

Through correspondence and meetings with the six Category 4 communities (Appendix 3A Part 8), the concerns raised were in two main areas:

1. Negotiations for rights in the Nunavut Settlement Area – Asserted Claims
2. Potential effects on wildlife, particularly on ability to harvest caribou, and traditional ways of life

The NLCA directs the NIRB to “take into account the well-being of residents outside the Nunavut Settlement Area” (NLCA section 12.2.5). The Prince Albert Grand Council and the Department of Lands Wildlife and Environment from the Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation are on the NIRB distribution for the Kiggavik review and their submissions have been considered and quoted in the NIRB screening recommendation to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and they have influenced the final guidelines for the Kiggavik Project.

Article 40 of the NLCA defines the rights of aboriginal peoples outside the Nunavut Settlement Area to hunt within the Nunavut Settlement Area based on traditional use and provides for the full standing of certain Band Councils in the NIRB process in order to make representations respecting their interest in areas they have traditionally used and continue to use. *If any of these groups have traditional hunting areas that may interact with Project activities, there is a Duty to Consult.*

Article 40 specifically names the following Other Aboriginal People:

- Members of an aboriginal people of the Northwest Territories other than Inuit;
- Fort Churchill Indian Band (Sayisi Dene First Nation) in Tadoule Lake, MB and Northlands Indian Band in Lac Brochet, MB
- The Black Lake Indian Band, The Hatchet Lake Indian Band and the Fond du Lac Indian Band of Northern Saskatchewan

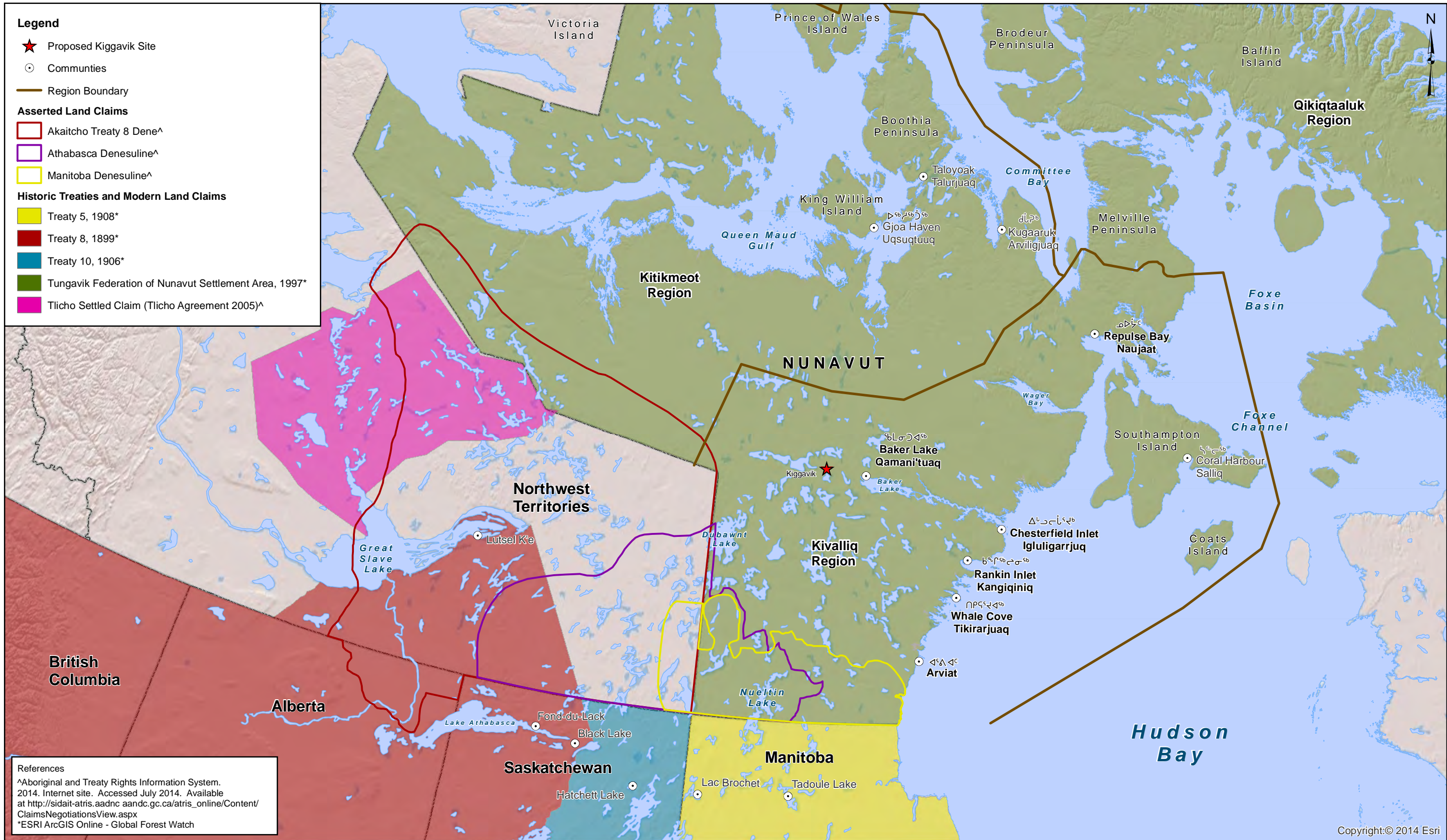
The Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (NUPPA) states the following regarding location of impacts under a NIRB Review:

(113) the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the project, both inside and outside of the designated area, must be taken into account for the purposes of sections 101 to 112.

(94.3) Despite subparagraphs (1)(a)(ii) and (iii), if the only activity relating to a project to be carried out outside the designated area is the transportation of persons or goods, the responsible Minister must send the project proposal to the Board to conduct the review unless that Minister determines that the transportation of persons or goods is a significant element of the project and that it is more appropriate for the review to be conducted by a federal environmental assessment panel or a joint panel, as the case may be, than by the Board and the Minister of the Environment agrees with that determination.

4.5.1 Asserted Claims

The six Category 4 communities all have asserted claims of territory in Nunavut. The Athabasca Denesuline Area of Asserted Title is covered by the Benoanie Litigation which began in 1991. The Manitoba Denesuline Area of Asserted Title Claim is under the Samuel/Thorassie Litigation. Both have been in abeyance since 1999 while the aboriginal groups and the government negotiate a resolution. Figure 4.5-1 shows the areas of Asserted Claims in relation to the Kiggavik site. The asserted claim area includes the traditional hunting areas. However, the Kiggavik Site is not located within any asserted claim area.



Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
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Date: 9/18/2014 Scale: 1:7,000,000
Data Sources: Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, National Topographic Database, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

FIGURE 4.5-1
TREATIES, LAND CLAIMS, & ASSERTED AREAS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
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4.5.2 Potential Effects on Wildlife and Traditional Ways of Life

Barrenland caribou herd ranges are large and span political boundaries. Caribou herds are shared by harvestors in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The six Category 4 communities have expressed concern that potential impacts on caribou herds by the Kiggavik project could affect their harvesting of caribou. Figure 4-5-2 shows the summation of the ranges of the Ahiak, Lorillard, Wager Bay, Beverly and Qaminirjuaq barrenground caribou in relation to the Kiggavik site and to communities. The figure includes scientific data provided by the government of Nunavut for the five caribou herds and is expanded in the south and west to be consistent with the larger annual ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds as provided by the BQCMB (BQCMB 2014). The expanded annual ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds is informed by additional information sources including aerial surveys and traditional ecological knowledge from harvest communities.

The relationship between the Kiggavik site and the individual caribou herd ranges is shown in Figure 4.5-3 provided by the government of Nunavut. The Kiggavik site is outside the calving grounds of any caribou herds and is outside or on the boundary of the five herd ranges with the exception of the Ahiak range. The project site is within the winter range of the Ahiak herd. The road between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site will cross the ranges of the Ahiak, Lorillard, Wager Bay and Qamanirjuaq herds. No project activities occur within the range of the Beverly herd.

The assessment of cumulative effects in Volume 6 Section 13 on caribou for mortality risk and habitat availability included a Regional Assessment Area that extended well beyond the boundaries of Nunavut into northern Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, as well as the Northwest Territories. Predicted project effects include direct mortality (collisions), direct and indirect habitat loss (Project footprint, dust and sensory disturbance), and possible avoidance of the project area but no alteration to migration patterns and no change to health. Predicted cumulative effects to caribou include a possible shift in proportional caribou herd take or an overall increase in harvest to the Qamanirjuaq herd given the development of the alternative all-season access road option and potential associated changes in harvest patterns.

The projects affects assessment finds the Project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects to caribou movement because the Project is not located on any major migratory routes, is not within 10 km of any designated water crossing, and mitigations will reduce potential Project effects on caribou movement. No residual effects on caribou and muskox health are anticipated because of exposure to contaminants.

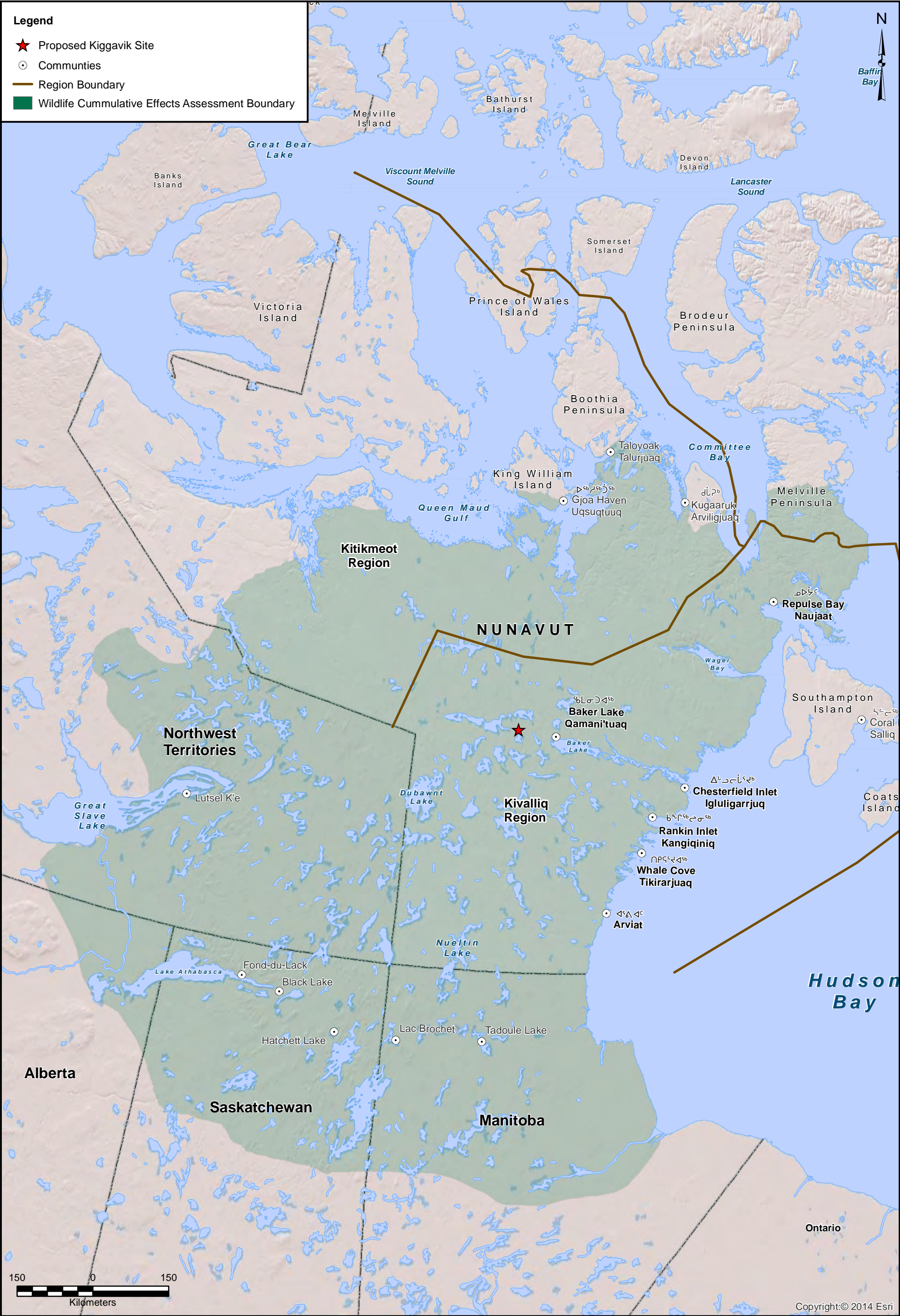
The assessment also concludes the effects on movement and health will be undetectable and those effects are not expected to act in combination with any other Project-specific effects. Changes in increased mortality risk and habitat loss may act in combination with effects from other future projects for cumulative effects. The increased mortality risk is the result of potential hunter/harvester

access. The role of habitat loss is expected to be undetectable as it relates to potential harvest success in the Regional Assessment Area. When considered in the context of cumulative effects, the Project effect on the cumulative loss of habitat and increased cumulative mortality risk on Qamanirjuaq caribou is assessed as not significant.

The Denesuline communities of Black Lake, Hatchet Lake and Fond du Lac have expressed concern that an aviation accident could affect their way of life and use of traditional lands. Questions and concerns raised by the Athabasca Denesuline have been considered in the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. An extended road and rail transportation risk assessment has been carried out to evaluate potential effects related to accidents along the proposed flight path, including a crash into Wollaston Lake. This is included in Tier 3 Appendix 10A Attachment B. The results of the assessment showed that the probability of an accident involving the release of yellowcake is highly unlikely (<1 in 1000 years likelihood/less than 4% probability of event occurring within 40 years). For releases of yellowcake into surface water scenarios, the releases to large rivers, large lakes and harbours and small lakes were assessed. Overall, the risk of a yellowcake spill into a surface waterbody is negligible, with moderate risk for spills into small lakes and a few select larger lakes. Overall, the consequence assessment for release to surface water indicates that the effects for release to large lakes and rivers are minor (except for a few lakes where the effects could be moderate). The consequence assessment for release to land concluded that impacts to workers and the public was minor, with doses predicted to be well below regulatory limits. The Spill Response Plan has been updated to describe tactics used in the remediation of incidents in remote wilderness locations.

4.5.3 Summary

1. Asserted Claims. The Kiggavik Project site is outside the asserted claim areas and traditional hunting areas of the Denesuline in Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Manitoba that have been designated as Category 4 communities for the Kiggavik Project.
2. Effects on caribou. The Project Effects and Cumulative Effects assessment concludes:
 - a. the Project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects to caribou movement;
 - b. no residual effects on caribou and muskox health are anticipated;
 - c. the Project Effect on cumulative loss of habitat and increased cumulative mortality risk on Qamanirjuaq caribou is assessed as not significant
3. Transportation Accident. The assessment showed the probability of an accident involving the release of yellowcake is highly unlikely (<1 in 1000 years likelihood). Overall, in the unlikely event of a spill, the consequence assessment:
 - a. for release to surface waters indicates that the effects for release to large lakes and rivers are minor.
 - b. for release to land concluded that the impacts to workers and the public was minor.



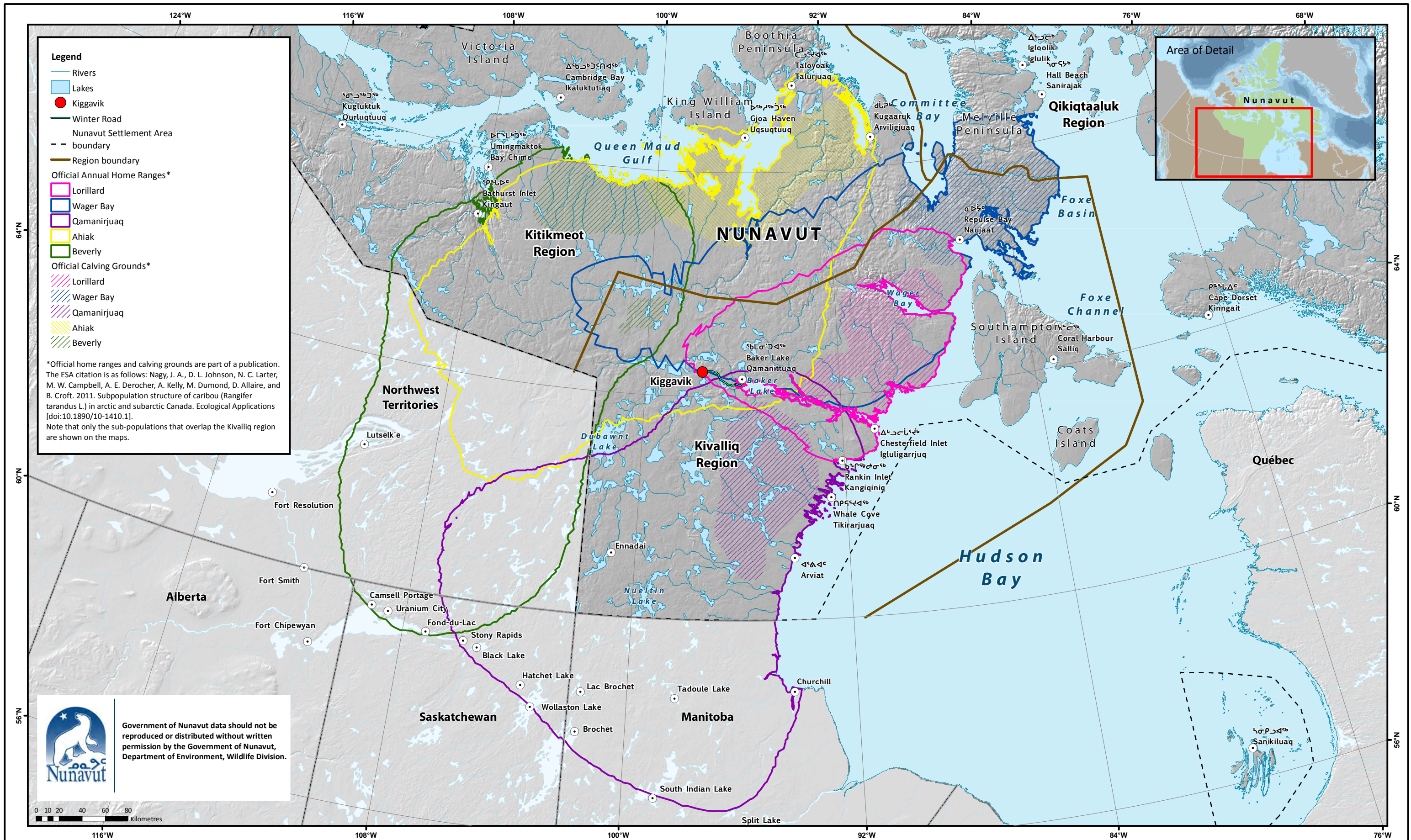
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Date: 9/18/2014 Scale: 1:7,000,000
Data Sources: Natural Resources Canada, Geobase®, Nation
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Inc.

FIGURE 4.5-2
EXTENT OF CARIBOU ANNUAL RANGES & REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
VOLUME 3

**KIGGAVIK
PROJECT**





5 Integration and Influence of Engagement

5.1 Integration of Engagement

AREVA and the team of consultants working on the Kiggavik EIS made efforts to integrate engagement information throughout project design, baseline studies, assessments and management plans. The following sections describe some of the main areas where engagement data has been integrated.

5.1.1 Identification of Land and Resource Use

Engagement data has complimented the data gathered in focused IQ meetings and interviews. Participants of open houses and other meetings have shared information on important areas for hunting, fishing, and other land uses as well as places to be respected and avoided such as spiritual and gravesites.

In 2014, AREVA held meetings with the Baker Lake HTO, a focus group in Baker Lake and the Chesterfield Inlet HTO to gather further community input into Land and Resource use. From these meetings, it was learned that Inuit use the entire land for traditional activities but concentrate activities in certain areas. Appendix 1F describes what has been learned regarding Inuit land use.

5.1.2 Screening Level Assessment

In each of the assessment volumes, potential interactions between the proposed Project and the environment are identified. Not all Project-environment interactions are equally important and effort and emphasis in EIS preparation should focus and be appropriately weighted to those interactions with the greatest potential to result in ecosystemic and socioeconomic affects. Identified Project-environment interactions are therefore screened in order to identify those interactions that require no further assessment due to low impact.

Engagement data, particularly the analysis of issues and concerns, has been used in each of the screening level assessments to help determine which Project-environment interactions may be of great public concerns and interest and therefore warrant a higher screening rating and more detailed assessment.

5.2 Influence of Engagement

Comments received during engagement events have been considered and used to shape future engagement activities, the project design and other aspects of the draft environmental Impact

Statement. Some comments were made once or twice while others have been made at many events over several years. Table 5.2-1 includes comments made during engagement activities and lists how the comment has influenced the project.

A more complete listing of how engagement and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit have been incorporated into the FEIS is provided in Tier 2 Volume 3 Part 2 Attachment A.

Table 5.2-1 Incorporation of Engagement Comments into Project Planning and Activities

Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
Road Options There was considerable interest in the road that would be built between Baker Lake and the Kiggavik site for transporting materials to the site. Roads are seen as ways to access land and also ways to gain access to sensitive wilderness. There were suggestions to involve elders, involve hunters and consult with the community prior to making a final selection of a road option. It is clear that public access to roads is important to the people of Baker Lake as is wildlife protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We should use elder IQ first before we decide on a route.• There would be lots of opposition to Haqpik Island.	BL CLC Mar 2007	Road options was the topic of discussion at CLC meetings from 2007 until 2013.	Winter road is the primary option in the Project Proposal. 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.
	We don't have roads in Nunavut. How are they going to transport?	KIA RI Apr 2007	Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, etc. were carried out in the regional study area including the proposed roads	
	To have public meetings (on road options) would be more appropriate thing to do	BL CLC Oct 2007	Also archaeological and IQ studies to understand the cultural importance of area – IQ was done for the whole project area including the road. Archaeological studies were carried out along the proposed routes.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would like a pamphlet to hand out to organizations• Would very much like the average elders who are able body to come to the AREVA office to see the Road Route Poster and route maps.	BL CLC Feb 2008	Presentation material was 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.	
	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.	BL CLC May 2008	An open house and several workshops on road options were conducted in November 2010.	
	The Baker Lake group indicated that their preference and likely that of most of the community is the northern route with the bridge. A bridge over the Thelon is seen as an advantage to most in the community.	BL MC Jan 2009	Based on input from consultations, the southern road option was removed from consideration.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road transport of yellow cake and storage in Baker Lake will be a very difficult issue for AREVA to manage.• Will we learn from Meadowbank's experience with their road?	RLC Feb 2009	A workshop on road options and the selection process was held with the Baker Lake HTO in November 2011.	
	I'm concerned about the road, if there should be one at all. I think it would be dangerous, I think I like the idea of a ferry better.	BL EL Mar 2009	The project proposal does not include transporting and storing uranium concentrate in Baker Lake.	
	Do you monitor like the wildlife migration routes and stuff like that while considering the road options?	BL HS Mar 2009	Road management plan will include dust suppressant to surfaces of unpaved mine site roads and the Kiggavik-Sissons access road, when possible.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I just wanted to say that about 3 weeks ago the elders met at the museum to have the screening input for your project proposal, and there was a lot of discussion about the roads. Some of the elders finally heard about the two bottom roads and they were completely against the roads, any kinds of roads across the lake. I'm also thinking that the feasibility is still going on until 2010, can you not meet with all the hunters and have like a workshop with them and with the HTO. It was the first that we've heard about it. Would it be possible to meet with the hunters, elders and the HTO about the proposed roads?"• There is already strong opposition with the two southern roads	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If wildlife sensitive areas are found along the proposed route, would the route be changed?• On road access, this should be discussed with Baker Lake HTO and people first.• There used to be thousands of caribou on the south end of Baker Lake. Talk to Baker Lake HTO. The AGM will be soon. We are leery of proposed roads. Concerned the caribou won't go where they used to go.	RI KWB May 2009		
	Reading of a letter to KIA from HTO regarding the building of a road. Baker Lake HTO would like to be involved in the environmental assessment. Resolution passed at 2010 HTO AGM that they were against building a road across Baker Lake because of concerns of the environmental impacts of a potential spill. Do not want a road like the one to Meadowbank because it would be useless, since the residents cannot use it. Road option 1 (from Workshop) was recommended by the HTO, with some conditions. Options 2 and 3 were not.	BL KIA Feb 2010		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a road is built to get to the dock, it will need to go through the caribou herding route. Will this disturb caribou migration? Will this be considered?• Have these roads been designed or approved by Baker Lake, since they know their land?• There are calving areas, rivers, migratory birds along the proposed access road. Make sure you understand the Elders point of view when you get to Baker Lake.• We understand they need to build a road. They will be building bigger buildings and power plants, etc.• They will need to build a road to get to the site. When they discuss the road options, IQ will have to be considered, especially for the community of Baker Lake. They know where the animals are.	CI KIA Feb 2010		
	What's the impact of your road on caribou migration?	RI KIA Jan 2010		
	What are the differences between the two all-season roads?	RB KIA Feb 2010		
	Maybe you should watch out for caribou crossing areas and favourite fishing spots and then try to avoid these areas.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not in support of the southern all-weather road, prefer the northern all weather road. Lots of planning has gone into this project, but need to consider all the heavy equipment and supplies that will be travelling to and from site.• Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.• Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.• Question regarding whether AREVA has made a decision on the storage facility location. Concerns raised regarding the 3rd road option (southern all-weather access road), and the location of the dock, as this area is shallow and many have concerns about barges, especially when loaded with heavy equipment gets stuck in these shallow areas. How will the company deal with this?• The HTO board met in December 2009 and passed a resolution supporting the use of northern all-weather access road over the southern all-weather access road because the south area of the lake is very shallow and a lot of times the small boats get stuck in that area. How will the bigger boats get to these areas and to the dock if it is so shallow?• Concerns with the storage of yellowcake in the community of Baker Lake. Can the yellowcake not be stored at the mine site until it is shipped out? Will the community have a say on whether or not the yellowcake can be stored in Baker Lake?	BL NIRB Apr 2010 BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forget the winter road. If the people of Baker Lake have made their choice of road you should respect it.• Have you asked and consulted Baker Lake on the road options?• How long can you shut down the road if the caribou are migrating through?• Will the road be open to public access?	AR OH Nov 2010		

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Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North route-thought better if a little south on West side of river• Where is the bridge located? Has a cabin north of Baker Lake, concerned that road will interrupt caribou movements.• I used to support the north all weather road but now I prefer the winter. The south is too shallow and the north all weather road crosses the Thelon in an area of a caribou crossing. I thought I would use the north all weather road, but when I think of the caribou and fish, I prefer the winter road	BL OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What road does Baker Lake prefer?• Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am concerned about migration of caribou. More concerned about migration impacts from the road than the mine site. The caribou here seem to move over the road ok.• Why not taking Meadowbank road further north to prevent additional km of new road?• I would prefer the winter road to Kiggavik than the all weather road because although it would provide road use for the short term it might be better for the caribou in the long term. Maybe you should consider using as much of the Meadowbank road as possible.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	What does Baker Lake say about the road options? I know Samson would have been a good advisor for the possible Thelon crossing because he spent a lot of time on the land in that area. My road preference would be the south route because it more close to the south route because it more closely matches the wind direction and would be clear for driving all winter. The docking area could be made deep enough.	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Would the CLC member be shown where the road would be built?	BL CLC Jun 2011		
	Winter road is the preferred choice. You must store in Baker Lake until winter.	WC HTO Mar 2011		
	Will there be a wildlife monitor for the road to watch for caribou?	BL OH Oct 2012		
	Road management is extremely important for safety and safety shelters too	BL OH Nov 2013		
	What's the support of the all season road vs winter road in Baker Lake?	AR OH Nov 2013		
Thelon Crossing There was considerable interest in 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the bridge will be damaged by the ice bergs• the river and the current is very strong• the big ice bergs piles up along the river bank all the way up• the river bank will be damage.	BL CLC Feb 2008	Site visits to learn local knowledge and share location considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elders visit in spring 2008• Elders and consultant visit on June 3, 2010 (here you reference the meeting notes that record decisions made on locations)• Elders, CLC and HTO visit in Aug 2010	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 bridge or ferry crossing in compliance with DFO and TC requirements Continue to value and promote the value of the
	The Anaqtalik Rapids would be very good spot to put the bridge	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	Suggestions to bring Elders with consultants to look at the breakup on the Thelon River.	BL CLC May 2008		
	We went up to the Proposed Bridge area to do some surveying of the ice break up.	BL CLC Oct 2008		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">the bridge proposed at Kiggayuk is too shallow and the bridge would be plugged with ice bergs in no time and could be damagedperhaps deeper spot would be safer place to put it inWe went to go check up at Thelon River possible Bridge route near Kingaayok. As soon as ice bergs block up the river, the bridge could be damagedwe also checked up Qiqikta'tuaq (big Island site) and all the way up to Aliksirtuq Upper Great Rapids and in between.No ice bergs where it's deeper.We also put up miniature inuksuk to see how far and how high the water would reach up the river bank near Kingaayuk river bank.Near big Halfway hills more big ice bergs blockage.Suggest monitoring the river in spring and fall when the water is high from the beginning of the first snow fall.Suggestion to put up tent up there to watch the river water rising and ice bergs on the river bank to see high far they will land up.	BL CLC Mar 2009	Consultant studies (aquatics, terrestrial, engineering, etc... and reference to those DEIS volumes/sections) Also archaeological and IQ studies to understand the cultural importance of area – IQ was done for the whole project area (or region) but unsure about archaeology 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 Added a section in the EIS on the Thelon River's Canadian Heritage River Status in the Context of the Kiggavik Project. Technical Appendix 9A Attachment D.	Thelon River as a Heritage River by respecting GN-CLEY archaeological requirements and the Thelon River Management Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The proposed bridge is not in a good place, because of the ice, the spring run off, and below the bridge, I witnessed with the CLC about this. I proposed the bridge to be moved here and continue the road up north and begin again on the original proposed road. We need to have the bridge in a more narrow area for the bridge to be built.Bridge location is near nesting area	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bridge proposal area is very shallow. One Elder who last visited with the engineer is no longer with us so, it is going to get harder or tougher.If the river is plucked with ice bergs it will break the bridge.We had the engineer with us one time when we went up for survey all the way up to Aliksirtuq rapids.I think personally that if the bridge is built very high then the ice bergs would not touch it.The ice bergs get very long along the River Bank in both sides when it is breaking in spring and summer times.I really wanted to go survey it again.	BL CLC Aug 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Perhaps look into the ice breaking up just to monitor it this year?We monitored the Thelon River (in 2008) but we never went back to it ever since.Proposed bridge site is too shallow, and there is old archaeological site just above it	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Depending on the melting and freezing spring cycles and snow conditions it will be different every year. The snow and melting is not the same now as it was in the 40s and 50s. I expect it will melt all at once this year. That is what happens now.We will check the banks to see the best place for a foundation. We need to see where ice is flowing and watch the whole time.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">it would be a good idea to also monitor the ice break up at the river to see how high or how strong it is, to take note of the ice flow, ice melts, water levels etc.Suggestion for someone who travels that route often visit the proposed crossing with the consultant.	BL CLC Jun 2010		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We looked at the first location and it made it easy to make decision where to put the bridge. Should be good to put on the rock. Engineer agreed. Better than lower area. Lower area is best for ice crossing.• I'd be happy with the propose bridge unless they are going to find another spot for it• if we are going to go through proposed bridge that would be ok	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	I just wanted to ask where the bridge goes, have you looked to see how the area melts? The world is changing. It would be nice to know the difference in the melting over the years.	BL CLC May 2011		
	What kind of bridge over the Thelon. Why choose that kind (cable ferry)?	RI OH Nov 2013		
	Where would a bridge cross the Thelon?	BL OH Nov 2013		
Community Engagement Kivalliq residents stressed the 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 were 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.	People from the area near Kiggavik should be consulted	BL CLARC Mar 2006	Group from Aberdeen Lake visited Kiggavik and their nearby traditional homeland in 2006. This began a program of homeland visits. To date, 116 visitors have participated in 27 trips to traditional Inuit Homelands. Tables in Section 3.4 list 428 engagement events with many types of stakeholder groups including, youth, elders, wildlife organizations, hamlet councils, High Schools and Hamlet Councils. 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. Youth and elders participated in visits to Kiggavik and to Saskatchewan mines. Summer students were hired for Community Relations and Logistics in the	Community Engagement will continue through the minelife – Environmental Assessment, Construction, Operations, Decommissioning and Post Decommissioning Monitoring. An Engagement Plan is part of the DEIS. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ongoing liaison committees• Annual visits to each Kivalliq community• Community Offices
	Don't want to visit Saskatchewan Mines. Want aboriginals from Saskatchewan who do not work at mines to come to Baker Lake and tell us what it is like living near a uranium mine.	BL HTO Mar 2006		
	Information about mining should be provided to students whenever possible.	BL CLC Dec 2006		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• get the public involved making decision making; Get blessing from them.• traditional knowledge of the project area will be good information for AREVA to gather.• we should use elder IQ first before we decide on a route.	BL CLC Feb 2007		
	To have public meeting would be more appropriate thing to do; and have more than one meeting.	BL CLC Oct 2007		
	I want to hear what people from people of Arviat think of Kiggavik project.	BL CLC Nov 2007		
	Should like to make presentations to grade 12 students.	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	Suggested that a presentation should be given to the elders.	BL CLC Feb 2008		
	Conduct a community meeting in Baker Lake in March or April but before there is any campaign throughout the region. This must be dealt with by Baker Lakers before going to the region.	BL MC Jan 2009		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need to engage public, not just mayors and councils, they have fears regarding uranium • Suggestion to have panel at meetings to answer questions, need to have knowledgeable people available to answer questions, or may have the impression of hiding. • Need to have additional presenters and presentations in Baker Lake, different faces, other than ARC. • David Aglukark went on CB in Arviat after tour of U mines. Try to use communication methods common to each community ie CB, radio etc. Highlights importance of tours and communicating message afterwards. • Noted need to move beyond specific groups (CLARC, HTO, council) to radio and public meetings. • Need new methods of communication, new people, need to engage youth. • Young Inuit have the most to gain and need to be informed of their choice. • It is most important to keep dialogue flowing between AREVA and all seven communities in Kivalliq. Most of the effort to date has been in Baker Lake, which is closest to the Project, but the Project needs to be a regional project and other communities need to be engaged. • keep on communicating with region and Baker Lake, there are benefits to nuclear energy, dialogue is now • flowing, would like to see RLC become more involved, good to see more people from AREVA Resources Canada Inc. 	RLC Feb 2009	<p>Baker Lake office starting in 2007.</p> <p>Presentations have been given to all the High schools in the Kivalliq –26 presentation in total. Awards have been presented to graduating high school students in 7 Kivalliq Communities since 2009 and in Baker Lake since 2006.</p> <p>AREVA sponsored and participated in Science Fairs in the Kivalliq since 2008. Participation included giving lectures and as a judge.</p> <p>Tours in 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 included open houses in all seven Kivalliq Communities.</p> <p>AREVA representatives in mining operations, community relations, regulatory affairs, project management, engineering and Safety, Health, Environment and Quality, and senior management attended these community open houses. Open forum discussions with AREVA specialists occurred at each public session. Demonstrations on radiation were included in the 2010 sessions along with information about uses of uranium. A special meeting between Baker Lake elders and the AREVA team was held in April 2009 as part of the Baker Lake Open House.</p> <p>A Youth Forum was held in Baker Lake on August of 2011 where youth from Baker Lake could speak individually and as a group could engage young people working for AREVA.</p>	
	We need to have something for the youth, I feel like they don't have a voice, we need to help them gain a voice. We had 3 elders, 3 middle aged and 3 youth. We need to find a way to help the youth be informed, I'm sure they won't be talking amongst the elders or older people, we need to speak to the elders more.	BL CLC Apr 2009		
	Are you going to have elders involved? Please use elders to decide options because they know our land the best, especially Baker elders for the Kiggavik Project.	KV OH 09		
	Have HTO been kept up to speed?	BL CLC Nov 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was Baker Lake consulted first, since they are the closest to the site? • I have seen projects in the past where people from the south come up, pretend to listen to the communities, but they don't actually listen. Please come back to talk to us and our Elders about our concerns. 	CH KIA 2010		
	If you come back, maybe someone who has worked in the SK uranium mine can come talk about what they went through working in the uranium mine. We have to remember that climate change will have an impact in the future and if there is climate change, our climate may look more like SK.	WC KIA 2010		
	Important for the people in the Kivalliq region be well informed to provide their input.	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	There should be a youth-specific hearing conducted in Baker Lake (for high school students, college students, former graduates, people under the age of 30). Respecting elders is such a big part of Inuit culture that, although they encourage it, speaking up amongst them can be intimidating. If you want more input & involvement from the younger generations, we need to have a separate venue to voice our opinions.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		

Table 5.2-1 Incorporation of Engagement Comments into Project Planning and Activities

Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
	Incorporation of traditional knowledge important in the process and should be integrated into all the plans.	RI NIRB May 2010		
	I'd like for AREVA to bring support staff to answer questions.	BL CLC Oct 2010		
	Some people don't do public meetings so it would be good to go house to house in Whale Cove or go to hunters.	WC CLARC-KIA Nov 2010		
	Are you using IQ	AR OH Nov 2010		
	It's good to see you going to schools. It would be good to meet with students.	BL CLC Jan 2011		
	It would be nice to get the young generation to attend.			
	Youth should be involved more	BL MC Apr 2011		
	Has AREVA ever been invited to career fairs to talk to students? These things really should happen; AREVA should really be open to the school. Why they should continue their education is important. They have to learn to read and write. I encourage them to keep young people informed.	BL CLC May 2011		
	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.	RB OH Nov 2012		
NIRB 2010Caribou and Wildlife 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.	Snow geese migrate north to south. Will they be monitored?	KIA WC Apr 2007	Baseline studies (terrestrial, aquatic, archaeological) including extensive wildlife assessment at the proposed site and IQ interviews traditional knowledge of caribou and other wildlife. Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan during exploration includes having a Wildlife Monitor from the community onsite to ensure wildlife protection; altitude restrictions to avoid caribou disturbances; protective measures when caribou are present including shutting down; and, monthly reporting to authorities. 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. Ongoing meetings with HTOs (52 meetings in 7 communities since 2006); the Kivalliq Wildlife Board (9 meetings) and the BQCMB (15 meetings) Consultants have been keeping the Conservation Officer updated on their work in the area. AREVA has contributed to cooperative research with other mining companies, the government of Nunavut, and the BQCMB. This includes collaring	Wildlife mitigation plans will be prepared to ensure wildlife protection during all phases of the project. The project will be designed to have minimal impact on wildlife. 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.)
	Are there regulations to protect wildlife and water during transportation?	KIA Apr 2007		
	The caribou used to be shy of us. Some caribou were acting strangely and I dont know what caused that. The HTO recieves a lot of complaints from hunters. We have been advised by GN regional wildlife officer that there are no laws about how high aircraft are supposed to fly or how low they can't fly.	NPC 2007		
	the caribou herds usually migrate that way, one caribou calf was ran over; and was left over to rot on the road, before the Wildlife respond to the scene to investigate. Had to dispose of the meat to the dump site. It could have been used for the dog food.	BL CLC Oct 2007		
	(AREVA presentation to BQCMB) Caribou never stay in one ground because when they are delivering calves they need clean grounds in order to keep themselves clean. They do not go to the same spot or ground for delivering calves every year.	BL CLC Nov 2008		
	It was observed that mining companies use aircraft which disturb wildlife, land aircraft with large pontoons without knowing what they are landing on and have left a lot of garbage on the land.	RLC Feb 2009		
	I don't agree with the second proposed area. I think it a protected area, although it is a great area for the bridge, it is a nesting area for birds."	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	Do you monitor like the wildlife migration routes and stuff like that while considering the road options?	BL HS Mar 2009		
	Since the assessment is going to take a long time, I am wondering if AREVA will still support the Thelon River caribou herds	BL EL Mar 2009		
	When you look at the area, caribou do wander all over the place, and what would happen if the caribou come around? The reason I asked that questions is because when there is a herd, the leader of the heard is followed quite closely by the rest of the heard, and nobody tries to disturb the heard to not disrupt the migratory route.	BL HTO Mar 2009		

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	Wildlife Monitor duties consist largely of spending time at the drill rig monitoring caribou activity there. The operation will stop if 50 caribou come within (he believed) 1 km. Fills out a daily report. Believes there should be a good record of Wildlife Monitoring at sites and it should be available to the HTO.	BL HTO Jul 2009	programs, a hunter harvest study and population surveys.	
	Inform Conservation Officer when wildlife work starts and stops	BL HTO Aug 2009		
	There used to be thousands of caribou on the south end of Baker Lake. Talk to Baker Lake HTO. The AGM will be soon. We are leery of proposed roads. Concerned the caribou won't go where they used to go.	RI KWB Oct 2009		
	What will you do about the caribou migration? Will you change it?	KV OH 09		
	Ever since mines have been going on in Saskatchewan, the caribou herds have been going through Saskatchewan. What kind of situation are we looking at while the caribou are going through Saskatchewan and then coming up north here?	KV OH 09		
	Noise created by the barges are impacting wildlife and moving them away from their regular migration routes.	NIRB 2010		
	If a road is built to get to the dock, it will need to go through the caribou herding route. Will this disturb caribou migration? Will this be considered?	CI KIA 2010		
	There are calving areas, rivers, migratory birds along the proposed access road. Make sure you understand the Elder's point of view when you get to Baker Lake.	CI KIA 2010		
	What's the impact of your road on caribou migration?	RI KIA 2010		
	Baker Lake HTO is available to speak about fish habitat compensation	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	The caribou are different since helicopters came. Maybe in September they are scared and run away but in spring they won't really run away.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Workers and helicopters should no interfere with wildlifeWhen the mine is opened you should do the same things to try to avoid wildlife. There can be people on the radio to talk about wolves they see to warn people. Caribou migration is especially important and there should be radios on every vehicle and people watching when they travel so that they can warn the other drivers.Maybe you should watch out for caribou crossing areas and favourite fishing spots and then try to avoid these areas.I do not like it when workers play with wildlife. Sometimes they are not really hunting and twice we saw helicopters chasing caribou and we were aiming for them.	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Concerned with wildlife habitat and potential impacts to the flora and fauna that the wildlife will live off.Concerned with impacts to migration routes and wildlife disturbances.	RB NIRB Apr 2010		
	Have any studies been done in regards to the caribou migrating through the area and on the caribou calving grounds?	CH NIRB Apr 2010		

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Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important that the company respect/protect the land, water and animals. The peoples' wishes should be greater than money.• Area around Baker Lake is an important caribou habitat area. Need to ensure migration routes are not impacted from many project proposals in the area.• Importance of water crossings, annual migration routes (summer as well as winter ranges) needs to be considered especially regarding the road option.• Concerned about wildlife and disruptions by environmental changes. In the last three years have mainly been seeing male caribou in that area (tough meat). Don't see as much females, young caribou or calves any more. This is a concern as caribou are a main source of food (eat mainly native foods) and don't eat a lot of food from the stores.• Concerns regarding water quality, terrestrial wildlife and their habitat, marine mammals and their habitat, birds and their habitat, fish and their habitat, heritage resources in the area, Inuit harvesting activities, local development in the area, tourism in the area, and human health.• Concerns regarding the environment and impacts from industrial activities, human activities, and radiation. Concerns also raised on the tailings and potential impacts downstream of the project. Impacts already being seen from exploration/drilling already on the fish in the area. They have become very poor, have white spots, are skinny and are not good to eat – effects on water.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long term monitoring should be in place for caribou, fish, rivers and reservoirs (lakes?).• Long term monitoring should be in place for caribou, fish, rivers and reservoirs (lakes?).	AR NIRB May 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• do they have instruments in all of the helicopters for monitoring altitudes?• while talking about helicopters; Boris Kotelowetz have one helicopter, Agnico-Eagle probably have one, AREVA; a month ago during that week of very foggy week, my husband and I were taking a ride in very foggy day almost ran into a chopper out of nowhere on the Meadowbank road and suddenly it took off and start off towards the airstrip; boats too have been changing caribou migration routes, it is not only the helicopters and plane.• Last May there was helicopter landed on the other side of Thelon River's mouth during caribou calving. All of the caribou always have a leader and if the leader is chased away all of the caribou changed their migration routes.• Last week there was hunter out there but the helicopter came so low and chased them away.	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	Caribou is our primary food here. Qamanirjuaq herd is calving close to site. Is there a disturbance that could happen?	AR HTO Nov 2010		
	Are you in the calving grounds? What will be the effects on those herds? I am concerned about migration of caribou. More concerned about migration impacts from the road than the mine site. The caribou here seem to move over the road ok.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Will you consider the caribou? We want caribou in our future.	AR OH Nov 2010		
	What happens when wildlife move through the area? Has this happened in the past? When the mine is there you could ask the Baker Lake HTO if it's ok to make Inuksuk every 3-4 feet-2' high in order to redirect caribou around the mine so that they don't go near it.	RB OH Nov 2010		

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Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
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	I used to support the north all weather road but now I prefer the winter. The South is too shallow and the north all weather road crosses the Thelon in an area of a caribou crossing. I thought I would use the north all weather road, but when I think of the caribou and fish, I prefer the winter road.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	What happens to the caribou when they walk in areas with uranium?	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Work with HTOs, government biologists, elders	CH OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there such thing as a regulation for how high you have to fly? Does flying higher make it harder to count the number? The reason why I'm asking is because if you use the side windows in the plane it is hard to see it clearly. Does this get in the way? The reason why I am asking is because in 1975 I was on board with a biologist and I saw a caribou and was told it was not to be counted because it was only one caribou.The communications between HTO and Meadowbank have been really good. Whenever something is happening with the project that involves the animals Agnico involves the HTO and asks them their opinions. I am just wondering if the same thing should be happening with Kiggavik. Sometimes it can be too late to stop the negative impact that happens to wildlife and water.	BL CLC Jun 2011		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do you get the Beverly herd?What do you have to do with qamaniruaq herd?What herd comes through the Kazan River?	BL CLC June 2012		
	All areas of the lands are used for hunting. Now we can travel farther with machines.	RI HTO Nov 2012		
	Want AREVA to go slowly at first so that we are sure that we aren't harming the animals.	BL OH Nov 2013		
	What will your impact be in the area of the mine site on caribou?	RB OH Nov 2013		
	The caribou are far from here now and there are too many wolves around. We have to travel far with tents to camp to get caribou	BL OH Nov 2013		
Employment/Training 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 thee will be.	In the year in 2012; before the mine open, will you be sending people to train; if so for how long?	BL CLC Feb 2007	An information office was opened in Baker Lake in 2006. One to three people depending on the time of year have worked each year at the Baker Lake office. During exploration and environmental assessment when a seasonal camp is being operated at Kiggavik, 20 to 30 local people have worked for AREVA generating about 10,000 person hours of work each year. Baseline consultants (Aquatics, terrestrial, marine, archaeological, socio-economic) have all trained and employed local workers. AREVA is a member of the mine Training Roundtable and the Kivalliq Mine Training Society Training Committee.	The Baker Lake local office staffed with local people will continue throughout the mine development and operation. Human Resources Plan designed to optimize local hires includes: <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 teachersPickup points at all Kivalliq CommunitiesApprenticeships for local peopleScholarships and bursariesTraining Partnerships with government and educational institutions
	Will workers receive training?	BL CLC Mar 2007		
	Will we hire locals for baseline monitoring – young or old? Is the HTO meeting a go?	BL CLC Apr 2007		
	If we open the mine, safety and jobs are priority. Keep in mind, the mine won't be near this community. The residents know that mines are opening but no hires from this community. Will our youth benefit for jobs. Are we talking about the region benefiting or just Baker Lake?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	We should have proper training for future jobs. Baker Lake can't meet the challenges that are coming without more training.	BL CLC Jun 2007		
	I am very proud to hear someone speaking in Inuktitut, maybe get Golder to train & building on Monitoring Surveying, our young people could be trained!	BL CLC Aug 2007		
	Will only non natives be working at the Kiggavik site?	BL CLC Nov 2008		
	So more than half the jobs require high school	CH HS Feb 2009		

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Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
	Will there be training available in advance of the mine? On-site training?	RLC Feb 2009		
	How committed with AREVA be to hiring Inuit?	CH Mayors Feb 2009		
	When Uranium mine open will only trained people will work at the site?	BL CLC Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could we have a list of all the needed jobs, would it be available on the website?• Are there going to be any summer jobs?	BL HS Mar 2009		
	AREVA would consider the hiring on an on-site Inuit elder similar to the program in Saskatchewan. Discussed the policy on respectful workplace and the reporting of incidents.	CH OH May 09		
	How many people would be employed?	KV OH 09		
	How many employees will be hired from each community?	KVOH 09		
	I have a concern we Inuit have not really trained to work for uranium mine while you already have native working down in northern Saskatchewan. How we know how to work when the time comes?	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	Was Baker Lake consulted first, since they are the closest to the site? It is very difficult to find jobs in Nunavut. Will there be job opportunities for the residents of Coral Harbour? The only time they come visit is right before they open. It's as if we are left out in Coral harbour.	CH KIA 2010		
	What are the expectations for hiring?	AR KIA 2010		
	What % of the 600 jobs will be available and filled for Inuit residents of the Kivalliq? (i.e. how much training are we prepared to give to Inuit to fill those jobs?)	AR KIA 2010		
	Who will you be training for the Kiggavik project? Many young people are unemployed and are on social assistance. I'd like to see young people trained. Some people have been refused, but they might be hopeful if Kiggavik goes ahead. I support this project.	BL KIA 2010		
	Human resources must be getting short in Baker Lake. Have you started to review where your human resources will come from? What plans are in place for employment?	CH KIA 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How many Inuit can expect to work at this facility?• Will Repulse Bay members be allowed to work in the mine?• Will the Inuit be treated equally at the site?	RB KIA 2010		
	Will there be possibility of communities in the vicinity of the project and shipping route (i.e. Chesterfield Inlet) benefiting from the activities? Potential for local hire?	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	Clarification wanted regarding the number of people potentially employed at the site during operations; per day, per year?	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Question on where they would hire community members from in the Kivalliq. Only communities with large populations or from communities with small populations as well?	WC NIRB May 2010		
	Would like to know if people from this region will be considered for employment at the mine. Understand that training is an important factor to get a job but will people without training be considered.	AR NIRB May 2010		
	How will people be able to apply for work from Repulse Bay? How can we work with no courses?	RB OH Nov 2010		

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	What are the jobs? Lots of local workers.	CI OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kids are encouraged to finish school and see they can work and still live at home – seeing options.Get moving-we want those jobs.	AR OH Nov 2010		
	Is there a % of Inuit people that you are hoping or need to fill?	CH HS Nov 2010		
	When doing trades school AREVA for apprenticeships?	AR AC Nov 2010		
	Kiggavik is going to be a big project. If students in Baker Lake don't get the training, they will have to look outside Baker Lake for employees.	BL CLC May 2011		
	I support this project because the young people need money. They need to pay rent, and their cost of living is high.	BL OH Oct 2012		
	I'm happy about the project, but worried about local employment and opportunities for local people.	RB OH Nov 2012		
	How many staff? How many will be Inuit?	CI OH Nov 2013		
Marine Transport 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 is a concern. People want local observers and sound spill mitigation plans to be in place. People want traditional knowledge to be gathered from elders.	We are mostly concerned with the Baker Lake River going to the sea. There has not been anything said about the area from Rankin Inlet past Chesterfield to Coral Harbour. It's going to impact all those waters, our sea mammals. Our water is pure and pristine today, but that's going to be damaged.	BL NPC Jun 2007	Meetings have been held with HTOs in coastal Kivalliq Communities. Marine baseline consultants met with HTOs in Chesterfield Inlet and in Arviat. Marine impacts are described in the DEIS A Spill Contingency Plan will be in place with spill response capabilities. Based on community input: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local observers were trained to participate in marine surveys.A boat component was added to marine surveysThe schedule of marine surveys was changed to observe migrations. IQ interviews have been held in all Kivalliq Communities with questions on marine wildlife. Based on community input, the Project proposal includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">observers on barges.no marine transport of yellowcake.	The project is being designed to minimize impacts to marine mammals. Ongoing liaison with Hunters and Trappers will continue as will updates to the community on plans. AREVA will conduct additional pre-operation survey on marine mammals prior to the start of project shipping.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shipping Yellowcake by sea -Too many communities and a rail line with a bad history.Concerns about marine transport of uranium	RLC Feb 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Larger whales (belugas) migrate south in August and September.Whales (belugas) just starting to arrive. They should peak in mid August.From mid to late August southern population (belugas) is plentiful but then they come from the north. Sept 7 may be a bit late to see largest amount.	AR HTO Jul 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The western beluga population can be seen in late Sept.The vessel survey is short and this should involve locals with extensive knowledge of the inletDon't go too far up the inlet. Go to Katavik point.Suggest as far as Rabbit Island. North side of inlet is better because there are many islands on the south side. We see more belugas in late August and September.HTO should meet about workers and boats.	CI HTO, Jul 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hudson Bay people know about marine wildlifeWhen barges are transporting through the south channel in between Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, it might be a good idea that when transporting someone they should be looking for wildlife. Through Muugyuni'tuaq south channel narrow ways.	BL CLC Apr 2010		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Concerns over the potential effects of the barges travelling in the area, the amount (23 times in the year) travelling/year and accumulation of effects on the marine wildlife and their migration routes (mine will be in production for many years).How will AREVA handle any impacts to the marine wildlife and if the animals were to change their migration routes?Concerns over impacts to beluga and whales from shipping activities.	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerned with marine mammals and how their migration routes may be impacted, especially seals and whales.	RB NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns regarding water quality, terrestrial wildlife and their habitat, marine mammals and their habitat, birds and their habitat, fish and their habitat, heritage resources in the area, Inuit harvesting activities, local development in the area, tourism in the area, and human health.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chesterfield Inlet will be largely affected by the project because of the shipping routes.Concerns over potential accidents/spills and a similar incident happening as in the Gulf of Mexico (oil spill).No cleaning kits are available in the region.No contingency plan is in place. What would happen to the fish and seals and the other animals in the region, what will be affected by the pollution, toxic material or fuel?Noise pollution is a concern.The area between Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake (290 miles) has already claimed some ships over the years and there are many critical areas along the way.Concerned over how the barges will get through.What will be done to minimize impacts to sea mammals, seals and whales from the shipping activities (23 barges/year will cause large impacts)?Any plans in place to protect marine areas and marine animals? This will be a big impact to Chesterfield Inlet.	CI NIRB May 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Heard that company is planning on transporting the uranium through Inuit Owned Land (IOL) – do not want to see company transporting uranium ore through communities.Is there an agreement in place between AREVA and the Inuit Association?	WC NIRB May 2010		
	Will there be sea travel? Sept-Nov not good because of high winds. Major spill would be bad.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Rich marine life north of Chesterfield towards Repulse so hopefully AREVA's shipping routes are not through here	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	If ships travelled in winter, then wildlife would be affected. Summer barging would have less of an impact on marine life. If the barge is anchored for a period of time, it may disrupt marine mammals such as beluga.	CH IQ Feb 2011		
	Beluga whales travel north around June or July. Hunters only see the beluga travelling north, and do not see what routes the whales travel southbound. Hunters have seen pods, travelling in opposite directions, meeting each other.	AR IQ Feb 2011		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should have no affect on marine mammals near Whale Cove if the shipping is across the ocean. Disturbance would be limited to chesterfield Inlet. There could be disturbance if barges travel up the coast of Hudson Bay. There will likely be no changes in harvesting due to the project. 	WC HTO Mar 2011		
	If project proceeds, may have to travel further for marine mammals. Believe it is happening already.	CI IQ Jun 2011		
	8-9 years ago in Baker Lake, I noticed that when I looked at the lake, the water levels were much lower. It was dry where so much water was before, if there is less water there, you will have to build a road to move the material. It might be cheaper to build right now	RB OH 2012		
	There are no more seals around Chesterfield Inlet. We need you to look more into that.	RI KIA Sep 2013		
	Where will barge monitors come from?	RI KIA Sep 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.	CI OH Nov 2013		
Uranium and Radiation 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.	We never talk about the dangerous side of the Uranium; only good side of it all the time. She would like a briefing on health hazards. She is concerned about tailings becoming muddy in future at Kiggavik.	BL CLC Jun 2007	Radiation demonstrations were part of the community tours since 2010. Displays about the uses of uranium and about radiation were also part of the tours. Staff knowledgeable in the effects of radiation and the uses of uranium were part of the contingent in the tours since 2010 and answered questions. 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. Storage of yellowcake in Baker Lake for marine transport has been removed from the Project Proposal. Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission representatives met with the Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee in April 2010 Radiation Protection for Kiggavik and health impacts from radiation and mitigation methods are described in the Environmental Impact Statement. The in-pit tailings facility proposed for Kiggavik is described in the EIS and predictions on performance of the facility and impacts are given. Baseline water quality as well as fish and	Future engagement will contain information on uranium and radiation. Information will be available in community offices. Radiation protection performance will remain part of regular reporting.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because this is a proposed uranium mine, the risk exists for all communities and the world. Recommends additional general info on U. Can you take radiation out of water? General feeling that there is too much information to absorb, we need simple ways to describe uranium and radiation. Idea of hiring a consultant to provide third party information to communities. 	RLC Feb 2009		
	There have been talks about uranium, how now that we have Nunavut, we are going to be careful and protected. But now people are saying that any mine is not safe. I do, on the other hand support the mining industry. I was one of the leaders/elders who spoke out about the concerns that we had. We want the mine to be safe and I think that consulting with the people is a good idea.	BL EL Mar 2009		
	When material goes through the crusher it gives off radiation, how will you deal with this? I worked in a gold mine near the crusher and lots of dust came out.	KV OH 09		
	If I get a job, how will I know if radiation is affecting me?	KV OH 09		
	We usually oppose uranium mining, but we did not hear that last night. How will we know if there is radiation?	RB KIA 2010		
	To CNSC-Do you know about radiation in workplaces or uses of radiation?	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	Concerns with the storage of yellowcake in the community of Baker Lake. Can the yellowcake not be stored at the mine site until it is shipped out? Will the community have a say on whether or not the yellowcake can be stored in Baker Lake?	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over effects and exposure to radiation.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		

Table 5.2-1 Incorporation of Engagement Comments into Project Planning and Activities

Key Issue/Concern/Dialogue	Sample Quotes from Engagement Record	Engagement Reference	AREVA Response	
			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
	Uranium is of concern as it is dangerous. Proper procedures will have to be put in place to ensure that employees and employers are protected and that there are no exposures to the uranium and that there are preventions in place to prevent people from getting too close.	BL NIRB Apr 2010	wildlife are described in the baseline reports and monitoring is planned throughout the operation and decommissioning period.	
	Concerns regarding the environment and impacts from industrial activities, human activities, and radiation. Concerns also raised on the tailings and potential impacts downstream of the project. Impacts already being seen from exploration/drilling already on the fish in the area. They have become very poor, have white spots, are skinny and are not good to eat – effects on water.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to show the reality of uranium. Need to show pictures of what will happen to the land, the people in the presentation to reflect the reality of uranium.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to discuss in more details about the by products from uranium mining, not only discuss yellowcake. By products are the biggest concern from the mining. What will happen to the by products? How will it be stored? What are the proper storage methods for these by products? Need more information on the details of the lifespan of the by products and risks associated with the by products. This information is important not just for us, but for our children and our children's children. The by products should be taken out by the Proponent along with the uranium and not be left behind.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over the safety of storing tailings underground. How do we know the models/technology (southern models) that will be used will work in the arctic and in the permafrost? How do they know the tailings will be safe underground and there will not be any spills? Concerns over the potential impacts from the tailings (leaching/spills) to Baker Lake and eventually to Chesterfield Inlet.	CI NIRB May 2010		
	When they are open mines, do they monitor for any sign of radiation?	BL CLC Jul 2010		
	What kind of radiation does uranium give off? Hockey analogy is great, people will understand it. Everyone should see radiation demo.	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Can you see radiation? What do you use to detect it, is it large or small (detectors) How long can they work around radiation?	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Can you explain radiation in more detail?	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Why is radiation dangerous?	WC OH Nov 2010		
	Quite comfortable with the open house and feels that AREVA is giving the right information. Information on radiation was missing before. Do I accumulate radiation in my body when working at a uranium mine? People are generally aware of uranium, but showing more what you do will loosen the tension.	AR OH Nov 2010		
	What is nuclear? How does it work? What are the bad effects?	CI OH Nov 2010		
	Want to hear more about the potential negative effects of the mine, safety of the mine and overall project.	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	More information on Uranium and Radiation	BL CLC Aug 2011		
	Radiation exposure to worker. How do we keep people safe?	BL OH Nov 2013		

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	Concerned about radiation. Are people afraid because they don't have enough information?	AR OH Nov 2013		
Site Tours 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.	Don't want to visit Saskatchewan Mines. Want aboriginals from Saskatchewan who do not work at mines to come to Baker Lake and tell us what it is like living near a uranium mine.	BL HTO Mar 2006	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. From 2005 to 2013, 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. From 2005 to 2013, 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.	Tours to Kiggavik will continue throughout the environmental assessment and then through the construction and operation of the mine. Tours to Saskatchewan Mines will continue.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should send one group of Elders to Saskatchewan mines. We should organize for people to visit mines. It's different when you're actually down there seeing with your own eyes, to hear from the words only does not really touch your heart and minds. 	BL CLC Feb 2007		
	How many people will be going down to the Northern Saskatchewan to visit the mining sites?	BL CLC Sep 2007		
	The Qilautiniut (Elders) would like to go and visit Kiggavik site.	BL CLC Apr 2008		
	When and how many will tour the Northern Saskatchewan Uranium mines?	BL CLC May 2008		
	I've been wondering about the visits to the Kiggavik mine, will we able to go up there and see the mine	BL EL Mar 2009		
	Asked when Community Liaison Committee will be able to go and visit Meadow bank mine? I want to see cultural relations.	BL CLC Mar 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Education Board had a meeting and one teacher would very much like to visit Kiggavik. To visit would be more beneficial for CLC. It would show us what a mine looks like. I'd like to see the two cultures working. 	BL CLC May 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was very interesting to see the mining robot in action when it's handing the things that a person cannot do in there. Afterwards they had to wash the robot before anyone touched it again. I really wanted to go survey it (Thelon crossing location) again but didn't really know to go about it. 	BL CLC Aug 2009		
	Is it possible for us to visit the site?	RB KIA 2010		
	I also would like to know if there will be uranium mine visits.	BL CLC Feb 2010		
	I'd like to see more people go the Saskatchewan mines to see uranium mining for themselves.	BL CLC Mar 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no date set for the tour? People asked to go on homeland visits, is anything happening with this? 	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you take people to see the site? Do you take people to your mine in SK? 	RB OH Nov 2010		
	I am planning to visit the Saskatchewan mine sites next time.	BL CLC Jan 2011		
Archaeological Sites Concerns have been raised about the	Stated the shore to the south of Haqqiq has many archaeological sites and traditional use areas.	BL CLC Mar 2007	An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the baseline studies.	The project is being designed to minimize disturbance to archaeological sites.

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possibility of disturbing archaeological sites, particularly grave sites.	If the traditional graves on the land has no crosses on them; the relatives can go and put crosses on them to mark that they are graves. That would indicate that there are archaeological sites there as well.	BL CLC Apr 2008	This is included in the DEIS. The archaeological consultants presented their results publicly and considered feedback in carrying out more assessments.	
	As long as the archaeological sites are not disturbed, I will continue to support the mine.	BL EL Mar 2009		
	Concerns over archaeological sites. Family members are buried in the area.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over potential impacts to archaeological and historical sites in or near the community.	CI NIRB May 2010		
	Did you check to see if there are grave sites between the mine and mill?	BL OH Nov 2013		
Translations/Language 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.	Our agenda is too long. Baker Lake is the Nunavut leader in mining. Very impressed with Mining Symposium and William's and Moses presentations. Great to see new mining money in town. Happy to be part of the committee. Make sure there is lots of time for elders at meetings. We should get a translator for the meetings.	BL CLC Apr 2007	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. A bilingual Community Liaison Officer has been employed at the Baker Lake office since 2006. AREVA advised at a uranium terminology workshop held by the Nunavut Language Authority in Baker Lake in March 2011. A glossary of translated terms is provided in the DEIS.	AREVA will continue to communicate in Kivalliq communities in English and Inuktitut.
	I am very proud to hear someone speaking in Inuktitut, maybe get Golder to train & building on Monitoring Surveying, our young people could be trained!	BL CLC Aug 2007		
	Caution to be careful with translations on words like tailings, effluent, etc. One mine used the translation "where caribou go to die" for tailings for 3 years before being informed.	RLC Feb 2009		
	The translation for radionuclides is not very clear, it refers to things that are hot but does not refer to uranium at all.	BL HTO Aug 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Materials given to Inuit should be translatedWhen will we get the Inuktitut version (diet study questionnaire)	BL CLC Mar 2010		
	We have a hard time understanding, especially those people who do not speak English. We need to see things for ourselves	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	Everything provided at meetings should be in Inuktitut and translated incorrectly	RI IQ Feb 2011		
	There is many different terms in Inuktitut. I'm getting to the point where it is hard to remember old terms and stories. Language sessions would help.	BL CLC May 2011		
Potential Environmental Impacts 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.	The reason I asked – there are a lot of rivers in that area. The contaminants will not flow in the rivers or lakes?	KIA WC Apr 2007	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. The project has been designed to minimize impacts to the environment. The EIS highlights the impacts to the environment and presents mitigate measures. The decommissioning Plan shows the measures that will be taken to restore the environment following mining.	The environment will continue to be monitored during the mining operation and reported to regulators with publicly available reports. Community Monitoring committees will be established to participate in monitoring the effects of mining on the environment.
	If something leaks, would it spread quickly to other areas? How quickly would it affect the animals, environment and water?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	Uranium gets into animals, people eat them, do we get sick?	Kug NTI May 2007		
	The dust pollution coming from uranium mines, its totally different from southern Canada. Our air is different up here. In the mainland, it can be very cold in the winter and in summer it can be extremely hot. It fluctuates very easily. If there are contaminated lands and cumulative effects, how are we going to be able to maintain our wildlife? Our caribou habitat? Our people? We'll all be missing that. We'll be long gone. Sometimes you cannot see when it hurts you.	BL NPC Jun 2007		
	When drilling, how do you ensure that waterways are protected from contaminants?	RI KWB May 2008		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The special management area, is it going to be managed or covered? Protected from the environment?"• I'm concerned about how far the buildings and the pits are from each other. I think you should have had a legend. I see a lot of creeks here and we don't know where they run to, how are we going to protect them? There is a slope to the deposits and what if wastes flow into the water surrounding the area?	BL HTO Mar 2009		
	How does dust affect the environment?	RI KWB Oct 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our concern is with the spills because there is a lot of wildlife such as polar bears, seals, caribou, and so on. Do you have a management plan to deal with spills• When exploration is happening and things are brought up from the ground, and caribou are eating from around that area, what kind of health affects would there be if the caribou are eating from that area?• We have a lot of wind in Nunavut and I am sure there is dust all around that area. Will this get worse with global warming and affect your Project?	KV OH 09		
	Wind is different on the tundra where there are no trees	BL CLC Apr 2010		
	Concerns over potential spills and accidents onto the land and water. How will this be handled and planned for? If a spill or accident is to occur, this will affect our life and wellness for years to come.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns over cumulative impacts in the region. How will the foreseeable future actions be measured/determined and modeled? This review is not about the just the Kiggavik project, but about opening up the Kivalliq region and Nunavut to uranium mining. We are already feeling the impacts from exploration and uranium exploration in our region (noise from helicopters and airplanes). AREVA has been mentioned the possibility of the mill being used for other future mines. Models need to be based on a realistic scenario of what will happen with additional future mines in the area. AREVA is the first uranium mine to go through this process and it will set the benchmark for future projects.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerned with air pollutants travelling by way of dust particles. Dangers associated with the dust to human health and wildlife.	RB NIRB Apr 2010		
	Concerns about groundwater contamination	RI OH Nov 2010		
	Environment should be restored following mining	CH OH Nov 2010		
	How far will dust travel from the mine?	AR OH Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What happens if uranium gets into the groundwater?• Concerned with dust blowing during storms.	BL HS Nov 2010		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concerned about winds from Baker Lake. We get caribou from Baker Lake. Geese fly to Baker Lake.• Caribou downwind would get disease from contaminated dust.	WC HTO Mar 2011		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A chopper was hovering during a hunt so low and they scared away the caribou. We tried to write the numbers but they were covered with tape.• There are other Helicopters in the area this summer. Those who are drilling near Arviat would like to know what company? They were drilling right in the middle of the calving ground.	BL CLC Oct 2012		

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	7-31 ships. That is if you are the only mine operating. Other companies will want to explore. All around Baker Lake would be affected. Why have you not mentioned these affects if more mining companies open up.	KWB Oct 2013		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is an incident, I don't believe it can be recovered. Ships that sink have oil. • If fuel was spilled, there is no emergency services to help. • The current is strong in the river and a spill couldn't be contained. • Companies are saying what they can do but no proof they can do anything. 	RI HTO Nov 2013		
<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.</p>	Motion: That the Health Committee, Justice Committee, Akiliniitmiut be asked to participate in the Kiggavik – Sissons Community Liaison Committee and that the Elders Group and Youth Group be asked to provide a male and female representative.	BL CLC Dec 2006	<p>AREVA has participated in the Socioeconomic Monitoring Committee since it was formed in 2007.</p> <p>The DEIS 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>
	We are surrounded by Exploration. Thinks Baker Lake will have a population explosion. Baker Lake is becoming a centre of exploration and mining. If monitored and controlled, this could be good, if not, it could be bad.	BL CLC Mar 2007		
	Very hard to keep up with people coming in from other communities filling up her house where she also own her own house; had to get rid of one family so far from her house.	BL CLC Jun 2007		
	When our children grow up they are going to have to try and live the way I do, go out hunting and working. But they don't know what do to anymore. You can't make enough money, especially when you're not a good hunter	BL NPC Jun 2007		
	If we open the mine, safety and jobs are priority. Keep in mind, the mine won't be near this community. The residents know that mines are opening but no hires from this community. Will our youth benefit for jobs. Are we talking about the region benefiting or just Baker Lake?	KIA AR Apr 2007		
	The economic benefits is that a must? Including employment?	KIA CH Apr 2007		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a strong link between environmental and social effects, particularly in the minds of elders but also of many others. Hunting is not only very important to Inuit on traditional/cultural grounds but is also still critical to food security for most Inuit households. • In regard to socio-ec interviews there was a question as to whether they can recommend more social workers in communities. Also want others to know that they do not need to be told how to spend their money. 	RLC Feb 2009		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it possible to blend a traditional and mining lifestyle? • Will you contribute to communities like swimming pools, recreation centres, etc.? • What kind of economic impact will it have on the communities? 	KV OH 09		
	There should be a cultural sensitivity component within company projects (including exploration camps). Employees from the south should be informed and educated about Baker Lake & Inuit culture before they arrive.	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	How will AREVA (and other uranium mining companies) plan on helping the community in dealing with the social impacts that result from the creation of yet another mine?	BL NIRB Apr 2010		
	Need to make sure community members will receive benefits including those who are/will not be employed by the mining companies.	CI NIRB May 2010		

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			AREVA Actions to Address Concern	AREVA Commitments Moving Forward
	An IIBA needs to be put in place to ensure Inuit will benefit if there are impacts to harvesting activities. IIBA will be needed as there will be large impacts to the environment and socioeconomics from the proposed mine.	CH NIRB Apr 2010		
	It is hard for workers to be away from home and easier when they come home every night.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	All focus is on contracting issues but the bigger areas are socioeconomic, more drugs, women need shelter.	BL OH Nov 2010		
	Will Country Foods be available	RB OH Nov 2010		
	Concerned about family violence after people leave for rotational shifts.	CH OH Nov 2010		
	Wants to find out more about the item 5.1 (Suicide Prevention) whether it was people from Baker Lake or Saskatoon.	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	Supportive of cultural awareness orientation, because of the language differences and difficulties. Encouraging and promoting Inuit language.	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	Cultural awareness sessions would be good at Kiggavik	BL CLC Jun 2010		
	I have lost 4 members of my family; you can tell who will be a victim, because they become really nice and generous just before they take their life. When young people are addicted drugs, they start to be afraid to admit or look for help, that's the time they commit suicide. They are under the darkness.	BL CLC Jun 2011		
	I am against mining all over. I eat country food and am against tailings carcinogens.	RB OH Nov 2012		
	Concerned about the rotational work affecting people in the community.	RB OH Nov 2012		
	The mine will help the community, but some money goes to drugs and alcohol.	BL OH Oct 2012		

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