mar 27, 2008	Meeting and feedback regarding possible road options

Table 3.4-3 Engagement Activities in Baker Lake for the Kiggavik Project from May 2005 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Committee	51	Apr 28, 2013	Project Update Meeting in Baker Lake
	52	Jul 22, 2013	Visit to Kiggavik, meeting re decommissioning
High School	53	Apr 4, 2006	Presentation on uranium mining to two high school classes and participated in job fair at the high school.
	54	Mar 5, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	55	Apr 17, 2009	Valued ecosystem and socioeconomic component session
	56	Nov 26, 2009	Overview & discussions of road options workshops
	57	Nov 2, 2010	Discussion with grades 9 to 12
	58	May 12, 2011	Presentation to one Grade 9 minerals class
	59	May 16, 2011	Presentation to second Grade 9 minerals class
	60	Jun 21, 2011	Visit to Kiggavik by three grade 9 students from minerals class
	61	Nov 13, 2013	EA and Radiation Protection discussion
	62	Dec 3&4, 2013	Teacher and 2 students attended tour of McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
Arctic College	63	Apr 21, 2008	Presentation on mining job opportunities at Kiggavik to pre-mining class
Kivalliq Science Camp	64	Sep 5, 2008	Talks on minerals and job opportunities in Baker Lake
	65	Sept 9&10, 2009	Helicopter for Exploration briefing and orientation flight for 25 participants in Baker Lake
	66	Sep 5, 2013	Presentations /workshop on radiation protection, geology, environmental assessments and helicopter safety
District Education Authority	67	Aug 19, 2009	Visit to Kiggavik, Archaeology presentation by consultants
	68	Nov 25, 2009	Road options workshop
Concerned Citizens Committee	69	May 7, 2007	Hosted Athabasca Denesuline traditional hunters meeting with Concerned Citizens Committee
Public Meetings	70	May 7, 2007	Hamlet Days Feast – Athabasca Denesuline traditional hunters spoke of experiences with uranium mining
	71	Aug 10, 2007	Community presentation by consultants on archaeological baseline work for Kiggavik
	72	Aug 20, 2009	Archaeological update
	73	Apr 16-17, 2009	Kiggavik 2009 Open House/Public Meeting on the project Proposal
	74	Nov 25, 2009	Road Options Open House

Table 3.4-3 Engagement Activities in Baker Lake for the Kiggavik Project from May 2005 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	75	Nov 1-2, 2010	AREVA Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	76	Aug 10, 2011	Youth Forum – AREVA young people in discussion with youth in Baker Lake
	77	August 14, 2012	Youth Forum – Information discussion with a group of youth in the Baker Lake office
	78	Oct 29/30, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	79	Nov 13/14, 2013	AREVA Open House re the Kiggavik DEIS

3.4.4.2 Meetings in Chesterfield Inlet

Since 2007, 27 meetings have been held with three groups and the general public in Chesterfield Inlet. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-4.

Table 3.4-4 Engagement Activities in Chesterfield Inlet for the Kiggavik Project from March 2007 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Counsel	1	Mar 1, 2007	Introductory meeting and project review
	2	Mar 31, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting)
	3	May 29, 2008	Presentation by socioeconomic and marine consultants (marine baseline studies committed at April 2008 meeting)
	4	Dec 4, 2008	Project update and feedback
	5	May 26, 2010	Meetings with Mayor and Senior Administrative Officer (SAO)
	6	May 28, 2012	Meeting with Mayor and SAO
	7	Nov 2, 2012	Meeting with Mayor and SAO
	8	Nov 18, 2013	Meeting to discuss DEIS & Monitoring (joint with HTO)
	9	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative of Council visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
Hunter and Trappers Organization	10	Apr 1, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting) – additional Elders present
	11	May 29, 2008	Presentation by socioeconomic and marine consultants (marine baseline studies committed at April 2008 meeting)

Table 3.4-4 Engagement Activities in Chesterfield Inlet for the Kiggavik Project from March 2007 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	12	Jun 2, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	13	Jul 16, 2009	Presentation and discussion with consultants on marine studies
	14	Jun 3, 2011	IQ validation and marine studies presentation
	15	Nov 3, 2012	Meeting to discuss DEIS and Significance
	16	Nov 18, 2013	Meeting to discuss DEIS and monitoring (joint with Council)
	17	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
	18	Feb 25, 2014	Special Meeting on EA issues
High School	19	Mar 1, 2007	Presentation on project and mining opportunities to high school class
	20	Dec 4, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities by AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
	21	Nov 18, 2013	Mining cycle and Environmental Assessment discussion
Public Meetings	22	Aug 6, 2007	Project update
	23	Apr 1, 2008	Project update and presentation on uranium mining by SENES (requested at 2007 public meeting)
	24	June 2, 2009	AREVA 2009 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	25	Nov 5-6, 2010	AREVA 2010 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	26	Nov 2/3, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	27	Nov 18, 2013	AREVA 2013 Open House on the DEIS & Monitoring

3.4.4.3 Meetings in Arviat

Since 2007, 19 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Arviat. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-5.

Table 3.4-5 Engagement Activities in Arviat for the Kiggavik Project from February 2007 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Council	1	Feb 28, 2007	Introductory meeting and project review
	2	Apr 24, 2007	Follow up meeting
	3	Dec 1, 2008	Project update and feedback
	4	May 5, 2010	Meeting with Mayor
	5	Nov 15, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and Council
Hunter and Trappers Organization	6	May 26, 2009	Project update presentation and discussion
	7	Jul 30, 2009	Presentation & discussion with consultants on marine studies
	8	Nov 15, 2010	Project update presentation and discussion
	9	Feb 18, 2011	IQ validation meeting
	10	May 24, 2012	Meeting with the Secretary/Manager
	11	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative attended tour of McClean Lake Mill
High School	12	Dec 1, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities with AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
	13	May 26, 2009	Mining opportunities overview
	14	Nov 21, 2013	Discussion about the mining cycle and Environmental Assessment
Arctic College	15	Nov 15, 2010	Presentation to pre-trades and intro to mining classes
Public Meetings	16	May 25, 2009	AREVA 2009 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	17	Nov 14-15, 2010	AREVA 2010 open house & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	18	Nov 9, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	19	Nov 21, 2013	AREVA Open House on DEIS & Monitoring

3.4.4.4 Meetings in Rankin Inlet

Since 2007, 16 meetings have been held with five groups and the general public in Rankin Inlet. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-6.

Table 3.4-6 Engagement Activities in Rankin Inlet for the Kiggavik Project from March 2006 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Mayor and Hamlet Counsel	1	Mar 26, 2007	Introductory meeting and project overview
	2	Dec 2, 2008	Project update and feedback
	3	May 7, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and EDO
Hunter and Trappers Organization	4	Nov 5, 2010	Project Update Meeting with HTO
	5	Feb 14, 2011	IQ validation meeting
	6	Nov 6, 2012	Meeting to discuss DEIS and Significance
	7	Nov 20, 2013	Meeting to discuss DEIS & monitoring
High School	8	Dec 2, 2008	Project overview and employment opportunities by AREVA, college programs by Arctic College
	9	Nov 6, 2012	Mining Opportunities with 3 classes
	10	Nov 20, 2013	Mining cycle and environmental assessments
Kivalliq Partners Outreach	11	Mar 26, 2008	Presentation on job opportunities
BEAHR Class	12	June 20, 2012	Lecture on mining to BEAHR Class
Public Meetings	13	Jun 1, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	14	Nov 4, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	15	Nov 5&6, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	16	Nov 20, 2013	AREVA Open House on Kiggavik DEIS & monitoring

3.4.4.5 Meetings in Whale Cove

Since 2007, 18 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Whale Cove. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-7.

Table 3.4-7 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Whale Cove for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – August 2007 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet	1	Aug 9, 2007	Introductory meeting and project overview
	2	Dec 3, 2008	Project Update and feedback
	3	May 7, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and EDO
	4	May 25, 2012	Project Update Meeting with EDO
	5	Nov 19, 2013	Update on Kiggavik EA to Council & Senior staff
	6	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative of Council visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
HTO	7	Jun 3, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	8	May 7, 2010	Meeting with President of HTO
	9	Mar 21, 2011	IQ Validation Meeting
	10	May 25, 2012	Meeting with President and Secretary/Manager
	11	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
High school	12	Dec 3, 2008	Project Overview and Employment Opportunities by AREVA, College programs by Arctic College
	13	Nov 19, 2013	Mining Cycle and environmental assessments
Kivalliq Science Fair	14	Mar 18-21, 2011	Judge at Kivalliq Science Fair
Public Meetings	15	Jun 3, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	16	Nov 12-13, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	17	Nov 10, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	18	Nov 19, 2013	AREVA Open House on DEIS & monitoring

3.4.4.6 Meetings in Coral Harbour

Since 2008, 19 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Coral Harbour including two AREVA sponsored public meetings. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-8

Table 3.4-8 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Coral Harbour for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – June 2008 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet Council	1	Jun 23, 2008	Introductory meeting, Project Overview and feedback
	2	May 27, 2009	Project Update presentation & discussion (with HTO)
	3	Feb 18, 2011	Meeting with Mayor
	4	Nov 1, 2012	Meeting with the Hamlet Executive re DEIS
	5	Jan 21, 2014	Kiggavik EA Update
HTO	6	May 27, 2009	Project Update presentation & discussion (with council)
	7	Nov 9, 2010	Project Update presentation & discussion with HTO
	7	Feb 17, 2011	IQ Validation Meeting
	9	Jan 21, 2014	Kiggavik EA Update
High School	10	Feb 11, 2009	Project and mining Overview presentation & discussion
	11	Nov 9, 2010	Presentations to grades 10-12
	12	Nov 1, 2012	Opportunities in Mining with Grades 9-12
	13	Jan 21, 2014	Mining cycle and environmental assessments
Arctic College	14	Dec 3, 2009	Conference call to Coral Harbour Intro to Mining Class- Kiggavik Project overview and employment opportunities in mining.
	15	Feb 25, 2010	Presentation on exploration and mining jobs to pre trades class
Public Meetings	16	May 27, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	17	Nov 8-9, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	18	Nov 1, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	19	Jan 21, 2014	AREVA Open House on DEIS and monitoring

3.4.4.7 Meetings in Repulse Bay

Since 2008, 19 meetings have been held with four groups and the general public in Repulse Bay. The listing of meetings is shown in Table 3.4-9.

Table 3.4-9 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities in Repulse Bay for the Kiggavik Uranium Project – June 2008 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Hamlet Council	1	Jun 24, 2008	Introductory meeting, Project overview and feedback
	2	May 28, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	3	Apr 29, 2010	Meeting with Mayor and SAO
	4	Nov 10, 2010	Meeting with Mayor, SAO and some Councillors
	5	May 29, 2012	Meeting with Mayor
	6	Nov 15, 2013	Kiggavik EA Update to Mayor and Council
	7	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
Elders	8	Nov 10, 2010	Meeting about IQ Maps with Elders
HTO	9	May 29, 2009	Project Update presentation and discussion
	10	Apr 30, 2010	Project and EA Update
	11	Feb 10, 2011	IQ Validation meeting
	12	May 30, 2012	Update meeting with President and Secretary/Manager
	13	Nov 15, 2013	Kiggavik EA Update
	14	Dec 3&4, 2013	Representative visited McClean Lake Mill, Saskatchewan
High School	15	Nov 15, 2013	Mining Cycle and Environmental Assessments
Public Meetings	16	May 28, 2009	AREVA 2009 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	17	Nov 10-11, 2010	AREVA 2010 Open House & public meeting on the Project Proposal
	18	Nov 1, 2012	Kiggavik 2012 Open House and Public Meeting on the DEIS
	19	Nov 15, 2013	AREVA Open House on DEIS and monitoring

3.4.5 Meetings with Regional Organizations

In addition to the five meetings with the RLC, AREVA has met with other regional organizations including the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Kivalliq Mayors Group, the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce and the Kivalliq Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee. Nineteen meetings with these regional organizations are listed below in Table 3.4-10.

Table 3.4-10 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Kivalliq Regional Groups – Mar 2006 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Location	Purpose/Topic
Kivalliq Mayors	1	Nov 14, 2007	Baker Lake	Project update at Mayors meeting
	2	Feb 11, 2009	Coral Harbour	Project update at Mayors meeting
	3	Oct 14, 2010	Rankin Inlet	Project update at Mayors meeting
	4	Sep 19, 2012	Rankin Inlet	Project Update Presentation at Mayors Meeting
	5	Sep 10, 2013	Rankin Inlet	Project Update Presentation at Mayors Meeting
Kivalliq Wildlife Board	6	Apr 25, 2007	Rankin Inlet	Project Update-Wildlife Protection Measures
	7	May 6, 2008		Project Update-Wildlife Protection Measures
	8	May 13, 2009		Project Wildlife Update
	9	Oct 29, 2009		Wildlife Studies and road options update
	10	Jun 1, 2010	Baker Lake	Project wildlife update in Baker Lake
	11	Jun 2, 2011	Rankin Inlet	Project wildlife update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	12	June 18, 2012	Rankin Inlet	Project Update at Annual General Meeting
	13	Oct 31, 2013	Arviat	Project EA Wildlife Update at the AGM
	14	Apr 9, 2014	Rankin Inlet	Project EA Wildlife Update at meeting
Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce	15	Mar 28, 2006	Rankin Inlet	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	16	Mar 26-28, 2007		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	17	Mar 26, 2008		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet – Workforce Estimates
	18	Mar 24, 2009		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	19	Mar 16, 2010		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	20	Mar 22, 2011		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	21	Mar 26, 2013		Project Update at Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet
Kivalliq Socio Economic Monitoring	22	Nov 25-26, 2008	Rankin Inlet	Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	23	Nov 3, 2009		Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	24	Aug 31, 2010		Meeting in Rankin Inlet

Table 3.4-10 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Kivalliq Regional Groups – Mar 2006 to July 2014

Group	Event	Date	Location	Purpose/Topic
Committee	25	Oct 26, 2011	Baker Lake	Meeting in Baker Lake
	26	Oct 16&17, 2012	Rankin Inlet	Annual Meeting
	27	Nov 26&27, 2013	Arviat	Annual Meeting

3.4.6 Meetings with Inuit Organizations, Institutions of Public Government and Territorial and Federal Government Departments

3.4.6.1 Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government

The 46 meetings and presentations AREVA had with Inuit organizations and Institutions of Public Government between February 2006 and August 2014 are listed in Table 3.4-11.

Table 3.4-11 Engagement Activities with Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government from February 2006 to August 2014

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Kivalliq Inuit Association	1	Feb, 2006	Project update at board meeting in Rankin Inlet
	2	Jan 9, 2007	Project update at Board meeting in Rankin Inlet
	3	Oct 24, 2007	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	4	Jan 30, 2008	Project update with staff and board members in Vancouver during conference
	5	Apr 8, 2008	Meeting with KIA President in Iqaluit
	6	Apr 23, 2008	Project update at Board meeting in Arviat
	7	Oct 29, 2008	Project update at annual general meeting in Rankin Inlet
	8	Jan 27, 2009	Meeting with Board members and staff regarding IIBA in Vancouver
	9	Mar 31, 2009	Project update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	10	Jan 19, 2010	Project update with staff and board members in Vancouver during conference
	11	Oct 12, 2010	Project update presentation at annual general meeting
	12	Feb 17, 2011	Update meeting with KIA staff

Table 3.4-11 Engagement Activities with Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government from February 2006 to August 2014

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	13	Feb 22, 2011	IIBA Terms of Reference meeting with KIA in Winnipeg
	14	Oct 27, 2011	Project update presentation at annual general meeting
	15	Apr 17, 2012	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	16	May 28, 2012	Meeting with CLO in Chesterfield Inlet
	17	Jun 20, 2012	Meeting with Staff in Rankin Inlet
	18	Jan 16, 2013	Meeting in Winnipeg with KIA staff and consultants to discuss KIA information requests
	19	Feb 21, 2013	Meeting with KIA staff in Baker Lake
	20	Sep 26, 2013	Presentation Update at KIA AGM in Rankin Inlet
	21	Dec 3&4, 2013	Three KIA representatives visited McClean Lake Mill in Saskatchewan
	22	Apr 30, 2014	Meeting with KIA/Sakku in Rankin Inlet regarding contracting
	23	Aug 11, 2014	Meeting with staff in Rankin Inlet regarding EA
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	24	Apr, 2005	Introductory meeting with NTI staff in Cambridge Bay
	25	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference
	26	Jan 28, 2008	Project update with group of staff in Vancouver
	27	Mar 31, 2009	Project Update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	28	Jan 19, 2010	Project Update discussion with staff and board members in Iqaluit during conference
	29	Mar 8, 2011	Presentation to NTI luncheon at PDAC
	30	Jan 26, 2011	Project update with NTI staff during Roundup
	31	Apr 5, 2011	Meeting with the President of NTI in Iqaluit
	32	May 8, 2012	Meeting with President of NTI in Saskatoon
Lands Policy Advisory Committee	33	Feb, 2005	Project Information presentation in Toronto
	34	Mar 4, 2006	Project Update presentation in Toronto
	35	Feb 28, 2009	Project Update presentation in Toronto
Inuit Heritage Trust	36	Nov 14, 2007	Archaeological work at Kiggavik meeting in Baker Lake
Nunavut Planning Commission	37	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference

Table 3.4-11 Engagement Activities with Inuit Organizations and Institutions of Public Government from February 2006 to August 2014

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	38	May 18-19, 2010	Participation in NPC Land Use Planning Workshop in Edmonton
Nunavut Impact Review Board	39	Apr, 2006	Project update with staff and board members in Cambridge Bay during conference
	40	Mar, 2007	Meeting with NIRB Staff in Toronto During PDAC
	41	Apr, 2007	Meeting with NIRB and Water Board Staff in Iqaluit During Nunavut Mining Symposium
	42	Mar 29, 2010	Meeting with NIRB staff in Cambridge Bay
	43	Apr 13, 2011	Meeting with staff in Cambridge Bay
	44	Jan 24, 2012	Meeting with staff in Vancouver
	45	Apr 11, 2014	Meeting with Staff in Iqaluit
Nunavut Roundtable	46	Jan 25, 2011	Nunavut IPGs and Regulators in Vancouver

3.4.6.2 Government Organizations

Between 2006 and 2014, AREVA met with territorial and federal department personnel and politicians on 52 occasions. The meetings are listed on Table 3.4-12.

Table 3.4-12 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Government Departments – November 2006 to August 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Nunavut Cabinet	1	Apr 17, 2007	Briefing of Premier and Cabinet in Iqaluit
Premier and Minister of ED&T	2	May, 2008	Briefing in Saskatoon
Premier, Minister of ED&T, MLA & Mayor of Baker Lake	3	May 12, 2008	Visit to Kiggavik
Minister of Economic Development and Transportation for Nunavut	4	Nov 7, 2006	Meeting and presentation in Saskatoon
	5	Mar 3, 2008	Meeting in Toronto at PDAC
	6	Apr 7, 2008	Briefing of new Minister in Iqaluit
	7	Mar 3, 2010	Briefing of Minister in Iqaluit
	8	Apr 5, 2011	Update meeting with Minister and EA

Table 3.4-12 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Government Departments – November 2006 to August 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	9	Jan 26, 2014	Update meeting with Minister and staff in Vancouver
Minister of Environment for Nunavut	10	Apr 2, 2009	Project Briefing in Iqaluit
	11	Mar 3, 2010	Project Update in Iqaluit
Minister of Health for Nunavut	12	Jun 1, 2009	Project Briefing in Rankin Inlet
MLA for Coral Harbour & Chesterfield Inlet	13	May 26, 2010	Project Update meeting
MLA for Baker Lake	14	Aug 13, 2014	Project Update Meeting
Senator for Nunavut	15	Jan 24, 2011	Project Update meeting during Roundup
	16	Mar 7, 2011	Project Update meeting during PDAC
	17	Jan 24, 2012	Project Update Meeting in Vancouver
	18	Mar 5, 2012	Project Update Meeting in Toronto
	19	Jan 31, 2013	Project Update Meeting in Vancouver
	20	Oct 1, 2013	Project Update Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	21	Mar 3, 2014	Project Update Meeting in Toronto
Minister of Health for Canada	22	Aug 3, 2010	Project Overview
Minister of Environment for Canada	23	Mar 3, 2014	Company and Project discussion
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	24	Sep 26, 2007	Minister of INAC in Baker Lake
	25	Apr 7, 2008	Meeting with RDG of INAC in Iqaluit
	26	Jan 27, 2009	Meeting with staff in Vancouver
	27	Mar 30, 2009	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	28	Mar 2, 2010	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	29	Jan 23, 2011	INAC Regulatory Update Vancouver
	30	Apr 4, 2010	Meeting with RDG and staff in Iqaluit
	31	Jan 24, 2012	Update meeting in Vancouver
	32	Apr 17/18, 2012	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	33	Mar 3, 2014	Meeting in Toronto with staff re EA, transboundary
	34	Apr 11, 2014	Meeting in Iqaluit with staff re EA, transboundary

Table 3.4-12 Information, Involvement and Consultation Activities with Government Departments – November 2006 to August 2014

Group	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
Northern Project Management Office	35	Jan 25, 2012	Update Meeting in Vancouver
	36	April 18, 2012	Update Meeting in Iqaluit
	37	Jan 11, 2013	NPMO coordinated a meeting with federal and territorial departments in Iqaluit to discuss Information Requests
	38	Jan 29, 2013	Update Meeting in Vancouver
	39	Apr 9, 2013	Update Meeting in Iqaluit
	40	Jan 29, 2014	Update Meeting in Vancouver
	41	Apr 10, 2014	Update Meeting in Iqaluit
Parks Canada	42	May 30, 2012	Update Meeting in Repulse Bay
GN Economic Development and Transportation	43	Apr 2, 2008	Meeting with staff in Iqaluit
	44	May 11, 2010	Meeting with staff in Rankin Inlet
	45	May 10, 2013	Meeting in Rankin Inlet with staff member to discuss technical comments
GN Department of Environment	46	May 6, 2010	Meeting with biologist in Arviat
GN Department of Housing	47	Apr 10, 2014	Discussion of Kiggavik EA Issues in Iqaluit
Department of Fisheries	48	Feb 9, 2011	Meeting on potential fish habitat compensation with staff in Winnipeg
	49	Jan 10, 2013	Meeting in Iqaluit re IRs
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission	50	May 26, 2011	Meeting with staff in Ottawa
	51	Jan 9, 2013	Meeting in Ottawa (NRCan participated)
Mineral Development Advisory Group	52	Apr 4-6, 2008	AREVA and several federal, territorial, Inuit organization and IPG representatives meeting to review the project content and respective roles

3.4.7 Site Visits

3.4.7.1 Visits to Operating and Decommissioned Saskatchewan Mine Sites

Between 2005 and 2014, AREVA hosted 11 tours of Saskatchewan mine sites with 163 participants. The tours typically included the McClean Lake open pit mine and mill operated by AREVA, the McArthur River underground mine operated by Cameco Corporation (2005, 2007 and 2008), and the decommissioned Cluff Lake mill, open pit and underground mines operated by AREVA (2007 and 2008). A list of tours is provided in Table 3.4-13. The tours were well received as an excellent way to see uranium mining first hand. Example comments from engagements events are:

- *“It was very good to go and see Cluff Lake mine site; not just hearing all about it through someone else’s story. I’ll inform the HTO about our visit to Cluff Lake at our next HTO meeting tomorrow.”* (EN-BL CLC Oct 2008)
- *“I really would like the people who have not been down to Northern Saskatchewan to go down to visit the Uranium mine sites. To go down in person when people really see in person instead of just talking about it. I am happy that it will be arranged sometime.”* (EN-BL CLC Sep 2009)

Table 3.4-13 Tours of Saskatchewan Mines

Year	Event	Date	No. Participants	Participants	Tour & Meetings
2005	1	Sep 13-15	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and co-management boards • 32 from NTI, the three RIAs and the mayor of Baker Lake. 	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake and held meetings in Saskatoon with Saskatchewan Environment, CNSC and Environmental Quality Committee members
	2	Sep 19-21	32	NTI, the three RIAs and the mayor of Baker Lake.	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake and met with Saskatchewan northerners who have worked with uranium mines
	3	Oct	11	Councillors, elders, students, hunter/trappers and business people from Baker Lake	Toured McArthur River and McClean Lake
2007	4	Sep 11-13	12	NPC Commissioners and Staff (12)	Toured McArthur River, McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with EQC reps in LaRonge
2008	5	May 21-22	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Committee members (8) • Arctic College representative (1) 	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with the McClean Lake Elder

Table 3.4-13 Tours of Saskatchewan Mines

Year	Event	Date	No. Participants	Participants	Tour & Meetings
	6	Jun 21-22	7	Staff members from Government of Nunavut Departments	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake
	7	Jul 15-17	12	KIA Board Members and Staff	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with AREVA and CAMECO representatives in Saskatoon
	8	Oct 6-7	11 9 5 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kivalliq Wildlife Management Board • CLC • Minerals Class from JA High School • RLC 	Toured McClean Lake and Cluff Lake and met with McClean Lake elder and AREVA staff from the northern affairs office in LaRonge.
2009	9	Jul 14	2	INAC representatives	Toured McClean Lake
2013	10	Jun 26	15	NIRB & CNSC	Toured McClean Lake
	11	Dec 3&4	22	CLC, Hamlets, HTOs, JA School, KIA	Toured McClean Lake
Total	11 tours		163 Visitors		

**Photo 3.4-3 Kivalliq Inuit Association at Trappers Cabin, Cluff Lake, July 2008**

3.4.7.2 Visits to Kiggavik Exploration Site

Between 2005 and 2013, 165 visitors from Baker Lake and other communities in Nunavut visited the Kiggavik project area on 32 site tours. The tours included a visit to the camp, core logging and storage area, the medical building and sometimes to drill rigs. AREVA staff members explained the various aspects of the Project including environment health and safety activities, working with core, wildlife monitoring and general camp operations. A list of the stakeholder and community visits to Kiggavik since 2005 is provided in Table 3.4-14. The tours were information to participants. One comment made is shown below.

“I went on one of the visits. It was better than my last visit. There were lots of caribou and ptarmigan. We walked around the site. There were lots of workers. The camp was very clean and well organized. I encourage people to get more information. We are learning as they are building. I’d like to thank you but we couldn’t hunt caribou.” (EN-BL CLC Oct 2010)

Table 3.4-14 Site Visits to Kiggavik Exploration Camp

Date	Event	# of Visits	Group		Visit
2005	Aug 23	1	4	Baker Lake elders	Visit after 2003 and 2004 cleanup
2006	Jul 27	2	12	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	General tour
	Jul 28	3	3	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 24	4	3	Baker Lake elders on homeland visit	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2007	Aug 12	5	10	CLC & community members	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 17	6	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2008	Jun 12	7	7	Premier, Mayor and group	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 21	8	8	CLC	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Aug 27	9	5	Regional Liaison Committee	Tour of camp, core area and drilling
	Sep 5	10	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Sep 6	11	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2009	Aug 11	12	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 12	13	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit

Table 3.4-14 Site Visits to Kiggavik Exploration Camp

Date	Event	# of Visits	Group		Visit
	Aug 13	14	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Aug 19	15	12	CLC and DEA reps	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 20	16	2	GN DOE reps	Tour of camp and core area
	Sept 9	17	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
	Sep 10	18	4	Homeland visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2010	Jul 20	19	3	Ask a Question contest winners	Tour of camp and core area
	Jul 25	20	3	Shultz Lake group	Visited Kiggavik following a visit to Schultz Lake
	Aug 7	21	3	Community members	Tour camp and core area
	Aug 22	22	8	CLC	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 24	23	3	HTO	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	24	7	Elders	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	25	3	Ask a Question Contest Winners	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 25	26	2	Mayor and one other	Tour of camp and core area
	Aug 29	27	4	Homeland Visitors	Visit Kiggavik site during homeland visit
2011	Jun 21	28	3	Grade 9 students from Jonah Amitna'aq School in Baker Lake	Youth Visit Kiggavik
	Aug 11	29	4	Ask a Question contest winners/Youth Forum door prize winner	Tour of camp and core area
2012	Aug 14	30	8	CLC Visit	Tour Camp and core area
2013	Jul 22	31	3	CLARC Visit	Tour Camp and core area
	Aug 22	32	9	Elders	Tour Camp and core area
Totals		32 trips	165 Visitors		



Photo 3.4-4 Community Liaison Committee at Kiggavik, August 2007

3.4.8 Social Media

Among the roughly 35,000 residents of Nunavut close to 12,000 are Facebook users (over 34%). Forty seven per cent of Facebook users are 25 to 34 years old. This is a large segment of the population AREVA needs to communicate with on the proposed project. Facebook and other social media platforms such as YouTube have emerged as powerful communication tools for businesses and industry as they provide the opportunity to not only push-out information but also pull-in feedback and comments. They allow companies to reach their stakeholders directly on their own terms.

With over 34% of Nunavut's population on Facebook, the use of Internet and social media in particular have become a part of everyday life for Nunavumuit as they ease information sharing across the vast distances and remote communities.

To support the extensive communication efforts to discuss this proposed Kiggavik Project AREVA implemented a social media program comprising blog, Facebook, YouTube and video development activities that are both culturally sensitive and effective in a vast, remote territory where social media and videos using local people are an ideal method of communication.

The project blog (www.kiggavik.ca) is linked to the AREVA Resources web site (www.arevaresources.ca), which is linked to the main www.areva.com site. Videos about energy, AREVA, AREVA Resources, mining, milling, radiation and environmental protection and the Kiggavik mine project are loaded onto YouTube and linked to the AREVA Resources YouTube “brand channel.” ARC’s Facebook page is the means to access the Nunavut Facebook users and direct them to AREVA’s blog and videos.

3.4.8.1 Blog

In keeping with the strategy to use many means of engagement, a Kiggavik blog went online on June 29, 2010. The blog was improved in May 2013 to include more user-friendly access and links to related sites. Project information, a calendar of events, videos, project relevant downloadable documents and stories about activities are posted on the blog. People can post comments on stories and they can ask questions.

AREVA Resources Canada has uploaded 290 posts, responded to 77 comments posted on the blog and answered nearly 100 private questions (not posted). The Kiggavik blog has garnered over 58,700 page views from over 18,000 users including 72% returning visitors. Ten per cent of the Kiggavik blog visitors are from Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, while 27% are from Ontario and 18% from Saskatchewan.

The table below shows the statistics annually from July 2010 to July 2014.

From November 2010 until May 2011, a survey was available on the website asking for opinions on why valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components hold a particular value to the survey participant.

Month	Site Visits	Page Views	Unique Visitors
Jul –Dec 2010	6259	13040	4644
Jan-Dec 2011	5649	12986	4657
Jan-Dec 2012	4211	12774	3570
Jan-Dec 2013	4670	13954	3516
Jan-July 2014	2107	5975	1706
Total July 2010-July 2014	22896	58729	18093



Figure 3.4-1 Page from Kiggavik Blog Posting

3.4.8.2 Videos

Beginning in 2009, AREVA prepared a series of videos featuring the views of several people involved in the Project. The videos were made in English and Inuktitut and have been shown in Kivalliq communities during consultation tours in 2009 and 2010. CDs of the videos are also kept at the Baker Lake office and given out to visitors. The videos can be viewed on the Kiggavik blog as well as on AREVA Resources' YouTube Channel. The video series presently consists of:

- Through the Eyes of a Young Person – Dianne Iyago, Community Relations Assistant each summer from 2007 to 2010, gives her perspectives of the Kiggavik Project
- Through the Eyes of a Radiation Technician – Noella Gardiner, Radiation Technician at Kiggavik in 2007 and 2008 as well as at several Saskatchewan uranium mines, gives her perspectives of radiation monitoring at modern uranium mine sites.
- Through the Eyes of William Noah – William Noah, Community Liaison Officer for AREVA in Baker Lake since 2006 gives his perspectives of growing up on the land and the possibility of uranium mining in Nunavut.
- Faces of Nunavut: William Noah – William Noah, Community Liaison Officer provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as a Community Liaison Officer.
- Faces of Nunavut: Gary Ippiak – Garry Ippiak, Marine Surveyor, provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as a marine surveyor and how his work relates to the Kiggavik project.

- Faces of Nunavut: Martin Kreelak – Martin Kreelak, Wildlife Monitor, provides a brief overview of his responsibilities as Wildlife Monitor and how his work relates to the Kiggavik project.
- Faces of Nunavut: Peter Tapatai – Peter Tapatai, Owner/Operator of Peter's Expediting Ltd. Provides an overview of his transportation company and the type of services he provides to the Kiggavik Project.
- Radiation Demonstration – Kristine Stewart, Radiation and Safety Coordinator for AREVA provides a radiation demonstration during the Kiggavik Project Open Houses Tour in November 2010, which made stops in the 7 Kivalliq Communities.
- Homeland Visit 2013 – A Homeland visit for the Tiktaalaaq family on the shores of the Kazan River
- Meet Young AREVA Employees from Northern Saskatchewan – Experiences of several young recruits hired from Northern Saskatchewan and trained for the start-up of the McClean Lake mill.

To date these videos have garnered over 10,500 views.

3.4.8.3 Facebook

AREVA uses Facebook to connect on a more personal level with its stakeholders. Aside from using this platform to communicate on its operations and projects milestones, AREVA provides information on its involvement and support in various communities. The AREVA Resources Careers Facebook page is also used for recruiting purposes.

AREVA Resources Careers currently has 1,085 lifetime “likes” and averages a reach of about 165 post views per day, including on average a dozen “likes”, comments and shares on each posts. Fifty two percent of AREVA Resources Careers’ “fans” are between the ages of 25 and 35 years old.

3.4.8.4 Twitter

AREVA uses its Twitter page to inform its direct stakeholders and the general public of its projects and operational milestones, its involvement in the communities near its activities, as well as of mining and nuclear industry pertinent information.

AREVA Resources Twitter page counts 1,135 “followers” and to date has issued 1,222 posts including 96 photos/videos.

3.4.9 Participation in Environmental Studies

One of the best ways to engage local communities in the environmental assessment is through participation in the associated assessment studies and AREVA has encouraged consultants working on the Kiggavik environmental assessment to hire locally as much as practical. Community Liaison meeting comments and comments at other meetings have requested this participation. Example comments are:

- *“Will we hire locals for baseline monitoring – young or old?”* (EN-CLC April 2007)
- *“Training for wildlife monitoring- does Areva have a plan? Is this underway?”* (EN-KIA RB Apr 2007)

Between 2007 and 2014, 39 Inuit from six Kivalliq Communities participated in baseline studies. Several participated for several seasons and a few participated in 3 or 4 different types of studies. The Inuit workers are summarized in the remainder of this section.

3.4.9.1 Terrestrial and Wildlife Baseline

The Terrestrial baseline work carried out by Gebauer and Associates hired Inuit workers for seasonal work for each year between 2008 and 2014. The workers were trained on the job for their work. Several of the workers worked more than one season and one of the worker was employed for the 7 seasons. The nine workers are listed in Table 3.4-15 along with their activities and years when they worked.

Table 3.4-15 Inuit Hires - Terrestrial Wildlife and Vegetation Surveys

Inuit Participant (Baker Lake)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Activities
Avaala, Kenny		✓		✓				Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Elytook, Thomas		✓						Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Itkilik, Darren		✓						Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Mannik, Tom	✓		✓	✓				Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Martee, Daniel		✓						Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Martee, Kevin	✓	✓	✓	✓				Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Putumiraqtuq, Joseph		✓	✓					Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Tiktaalaaq, Clarence			✓					Wildlife and vegetation surveys
Utatnaq, Victor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Wildlife and vegetation surveys, Hunter Harvest Study

3.4.9.2 Aquatics Baseline

Between 2007 and 2013, 11 Inuit were hired to participate in the collection of Aquatics Baseline data carried out by Golder Associates. Some worked more than one season. One worked for parts of 5 years. The Inuit workers are listed in Table 3.4-16 along with their activities and years when they worked.

Table 3.4-16 Inuit Hires – Aquatics Baseline

Inuit Participant (Baker Lake)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Activities
Tom Piryuaq	✓							Bathymetry Baker Lake (fall)
Martin Kreelak		✓	✓	✓				Hydrology Baselines
Nick Tarraq		✓						Aquatic baseline (spring - LSA)
Timothy Evviuk		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Aquatic baseline (all seasons); bathymetry
Peter Tapatai			✓					Aquatic baseline (winter – LSA and roads)
Sam Quarliksaq			✓					Aquatic baseline (summer – roads)
Reuben Kashla			✓					Aquatic baseline (summer – roads)
Sandy Olamik				✓				Aquatic baseline (summer – roads – Thelon River)
Dino Olamik				✓				Aquatic baseline (summer – roads – Thelon River)
Roger Owingayak					✓			Additional Data collection
Floyd Aksawnee							✓	Additional Data collection

3.4.9.3 Marine Baseline

At the suggestion of the Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization (EN-CI HTO Jul 2009⁴⁹), observers from Chesterfield Inlet were employed by Nunami Stantec to work on the marine baseline studies carried out in 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the role of the observers was to accompany the Stantec crew on the observation flights. In 2009, this role was increased to include recording observation data as part of the five-person data gathering team. In addition to the local participation this afforded, it doubled the number of observers gathering siting information. Marine baseline work carried out in Baker Lake employed two local assistants. The eight Inuit workers are listed in Table 3.4-17 along with their activities and years when they worked.

Table 3.4-17 Inuit Hires – Marine Baseline

Inuit Participant	2008	2009	Community	Activities
Andre Tautu	✓		Chesterfield Inlet	Marine Survey Observer
Ron Alikashuak	✓		Chesterfield Inlet	Marine Survey Observer
Don Minealik		✓	Chesterfield Inlet	Marine Survey Observer; Vessel survey
Gary Ippiak		✓	Chesterfield Inlet	Marine Survey Observer
Leo Mimealik		✓	Chesterfield Inlet	Vessel survey
Aquila Amarook	✓		Baker Lake	Baker Lake Freshwater Survey
Elijag Amarook	✓		Baker Lake	Baker Lake Freshwater Survey
Tim Nanooklook	✓		Baker Lake	Baker Lake Freshwater Survey

⁴⁹ EN-CI HTO Jul 2009: *It is very important for these surveys to involve the local people.*



Photo 3.4-5 Marine Wildlife Observer Gary Ippiak from Chesterfield Inlet, July 2009

3.4.9.4 Archaeological Baseline

The Archaeological assessment was carried out by Golder. One or two Inuit Field Assistants were hired for each of the field trips carried out in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2013. Five local people worked as Archaeological Field Assistants providing the archaeologists with skills and knowledge that can best be obtained from people with extensive knowledge of the area and its history. The five Inuit workers are listed in Table 3.4-18 along with their activities and years when they worked.

Table 3.4-18 Inuit Hires – Archaeological Baseline

Inuit Participant (Baker Lake)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Activities
Travis Mannik	✓							Heritage Field Baseline Studies, Baker Lake
Nick Tarraq		✓						Heritage Field Baseline Studies, Baker Lake
Timothy Evviuk			✓					Heritage Field Baseline Studies, Baker Lake
Richard Pudnak			✓					Heritage Field Baseline Studies, Baker Lake
Floyd Aksawnee							✓	Heritage Field Baseline Studies, Baker Lake



Photo 3.4-6 Archaeological Assistant Travis Mannik from Baker Lake, 2008

3.4.9.5 Socioeconomic and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline

The socioeconomic baseline and gathering of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit by Golder Associates employed Inuit to organize focus groups in each of the Kivalliq communities. A diet study carried out in Baker Lake employed Inuit enumerators. In all 11 Inuit from 7 communities participated in this work. The Inuit workers are listed in Table 3.4-19 along with their activities and years when they worked.

Table 3.4-19 Inuit Hires – Socioeconomic and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Baseline

Inuit Participant	2009	2010	Community	Activities
David Aglukark	✓		Arviat	Organizer of Focus Group
Martin Kreelak	✓		Baker Lake	Organizer of Focus Group
Andre Tautu	✓		Chesterfield Inlet	Organizer of Focus Group
Rachelle Eetuk	✓		Coral Harbour	Organizer of Focus Group
Noah Tiktak	✓		Rankin Inlet	Organizer of Focus Group
Tony Ullikatar	✓		Repulse Bay	Organizer of Focus Group/ Translator

Inuit Participant	2009	2010	Community	Activities
Johnny Tagornak	✓		Repulse Bay	Organizer of Focus Group
Corrie Aupaluktuq		✓	Baker Lake	Enumerator for Diet Study
Hattie Mannik		✓	Baker Lake	Enumerator for Diet Study
Helen Mautaritnaaq		✓	Baker Lake	Enumerator for Diet Study
Ellen Rumbolt		✓	Baker Lake	Enumerator for Diet Study

3.4.10 AREVA Hosted Open Houses/Public Meetings/Workshops

3.4.10.1 2009 Kivalliq Community Tour

Community information sessions were held in each of the seven Kivalliq communities between April 16 and June 3. The information sessions were conducted from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The information session tour had several objectives including to:

- introduce AREVA and project team members to communities
- provide information on the proposed Kiggavik Project
- provide information on AREVA's Saskatchewan experience
- learn more about important values and concerns to help identify valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components for the Kiggavik Project and
- encourage public input and participation.

The format of the community information sessions was a combination of open house and public meeting. For the open house component, display panels were set up with an AREVA team member nearby to answer any questions and to listen to and record any concerns. This allowed for one-on-one interactions between participants and AREVA representatives. The display panels provided information on several topics related to the project proposal. The public meeting component consisted of presentations with an open microphone for questions. Translators and simultaneous translation equipment were available and were used in all information sessions. A variety of handout material was made available during the community information sessions.

Eighteen AREVA representatives attended the information session in Baker Lake. Between nine and 11 AREVA representatives attended the information sessions held in the six other communities.

A total of 553 people signed the guest book at the information sessions. Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. No survey was available in Baker Lake. A total of 85 participants completed surveys in the six other Kivalliq communities.

An interactive display was set up that identified broad ecological and socioeconomic areas related to the Kiggavik Project. Each participant was given four stickers, which they used to select the areas they most valued and/or were most concerned about. The stickers could be used in four separate areas or all four stickers could be used to select an area of particular concern.

The report of the 2009 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 4 (OH 09). Results and community feedback are provided in Section 4.4.1.



Photo 3.4-7 2009 Kiggavik Consultation Tour, Chesterfield Inlet

3.4.10.2 Workshops on Road Access

Community Engagement in Baker Lake indicated that there was considerable interest in the community on the road option that would be built between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site. The Community Liaison Committee suggested that workshops be held to get broad community input. Between November 23 and 26, AREVA held road options workshops with four groups – Community Liaison Committee, District Education Authority, Hunters and Trappers Organization and Elders; gave a presentation to the Baker Lake Council; gave two presentation to high school students; and held an open house on road options. At the open house and the workshops, presentations were given on the various road options and people were asked to complete workbooks with their preferences. At the open house, people could also express their preference on a poster. The report on the Transportation Workshops is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 3 (BL TW Nov 2009). Results and community Feedback are provided in Section 4.4.2.



Photo 3.4-8 Road Option Open House, Baker Lake, November 2009

3.4.10.3 2010 Kivalliq Community Tour

The Kiggavik team carried out the 2010 open house/information sessions tour in the seven Kivalliq Communities from November 1 to 15.

The format was an open house from 2:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. each day with occasional short presentations as the audience changed. There was a demonstration of radiation and radiation protection, a demonstration of the Kiggavik blog, project videos of Nunavut people and an interactive poster for valued components. The team consisted of from 8 to 12 people from the Executive, the Kiggavik Project, Regulatory Affairs and Legal, SHEQ and Communications. The events were advertised in two newspapers, announced over television and radio and posters were placed on bulletin boards in the communities.

A total of 534 signatures were signed in the guest book. Side meetings were held with several organizations including the Baker Lake and Repulse Bay Elders groups; high schools in Baker Lake and Coral Harbour; Hunters and Trappers Organizations in Rankin Inlet, Coral Harbour and Arviat; Mayor and Councillors in Repulse Bay and Arviat; and, made a presentation to Arctic College Pre Trades and Introduction to Mining Classes in Arviat.

A second phase of the VEC display was part of the 2010 tour. Interactive posters were used to learn more about important values and concerns to help identify VECs for the Kiggavik Project. The interactive posters included a list of 28 VECs. People were invited to place stickers beside each VEC, with 18 descriptive values.

The report of the 2010 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 5 (OH 10). Community feedback is provided in Sections 4.3 and 4.4.3.

3.4.10.4 Youth Forums

AREVA held a Youth Forum in Baker Lake on the afternoon and evening of August 9, 2011. Previous engagement events suggested that youth should be engaged more. The event was a combination of open house in the afternoon and evening and a discussion group in the evening. AREVA was represented by six employees under 30 years of age who work for AREVA in Environment, Health and Safety, Logistics and Community Relations along with the AREVA Community Liaison Officer and Manager of Nunavut Affairs. The open house allowed Baker Lake youth to talk one on one with AREVA staff. The discussion group allowed for open discussion and questions for all to hear.

There were 39 members of Baker Lake's youth who attended the forum. Of those who attended 22 completed the Baker Lake Youth Open House Questionnaire. On this survey the participants were asked to state their main concerns were regarding Uranium mining in Nunavut, if they had learnt something new about Uranium or the project, their preferred ways of learning about the project, and if they had any outstanding questions or comments. Twenty-five questions were documented during the open house and the discussion.

A follow-up Youth Forum was held on August 13, 2012. Nine youth held an informal meeting with four AREVA representatives in their 20s and 30s at the Baker Lake office.



Photo 3.4-9 AREVA Employees and Baker Lake Youth, Youth Forum, August 2011

3.4.10.5 Kivalliq Community Information Sessions 2012

The Kiggavik team carried out the 2012 open house/information sessions tour in the seven Kivalliq Communities from October 29 to November 10, 2012.

The format was an open house from 2:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. each day with occasional short presentations as the audience changed. The open house displayed panel posters about the Kiggavik Project, the regulatory process and the findings and conclusions of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. There was a side table with an AREVA radiation protection specialist providing radiation protection demonstrations. The team present for discussions and to answer questions consisted of Senior Management, Regulatory Affairs, Safety Health Environment and Quality, Community Relations, Camp Operations and Exploration. Once or twice at each open house, the format changed to a public meeting with a short presentation by AREVA on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the key findings of the DEIS and then there was a discussion on mitigation and monitoring priorities and general questions raised by the audience.

The events were advertised in newspapers, announced over radio and posters were placed on bulletin boards in the communities. One or two translators were available at each event.

A total of 284 signatures were signed in the guest book. Side meetings were held with several organizations including the Baker Lake Elders group; high schools in Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet; Hunters and Trappers Organizations in Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet; and, Mayor and Councillors or senior staff in Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet.

The report of the 2012 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 6. Community feedback is provided in Section 4.4.4.

3.4.10.6 2013 Kivalliq Community Tour

The Kiggavik team carried out the 2013 open house/information sessions tour in the seven Kivalliq Communities from November 13 to 21, 2013 with a final meeting in Coral Harbour on January 21, 2014.

The format was an open house from 3:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. each day with occasional short presentations as the audience changed. The open house displayed panel posters about the Kiggavik Project and the findings and conclusions of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. There was a side table with an AREVA radiation protection specialist providing radiation protection demonstrations. The team present for discussions and to answer questions consisted of Senior Management, Regulatory Affairs, Safety Health Environment and Quality, Community Relations and Camp Operations. Once or twice at each open house, the format changed to an open discussion on the DEIS with emphasis on mitigation and monitoring to get community input on this topic.

The events were advertised in newspapers, announced over radio and posters were placed on bulletin boards in the communities. One or two translators were available at each event.

A total of 271 signatures were signed in the guest book. Side meetings were held with Hamlet representatives in Baker Lake, Repulse Bay, Whale Cove and Coral Harbour, Hunter and Trapper Organizations in Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, and Coral Harbour; and with high school students in each of the seven Kivalliq communities.

The report of the 2013 tour is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 7. Community feedback is provided in Section 4.4.5.

3.4.11 Outside the Nunavut Settlement Area

This section discusses the engagement regarding the Kiggavik Project that occurred with communities outside the Nunavut settlement area. This includes the Beverly Qaminirjuaq Caribou Management Board as well as meetings with the transboundary communities in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Correspondence and documentation for transboundary

communities is provided in Technical Appendix 3A Part 8. Project information is also available to any interested person through the Project blog and other means of social media as well as the NIRB public registry.

3.4.11.1 *Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board*

The Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) is a co-management board advising on the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds. The board has caribou harvest community representatives and government representatives from Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There are two community representatives from the Kivalliq, normally from Baker Lake and Arviat.

Between Nov 2006 and May 2014, AREVA representatives attended 15 meetings of the BQCMB. AREVA representatives generally attend as an observer to learn about the latest caribou concerns and research and also to be available to answer any project related questions to interested members of the BQCMB and other observers of their meetings. Project updates were presented at meetings prior to the submission of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement at the end of 2011. Meetings since then have generally included discussion of BQCMB Information Requests and Technical comments pertaining to the DEIS.

The BQCMB meetings attended by AREVA are listed in Table 3.4-16.

Table 3.4-20 Summary of Meetings with the Beverly Qaminirjuaq Management from November 2006 to May 2014

Date	Event	Purpose/Topic
Nov, 2006	1	Project Update and Wildlife Protection Measures at regular meeting in Winnipeg, MB
Jun 5, 2007	2	Caribou Protection Measures and cooperative research at meeting in Thompson, MB
Nov 6-8, 2007	3	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Winnipeg, MB
May 8, 2008	4	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Fort Smith, NT
Nov 18-20, 2008	5	Project update, caribou protection measures and joint research at meeting in Winnipeg, MB
May 14, 2009	6	Project Wildlife Update in Prince Albert, SK
Nov 20-21, 2009	7	Update and Road Options presentation in Winnipeg, MB
Oct 24, 2010	8	Project Wildlife Update in Winnipeg, MB
May 13, 2011	9	Observer in Thompson, MB
Nov 3, 2011	10	Project Wildlife Update in Winnipeg, MB

Table 3.4-20 Summary of Meetings with the Beverly Qaminirjuaq Management from November 2006 to May 2014

Date	Event	Purpose/Topic
May 17, 2012	11	Discussion at meeting in Prince Albert
Oct 15/16, 2012	12	Discussion of BQCMB Information Requests at meeting in Winnipeg
Nov 21, 2013	13	Discussion of Technical Comments at BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg
Apr 3&4, 2014	14	Special Meeting in Saskatoon to discuss Outstanding EA issues
May 6-8	15	Meeting in Regina

3.4.11.2 Athabasca Denesuline First Nations

AREVA made Project information available to Athabasca Dene communities of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac primarily through existing Saskatchewan relationships and newsletters that were established to support AREVA's Saskatchewan operations. Kiggavik Project updates and contact information have been included in the company's Communiqué; a regular newsletter provided to Athabasca residents that provides up-to-date information on company activities.

Kiggavik displays and information were included in the 2011 and 2012 northern Saskatchewan community tours hosted by AREVA that included the communities of Black Lake and Fond du Lac in 2011 and Black Lake, Fond du Lac plus Wollaston Lake again in 2012. AREVA staff has been available to answer questions pertaining to the Kiggavik Project during each tour of Athabasca communities. Letters informing the Prince Albert Grand Council of the upcoming open houses also offered meetings with leadership (Appendix 3A). A specific presentation related to the Kiggavik Project was made to the Environment Quality Committee and Athabasca Working Group, two community based organizations in Saskatchewan, on September 2, 2009. In addition, AREVA has an office in LaRonge, Saskatchewan that works to facilitate information exchange between the company and any interested person in Northern Saskatchewan.

Kiggavik staff met with the AWG again on September 12, 2013 to discuss the Kiggavik Environmental Assessment. Prince Albert Grand Council representatives also attended the meeting.

The Athabasca Denesuline⁵⁰ Prince Albert Grand Council wrote to the Nunavut Impact Review Board on Dec 4, 2013 and January 14, 2014 requesting that AREVA meet to discuss the Kiggavik Project. AREVA wrote to the Chiefs of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac on April 11, 2014 and to the Prince Albert Grand Council on May 28, 2013 providing information on the Kiggavik Project and offering to meet. The Athabasca Denesuline (Black Lake, Fond du Lac and Hatchet Lake) responded to AREVA in a letter on August 18, 2014 raising questions about the effects of an airplane crash. On August 28, AREVA again wrote to the Athabasca Denesuline explaining how questions and concerns raised by the Athabasca Denesuline have been considered by AREVA in the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact statement. The correspondence is provided in Appendix 3A Part 8.

The Athabasca Denesuline have raised concerns about the potential effects on caribou herds and the potential effects of a release of uranium concentrate during transport on their traditional way of life. These concerns are discussed in Section 4.5.

3.4.11.3 *Lutsel K'e*

AREVA has been corresponding with the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation with emails, telephone calls and letters since 2009. AREVA wrote to the Lutsel Ke First Nation in September 2009 acknowledging the comments submitted by the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board during the screening of the Kiggavik Project Proposal and offering to engage with the LKDFN. LKDFN responded on May 20, 2011 with an invitation for AREVA to come to Lutsel Ke and discuss the Kiggavik project. AREVA responded on July 13 reaffirming the offer to visit Lutsel Ke and requesting dates for the visit. LKFN submitted Information Requests pertaining to the Kiggavik Draft Environmental Impact Statement in June 2012.

A team from AREVA visited Lutsel Ke on July 23-25, 2012. A meeting was held with the Chief and Council. The discussion consisted of a review of the Information Requests submitted by the LKFN and the potential impacts of the Kiggavik project on this community.

LKFN was again contacted on July 3, 2014 with an offer for a meeting for an update on the Kiggavik Environmental Assessment. A follow-up meeting is planned but was not held by the end of August 2014. Correspondence is provided in Appendix 3A Part 8.

⁵⁰ Athabasca Denesuline correspondence has been received from the Athabasca Denesuline Negotiating Team, from the Prince Albert Grand Council, and from the Athabasca Denesuline Ne' Ne' Land Corporation. For this document these are all referred to as Athabasca Denesuline representing the First Nations Communities of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac.

LKFN have expressed concerns over the potential for effects on caribou populations and health. These concerns are discussed in Section 4.5

3.4.11.4 *Manitoba Dene – Tadoule Lake and Lac Brochet*

AREVA wrote to the Manitoba Dene communities of Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake on May 28, 2014 offering to meet with community representatives. Follow-up communication resulted in a meeting with the Chief and Council of Sayisi Dene in Tadoule Lake and a public meeting in Tadoule Lake on June 25, 2014 and a meeting with the Chief and Council of Northlands Dene First Nation in Lac Brochet on June 26, 2014. Correspondence and the report for the public meeting are provided in Appendix 3A Part 8.

Manitoba Dene expressed concerns over the possible effects on caribou they harvest and also on their negotiations over rights within the Nunavut Settlement Area. These concerns are discussed in Section 4.5.

3.5 Engagement Organized By IPGs and Governments

3.5.1 Overview

NIRB guide to proponent consultation (NIRB 2006) states “NIRB operates under the principle that public consultation is an important element of an open and balanced review process.” NTI represents the beneficiaries in Nunavut and NTI/KIA represents the beneficiaries of the Kivalliq region. The GN represents all Nunavummiut, and the federal government has consultation duties previously described in Section 3.1.3. The Nunavut Planning Commission consults with communities for such things as land use plans and the Nunavut Water Board holds hearings before issuing some water licences.

Several organizations have held consultations pertaining to uranium mining and or the Kiggavik Project since 2006. A summary of Inuit, territorial and federal consultation activities includes the KIA uranium information sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities in 2006 and 2007 is provided here:

- the NTI Uranium Policy Community presentations in Baker Lake and Kugluktuk in 2007;
- the NPC Uranium Workshop held in Baker Lake in 2007;
- the KIA Kiggavik Consultations in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010;
- the NIRB scoping sessions held in the seven communities in 2010;
- the NIRB Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake in 2011;
- the government of Nunavut public forums on uranium mining held in Iqaluit, Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay in 2011;
- the NIRB uranium information sessions held in six communities in 2011;

- the NIRB Community Information Sessions held in seven Kivalliq communities in May 2012 to present the Draft Environment Impact Statement submitted by AREVA;
- the Technical Meeting held by NIRB in Rankin Inlet in May 2013; and,
- the Community Roundtable and Pre-Hearing Conference held in Baker Lake in June 2013.

Table 3.5-1 lists the events that are described in Section 3.5.3.

Table 3.5-1 Consultation Activities Conducted by Inuit Organizations, Institutions of Public Government and Territorial and Federal Departments from 2005 to November 2011

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
KIA	1	Oct 16, 2006	KIA Uranium Information Session in Baker Lake
	2	Apr 10, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Rankin Inlet
	3	Apr 11, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Rankin Inlet
	4	Apr 12, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Arviat
	5	Apr 12, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Whale Cove
	6	Apr 13, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Coral Harbour
	7	Apr 13, 2007	KIA Uranium Information Session in Repulse Bay
	8	Jan 25-26, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Rankin Inlet
	9	Jan 27-28, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Whale Cove
	10	Jan 29, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Arviat
	11	Feb 23-14, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Repulse Bay
	12	Feb 24-25, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Coral Harbour
	13	Feb 25, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Chesterfield Inlet
	14	Feb 26, 2010	KIA Kiggavik Consultation in Baker Lake
NTI	15	May 28, 2007	Public Meeting re NTI Uranium Policy in Baker Lake
	16	May 29, 2007	Public Meeting re NTI Uranium Policy in Kugluktuk
Nunavut Planning Commission	17	Jun 4-7, 2007	NPC Uranium Workshop in Baker Lake
Nunavut Impact Review Board	18	Apr 25-27, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Baker Lake
	19	Apr 28-29, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Repulse Bay

Table 3.5-1 Consultation Activities Conducted by Inuit Organizations, Institutions of Public Government and Territorial and Federal Departments from 2005 to November 2011

Organization	Event	Date	Purpose/Topic
	20	Apr 30-May 1, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Coral Harbour
	21	May 2-3, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Chesterfield Inlet
	22	May 4-5, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Arviat
	23	May 6-7, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Whale Cove
	24	May 9-10, 2010	NIRB Scoping Session on Kiggavik Project in Rankin Inlet
	25	Mar 22-24, 2011	NIRB Guidelines Workshop in Baker Lake
	26	Nov 15, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Rankin Inlet
	27	Nov 17, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Chesterfield Inlet
	28	Nov 22, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Arviat
	29	Nov 24, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Repulse Bay
	30	Nov 26, 2011	NIRB Uranium Information Session, Coral Harbour
	31	May 22-23, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Baker Lake
	32	May 24, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Arviat
	33	May 25, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Whale Cove
	34	May 26, 2012	NIRB Information in Rankin Inlet
	35	May 28, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Chesterfield Inlet
	36	May 29, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Coral Harbour
	37	May 30, 2012	NIRB Information Session in Repulse May
	38	May 28-31, 2013	Technical Meeting in Rankin Inlet
	39	June 4-6, 2013	Community Roundtable and Pre-Hearing Conference in Baker Lake
Government of Nunavut Public Forums on Uranium Mining	40	Mar 16-17, 2011	Public Forum In Iqaluit
	41	Mar 30-31, 2011	Public Forum in Baker Lake
	42	Apr 12-13, 2011	Public Forum in Cambridge Bay

AREVA representatives observed these consultation events hosted by regulators in order to hear public concerns and better understand the issues and concerns of Nunavummiut with uranium mining. AREVA staff unable to attend two of these events due to transportation issues – the NIRB Scoping Session in Arviat May 4-5, 2010 and the NIRB Uranium Information Session in Chesterfield Inlet on November 17, 2011. AREVA presented information related to the proposed Kiggavik Project and the companies Saskatchewan experience at the discretion of the meeting host.

3.5.2 Public Registries

Documents and regulatory correspondence related to the Kiggavik Project are publicly available. Both exploration and mine development documents are on the NIRB FTP site and available for download.

3.5.3 Public Meetings

3.5.3.1 KIA Information Sessions and Consultations

Information Sessions in 2006 and 2007

In October 2006 and April 2007, the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) hosted uranium information sessions in all seven Kivalliq communities. Session dates were as follows:

- Baker Lake, October 16, 2006
- Rankin Inlet, April 10, 2007
- Chesterfield Inlet, April 11, 2007
- Arviat, April 12, 2007
- Whale Cove, April 12, 2007
- Coral Harbour, April 13, 2007
- Repulse Bay, April 13, 2007

The uranium information sessions were public meetings that were advertised in advance and translated. At each information session, SENES Consultants Ltd. gave a presentation about uranium and uranium mining, the CNSC gave a presentation on regulation of the nuclear industry in Canada and AREVA gave a presentation about the proposed Kiggavik Project. The sessions were attended by about 400 people. The KIA prepared a report on the meetings held in 2007 (KIA Apr 2007) listing comments made by participants.

Consultations in 2010

In January and February 2010, the KIA visited all seven Kivalliq communities to provide information to residents, answer questions, and document concerns about the Kiggavik project

The objective of the tour was to help prepare residents to more fully participate in the Kiggavik Project's Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) environmental review.

A total of 534 people attended the KIA information sessions. Table 3.5-2 provides the schedule the KIA Kiggavik consultations in 2010.

Table 3.5-2 Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik Tour 2010

Community	Date of Visit	# of Attendees – Evening/Morning
Rankin Inlet	January 25, 2010	59/15
Whale Cove	January 27, 2010	35/0
Arviat	January 28, 2010	178/10
Repulse Bay	February 23, 2010	39/10
Coral Harbour	February 24, 2010	31/8
Chesterfield Inlet	February 25, 2010	25/(no morning session held due to lack of hotel space)
Baker Lake	February 26, 2010	102/22

Community comments touched on jobs and training, the environment, traditional hunting and gathering, worker safety, family and individual wellbeing, and community quality of life, along with community engagement and communication during the Project's NIRB review. AREVA representatives attended each of the sessions as observers. The KIA issued a report of the tour (KIA Apr 2010).

Nunavut Planning Commission

A uranium mining in the Kivalliq workshop hosted by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) was held in Baker Lake from June 5 to 7, 2007. Approximately 100 participants representing the federal and territorial governments, HTOs and CLARCs, institutions of public government (IPGs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industry and the public attended the workshop. The workshop was held to provide IPGs with an opportunity to review the social, cultural, economic and environmental issues and opportunities associated with uranium mining in the Kivalliq region, as

required under Term 3.5 of the Keewatin Land Use Plan. The public forum permitted the public to participate. NPC issued a report of the proceedings of the workshop (BL NPC Jun 2007).

NTI Community Consultations

The NTI Land Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC) hosted two uranium policy meetings in the communities closest to uranium exploration projects to inform the creation of a uranium policy (NTI Sep 2007) as follows:

- May 28, 2007 in Baker Lake
- May 29, 2007 in Kugluktuk

The meetings were public, with the objective of obtaining input from Inuit on the draft NTI Uranium Policy. The meetings were advertised and translated. The meetings included the following presentations:

- Environment and Health Aspects of Uranium Exploration and Mining by SENES Consultants Ltd.
- Regulatory Overview by the CNSC
- Exploration Overview and Saskatchewan Experience by AREVA.

NTI issued minutes of the meetings (BL NTI May 2007; Kug NTI May 2007), including the questions asked.

NIRB Review

In addition to the public registry maintained by the NIRB there are multiple opportunities for public participation in the review process

NIRB Scoping Sessions

The NIRB conducted public scoping meetings in seven communities identified by the Board as communities in the Settlement Area having the potential to be affected by the proposed Kiggavik Project. The public scoping meetings began on April 25, 2010 and were concluded on May 10, 2010. The meetings were held over two nights in each community with the exception of Baker Lake where an additional open house was held on the night preceding the meetings. In addition to the NIRB staff, the following representatives were also in attendance at several or all of the meetings as observers:

- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC): Ms. Heather Nicholson and Ms. Cherry Gunning
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC): Ms. Margaux Brisco, Ms. Rosanne D’Orazio and Ms. Lacey Wallace
- The Government of Nunavut (GN): Mr. Robert Connelly, Mr. Tommy Bruce, Ms. Laura MacKenzie and Mr. Craig Van Lankveld
- The Kivalliq Inuit Association: Ms. Maria Serra and Mr. Jeff Tulugak
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada: Ms. Sarah Olivier
- Justice Canada: Mr. Andrew Campbell
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (the Proponent): Mr. Barry McCallum, and Ms. Diane Martens

The scoping meetings were open to all members of the public. At each meeting, all attendees were asked to sign in when they came in the door. To facilitate a better understanding of the Project and the NIRB’s review process, the NIRB gave a PowerPoint presentation at each of the scoping meetings, which provided an overview of the NIRB’s environmental assessment process, the project proposal, and the environmental factors, which may be potentially impacted by the Project. The NIRB presentation was delivered in English, with simultaneous interpretation in Inuktitut. Additionally, the presentation was divided into sessions each night, which enabled attendees an opportunity to voice their concerns and to ask questions. The public was encouraged to comment on the proposed Project, the potential environmental impacts, and any concerns related to the Project. Both written and verbal comments were accepted at these public scoping meetings, with verbal comments being recorded by the NIRB staff members, INAC and GN staff members. NIRB issued a report of the scoping sessions (NIRB 2010).

The schedule of NIRB scoping sessions is shown in Table 3.5-3.

Table 3.5-3 NIRB Scoping Sessions for Kiggavik Project 2010

Community	Date of Visit	Attendance*
Baker Lake	April 25, 26 and 27	Minimum 24, Maximum 118
Repulse Bay	April 28 and 29	Minimum 17, Maximum 33
Coral Harbour	April 30 and May 1	Minimum 11, Maximum 13
Chesterfield Inlet	May 2 and 3	Minimum 23, Maximum 25
Arviat	May 4 and 5	Minimum 54, Maximum 66
Whale Cove	May 6 and 7	Minimum 18, Maximum 42
Rankin Inlet	May 9 and 10	Minimum 34, Maximum 47
NOTE: *Minimum attendance day and maximum attendance day		

Guideline Creation

Opportunities to comment on the draft and revised draft guidelines and then a public workshop to finalize guidelines

Before issuing the final Guidelines for the Kiggavik Draft environmental Impact Statement, the NIRB hosted an EIS Guidelines development workshop in Baker Lake on March 22-24, 2011 to allow for discussion of outstanding issues requiring revision for the EIS Guidelines document. The Guidelines Workshop was open to the public and was preceded by an information session on uranium and presentations by the NIRB and the proponent (AREVA). The participants at the Guidelines Workshop were:

- Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI);
- Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA);
- Government of Nunavut (GN);
- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC);
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO);
- Environment Canada (EC);
- Transport Canada (TC);
- Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB);
- Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit (Makita);
- Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC); and
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

NIRB issued the final guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Kiggavik Project on May 3, 2011 (NIRB 2011)



Photo 3.5-1 NIRB Guidelines Workshop, Baker Lake, March 2011

NIRB Uranium Information Sessions

In November of 2011, NIRB held afternoon uranium information sessions in Kivalliq Communities while visiting the communities for Scoping Sessions for the Meliadine Project. The events were advertised in advance. The format of the events was an open house held from 1:30 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. at the community arena with a slide show continuously viewing and information material available. NIRB staff were available to answer questions. INAC and GN staff were also present and AREVA staff were present except in Chesterfield Inlet where weather prevented travel. The schedule of the events was as follows:

- Rankin Inlet – November 15, 2011
- Chesterfield Inlet – November 17, 2011
- Whale Cove – November 19, 2011 (cancelled due to weather)
- Arviat – November 22, 2011
- Repulse Bay – November 24, 2011
- Coral Harbour – November 26, 2011
- Baker Lake – November 29, 2011 (cancelled due to weather)

Government of Nunavut Public Forums on Uranium Mining

In March and April 2011, the government of Nunavut held Public Forums on Uranium in the three regions of Nunavut. The intent of these forums was to assist the Government of Nunavut in developing a position and policy on uranium development after Nunavummiut have had an opportunity to express their views. The public forums were held as follows:

- Iqaluit – March 16 and 17
- Baker Lake – March 30 and 31
- Cambridge Bay – April 12 and 13

The format was the same at each public forum. Day 1 consisted of an open house in the evening. Day 2 consisted of an open house in the afternoon, then a break and a panel discussion in the evening. The public forums were advertised. A representative from each community in Nunavut was invited to participate in the Public Forum in their region.

The panel consisted of representatives of each of the following organizations:

- Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- Government of Nunavut represented by their consultant, Golder Consultants Limited
- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Chamber of Mines
- Nunavummiut Makitagunarningit
- Nunavut Tunngavik Limited

The open houses had representation from panel organizations as well as:

- Indian and Northern Affairs
- Natural Resources Canada
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Workman's Compensation Board

The panel discussion was facilitated and all panellists were given the opportunity able to answer each question.

The government of Nunavut released a report of the public forums “Public Forum on Uranium Summary Report” in September 2011 (GN 2011). One hundred seven people participated in consultations by speaking at the public forums or placing comments in drop boxes. The most frequent comments, raised by about half the participants, related to the consultation process and to issues around employment and economic development. Environment concerns were raised by about one third of the participants.

NIRB Technical Meeting

NIRB hosted a Technical Meeting in Rankin Inlet from May 28-31, 2013 with participation from: AREVA, NTI, KivIA, Baker Lake HTO, GN, CNSC AANDC, EC, DFO, NRCan (teleconference), TC and BQCMB (teleconference). A summary of the Technical Meeting is provided in the Pre-Hearing Conference Report (NIRB 2013).

Community Roundtable and Pre-Hearing Conference

The NIRB facilitated a Community Roundtable and Pre-Hearing Conference in Baker Lake from June 4-6, 2013. Two to three community representatives from each of the Kivalliq communities were brought to Baker Lake to attend the community roundtable session. The PHC was attended by AREVA, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Kivalliq Inuit Association, Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, Government of Nunavut, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada and Beverly Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. A Pre-Hearing Conference Report was issued by NIRB in July 2013 (NIRB 2013).

4 Main Engagement Findings

4.1 Sources of Engagement Data

The data recorded at the engagement events from 2006 to 2014 were entered into an engagement database called Stakeholder Issues and Information System (SIIMS) by AMEC. The SIIMS database tracks comments made by stakeholders, and the topic categories for those comments from AREVA projects. Data were coded according to a primary and secondary topic and entered and were output according to these codes. This system combined similar comments from the same event into groups of comments. This resulted in fewer topic groups than the individual comments seen in the Draft Environmental Impact statement. Table 4.1-1 in the DEIS listed 107 events from 20 types that generated 2447 comments. This same data when output from SIIMS generated 1274 comment groups. With the additional engagement data gathered between 2012 and 2014 Table 4.1-1 below lists 151 events from 20 types of events generating 1970 comment groups. Thirty-five percent of the comments were gathered between 2012 and 2014, subsequent to the DEIS. In the remainder of this section, AREVA looked at comments received through company-led engagement activities and those comments publicly available from consultation and other engagement activities led by others.

Consistent with the identification of Baker Lake as the community with the greatest potential for project impacts and benefits, engagement efforts and resulting information available are greatest for this community. The majority of the comments are from Baker Lake. The main reason for this is because 39 (26%) of the 151 events that generated comments are from the Baker Lake Community Liaison Committee. Over seven years, this committee generated 50% of Baker Lake comments and 19% of the overall comments. Additionally, some events such as the NPC Workshop and the NTI Consultations took place in Baker Lake and not in the other Kivalliq Communities.

The Kivalliq region is well represented in comments. Fifty-five percent of the comments and 32% of the events originated from seven tours of the seven Kivalliq communities carried out by three organizations between 2007 and 2014 providing seven points in time with regional inputs:

- KIA Uranium Information Sessions in six Kivalliq Communities in 2007
- AREVA Community Tours of seven Kivalliq communities in 2009
- KIA Kiggavik Project Tour in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- NIRB Kiggavik Project Scoping Sessions in seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- AREVA Community tour of seven Kivalliq communities in 2010
- AREVA Community Tours of seven Kivalliq Communities in 2012
- AREVA Community Tours of seven Kivalliq Communities in 2013/2014

The remaining 42% of the events generating 26% of the comments were primarily from several regional groups such as the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee, the

Kivalliq Mayors and the Chamber of Commerce along with Mayors and councils, educational institutions and Hunters and Trappers Organizations from Kivalliq Communities.

Table 4.1-1 Datasets from Engagement Activities

Data Set	Events	Comments and Communities										
		Baker Lake	Arviat	Whale Cove	Rankin Inlet	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Repulse Bay	Kivalliq	Non-Kivalliq	Online	Total
CLC	39	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383
Arctic College	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Blog	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Chamber of Commerce	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
CLARC-KIA	3	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Elders Meeting	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
High School	12	25	4	6	14	5	16	7	0	0	0	77
HTO	15	36	13	0	22	37	28	0	0	0	0	136
KIA Tour	7	19	13	14	15	14	16	29	0	0	0	120
KIA Uranium Information Tour	6		10	11	9	12	8	11	0	0	0	61
KIA AGM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
Kivalliq Wildlife Board	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46
Mayors, Councils and community Leaders	11	11	2	6	0	0	5	17	16	0	0	57
NIRB Public Scoping	7	69	26	14	18	48	23	29	0	0	0	227
NPC Uranium Workshop	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
NTI Uranium Consultations	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	11
Open House 2009 ⁵¹	7	2	5	2	6	9	3	2	99	0	0	128
Open House 2010	7	18	29	5	16	24	34	28	0	0	0	154
Open House 2012	7	59	18	10	17	52	25	35	0	0	0	216
Open House 2013	7	63	22	17	7	29	17	14	0	0	0	169
RLC Meeting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	59

⁵¹ AREVA 2009 community tour did not record all comments by community

Table 4.1-1 Datasets from Engagement Activities

Data Set	Events	Comments and Communities										
		Baker Lake	Arviat	Whale Cove	Rankin Inlet	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Repulse Bay	Kivalliq	Non-Kivalliq	Online	Total
SEMC Meeting	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Mine Training Roundtable	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Environmental Quality Committee (Saskatchewan)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sask tour	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Radio show	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Email query	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GND OE	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	151	762	149	89	124	230	175	172	241	11	17	1970

4.2 Issues and Concerns

A review of the 1970 comments received at 151 engagement events in Table 4.1-1 identified the many topics that were discussed and issues and concerns that were raised. AREVA categorized comments into one hundred coded topics in the sixteen broad categories coded into the SIIMS database as shown in Table 4.2-1 below. When comments applied to more than one topic, all applicable topics were selected. For example, the comment *“Haqliq Island is a precious island, it is a nesting ground, and people go climbing up the Qiqiktauyak rivers by boat to go hunting and fishing; Nunariaq Island is good idea for docking area (EN-BL CLC May 2008).”* was coded as:

- Wildlife under Biophysical Environment, and,
- Land and Resource Use under Human Environment

With many comment groups having more than one primary topic, the result was 3440 primary topic points. Similarly more than one secondary topic resulted in 3852 Secondary Topic Points under selected issues and concerns generated from the 1970 comment groups.

Table 4.2-1 Issues and Concerns Identified through Engagement and Consultation Activities Regarding the Kiggavik Project

Primary Topic	Secondary Topic	Comments
Biophysical Environment (509)	Air Quality/ Climate	85
	Fisheries/Aquatic Resources	47
	Noise/ Vibration	10
	Surveys	16
	Terrain/Soils/Geology	39
	Vegetation and Plant Communities	4
	Water Resources/ (Surface & Hydrogeology)	86
	Water Resources (Marine)	101
	Wildlife	213
Human Environment (382)	Aesthetics	18
	Archaeology/ Heritage	24
	Human Health (Public)	58
	Human Health (Worker)	83
	Indigenous Rights & Title	15
	Land & Resource Use	98
	Traditional Knowledge/IQ	122
Socio-Economic (730)	Community Engagement	199
	Communication	66
	Community Relations	71
	Community/Individual Well-Being	99

	Culture/Tradition	81
	Employment/Training/Business	236
	Public Infrastructure & Services	39
	Scholarships/Donations	40
Ecosystemic Integrity (19)	Cumulative Effects	12
	Sustainability/ Other	7
	Transboundary	0
Risks, Accidents & Malfunctions (142)	Accidents	44
	Emergency Response	57
	Malfunctions	8
	Natural Hazards	4
	Risks	52
Monitoring & Management (108)	Environmental Management & Programs	25
	Environmental Monitoring	31
	Monitors	29
	Socioeconomic Monitoring	6
	Workplace Monitoring	18
Project Description (458)	Access (Road, Barge, Air, etc.)	191
	Alternatives to Project	14
	Employee Accommodations	8
	Facilities (Ancillary)	23
	Facilities (Project Site)	9
	Footprint	21

	General Activities	47
	Logistics	38
	Milling	14
	Mine Water Sources (treated & untreated)	14
	Mining	52
	Onsite Roads	5
	Tailings	51
	Waste Rock	22
Nuclear (240)	Medical	6
	Nuclear Power	47
	Radiation	78
	Uranium	85
	Weapons	19
	Yellowcake	32
EA Methodology (68)	Baseline Studies	45
	Effects Assessment	9
	Significance Determination	15
EA Process (268)	Comprehensive Study Process	0
	Screening Process	0
	Provincial EA Process	0
	Draft EIS & Related Process	252
	Final EIS & Related Process	17
Permitting Process (61)	Canadian Nuclear Safety	15

	Commission	
	Fisheries Act Authorization	3
	Licensing Documents & Related Process	6
	Navigable Waters Protection Act Approval	1
	Inuit Owned Land Permits and Approvals	106
	Project Certificate (NIRB)	9
	Water Permits	2
	Provincial Approval Process	1
	Municipal Approval Process	0
Project Phase (160)	Exploration	78
	Design	7
	Approval	4
	Construction	1
	Decommissioning	28
	Operations	16
	Closure	23
	Post Closure	5
Administration (51)	Corporate	12
	General Consultation	15
	Information Request	0
	Media Coverage	1
	Positive Comments	23

	Summary	0
Negotiated Agreements (58)	Collaboration Agreements	1
	Contracts	1
	Impact Benefit Agreements	53
	Industry Agreements	0
	Memorandums of Understanding	0
	Property Agreements	1
	Traditional Knowledge Agreements	0
Operations (188)	Cluff Lake, Saskatchewan	21
	McClean Lake, Saskatchewan	5
	Kiggavik, Nunavut	0
	Exploration	1
	Other Operations	156
Total Primary topics 3440		Total Secondary Topics 3852

The highest numbers of comments are in the general category of Socioeconomic Environment with twice as many comments as the next highest three topics of Biophysical Environment, Project Description and Human Environment. Together, these four topics generated 60% of the comments discussed at engagement events overall.

Under Socioeconomic Environment, the most common topics raised were Employment, Training and Business (28%) (EN-BL CLC Aug 2009⁵², EN-KIA Apr 2007⁵³, EN-BL HTO Mar 2009⁵⁴, EN-BLOH

⁵² EN-BL CLC Aug 2009: *Will high school be required and will only trained people work?*

⁵³ EN-KIA Apr 2007: *Today the only way we, the community can operate is thru money. Therefore we need to create jobs.*

Nov 2013⁵⁵, EN-RI OH Nov 2010⁵⁶) followed by Community Engagement (24%) (EN-BLCLC Dec 2006⁵⁷, EN-RB OH Nov 2012⁵⁸, EN-RI RLC Feb 2009⁵⁹), Community and Individual Well-being (12%) (EN BL OH Oct 2012⁶⁰, EN-CHOH Nov 2010⁶¹, EN-RB OH Nov 2012⁶²) and then Culture and Tradition (10%) (EN-CIOH Nov 2013⁶³, IQ-WCCR 2011⁶⁴, IQ-CHAH 2009⁶⁵).

Under Biophysical Environment, most of the topics discussed were about Wildlife (35%) (EN-CI NIRB May 2010⁶⁶, IQ-CIHT 2009⁶⁷), followed by Water Resources, Marine (17%) (EN-CI OH Nov 2013⁶⁸), Air Quality (14%) (IQ-RIE 2009⁶⁹, EN AR OH Nov 2010⁷⁰) and Water Quality, Surface and Hydrogeology (14%) (EN-RI KIA Jan 2010⁷¹).

Under Project Description, the most frequent topic discussed was access, road, marine, air (38%) (EN-RI COC Mar 2009⁷²) followed by mining (10%) and tailings (10%) (EN- BL OH Oct 2012⁷³). Under Human Environment, the topics discussed most were Traditional Knowledge/Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (29%) (IQ-BL EL Sep 2013⁷⁴) followed by Land & Resource Use (23%) (EN-RI

⁵⁴ EN-BLHTO Mar 2009: *What would be the number of Inuit employees again?*

⁵⁵ EN-BL OH Nov 2013: *Will there be training? Where will training take place?*

⁵⁶ EN-RI OH Nov 2010: *What kind of jobs will be available? Will there be work for instrumentation mechanics?*

⁵⁷ EN-BL CLC Dec 2006: *Information about mining should be provided to students whenever possible.*

⁵⁸ EN-RB OH Nov 2012: *It is important for you to visit schools and explain what careers are available. Clearly explain what jobs would be available at different stages of the project.*

⁵⁹ EN-RI RLC Feb 2009: *Agrees with other communities, dialogue is good, talk to elders and youth, mining good for economy training and education.*

⁶⁰ EN-BL OH Oct 2012: *Mining companies mean alcohol problems in the town. My main concern is the water, but also increased use of alcohol.*

⁶¹ EN-CH OH Nov 2010: *Concerned about family violence after people leave for rotational shifts.*

⁶² EN-RB OH Nov 2012: *Concerned about the rotational work affecting people in the community. If people start families too young, it is difficult to go away to work. Shift work can be difficult.*

⁶³ EN-CI OH Nov 2013: *The Elders want to keep living a traditional lifestyle but us younger people want to see economic development*

⁶⁴ IQ-WCCR 2011: *What effects may project shipping have on traditional harvesting activities?*

⁶⁵ IQ-CHAH 2009: *Hunters are concerned that an increase in individualism is somehow slowly eroding traditional ways.*

⁶⁶ EN-CI NIRB May 2012: *Wildlife is the main food source and the dust will affect the caribou. More needs to be done.*

⁶⁷ IQ-CIHT 2009: *The people of Chesterfield continue to primarily depend on caribou, fish and seal. Consuming country food is not considered "ritual food" but the daily way of life.*

⁶⁸ EN-CI OH Nov 2013: *We are seeing reduced numbers of harp seal, ring seal and Beluga in the Chesterfield bay. We now have to travel farther to hunt and fish towards Repulse. We have to travel farther and it is more dangerous.*

⁶⁹ IQ-RIE-2009: *Elders expressed concern about the potential effects of uranium dust travelling and affecting many people*

⁷⁰ EN-AR OH Nov 2010: *How far will dust travel from the mine? Will there be uranium dust produced during mining?*

⁷¹ EN-RI KIA Jan 2010: *Does the presence of permafrost make tailings more dangerous?*

⁷² EN-RI COC Mar 2009: *Regarding barge shipping to Baker Lake, are you planning to install more barge docks like Agnico Eagle did in Baker Lake? Regarding the road options, are you going to keep the Kivalliq- Manitoba road in mind to try and incorporate your road for easier access? If you do build the bridge, would you consider to building a hydro development facility?*

⁷³ EN-BL OH Oct 2012: *How long will the mine operate? When will the mine open?*

⁷⁴ IQ-BL EL Sept 2013: *Values passed from generation to generation to make sure families were looked after. Massive amount of knowledge that one person cannot carry. Governed Inuit as a people before government. Be in awe of ancestors to carry this*

KIA Jan 2010⁷⁵). Table 4.2-1 shows the topics discussed by categories for the overall data. Issues by community are discussed in Section 4.2.2

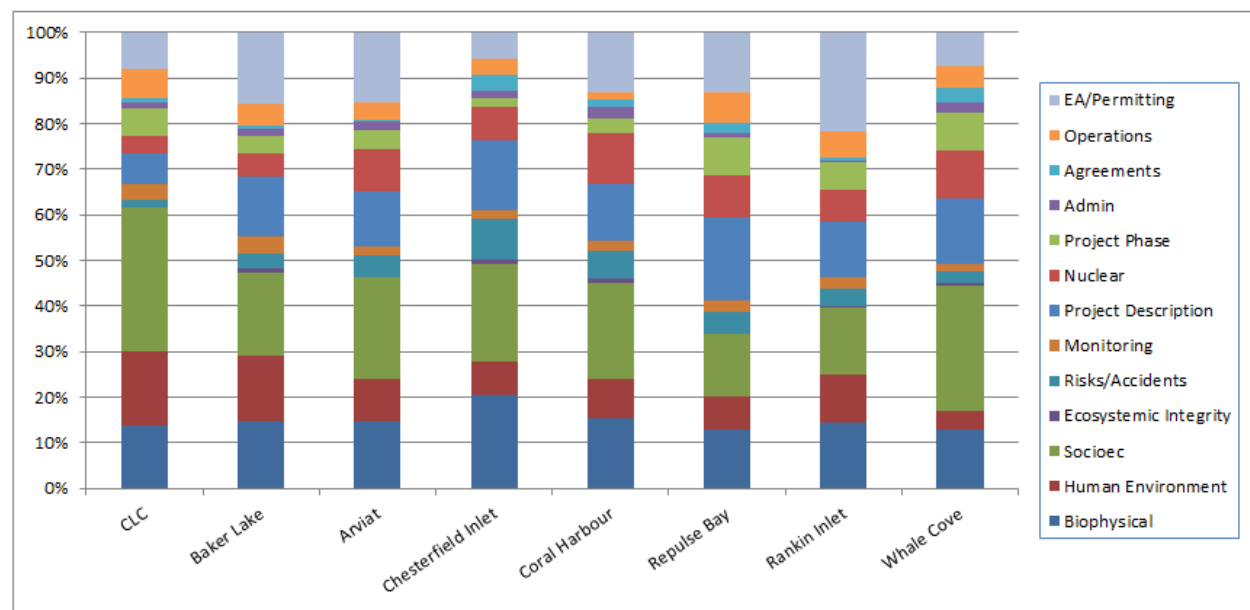


Figure 4.2-1 Topical Items from Engagement Activities by Community

4.2.1 Issues and Concerns Identified by the Community Liaison Committee

Given the important role of the CLC, its broad representation of the community through nominated representatives from various community stakeholder groups and prominence of the CLC in obtaining engagement data consistently over a long period of time, AREVA has evaluated issues and concerns specifically identified by this group.

Between December 2006 and June 2014, the Community Liaison Committee held 39 meetings with data entered into the database. The 383 comments recorded from CLC meeting represents 19% of the total comments recorded.

and the strong instinct to survive allowed us to pass the information to today. Survived in extremely harsh and cold environments. Inuit regulated themselves with this knowledge.

⁷⁵ EN-RI KIA Jan 2010: *Will hunting be restricted close to the mine site?*

As was seen overall, 62% of CLC topics were in the following categories. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomic Environment (183, 32%)
 - Community Engagement advice (70)
 - Employment, Training and Business (41)
 - Community relations (37).
- Human Environment. (94, 16%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (40)
 - Human Health (19)
 - Land and Resource Use (13)
 - Heritage/Archaeology (12)
 - Aesthetics (11)
- Biophysical Environment (80, 14%)
 - Fisheries/ Water Resources (36)
 - Wildlife (26)

Socioeconomics at 32% was discussed more at CLC meetings than at other meetings in Baker Lake or in any community. The topics categories of topics discussed by the CLC are shown in Figure 4.2-2.

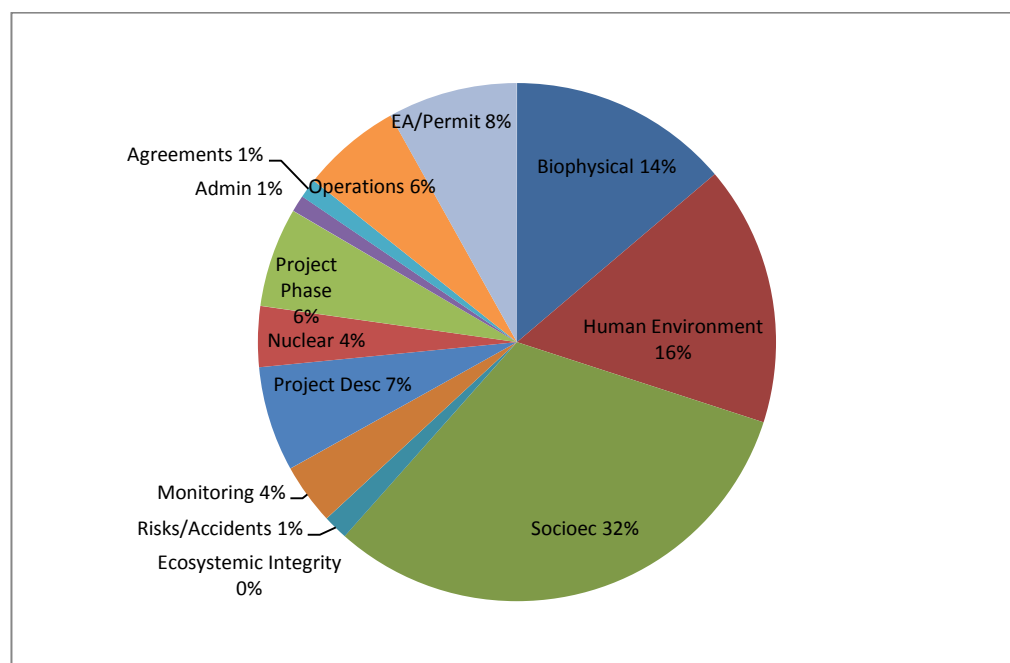


Figure 4.2-2 CLC Topical Items from Engagement Activities

4.2.2 Issues and Concerns by Community

Figure 4.2-1 shows the main topical items identified from 2749 data points in the seven Kivalliq communities. This section discusses the items identified by community.

4.2.2.1 Baker Lake (excluding CLC)

Between March 2006 and November 2013, there were 26 events in Baker Lake with data entered into the database not including Community Liaison Committee meetings. A total of 379 (19%) comments were recorded. These five primary topics were the focus of 72% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomics (120, 18%)
 - Employment, Training and Business (36)
 - Community Engagement (33)
 - Community and Individual Well-being (29)
- Biophysical Environment (97, 15%)
 - Wildlife (58)
 - Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (22)
- Human Environment (96, 15%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (34)
 - Human Health (20)
 - Land and Resource Use (15)
- Project Description (86, 13%)
 - Access (35)
 - Mining (14)
 - Facilities (12)
 - Tailings (8)
- Environmental Assessment Process. (11%)
 - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (72)

Compared with CLC discussions socioeconomics was discussed less at other Baker Lake meetings and Project Description and EA and Permitting were discussed more. It should be noted that the Project Description was the topic of several community meetings and some meetings were carried out by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

4.2.2.2 Chesterfield Inlet

Between November 2007 and February 2014, there were 13 events in Chesterfield Inlet Lake with data entered into the database. A total of 230 (12%) comments were recorded. These four primary

topics were the focus of 66% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomic Environment (76, 21%)
 - Employment, Training and Business (25)
 - Community/ Individual Well-being (17)
 - Community Engagement (13)
 - Public Infrastructure (10)
 - Culture/ Tradition (8)
- Biophysical Environment (73, 21%)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (48)
 - Wildlife (25)
- Project Description (55, 15%)
 - Mining (31)
 - Access (29)
 - Logistics (9)
 - Risks, Accidents and Malfunctions (32, 9%)
 - Emergency Response (15)
- Risks (12)
 - Accidents (11)

At 21%, Biophysical Environment, particularly marine environment was discussed as much as Socioeconomics in Chesterfield Inlet and more than in any other community.

4.2.2.3 Arviat

Between December 2007 and November 2013, there were 14 events in Arviat with data entered into the database. A total of 149 (8%) of comments were recorded from events in Arviat. These four primary topics were the focus of 71% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomic Environment (55, 22%)
 - Employment, Training and Business (22)
 - Community Engagement (14)
- Biophysical Environment (37, 15%)
 - Fisheries/Aquatic Resources (15)
 - Wildlife (14)
- Project Description (30, 12%)
 - Access (14)
- Environmental Assessment Process (31, 12%)
 - Draft EIS and Related Process (26)

4.2.2.4 Coral Harbour

Between April 2007 and January 2014, there were 14 events in Coral Harbour with data entered into the database. A total of 175 (9%) of comments were recorded from events in Coral Harbour. These six primary topics were the focus of 80% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomic Environment (48, 21%)
 - Employment, Training, Business (20)
 - Community Engagement (11)
- Biophysical Environment (35, 15%)
 - Wildlife (15)
 - Fisheries, Water Resources (13)
- Project Description (28, 12%)
 - Access (12)
- EA Process (26, 12%)
 - Draft EIS and Related Process (24)
- Nuclear (25, 11%)
 - Radiation (10)
 - Uranium (8)
- Human Environment (19, 8%)
 - Human Health (11)

4.2.2.5 Rankin Inlet

Between October 2007 and November 2013, there were 12 events in Rankin Inlet with data entered into the database. A total of 124 (6%) of comments were recorded from events in Rankin Inlet. These five primary topics were the focus of 70% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- EA Process (52,19%)
 - Draft EIS and Related Process (50)
- Socioeconomic Environment (40,15%)
 - Employment, Training and Business (12)
 - Community Engagement (9)
 - Culture & Tradition (7)
- Biophysical Environment (40,15%)
 - Wildlife (18)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (15)
- Project Description (33,12%)
 - Access (11)

- Tailings (9)
 - Mining (5)
- Human Environment (29, 11%)
 - Human Health (14)
 - Land & Resources Use (10)

At 19%, EA Process/ Permitting was discussed more in Rankin Inlet than another topic and more than in any other community.

4.2.2.6 Repulse Bay

Between April 2007 and November 2013, there were 10 events in Repulse Bay with data entered into the database. A total of 172 (9%) of comments were recorded from events in Repulse Bay. These five primary topics were the focus of 65% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Project Description (50, 18%)
 - Access (12)
 - Mining (10)
 - Tailings (7)
- Socioeconomics (38, 14%)
 - Employment, Training, Business
 - Community Engagement (12)
 - Culture/Tradition (6)
 - Community/ Individual Well-being (5)
- Biophysical Environment (35, 13%)
 - Wildlife (16)
 - Fisheries/Aquatics (11)
- EA Process (30, 11%)
 - Draft EIS and Related Process (30)
- Nuclear (26, 10%)
 - Uranium (12)
 - Radiation (10)
 - Nuclear Power (4)
 - Weapons (3)

4.2.2.7 Whale Cove

Between December 2007 and November 2013, there were 10 events in Whale Cove with data entered into the database. A total of 89 (5%) of comments were recorded from events in Whale

Cove. These four primary topics were the focus of 65% of the discussion points. The most frequent secondary topics are listed.

- Socioeconomic Environment (34, 27%)
 - Employment, Training, Business (12)
 - Community Engagement (7)
 - Culture/Tradition (4)
 - Individual/ Community Well-being (4)
- Project Description (18, 15%)
 - Access (6)
 - Mining (4)
 - Wasterock (4)
- Biophysical Environment (16, 13%)
 - Fisheries/ Water Resources (8)
 - Air Quality (5)
 - Wildlife (2)
- Nuclear (13, 11%)
 - Uranium (7)
 - Yellowcake (3)
 - Nuclear Power (2)
 - Weapons (1)

At 27%, Socioeconomics was discussed more in Whale Cove than the other communities except for Baker Lake.

4.2.3 Issues and Concerns over Time

Comments were recorded at community engagement events beginning in 2006. The discussion topics per year from 2007 to 2014 are shown in Table 4.2-2 and shown graphically in Figure 4.2-3. The comments made each year are discussed in this section.

Table 4.2-2 Topical Items from Engagement Activities by Year

Topics	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)
Biophysical Environment	13	21	15	14	7	15	16	18
Human Environment	17	21	11	10	4	11	9	5
Socioeconomic	23	28	24	19	44	20	20	14
Ecosystem Integrity	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Risks, Accidents and Malfunctions	4	0	4	5	0	4	3	5
Monitoring and Management	5	1	3	3	7	4	3	5
Project Description	9	6	16	12	4	14	17	25
Nuclear	5	2	8	8	9	6	7	5
EA Methodology & Process & Permitting Process	13	8	6	20	0	8	4	0
Project Phase	4	7	3	3	4	5	9	7
Administration	0	1	1	1	4	3	1	2
Negotiated Agreements	1	0	1	1	7	1	3	2
Operations	4	7	7	3	9	8	6	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

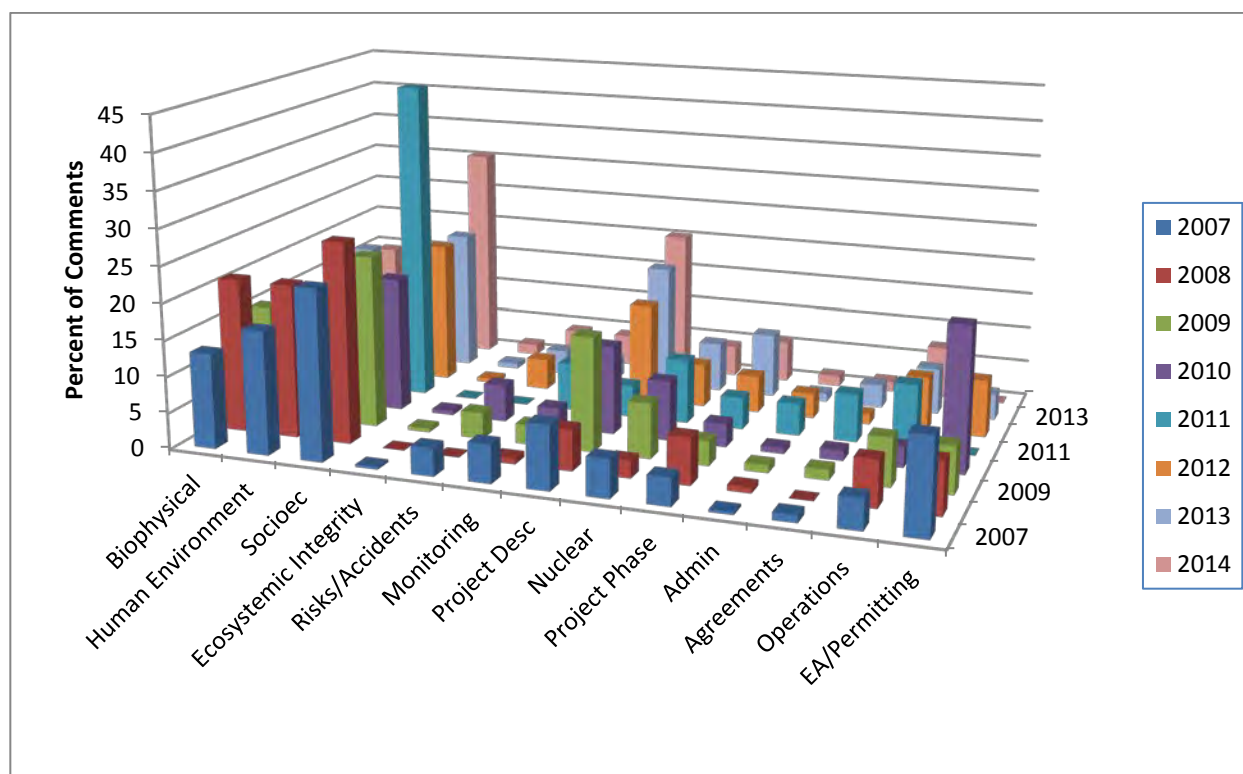


Figure 4.2-3 Topical Items from Engagement Activities By Year

Overall, the most comments were in the area of Socioeconomics with 20 to 44% of the discussion points about twice as many discussion points as Biophysical Environment, Project Description and Human Environment.

In 2006, only four discussion points from the first Community Liaison Committee meeting, an initial meeting the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization and an initial meeting with the KIA Community Lands and Resources Committee were recorded. These were in the area of Socioeconomic Environment.

In 2007, 170 discussion points were recorded for 19 events including the seven Kivalliq communities as follows:

- 10 CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- Kivalliq Inuit Association Uranium Information sessions in Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- Nunavut Planning Commission Uranium Workshop in Baker Lake

- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. Uranium Policy Community Meetings in Baker Lake and Kugluktuk

The top five categories totalled 71% of the discussion points in 2007 as follows:

- Socioeconomic Environment (66, 23%)
 - Employment, Training, Business (21)
 - Community Engagement (19)
 - Community/Individual Well-being (10)
 - Culture/ Tradition (6)
- Human Environment (48, 17%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (18)
 - Human Health (8)
 - Land and Resource Use (6)
- Biophysical Environment (37, 13%)
 - Wildlife (17)
 - Fisheries/ Water Resources (14)
- Project Description (25, 9%)
 - Access (8)
 - Tailings (7)
 - Logistics (4)

In 2008, 67 discussion points were recorded for eight events as follows:

- seven CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- one Kivalliq Wildlife Board meeting in Rankin Inlet.

The top three categories totalled 70% of the discussion points in 2008.

- Socioeconomic Environment (34, 28%)
 - Community Engagement (13)
 - Employment, Training, Business (9)
 - Culture/Tradition (5)
- Biophysical Environment (26, 21%)
 - Fisheries/ Water Resources (16)
 - Wildlife (7)
- Human Environment (26, 21%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (11)
 - Aesthetics (8)
 - Land and Resource Use (5)

In 2009, 341 discussion points were recorded from 30 events including the seven Kivalliq communities as follows:

- seven CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- one Regional Liaison Committee meeting in Rankin Inlet
- two Kivalliq Wildlife Board meetings in Rankin Inlet.
- five Meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – three in Baker Lake, one in Arviat and one in Chesterfield Inlet
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- one meeting with the Elders Group in Baker Lake
- two presentations to high schools – Baker Lake and Coral Harbour
- three meetings with Mayors and/or Councils – two in Baker Lake and one with Kivalliq Mayors in Coral Harbour
- one meeting with the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee in Rankin Inlet
- one presentation to the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce in Rankin Inlet

The engagement record increased in 2009 with a Kivalliq tour presenting the project proposal and records from several specific meetings in the region. This is the first year of an AREVA tour of Kivalliq communities and it is the year the topic of nuclear increased in the discussion. The top five categories totalled 74% of the discussion points in 2009.

- Socioeconomic Environment (131, 24%)
 - Employment, Training & Business (40)
 - Community Engagement (40)
 - Culture/ Tradition (16)
 - Individual/ Community Well-being (14)
- Project Description (87, 16%)
 - Access (29)
 - Logistics (11)
 - Tailings (11)
 - Mining (9)
 - Facilities (5)
- Biophysical Environment (84, 15%)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (42)
 - Wildlife (23)
 - Air Quality (10)
- Human Environment (62, 11%)
 - Human Health (24)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (16)
 - Land and Resource Use (15)
- Nuclear (42, 8%)

- Uranium (15)
- Radiation (12)
- Yellowcake (6)
- Nuclear Power (6)
- Weapons (2)

In 2010, 660 discussion points were recorded from a 38 events including three tours of all Kivalliq communities as follows:

- six CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- two meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – one in Coral Harbour and one in Arviat
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- NIRB Scoping sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik consultations sessions in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- Presentations at three high schools – Arviat, Baker Lake and Coral Harbour
- one presentation to Arctic College in Arviat
- Meeting with the Mayor and Council in Arviat and Repulse Bay
- One meeting with the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee in Rankin Inlet
- One meeting with the Community Lands and Resources Committee in Whale Cove
- Questions posed on the Kiggavik blog in its first year of operation.

The engagement record is largest in 2010. The top six categories totalled 82% of the discussion points in 2010. This is the first year with an increase in the discussion of the EA process following the start of the Part 5 review by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

- Socioeconomic Environment (227, 19%)
 - Employment, Training & Business (70)
 - Community Engagement (53)
 - Community/ Individual Well-being (38)
 - Culture/ Tradition (27)
- EA Process (222, 18%)
 - Draft EIS & Related Process (216)
- Biophysical Environment (171, 14%)
 - Wildlife (73)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (70)
 - Air Quality (31)

- Project Description (149, 12%)
 - Access (60)
 - Tailings (24)
 - Mining (16)
 - Logistics (8)
 - Wasterock (7)
 - Alternatives to the Project (6)
- Human Environment (118, 10%)
 - Human Health (54)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (31)
 - Land and Resource Use (29)
- Nuclear (100, 8%)
 - Radiation (38)
 - Nuclear Power (20)
 - Nuclear (35)
 - Weapons (10)

In 2011, 32 discussion points were recorded from three CLC meetings in Baker Lake.

As with 2006 and 2014, 2011 was a small sampling of the region. Twenty of the 45 comments recorded were socioeconomic comments.

In 2012, 340 discussion points were recorded from 23 events including the seven Kivalliq communities as follows:

- four CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- two meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – one in Rankin Inlet and one in Chesterfield Inlet
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in the seven Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour
- two presentations to high schools – Rankin Inlet and Coral Harbour
- two meetings with community leaders - one with Baker Lake leaders and one with Coral Harbour leaders
- One meeting with Baker Lake Elders
- one meeting with GNDOE in Arviat
- one email query from a resident of Arviat
- a tour of Saskatchewan communities
- a meeting of the Saskatchewan Environment Quality Committee
- a meeting of the Mine Training Roundtable

The top four categories totalled 60% of the discussion.

- Socioeconomic Environment (142, 20%)
 - Employment, Training & Business (50)
 - Culture/ Tradition (48)
 - Community Engagement (34)
 - Individual/ Community Well-being (25)
- Biophysical Environment (107, 15%)
 - Wildlife (47)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (44)
 - Air Quality (19)
- Project Description (99, 14%)
 - Access (42)
 - Mining (10)
 - Logistics (7)
 - Facilities (7)
 - Tailings (5)
- Human Environment (82, 11%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (31)
 - Land & Resource Use (23)
 - Human Health (19)

In 2013, 314 discussion points were recorded from 25 events as follows:

- one CLC meetings in Baker Lake
- three meetings with Hunter and Trappers Organizations – Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in six Kivalliq Communities of Baker Lake, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay
- Five presentation to high schools - Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Whale Cove, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet
- Four meetings with community leaders – Kivalliq Mayor's meeting and leaders in Repulse Bay, Whale Cove and Baker Lake.
- One meeting with the Community Lands and Resources Committee (CLARC) in Baker Lake
- one meeting of the Kivalliq Wildlife Board in Arviat
- notes from a radio show in Baker Lake
- one meeting of the Kivalliq Inuit Association board
- a meeting of the Saskatchewan Environment Quality Committee
- a meeting of the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce
- The top four categories totalled 60% pf the discussion.

The top four categories totalled 63% of the discussion.

- Socioeconomic Environment (85, 20%)
 - Employment, Training & Business (36)
 - Community Engagement (19)
 - Individual/ Community Well-being (9)
 - Culture/ Tradition (8)
- Project Description (75, 17%)
 - Access (37)
 - Mining (14)
- Biophysical Environment (71, 16%)
 - Fisheries, Water Resources (32)
 - Wildlife (30)
 - Air Quality (11)
- Human Environment (41, 9%)
 - Traditional Knowledge/ Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (14)
 - Land & Resource Use (13)
 - Human Health (11)

In 2014, 46 discussion points were recorded from four events as follows:

- Two meetings Hunter and Trappers Organizations - Coral Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet
- Kiggavik Open House/Public Meetings in Coral Harbour
- One meeting at Sakku school in Coral Harbour

This is a smaller sampling of the region than most years. The top three discussion topics summed to 57% of the discussion.

- Project Description (14, 25%)
 - Access (9)
- Biophysical Environment (10, 18%)
 - Fisheries/ Aquatic Resources (7)
- Socioeconomic Environment (8, 14%)
 - Employment, Training & Business (5)

4.3 Valued Components

Public consultation was used to help identify, select and validate valued ecosystem and socioeconomic components (VEC and VSEC, respectively) for the draft Kiggavik Project EIS. In order to gain a better understanding of the value associated with specific VCs and generate

community feedback specifically on VEs for consideration in the Kiggavik DEIS, AREVA conducted a number of VC targeted engagement initiatives.

4.3.1 2009 Interactive Valued Component Posters

During 2009, AREVA led an open house tour described in section 3.4.10 (Appendix 3A), an interactive display was set up for participants to identify broad ecological and socioeconomic areas they valued highly and/or had concerns about in relation to the Kiggavik Project. Each participant was given four stickers that they used to select areas of concern. All four stickers could be used to select a particular area or they could be spread to four separate areas. A copy of a completed interactive poster is provided in Figure 4.3-1. The interactive poster was not utilized in Arviat and therefore no results are available for that community.

This exercise was used to confirm high-level components of concern and provide opportunities for participants to share more specific concerns with an AREVA representative.

The eight broad VEC categories were:

- Air quality and noise
- Fresh water
- Freshwater fish and fish habitat
- Marine environment
- Permafrost and groundwater
- Soils, landforms and vegetation
- Wildlife
- Birds

The seven broad socioeconomic categories were:

- Traditional land uses
- Human Health and Safety
- Employment, Business and Training Opportunities
- Community Consultation
- Infrastructure and Social Services
- Heritage
- Tourism

A summary of the participant responses for VECs categories is presented in Figure 4.3-2. Of the total number of responses, the top three VEC categories were fresh water (31%), wildlife (25%), freshwater fish and fish habitat (17%).

4.3.1.1 2010 Interactive Valued Component Posters

During the AREVA-led 2010 open house tour described in Section 3.4.10 (Appendix 3A), interactive posters were used to learn more about important values and concerns to help validate VCs for the Kiggavik Project. The interactive posters included a list of the following 28 VECs in four categories, and 12 VSECs in four categories. These are shown in Tables 4.3-1 and 4.3-2:

Table 4.3-1 Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) – 2010 Open House

Category	Ecological Elements
Atmospheric Environment	Air Quality
	Weather
	Noise
Terrestrial Environment	Landforms
	Soil
	Berries
	Lichen
	Caribou
	Grizzly Bear
	Muskox
	Arctic Wolf
	Wolverine
	Arctic Fox
	Lemming
	Sic Sic
	Tundra swan
	Falcon
	Merganser
	Ptarmigan
	Sandpiper
Freshwater Environment	Water Quality
	Water Flow
	Aquatic Plants

Table 4.3-1 Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) – 2010 Open House

Category	Ecological Elements
	Algae
	Sediment
	Bottom Feeding Fish (e.g. whitefish, sucker)
	Predatory Fish (e.g. trout, char, arctic grayling)
Marine Mammals	Seals, Whales, Polar Bears

Table 4.3-2 Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSECs) – 2010 Open House

Category	Ecological Elements
Economic	Employment, Income and Business Opportunities
	Training
	Migration and Population Growth
Traditional Culture	Inuit Knowledge
	Language
	Land Use, Harvesting and Traditional Food Consumption
Individual and Community Wellness	Individual and Family Health
	Public Health and Safety
	Community Benefits
Infrastructure and Services	Education, Daycare, Health and Social Services
	Policing and Financial Services
	Urban Infrastructure

The NIRB guidelines (NIRB 2011) state that VCs can be selected for ecosystemic, social, economic, recreational, tourism, aesthetic, or other considerations. The 2010 interactive posters were an opportunity for open house participants to tell AREVA what they valued and why. People were invited to place stickers beside each VC, with the following 18 descriptive values:

- Beautiful
- Comfort
- Fun
- Future
- Happy
- Peaceful
- Clothing
- Health
- Money
- Food
- Safe or Secure
- Survival
- Culture
- IQ (Inuit traditional knowledge)
- Pride
- Respect
- Spiritual
- Tradition

There were no restrictions on the number of stickers that people could use. Posters and stickers were available in both English and Inuktitut (syllabics). An example of a completed VEC interactive poster is provided in Figure 4.3-3.

Graphical summaries of interactive poster results for VECs from all seven communities are presented in Figures 4.3-4 to 4.3-10. These graphs provide detail on which values were linked to which VEC. Figures 4.3-11 and 4.3-12 provide a high level summary of the total number of stickers used for each VC; this provides a general sense of which VECs received the most stickers. Results for VSECs are provided in Volume 9.

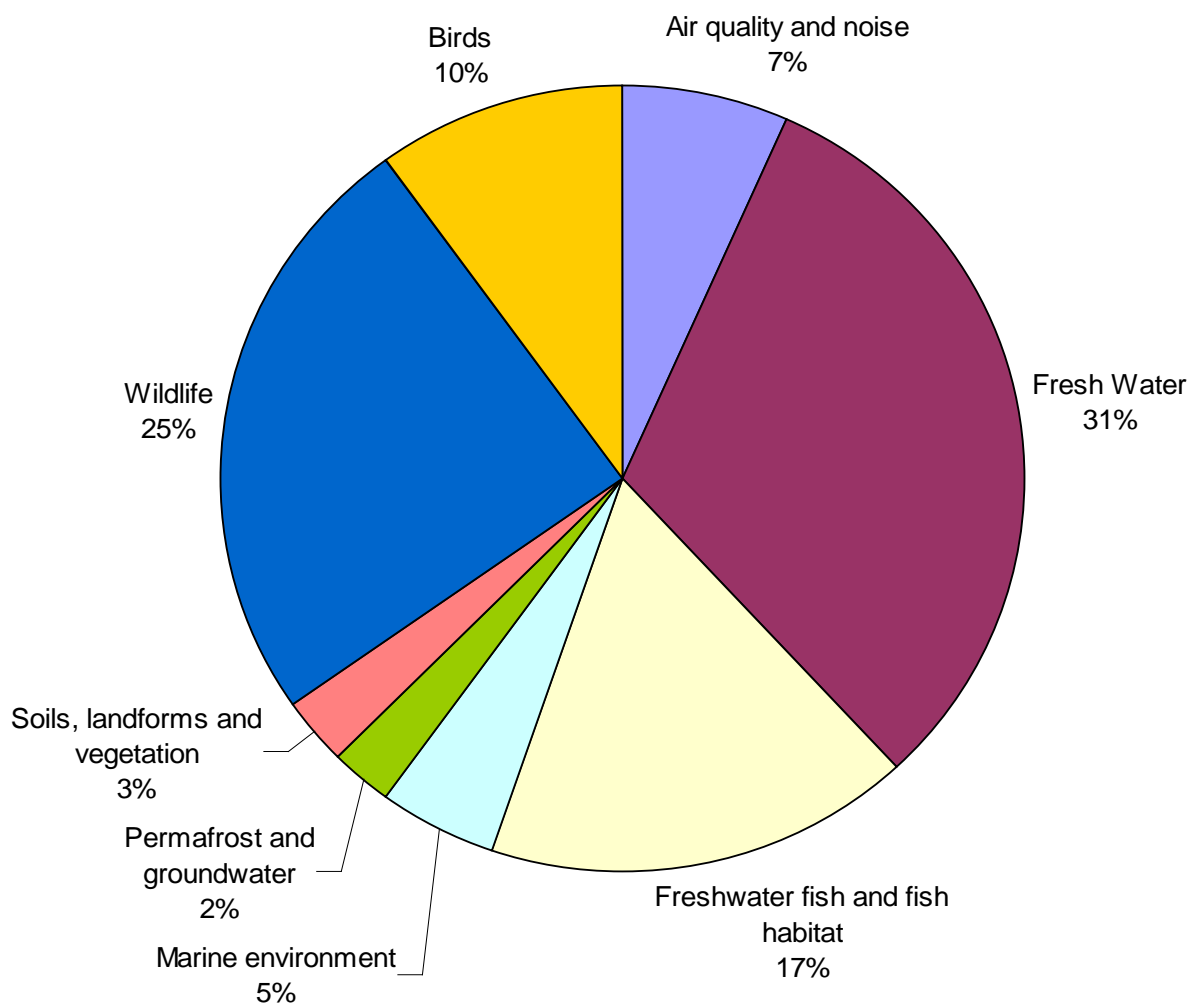


Figure 4.3-2 Summary of Participant Responses for Broad VEC Components Gathered During 2009 Community Information Sessions

4.3.1.2 Kiggavik Blog

The AREVA Kiggavik Project hosted an online survey from November 2010 until May 2011, asking for opinions on why VECs hold a particular value to the survey participant. A summary of comments on why certain VECs are valued is available in Table 4.3-3.

Table 4.3-3 Comments on VECs Made in Kiggavik Blog Surveys

VEC		Examples of why this VEC is important to Inuit stakeholders from VC blog comments	
VEC Category	VEC Examples	Example 1	Reference
Terrestrial Wildlife	Caribou	Main food for Inuit	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Muskoxen	Source of living	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
	Wolverine	Pelts cost a fair amount of money	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
	Wolves	Pelts cost a fair amount of money	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		Wolves help to balance caribou migration just like humans do	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Sik Sik	They are fun to watch and a sign of spring's arrival	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
	Ptarmigan	Next best to the caribou when there are no geese yet	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
Freshwater Aquatic Environment	Surface Water Quality	Concerns about drinking water becoming contaminated	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		Water is an essential ingredient for life	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Predatory Fish (e.g. trout, char, Arctic grayling)	Important food source	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Marine Environment	Seals, Whales, Polar Bears	Essential food source	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Terrestrial Environment	Berries	At least more than 75% of locals harvest them in summer and fall	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
		Humans and animals rely on berries for food	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Lichen	Important food for caribou	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)

Table 4.3-3 Comments on VECs Made in Kiggavik Blog Surveys

VEC		Examples of why this VEC is important to Inuit stakeholders from VC blog comments	
	Soil	Concern about contaminants in soil	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 19, 2011)
		All the animals that we eat rely on good soil	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Landforms	Land forms are very important because we use the land everyday	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
Atmospheric Environment	Air Quality	We need clean air and environment because most of our time as Inuit is spent out on the land	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)
	Weather	Weather is important since air travel is the only way into and out of communities	resident of Arviat (Jan 8, 2011)
		Weather is changing. This winter has been very warm. In the past, snow used to cover up the houses and now it's like down south.	resident of Arviat (Nov 25, 2010)
	Noise	I do not want to be disturbed, I enjoy living in a small community where noise and city hassles are not an issue	resident of Baker Lake (Jan 27, 2011)
		We live in a place that has serenity and peacefulness, please do not take that away from us	resident of Iqaluit (Nov 6, 2010)

No blog comments received on grizzly bears, lemming, tundra swan, falcon, sandpiper, merganser, groundwater quality and quantity, sediment, algae, aquatic plants, or bottom feeding fish (e.g. whitefish, sucker).

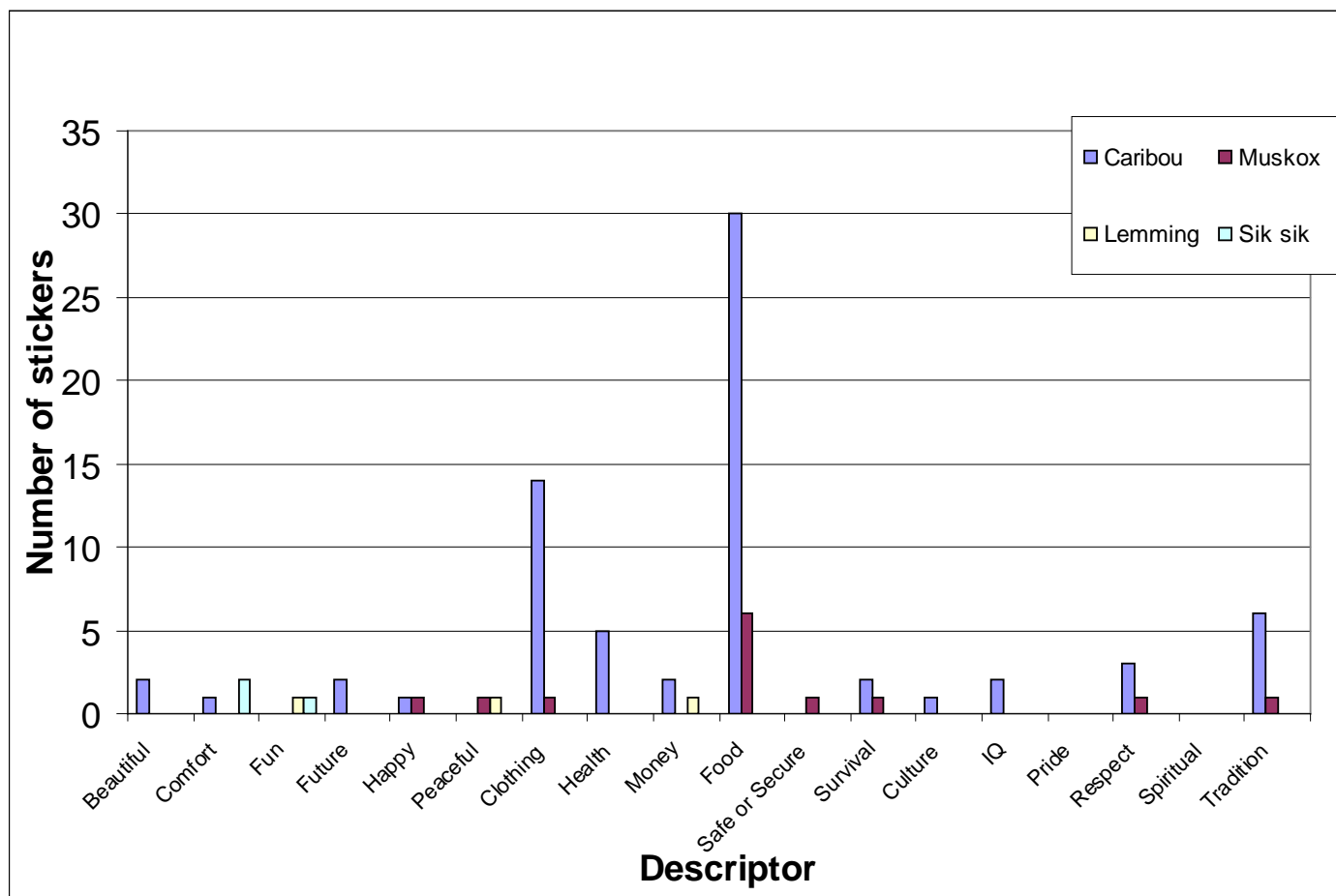


Figure 4.3-4 Results From VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Herbivores)

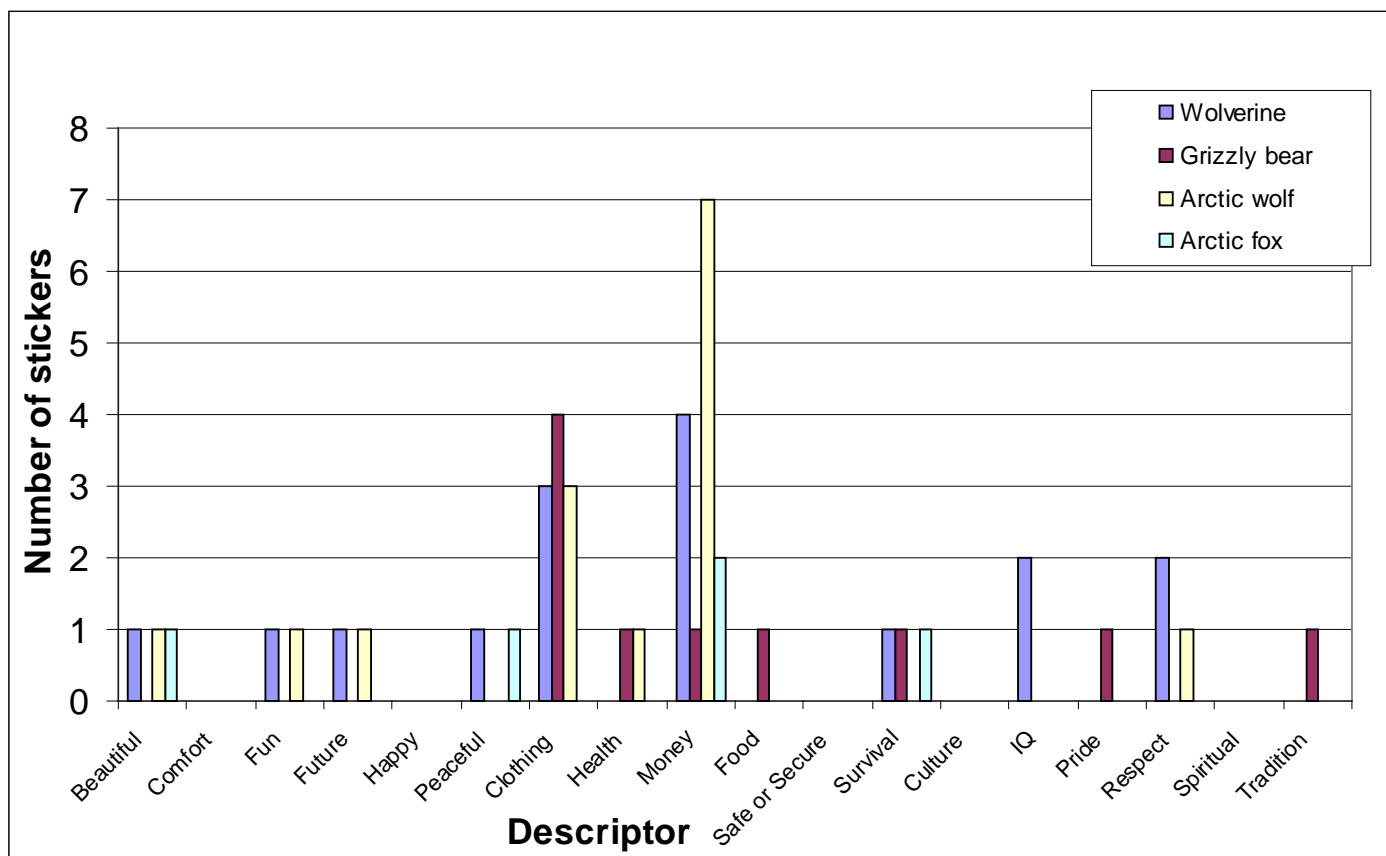


Figure 4.3-5 Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Carnivores/Omnivores)

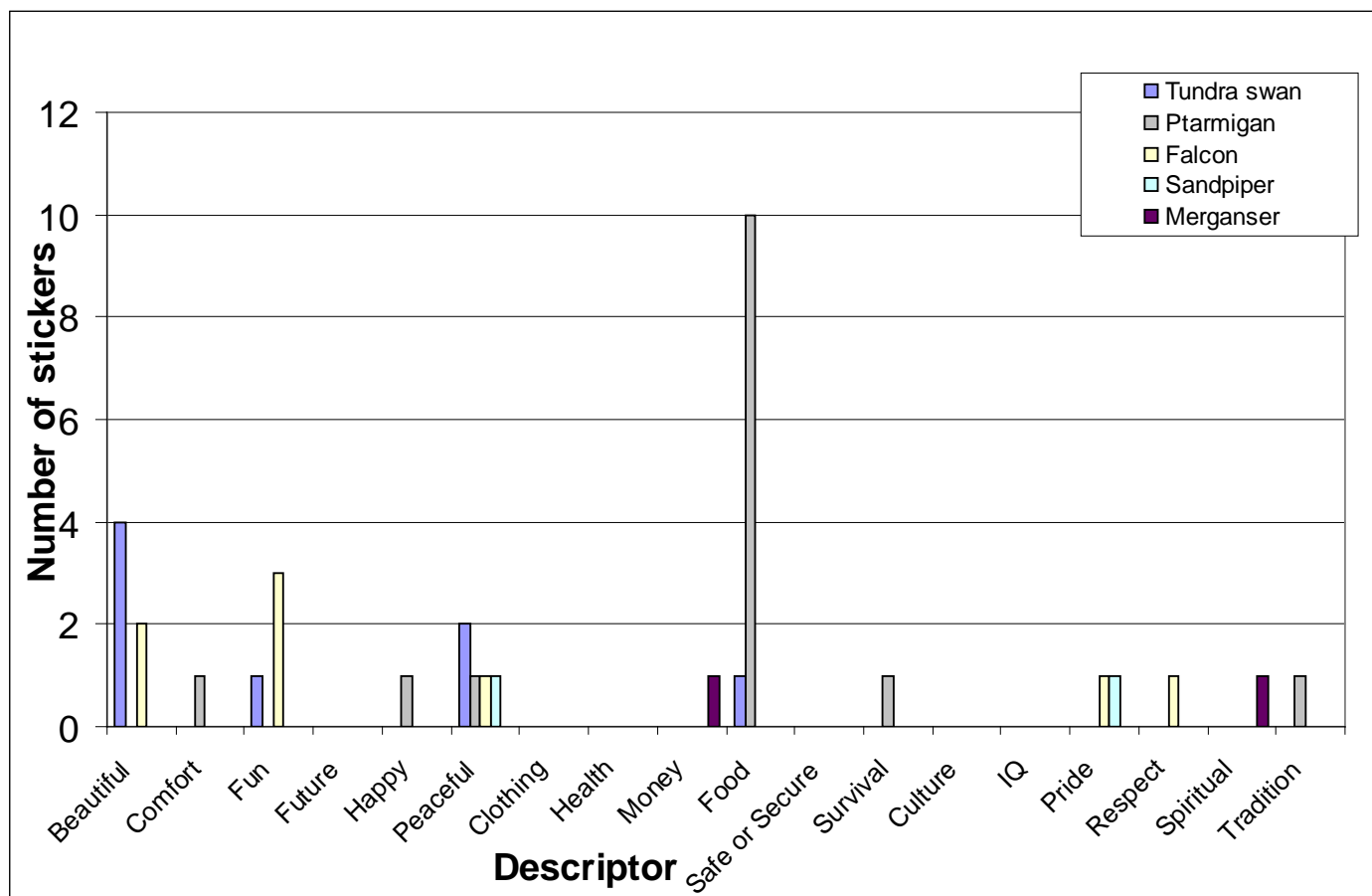


Figure 4.3-6 Results From VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Terrestrial Birds)

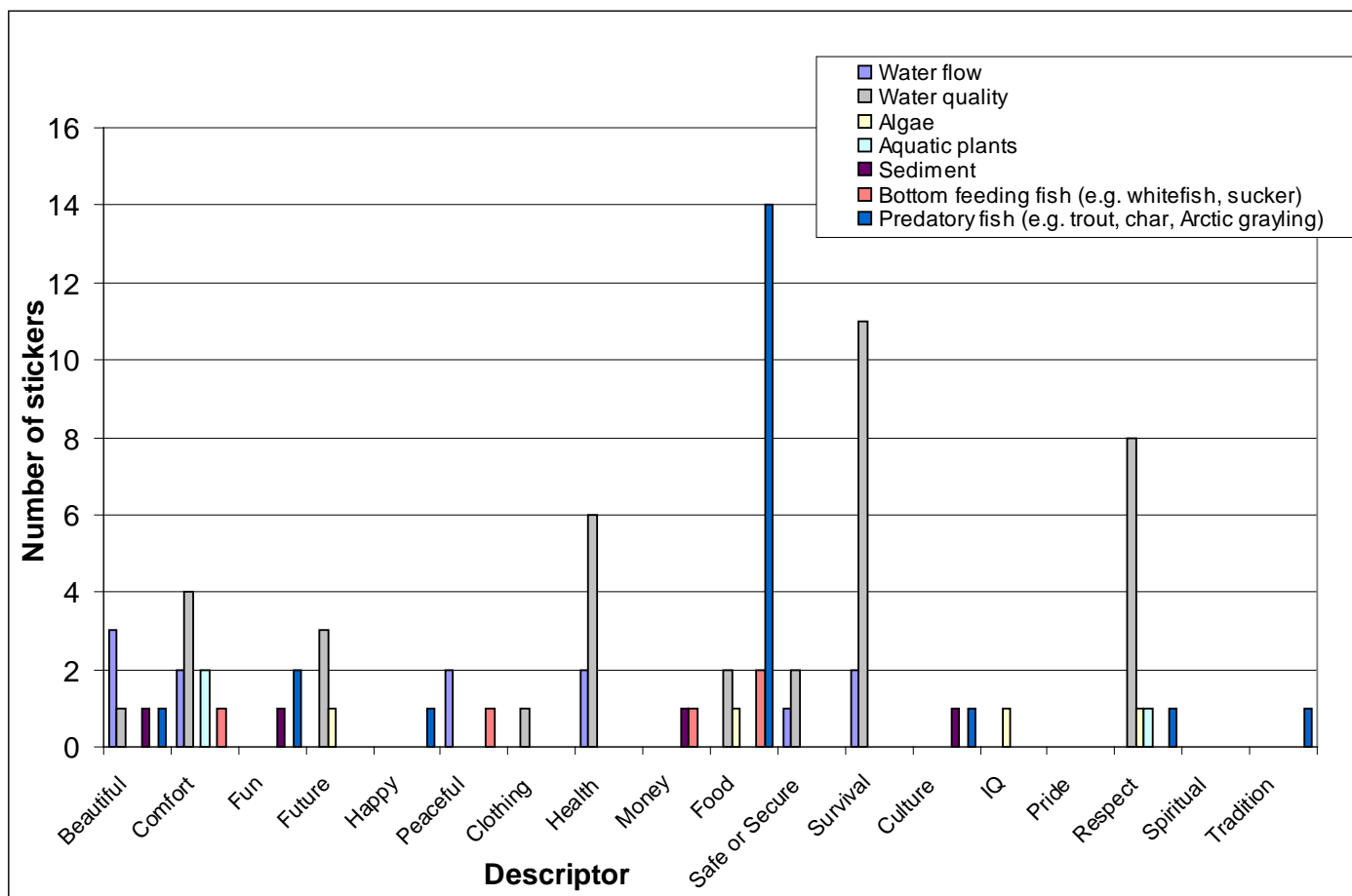


Figure 4.3-7 Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Aquatic Environment)

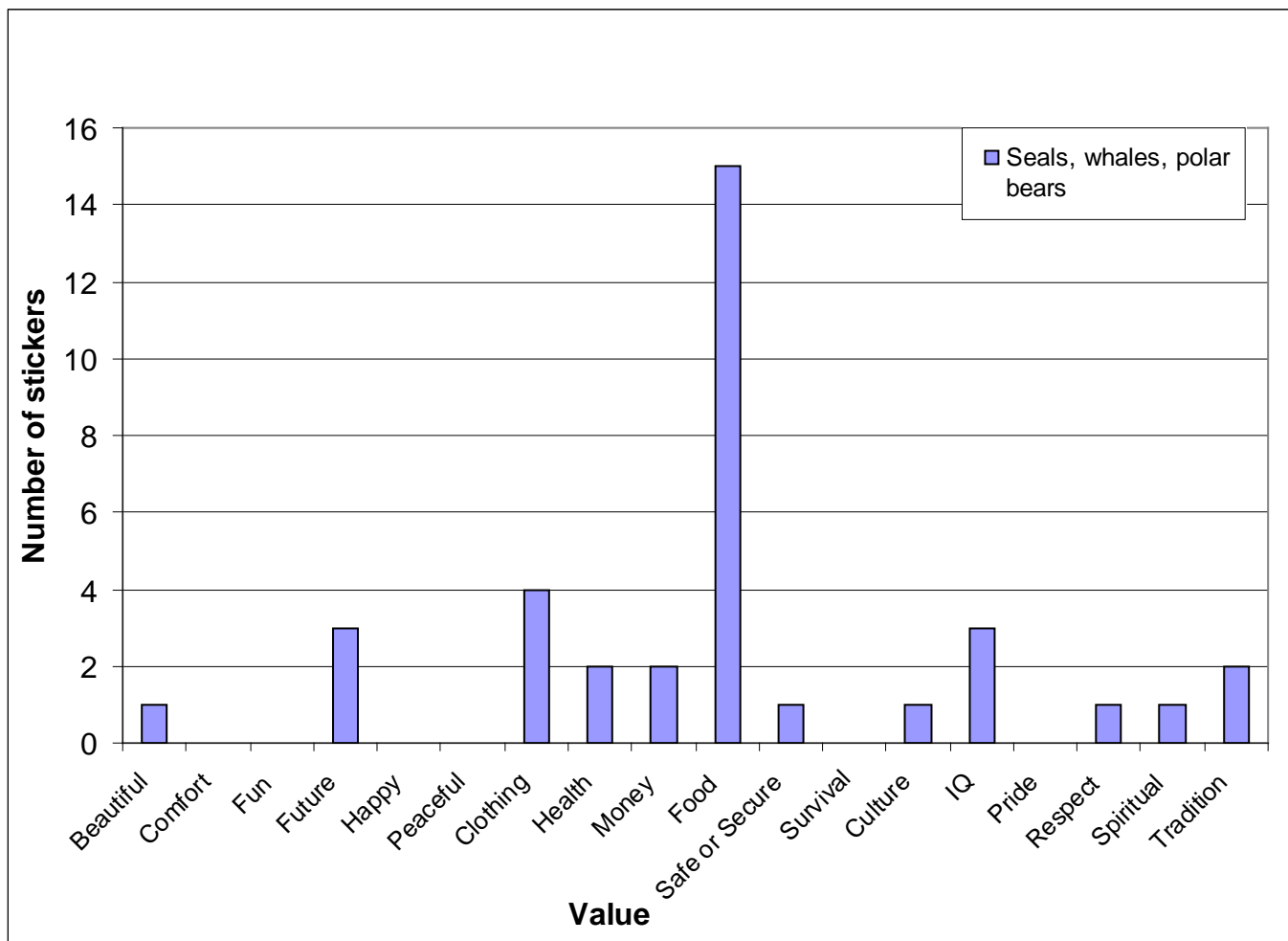


Figure 4.3-8 Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Marine Mammals)

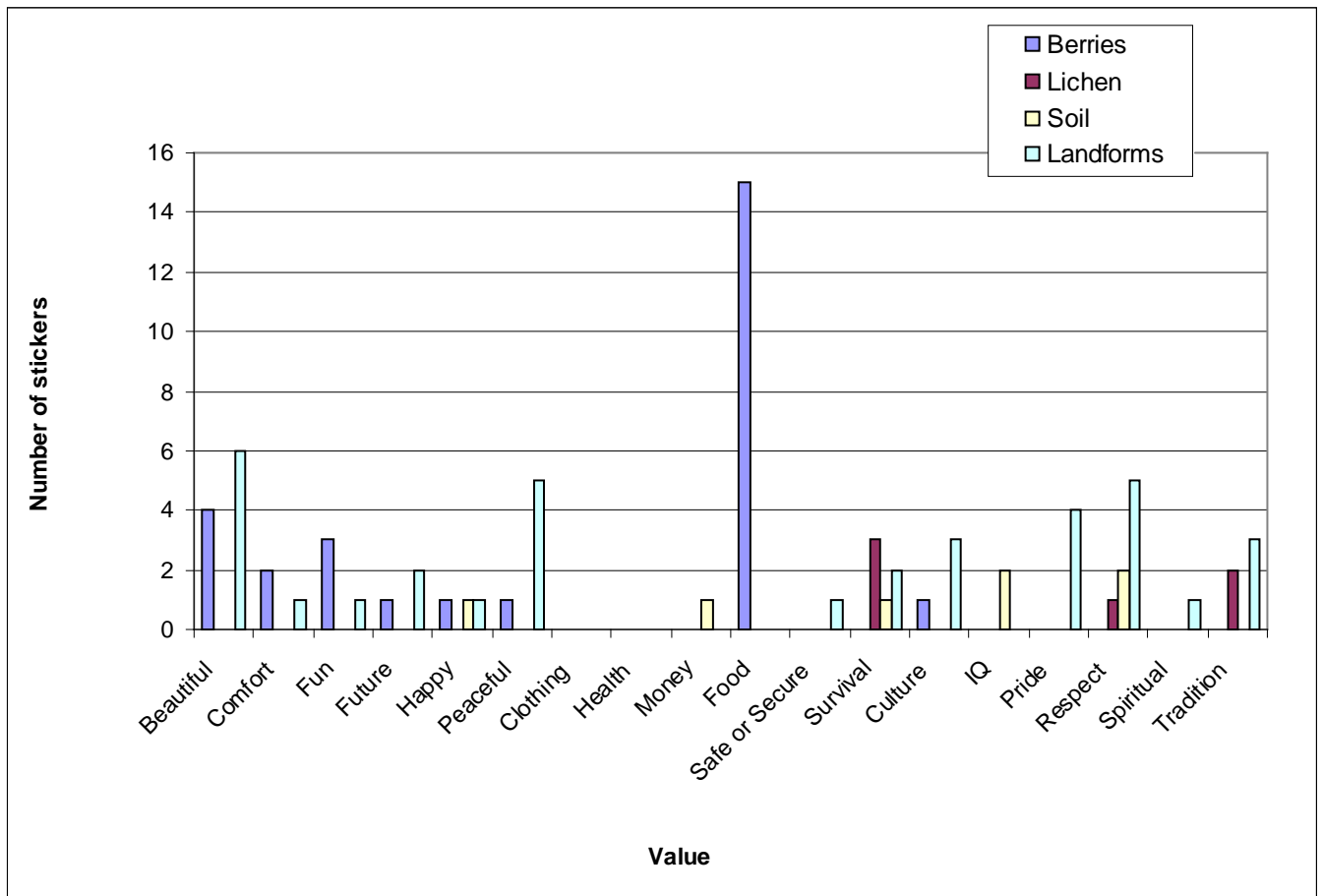


Figure 4.3-9 Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Terrestrial Environment)

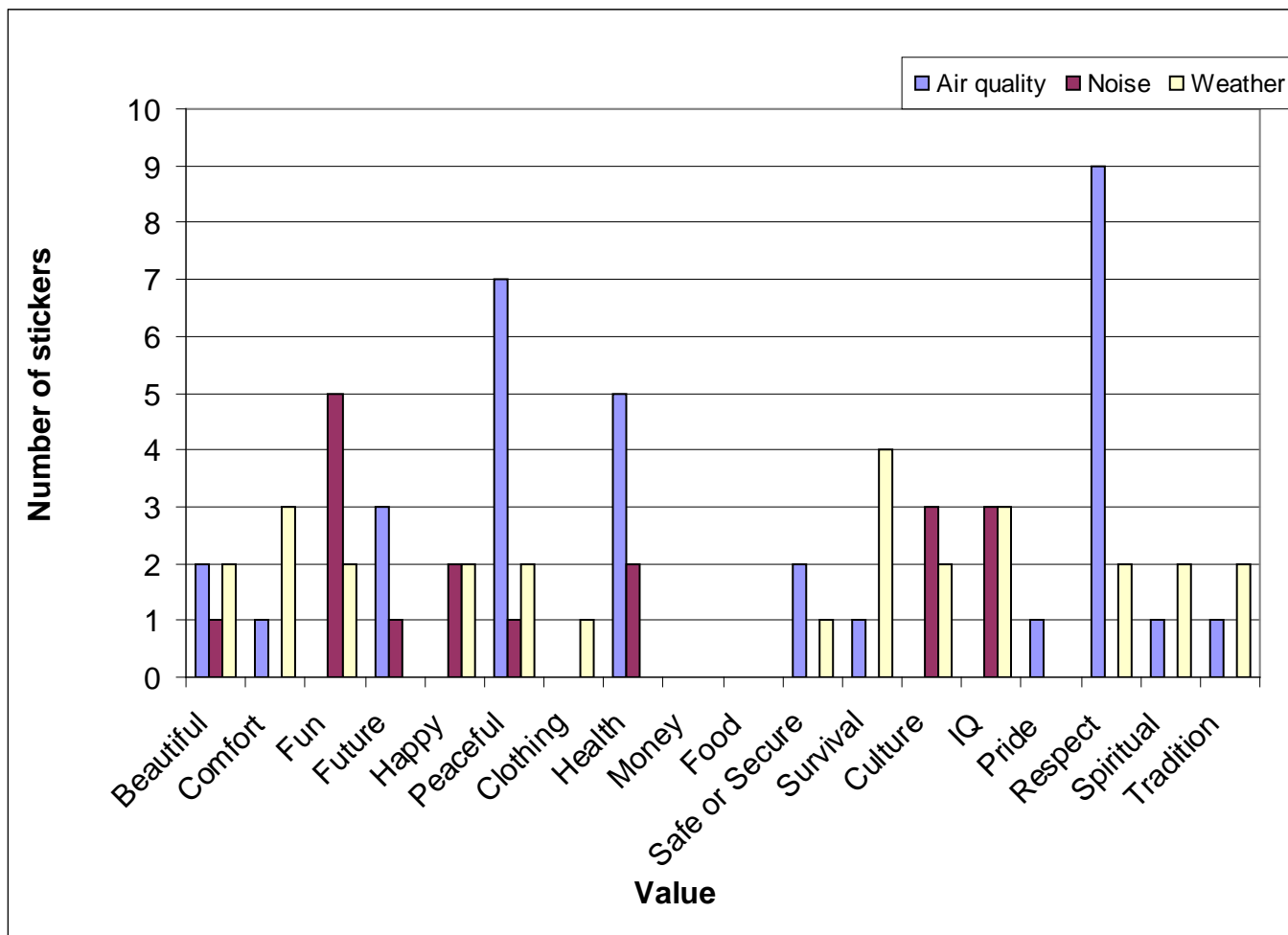


Figure 4.3-10 Results from VEC Interactive Posters Used during the November 2010 Open House Tour: Terrestrial Mammals (Atmospheric Environment)

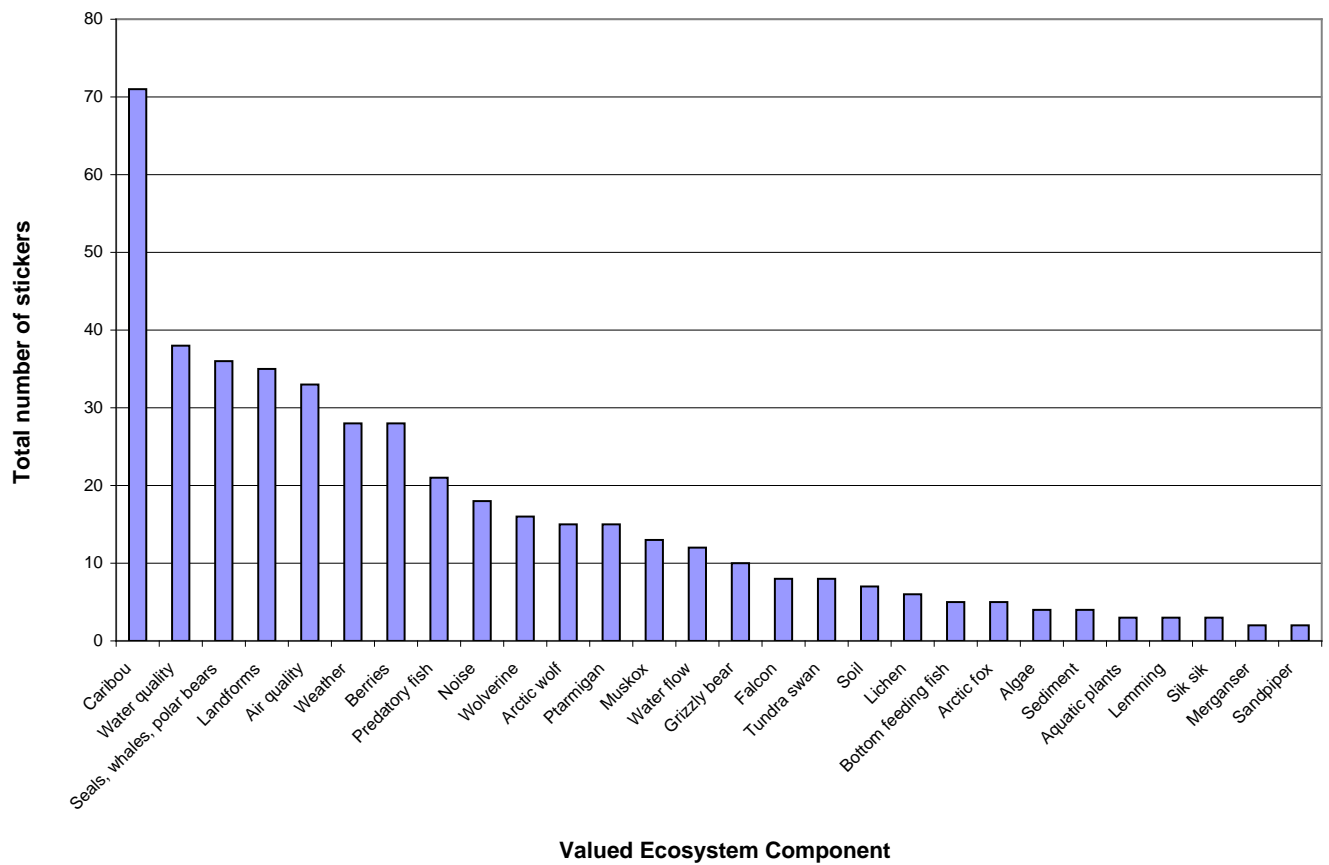


Figure 4.3-11 Total Number of Stickers Used on Each VEC

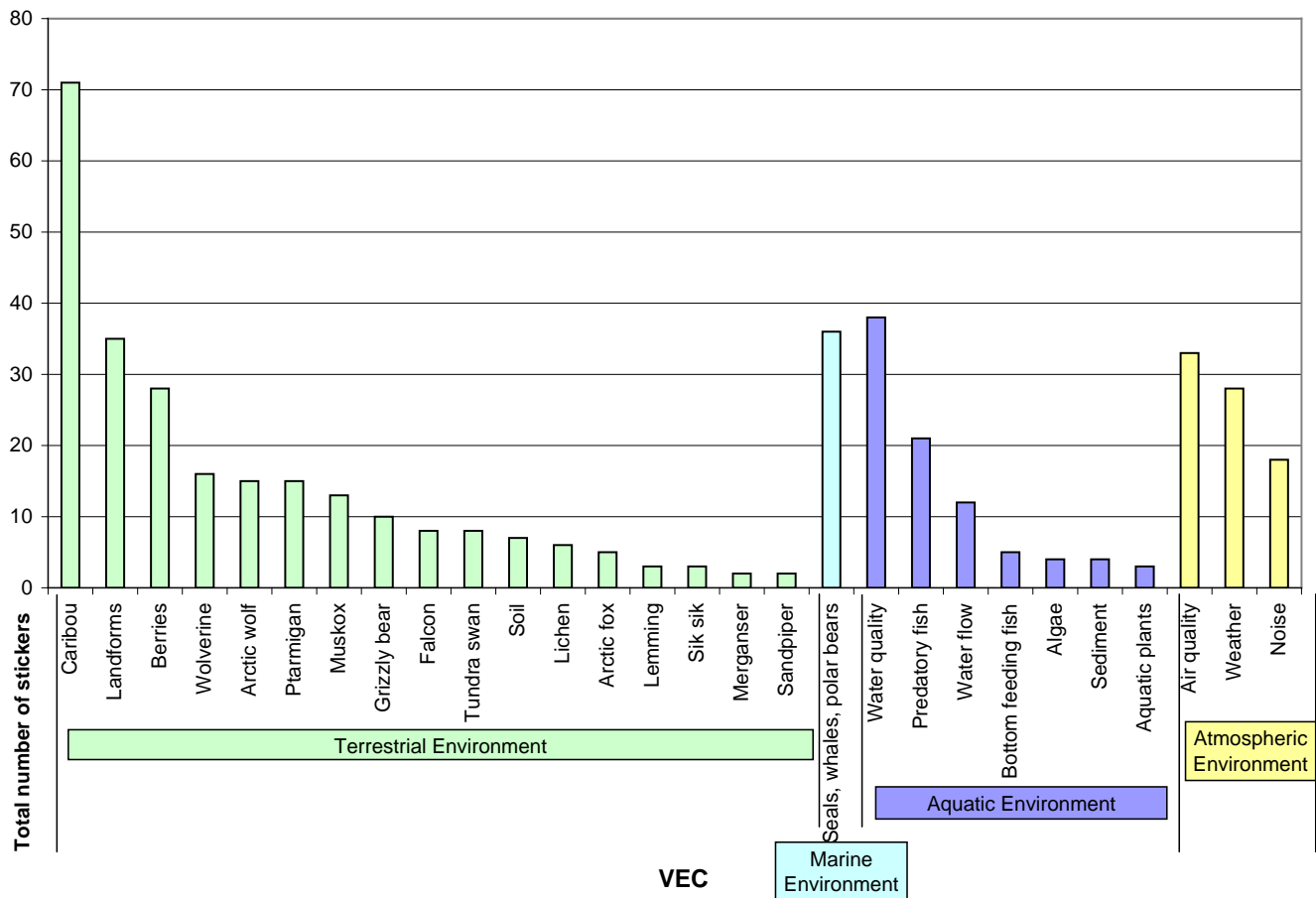


Figure 4.3-12 Total Number of Stickers Used for Each VEC and Each VEC General Category

4.4 Community Tours and Road Access Workshop

This section provides the findings of the Community Tours held in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013/14 and the workshops on road access held in Baker Lake in 2009. These events are described in section 3.4.10 and their reports are provided in Appendix 3A. A summary of community feedback is provided here.

4.4.1 2009 Community Tour

The 2009 Community Tour report is provided in Appendix 3a Part 4 (OH 2009).

4.4.1.1 Survey Responses

Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. No survey was available in Baker Lake. A total of 85 participants completed surveys in the six other Kivalliq communities. Results are summarized below.

1. What is your main interest regarding mining in Nunavut?

Table 4.4-1: Summary of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interests Concerning Mining in Nunavut

	Arviat	Baker Lake ^(a)	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove	TOTAL
Jobs and Careers	15	-	2	6	13	11	8	55
Wildlife	7	-	2	5	7	8	4	33
Community Impacts	5	-	1	4	3	2	4	19
General Environment	4	-	2	3	4	3	3	19
Infrastructure	5	-	0	2	3	4	3	17
Human Health	3	-	1	3	2	4	1	14
Other	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	2

^(a) No survey was made available in Baker Lake; therefore no results are available.

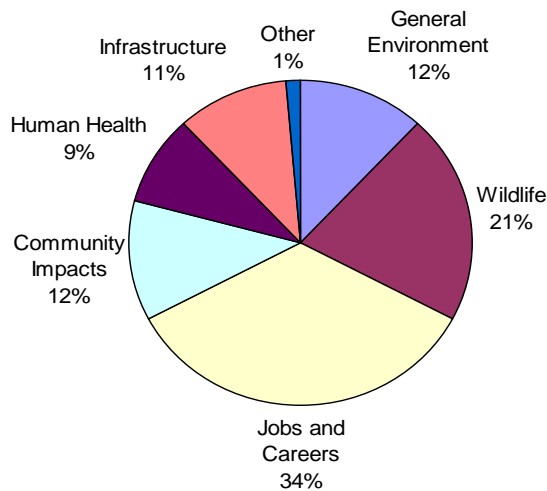


Figure 4.4-1 Percentage of Participant Responses by Community on Main Interest Regarding Mining in Nunavut

2. Did you learn something new about uranium?

Yes 85% (72) **No** 15% (13)

3. Did you learn something new about the proposed Kiggavik Project?

Yes 81% (69) **No** 19% (16)

4. What was the most interesting part of the information session?

Table 4.4-2: Participant Responses by Community Regarding Most Interesting Way to Present Information

	Arviat	Baker Lake ^(a)	Chesterfield Inlet	Coral Harbour	Rankin Inlet	Repulse Bay	Whale Cove	TOTAL
AREVA Team	8	-	3	6	9	9	8	43
Local and/or Uranium Miners	10	-	0	3	6	3	5	27
Posters and Handouts	4	-	3	4	4	6	5	26
Presentation	9	-	0	4	5	3	4	25

^(a)No survey was made available in Baker Lake; therefore no results are available.

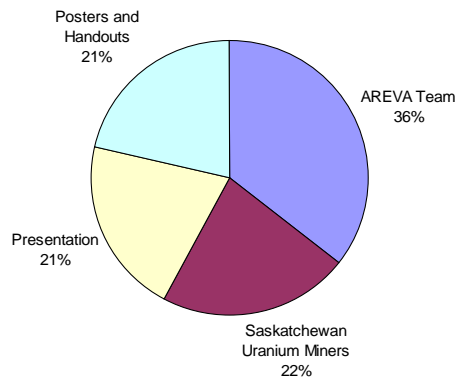


Figure 4.4-2 Percentage of Participant Responses as the Most Interesting Way to Present Information at an Open House

4.4.2 Road Access Workshops

The topic of which road option would be used between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site received much discussion at engagement events particularly the Community Liaison Committee where it was discussed at five meetings between February 2007 and April 2010. The related topic of the Thelon crossing was discussed at an additional 12 meetings. The CLC advised that this topic is of sufficient importance to the community of Baker Lake that it should be dealt with by the public. Between November 23 and 25 one Open House Workshop, four special group workshops and two presentations on road options were held in Baker Lake. The list is shown on Table 4.4-3. The workshops were advertised with posters and in Kivalliq News and letters of invitations for special workshops were sent to six groups as follows:

- Youth Group
- Concerned Citizens Committee
- District Education Authority
- Elders Committee
- Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Jonah Amitna'aq High School

The report on the workshops is provided in Appendix 3a Part 3 (BL TW Nov 2009).

Table 4.4-3 Road Options Workshops Held in Baker Lake

Group	Date	Location	Event
Hamlet Council	November 23	Council Chambers	Presentation
Hunters and Trappers Organization	November 24	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
Elders Group	November 24	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
Community Liaison Committee	November 25	Igloo Hotel	Workshop
District Education Authority	November 25	AREVA Office	Workshop
Public Open House	November 25	Recreation Centre	Open House Workshop
Jonah Amitnaaq High School	November 26	High school	Presentation

4.4.2.1 Format of Workshops

At each group workshop, a presentation was given showing the possibilities – all weather north route crossing the Thelon River; all weather south route from the south side of Baker Lake; and winter road. Questions were asked and answered and the sessions were translated. At the group workshops, the group was asked to complete a workbook, which was available in English and Inuktitut. The Workbook is shown in Figure 4.4-3.

At the Open House, in addition to the presentation on the road options, displays of the various road options were set up and people could ask questions of AREVA representatives. Workbooks could be completed or people could express their preferences by placing a sticker on a poster on the wall. Some Children expressed a wish to participate as well so a separate poster for children was made available so the children's data would be tracked separately. Photo 4.4-1 shows the nearly completed adult poster.

4.4.2.2 Results of Road Options Workshops

The four group workshops and Open House resulted in 25 completed workbooks and 72 sticker selections on the adult poster. Results for the workbooks and posters are shown in Table 4.4-4. Overall, the participants of the workshops show a preference for the north all-weather road over the other options presented to them. Overall 79% of the participants prefer the north all-season route.

The Hunter and Trappers group chose to not complete workbooks stating they would prefer to bring this to the larger group of hunters and trappers at the up and coming annual general meeting. On February 26, 2010, at the Kivalliq Inuit Association Kiggavik public meeting in Baker Lake, a representative of the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization read a Resolution from the

2010-01-21-#14 Annual General Meeting. The motion does not support the southern all-weather road. It supports the north all-weather road conditional on no shipping of uranium concentrate over roads, and conditional on utmost environmental regulations. The resolution is shown as Figure 4.4-4. This HTO resolution is in keeping with the preferences shown by the majority of participants at the workshops.

In February 2011, the Baker Lake HTO held its own facilitated workshop about road options and other topics. AREVA was not a participant in the workshop. The preliminary report was summarized by a representative of the Baker Lake HTO at the Nunavut Impact Review Board Guidelines Workshop held in Baker Lake on March 21, 2011. The report is provided in Appendix 3a. It states that there is some support for an all-weather road but there is concern over impact on wildlife so some prefer a winter road.

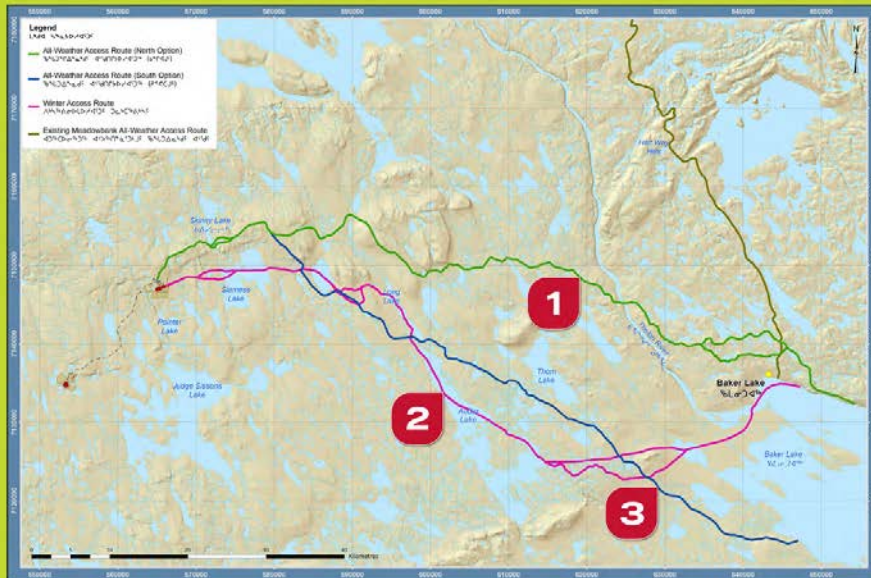
Table 4.4-4 Road Option Poster and Workbook Results

	North All-Season	South All-Season	Winter	No Preference
Inuktitut Poster (Adults)	4	0	0	0
English Poster (Adults)	53	5	6	4
Kids Poster	4	0	10	2
Workbook Results (Adults)	20	3	2	
Total (Adults)	77 (79%)	8 (7%)	8 (8%)	4 (6%)



Photo 4.4-1 **Poster at Road Options Workshop**

» Which mine access route would you prefer?



Three road alternatives are being assessed in a variety of ways in order to propose the best choice for the community, environment and the Project. Studies to determine the best transportation alternative include archaeological, wildlife and aquatic surveys and geotechnical investigations. Each alternative has advantages and disadvantages. Members of the Kiggavik Project team want to know the thoughts, concerns and ideas of Baker Lake residents.

Please place a mark by the option you would prefer. ☒

☐ 1 NORTH ALL-WEATHER ACCESS ROUTE

- Connected to the Baker Lake community
- Requires a bridge or cable ferry over the Thelon River
- Operational for up to 12 months
- Constructed on the Tundra

☐ 2 WINTER ACCESS ROUTE

- Connected to the Baker Lake community
- Requires trucks crossing over Baker Lake
- Operational for up to 4 months in the winter
- Constructed half on the Tundra and half on frozen lakes

☐ 3 SOUTH ALL-WEATHER ACCESS ROUTE

- Not connected to the Baker Lake community
- Operational for up to 12 months
- Constructed on the Tundra

☐ 4 NO PREFERENCE

Comments: _____

Figure 4.4-3 Road Options Workbook

MOTION FORM

Mover: Hugh Ikoe
△ΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛ:

Second: James Kalluk
ᑕᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᓴᓴᓐ

Moved as follows: 2010-01-21-#14 HI /JK move that the board support results from the BL HTO AGM December 2009 majority opposed to Areva Resources number #3, identified as 'South All-Weather Access Road'. BL HTO would stress if Areva Resources road option #1, identified as **North All-Weather Access Road** is selected they would support it with the conditions:

- no shipping/transporting of Yellowcake on all-weather road including winter road access identified as #2 **Winter Access Road**, and
- utmost environmental regulations would have to be put in place to protect all surrounding environment & water systems
- utmost environmental regulations would have to be put in place to prevent contaminates (tailings, effluent & waste water) from the mine site from spreading into surrounding creeks, spring run-offs, & water systems ...Carried

Passed: ✓
b470C▷49b:

Not passed: _____
b4r^f^c^b:

In favor: 5

Against: 0
 $\Delta^{\alpha} \Gamma^{\alpha} \Gamma^{\beta} \Gamma^{\gamma}$

Abstained: 0

Mover/መርሃገሪያ:

5 am 25 real 41
Seconder/26th 26th

Motion #:/ΛΓΔϚΠΔϚϚ ϚϚΠϚ: 2010-01-21-#14

Figure 4.4-4 Baker Lake HTO motion 2010-01-21-#14

4.4.3 Results of 2010 Community Tour

The report for the 2010 Community tour is provided in Appendix 3A Part 5 (OH 2010). A summary of Community feedback is provided here.

4.4.3.1 2010 Survey Responses

Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. A total of 121 adults completed surveys in the seven Kivalliq communities. Results are summarized below.

1. Did you learn something about the Kiggavik Project?

Yes	77% (98)	No	12% (15)	Undecided	14 (11%)
------------	----------	-----------	----------	------------------	----------

2. How satisfied are you with this Project so far?

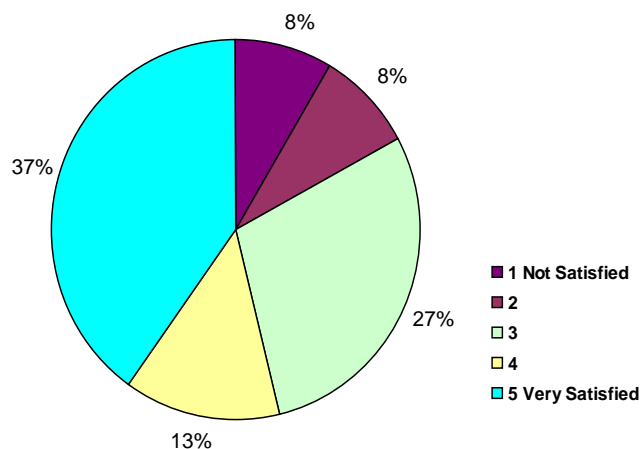


Figure 4.4-5 Participants' Satisfaction with Project (%)

3. What was the most interesting part of this open house?

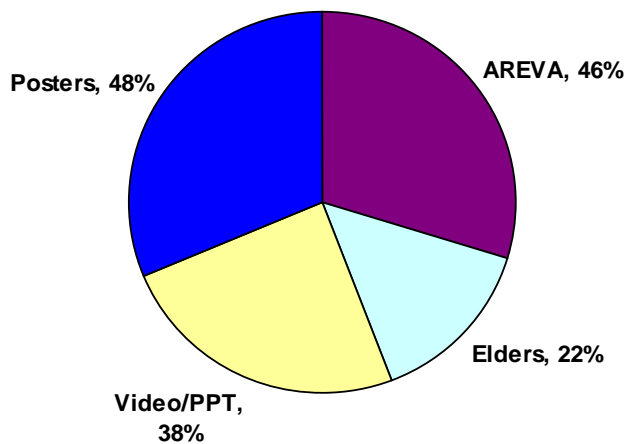


Figure 4.4-6 What Participants Found Most Interesting

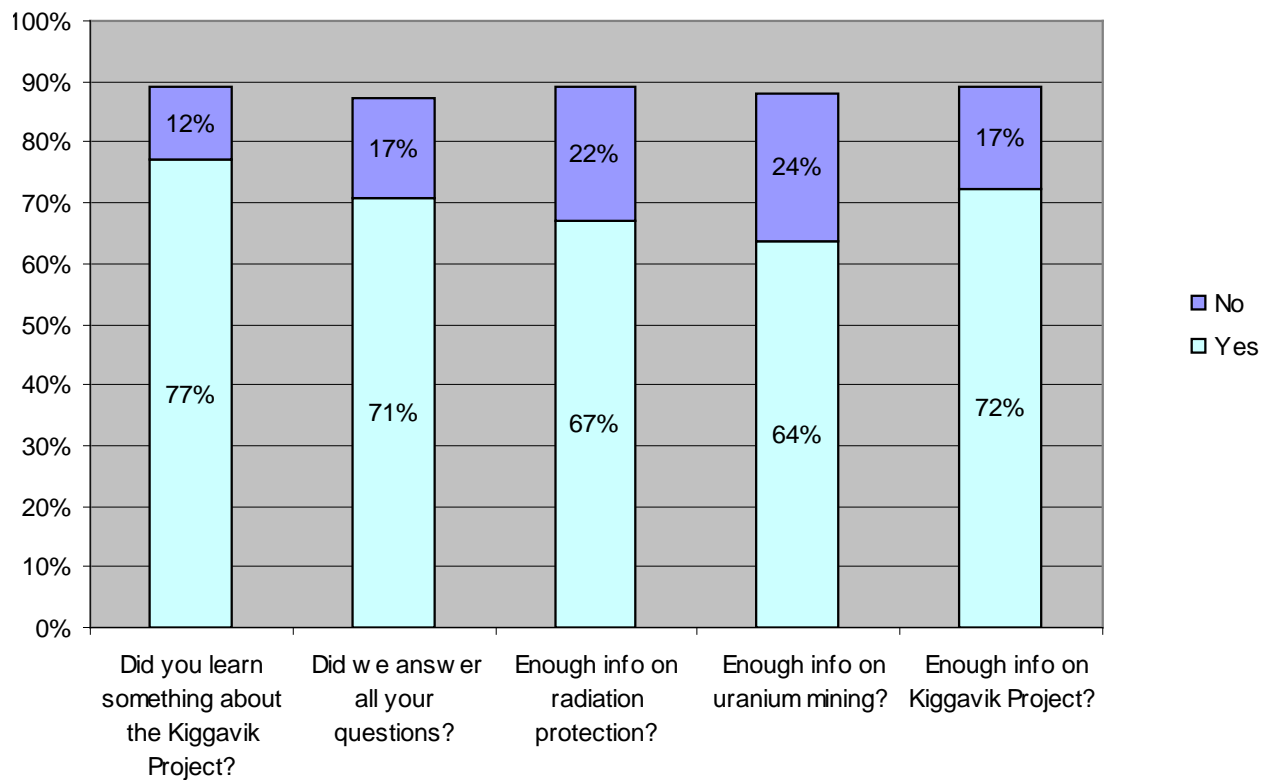


Figure 4.4-7 Summary of Survey Responses

4.4.4 Results of 2012 Community Tour

The report for the 2012 Community tour is provided in Appendix 3A Part 6 (OH 2012). A summary of Community feedback is provided here.

4.4.4.1 2012 Survey Responses

AREVA representatives recorded 328 comments during the open houses. Figure 4.4-8 shows the categories of these comments.

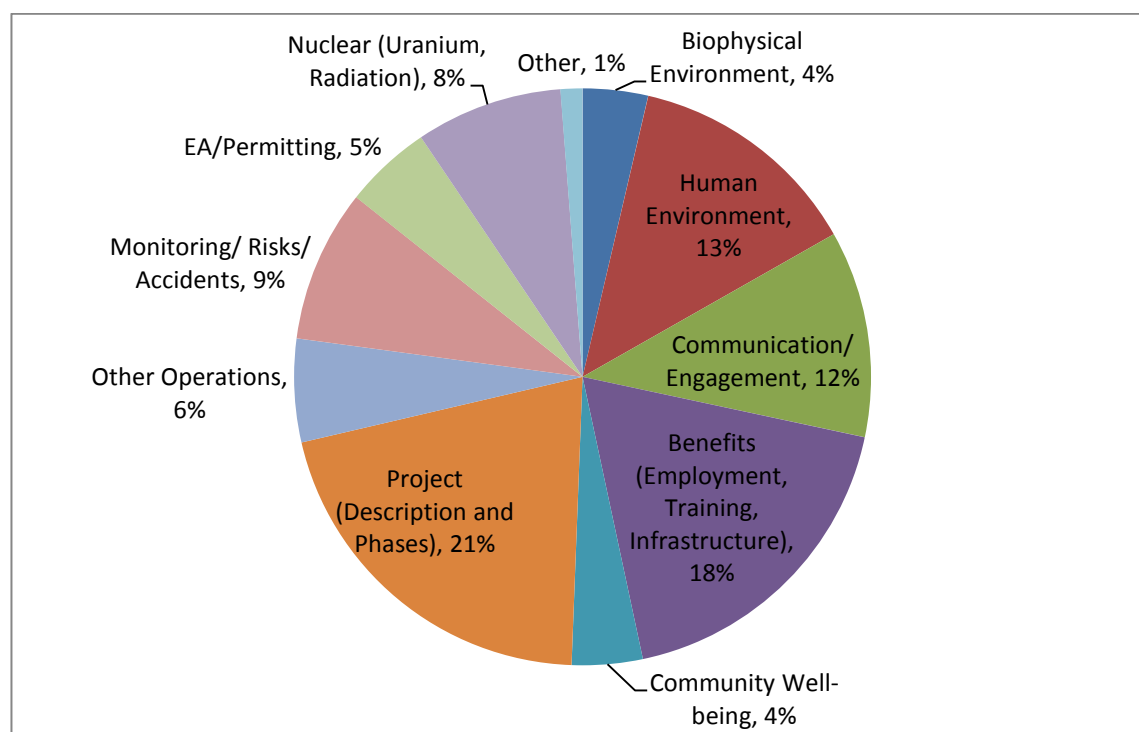


Figure 4.4-8 Community Comments

Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. A total of 65 adults completed surveys in the seven Kivalliq communities. Results are summarized below.

4. Did you learn something about the Kiggavik Project?

Yes 91% (58) **No** 9% (6)

5. How satisfied are you with this Project so far?

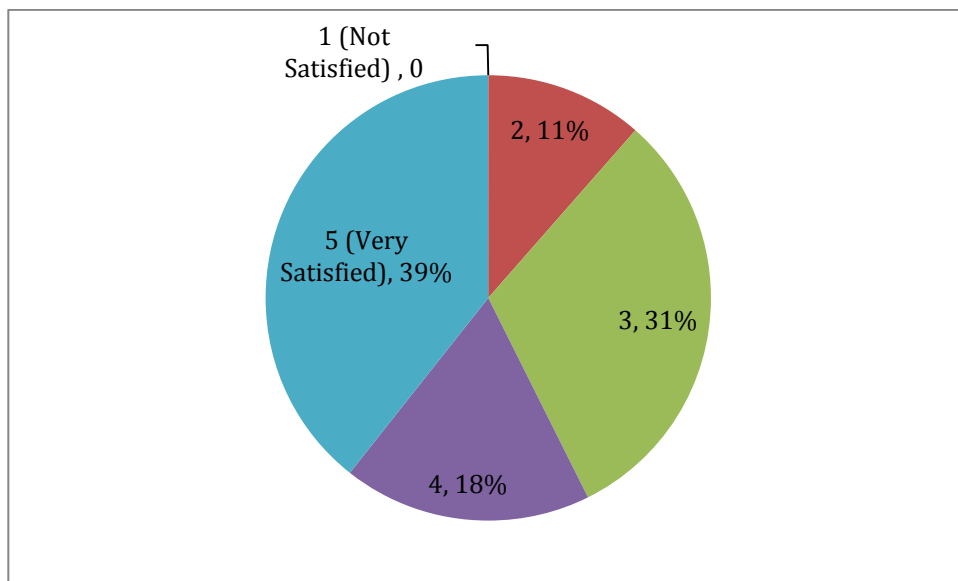


Figure 4.4-9 Participants' Satisfaction with Project (%)

6. What was the most interesting part of this open house?

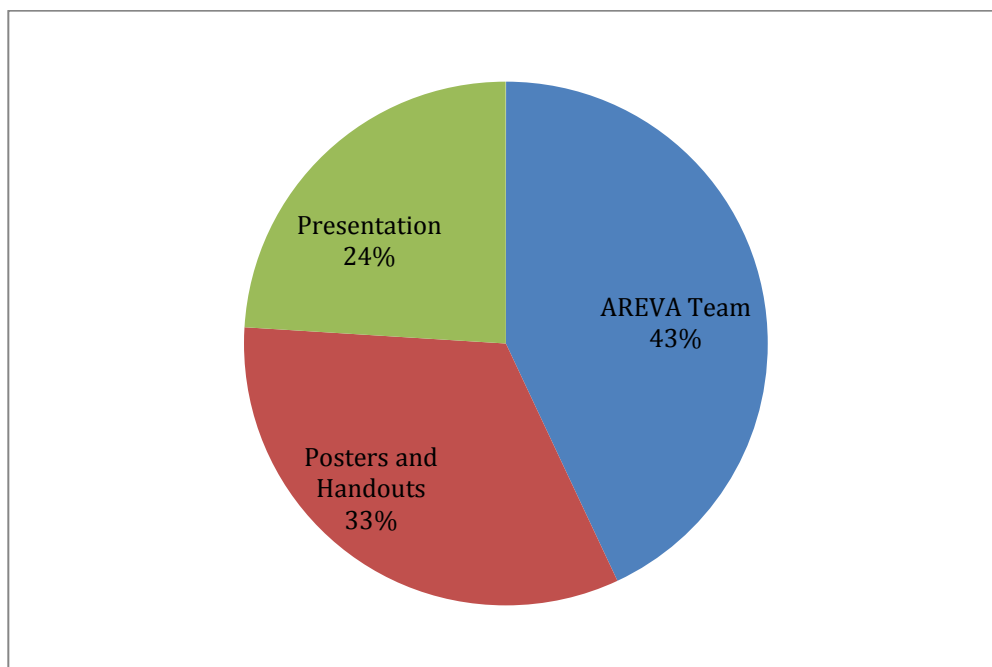


Figure 4.4-10 What Participants Found Most Interesting

7. Did we answer all of your questions?

Yes 91% (48) **No** 9% (5)

4.4.5 Results of 2013/14 Community Tour

The report for the 2013/14 Community tour is provided in Appendix 3A Part 7 (OH 2013). A summary of community feedback is provided here.

4.4.5.1 2013 Survey Responses

AREVA representatives recorded 225 comments during the open houses. Figure 4.4-11 shows the categories of these comments.

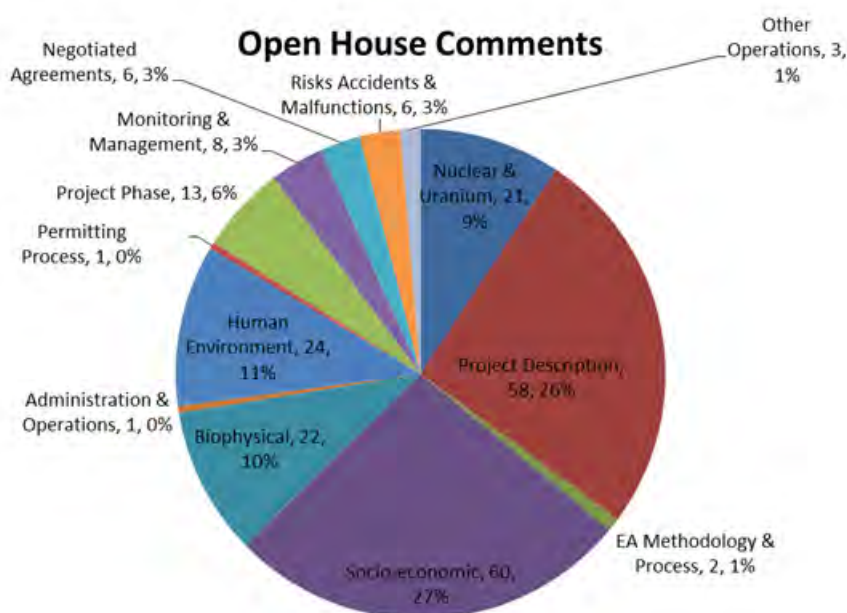


Figure 4.4-11 Open House Comments

Participants were asked to fill out a survey before leaving the open house. A total of 93 adults completed surveys in the seven Kivalliq communities. Results are summarized below.

8. Did you learn something about the Kiggavik Project?

Yes 81% (75) **No** 11% (10) No answer 8% (8)

9. How satisfied are you with this Project so far?

Kiggavik Project Satisfaction

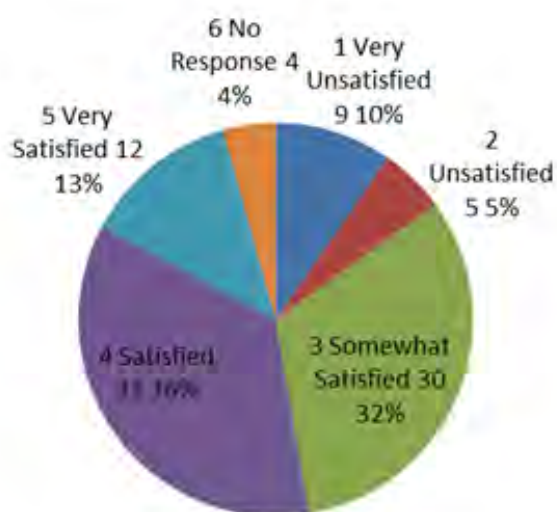


Figure 4.4-12 Participants' Satisfaction with Project (%)

10. What was the most interesting part of this open house?

Most Interesting Part of Open House

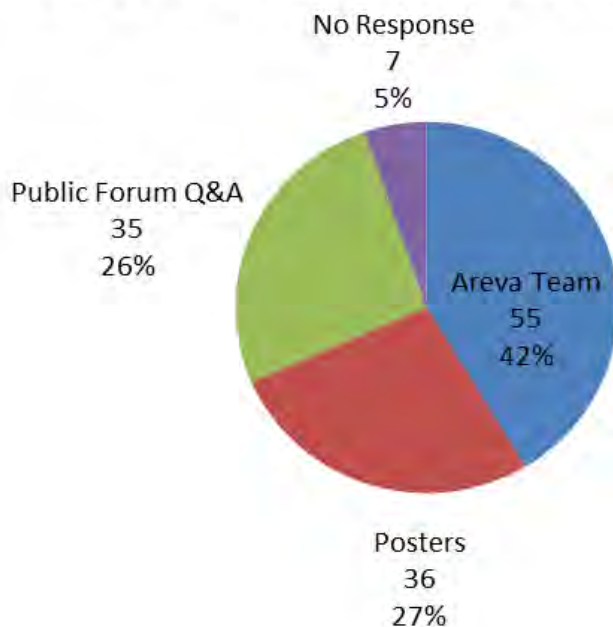


Figure 4.4-13 What Participants Found Most Interesting

11. Did we answer all of your questions?

Yes 80% (68) **No** 20% (17) **No answer** 9% (8)

4.4.6 Project Satisfaction

In each of the 2010, 2012 and 2013 open house tours of Kivalliq communities, AREVA's questionnaire queried visitors on satisfaction with the project so far. A scale of 1 to 5 was used where 1 is very unsatisfied and 5 is very satisfied. The individual responses by community are shown in sections 4.4.3, 4.4.4 and 4.4.5. A summary of the three satisfaction questions is provided in Table 4.4.8.

Table 4.4-8 Participants' Satisfaction with Project

Year	1	2	3	4	5	Total Responses
	Not Satisfied/ Very Unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	
2010	10 (9%)	10 (9%)	34 (29%)	16 (14%)	47 (40%)	117
2012	0 (0%)	7 (11%)	19 (31%)	11 (18%)	24 (39%)	61
2013/14	9 (10%)	5 (6%)	30 (34%)	33 (37%)	12 (13%)	89
Sum Total	19 (7%)	22 (8%)	83 (30%)	60 (22%)	93 (34%)	277

The responses remained fairly consistent over the three review periods. Approximately 30% selected number 3 which is in the middle suggesting not completely decided. Numbers 1 and 2 represent the respondents who are unsatisfied with the project. About 15% of respondents selected these numbers. Number 4 and 5 represent the respondents who are satisfied with the project. About 56% of respondents selected these numbers. The ratio of those satisfied with the project to those unsatisfied with the project is 3.7 to 1.

During the KIA Kiggavik consultations in 2010, the question was asked "Given the potential social and environmental Impacts as well as the potential economic and social benefits, how would you rate the project overall?" The questionnaire was completed by 391 people in seven Kivalliq communities. The response showed a 76 percent support rating and 11 percent of respondents giving a fair or poor rating. The work was carried out by a third party (KIA Apr 2010).

4.5 Engagement Outside the Nunavut Settlement Area

Six First Nation communities located outside the Nunavut Settlement Area have expressed an interest in the Kiggavik Project either to the NIRB or directly to AREVA due to potential effects on Aboriginal rights. These communities are designated as Category 4 communities (Section 3.3.2). These Category 4 communities are:

- the Saskatchewan First Nation communities of Black Lake, Fond du Lac and Hatchet Lake represented by the Athabasca Denesuline Negotiating Team
- the Northwest Territories First Nation community of Lutsel Ke First Nation; and,
- the Manitoba First Nation communities of Northlands Denesuline in Lac Brochet and Sayisi Dene in Tadoule Lake.